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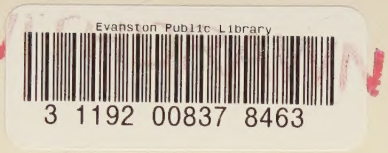

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The Chicago daily news
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[THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR]

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

ALMANAC

AND YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1920

EDITED BY JAMES LANGLAND, M. A.

ISSUED BY

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS COMPANY

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INDEX—1920.

No better idea of the contents of the 1920 edition of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book can be obtained than by glancing over the appended index. It will be found that while much space has been given to the work of the Paris peace conference and the contention in the United States senate over the league of nations, statistical and other information on a worldwide range of subjects has been given as fully as heretofore.

A

Abbreviations, Titles, Degrees 129
Abstracts, Torrens System.974
Abyssinia, Government of.788
Accessions, U. S.....213
Accidents 469
Accidents, Miscellaneous ..470
Accidents, Public Utility..174
Accidents on Railroads....117
Aces, Aviation 533
Actors' Strike 752
Administrative Code, Ill., Amended 810
Administrator, Public, Cook County 869
Admissions, Dues, Tax on. 67
Aerial Flight, First Non-stop Transatlantic 111
Aerial Flight, First Transatlantic 107
Aerial Navigation, German Treaty on 606
A. E. F., Ass'n, Thirty-Third Division 807
Afghanistan, Gov't of.....787
Agricultural Exports 190
Agricultural Increase 192
Agricultural Statistics.181-191
Agriculture, Dept. of 387
Agriculture Dept., Ill. 832
Air Clauses in German Treaty 579
Airplane Flight, Chicago-New York 790
Airplane Race, Transcontinental 548
Airplane Records 459
Airship, Long Voyage.....865
Alabama, Population 304
Alabama, State Officers....305
Alabama, Vote of 304
Alaska 791
Alaska, Population....197, 211
Alaskan Railroads 760
Alaskan Seal Census.....375
Albania, Government of...782
Aldermen, Board of.....881
Aldermen, Four Year Term, Vote on 860
Aldermen, Nonpartisan, Vote on 860
Aldermen, Primary Vote for 846
Aldermen, Vote for.....858
Alexander, J. W., Made Secretary of Commerce.....750
Algeria, Government of....788
Alien Property Custodian..388
Allied Commissions, Austria 638
Alsace - Lorraine, German Treaty on 560
Altitudes, American Cities.223
Altitudes, Continental 130
Amendments to German Treaty, Senate 712
American Bible Society....352
American Defense Society.767
American Expeditionary Force, Organization 479
Am. Federation of Labor..468
American Hall of Fame...137
American Legion 767
Am. Legion, Ill. Chapter...869
American Library Ass'n...358
Am. Sunday School Union.352
American Tract Society....352
Am. Treaty with France...679
American Troops in Berlin.727
Anarchistic Bomb Plots....741
Animal Industry, Supt. of, Illinois 832
Annapolis Academy 494
Anniversaries, Wedding ..124
Annuity, Tables 127
Antarctic Exploration 751
Antiquities, American 247
Antitrust Law, Sherman...113
Appeals, Circuit Court of, Chicago 876
Appeals, Circuit Courts of 389
Appeals, Court of Customs.389
Appellate Court, 1st Dist..875
Apple Crop 186
Apportionment, Congress..403
Appraiser's Office, Chicago.886
Appropriations, Army, Navy 760
Appropriations, Chicago ..889
Appropriations, Cook Co...871
Arbitral Tribunal, Austrian Treaty on.....663
Arbitral Tribunal, German Treaty on 603
Archbishops 346
Architect, City, Chicago....886
Architect, Cook County.....868
Architect, Supervising, Ill.833
Arctic Exploration 751
Area Illinois Cities 838
Area Large Cities 223
Area of U. S. in Sq. Miles.213
Argentine Rep., Gov't of...789
Arizona, Population 305
Arizona, State Officers 305
Arizona, Vote of 305
Arkansas, Population 305
Arkansas, State Officers...306
Arkansas, Vote of 305
Armament, Fighting Ships.497
Armies and Navies, World.743
Armistice Day Observed...681
Army Appropriation Act...760
Army, Austrian, Treaty on 635
Army, Authorized Strength.476
Army, Commissioned Personnel 759
Army Decoration, French..624
Army, Demobilization 528
Army Divisions, Nicknames, Insignia 490
Army, General Officers 475
Army, German, Treaty on.574
Army, Insignia 488
Army and Navy Union....764
Army Nurses, Civil War...763
Army of Occupation.....536
Army, Officers' Insignia ...483
Army, Organization 480
Army Pay Table 491
Army Posts 476
Army, Rank of Officers....484
Army, Sources 503
Army, Strength 531
Army, Supply Service 506
Army, U. S. 475
Army, U. S., Central Dept.869
Army, U. S., in World War.502
Arsenals, U. S. 411
Art Advisers, Board, Ill...833
Art Galleries, World 375
Art Institute 876
Artists, Art Clubs, Chicago.839
Assembly, Illinois 840
Assessment, Illinois 736
Assessors, Board of, Cook County 868
Assessment, Chicago 984
Assessments, Cook County.986
Associated Press, The.....744
Associations, General 367
Astor, Lady, in British Parliament 748
Astronomical Soc., Chicago.924
Asylums, Chicago 945
Athletics 454
Atlantic Ocean, First Crossings 112
Atlantic Voyages, Fast..... 35
Attorney, City, Chicago....882
Attorney, Prosecuting, Chicago 882
Attorney, U. S. Dist., Chicago 886
Attorneys, U. S. District...391
Audubon Society, Ill.....924
Aurora, Population.....838
Australia, Government of.781
Austria, Frontiers of.....626
Austria, German Treaty on.564
Austria, Government of....782
Austria, Treaty of Peace with 625
Automobiles, Manufacture.236
Automobile-Train Collisions.470
Aviation Aces 535
Aviation Losses in War....536
Aviators, Chicago, Killed..87

B

Balloon Disaster, Chicago..950
Balloon Race, Army-Navy...792
Baltic Provinces in 1919...719
Bank, Chicago, Deposits, Loans 900
Bank Clearings, Chicago...900
Bank Deposits 159
Bank, Federal Reserve, Chicago 894
Bank Notes 158
Bank Statistics.....159
Banking Power, U. S.....160
Banking Statistics 158

Banks, Federal Land.....159
Banks, Federal Reserve....159
Banks, Largest Capital.....158
Banks, Mutual Savings....159
Banks, National 158
Banks, Savings, Foreign...161
Banks, Savings, Statistics..159
Banks, Stock Savings.....158
Baptist Church.....348
Bar Association, Chicago..924
Barley Crop, by Countries.182
Barley Crop, by States....183
Barley Crop, by Years....187
Barley, Trade in.....190
Baseball Season (1919)...420
Baseball, World's Series...424
Basket Ball 461
Bathing Beaches, Chicago..932
Battle Ships, U. S.....497
Bavaria, Events in 727
Bean Crop, by Countries...183
Bean Crop, by States.....186
Beef Packing Statistics....928
Beet Sugar Production, United States 188
Belgium, Ambassador to....759
Belgium, Austrian Treaty on 632
Belgium, German Treaty on 555
Belgium, Government of..782
Belgium, King of, in U. S.745
Belgian Kongo 788
Benevolent Societies...359-365
Ben-Hur, Tribe of.....362
Bequests (1919) 474
Bequests, Education.....239
Berger, V. L., Excluded from Congress.....767
Berlin, American Troops in.727
Beverages, Tax on..... 59
Bible Society, American...352
Billiards 453
Bills, Failed of Passage.... 84
Birth, Infant Mortality, Rates 142
Birth Rates, American.....232
Bishops, Episcopal 348
Bishops, Methodist ...347, 348
Bishops, Roman Catholic..346
Blacklists 820
Blind, in Other Countries.218
Blind Population, U. S....218
Blind, Visitation of, Ill....833
Bloomington, Ill., Population 839
Board of Education, Chicago 907
Board of Trade, Chicago..915
Boiler Inspection Dept., Chicago 886
Bokhara, Government of...787
Bolivia, Government of.....789
Bombardment of Paris....538
Bonds, Tax-Free vs. Taxable 744
Bonds, Vote on, Chicago 859, 860
Boston Police Strike.....753
Boulevards, Chicago 928
Boundaries of Austria.....626
Boundaries of Germany, New 554
Bowling 450
Boycotts, Blacklists, Illinois Law Against 820
Brazil, Government of....789
Bridge System, Chicago....879
Bridges, Closed Hours on...750
British Foreign Trade.....163
British Guards, Record.....528
British Treaty with France 680
Broom Corn Crop (1918)..186
Broom Corn Crop, by States 186
Buckwheat Crop, by States 184
Buckwheat Crop, by Years..187
Building Advisers, Board, Illinois 833
Building Dept., Chicago.....884
Building, Loan Ass'ns.....160
Building Statistics, Chi....879
Buildings, Dept. of, Ill....833
Buildings, Notable, Chi....922
Buildings, Notable, N. Y...924
Bulgaria, Austrian Treaty on 633
Bulgaria, German Treaty on 573
Bulgaria, Government of..782
Bulgarian Treaty of Peace.718
Bullion Value of Silver...157
Bushel Weights 123
Butter, Trade in.....190

C

Cabbage Crop.....186
Cabinet, Presidential 383
Cabinets of Presidents.....404
Cable Ocean, Statistics United States 167
Cables Surrendered by Germany 588
Cables, World 175
Calendar, Church, for 1920 15
Calendar, Ready Reference. 24
Calendars (1921-1924)..... 23
Calendars, Various 16
California, Population.....306
California, State Officers...307
California, Vote of.....306
Camps and Cantonments...505
Canada, Government of...780
Canal, Kiel, Ger. Treaty...613
Canal, Panama 116
Canal, Sault Ste Marie.....117
Canals, Ship 117
Cane Sugar, Louisiana.....188
Canoeing 460
Canvassing Board, Ill.....835
Capital Punishm't in U. S.115
Capitol in Washington..... 83
Capitols of States.....774
Cardinals, College of.....346
Carnegie, Andrew, death of 114
Carpenters' Strike 753
Casualties, Am., in War....537
Catholic Church, Statistics 346
Cattle on Farms.....189
Cavell, Edith, Buried.....462
Cemeteries, Chicago.....921
Cemeteries, Soldiers', in Europe 487
Census Bureau, Work.....748
Census, Fourteenth 99
Census, School, Chicago....919
Census, U. S., 1910 and 1900 197
Centenarians in U. S.....419
Centennial Building Commission, Illinois.....834
Chadsey, C. E., Resigns....750
Chamber of Commerce of U. S. A.....149
Character, Committees on, Illinois 832
Charitable Institutions, Ill.833
Charities, United 751
Charity Organizations, Chicago 966
Chart of the Heavens..... 25
Cheese, Trade in.....190
Chevrons, Service.....487
Chicago, Distances 994
Chicago Improvements.....895
Chicago, Fifty Wards.....821
Chicago at a Glance.....944
Chicago, Growth in Area 940, 941
Chicago Officials.....880, 881
Chicago Plan Commission..895
Chicago, Points of Interest.894
Chicago, Progress of.....802
Chicago Soldiers Decorated.728
Chicago Tribune-Ford Libel Case 303
Chicago Troops in War....733
Chicago Univ. Library.....926
Chicago Weather.....901
Chicago's Welcome to War Veterans 804
Children, Height and Wt..180
Children's Science Library.928
Chile, Government of.....789
China, Austrian Treaty on.634
China, German Treaty on..572
China, Government of.....787
Christian Science Church..351
Chronological Cycles..... 15
Chronology Recent Wars..547
Chronology, World War 539-547
Church Calendar for 1920. 15
Church Federation, Chi....886
Church Membership ..353-355
Church Statistics 346-358
Churches, Church Property.358
Churches, by Denominations 355-357
Cigars, Tax on 65
Circuit Clerks, Ill.....836
Circuit Court of Appeals..389
Circuit Court, Cook Co.....875
Circuit Court Judge, Vote for 860
Circuit Court Judges, U. S.389
Circulation, The Daily News 996
Cities, Area of Large 223
Cities, Distances Between..229
Cities, Elevation of.....223
Cities, Fastest Growth 223
Cities, Ill., Area, Pop.....838
Cities, Largest, World 226
Cities Over 10,000 Inhabitants 224-226
Cities, Rank of Largest....228
City Attorneys, Chicago ..937
City Clerks, Chicago 939
City Clerk's Office, Chicago.882
City Collector, Chicago.....882
City Comptroller, Chicago.882
City Council, Chicago.....881
City Employes, Chicago, Number 805
City Engineer's Office, Chicago 883
City Officials, Chicago.880, 881
City Treasurer's Office, Chicago 882
Citizenship of Foreign Born.203
Citizenship, U. S. 407
Civil Service, Chicago.....886
Civil Service Commission, Cook County 868
Civil Service Com., U. S...388
Civil Service, Illinois 834
Civil Service, Statistics ...381
Civil Service, U. S. 381
Claims, Illinois Court of...832
Claims, U. S. Court.....389
Clearing House Ass'n, Chi..900
Clemenceau, Attempt to Assassinate 112
Clerk, City, Vote for.....857
Climatology, U. S. 775
Clover Seed Crop, by States 186
Clubs and Clubhouses, Chicago 948
Coal Mines, Accidents in..174

310.5 N48c.4 80167

Coal Production, by States.172
Coal Production, by Years.172
Coal, Use Restricted 750
Coast Guard, United States.748
Coast Line of U. S..... 32
Code, Ill., Administrative, Amended 810
Coffee Consumed 235
Coffee, Trade in 190
Coinage, by Nations 158
Coinage, United States.....157
Coinage, World 157
Coins, Foreign, Value in United States 120
Coins, United States 162
Coldest Days, Chicago.....901
Collector, City, Chicago.....882
Collector, Custom House, Chicago 886
Colleges, American 240-246
Colombia, Government of.789
Colonial Wars, Society.....766
Colonies, German Treaty on 571
Colonies, United States....791
Colorado, Population 307
Colorado, State Officers 308
Colorado, Vote of 307
Columbus, Knights of.....361
Columbus, Knights of, War Work 531
Commerce, Austrian Treaty on 652
Commerce, Chicago Association of 751
Commerce, Department of.385
Commerce Department, Ill.834
Commerce, Dept., Chicago..886
Commerce in German Treaty 591
Commerce, Interstate, Commission 387
Commerce, U. S. Chamber of 149
Commission Gov't in Uruguay 724
Commissioners, Cook Co..867
Commissions of Control, Allied 579
Commissions, Allied, Austrian Treaty on 638
Committees, House Representatives 398
Committees, U. S. Senate...397
Communist Party, National Committee 796
Community Buildings, Illinois Law 820
Community Centers, Chicago 803
Compensation, Bureau of, Chicago 884
Compensations, Austrian Treaty 641
Comptroller, City, Chicago.882
Comptroller's Office, Cook County 867
Conciliation, Mediation, Federal Board 388
Confederacy, Daughters of.764
Confederate Veterans 764
Conference, Labor, Austrian Treaty 673
Congregational Churches...350
Congress, 65th, Work of.... 84
Congress, 66th 393
Congress, 66th, Work of..756
Connecticut, Population ...308
Connecticut, State Officers.308
Connecticut, Vote of 308
Conquest of Mesopotamia..624
Conservation, Board, Ill....834
Constitution, Prohibition Amendment 417
Constitution of U. S. 369
Constitutional Convention, Illinois 815
Constitutional Convention, Illinois, Delegates.....861
Consular Service, U. S.....400
Consulates in Chicago.....901
Contents Previous Issues...998
Contracts, Austrian Treaty on 660
Contracts, German Treaty on 600
Conventions, National 794
Cook County Civil Service.868
Cook County Committees...809
Cook County Courts 875
Cook County Finances.....872
ook County Officials.866, 867
Cook County Teachers' Association 935
Copyright Laws, U. S.....150
Corn Crop, by Countries.. 182
Corn Crop, by States.....183
Corn Crop, by Years 187
Corn, Trade in 190
Coroner's Office, Cook Co..869
Corporation Counsel, Chicago 882
Corporation Taxes 44
Corps Insignia 488
Corpus Christi, Storm at..742
Correction, House of, Chicago 885
Cost of Living 143
Costa Rica, Goverment of..789
Cotton Crop, by Countries.182
Cotton Crop, by States.....186
Cotton Crop, by Years 187
Cotton Seed Oil, Trade in..190
Cotton Statistics, U. S.....188
Cotton, Trade in 190
Council, Chicago City.....881
Council, Chicago City, Politics of 802
Council of Defense, Illinois.807
County Clerk, Cook 867
County Clerks, Ill.....836
County (Cook) Agent's Office 868
County (Cook) Clerk's Office 867
County (Cook) Courts, Directory 869
County (Cook) Departments, Directory 869
County (Cook) Institutions 868
County (Cook) Officials 866, 867
County (Cook) Officials, Salaries 870
County Court, Cook.....875
County Hospital, Cook ...868
County Officers, Illinois....836
County Treasurers, Ill....837
Court, Juvenile, Cook Co..875
Court-Martial Sentences.... 96
Court, United States Circuit, Chicago.....876
Court, United States District, Chicago 876
Court, U. S. Supreme.....389
Courts, Cook County.....875
Covenant, League of Peace.550
Cows, Milch, on Farms....189
Cranberry Crop by States.186
Crerar Library, the John..927
Criminal Court, Cook County 875
Criminologist, Ill.....833
Croat-Slovene State, Austrian Treaty on.....699
Crop Value by Years.....187
Crop Values, Rank of States 186
Crops (1919) 191
Crops (1918) by States.. 183-186
Crops, Misc. (1918).....186
Crops on Irrigated Farms..114
Crops, U. S. (1909).....193
Cuba, Government of.....790
Custodian, Alien Property.388
Custodian, Cook County Building 869
Custom House, Chicago....886
Customs Appeals, Court....389
Czecho-Slovakia, Austrian Treaty on 630
Czecho-Slovakia, German Treaty on 564
Czecho-Slovakia, Gov't of.782

D

Dairies, Supt. of, Ill.....832
D'Annunzio and Fiume....724
Danube, Austrian Treaty on 668
Danville, Ill., Population...839
Danzig, City of, German Treaty on 568
Dates, Recent Historical...466
Daughters of American Revolution 765
Daughters of Confederacy.764
Daughters of G. A. R.....763
Daughters of St. George...362
Daughters of Veterans 763
Dawes, C. G., Citation.....728
Daylight Saving Law Repealed 759
Dead in War, Total.....537
Deaf and Dumb in U. S...218
Death Rates, American....232
Death Rates in Cities.....231
Death Rates, Foreign.....232
Death Roll (1919).....470
Death Roll, Chicago's.....952
Deaths, by Accident 469
Deaths, by Age 231
Deaths, by Causes 231
Deaths, by Color, Nativity.232
Deaths, Noted 770
Debs, E. V. 266
Debts, Austrian Treaty on.655
Debts, German Treaty on..595
Debts, National 164
Decatur, Ill., Population...839
Declaration of Independence 374
Decorations to Chicago Soldiers 728
Decorations, Medals, for Valor 484
Decorations, Naval 95
Defective Paupers 215
Defense Society, American.767
Degrees, Abbreviations 129
Delaware, Population 308
Delaware, State Officers...308
Delaware, Vote of 308
Delinquents, Juvenile.....219
Demobilization of Army...528
Democratic National Com.795
Democratic Platform 797
Denmark, Government of..783
Deposits, Chicago Bank....900
Diamonds, Most Famous..129
Diamonds, Weight of.....129
Diplomatic Service, U. S...399
Dirigible Balloon Disaster.950
Dirigible Crosses Atlantic..110
Dirigible Destroyed by Lightning 801
Disasters, Marine 469
Disasters, Mine 470
Disasters, Mining 465
Disasters to Shipping 410
Dispensaries in Chicago....946
Distances Between Cities...229
Distances Between Seaports.229

Distances in Chicago.....994
Distinguished Service Medals 489
District Attorneys, U. S..391
District Court, U. S., at Chicago 876
District Courts, Judges.....390
Division Table 124
Divisional Insignia 488
Divorce, Causes for, by States 236
Divorce Statistics, U. S....233
Dog Racing 462
Dominican Republic, Government of 790
Drago Doctrine 113
Dry Dock, Largest U. S....160
Dry or Wet Chicago, Vote 859
Dumb and Deaf in U. S....218
Duties, Customs, U. S.....132
Duties on Imports 254
Dwellings, Families in United States 214

E

Eagles, Order of.....362
Earthquakes 154
East Prussia, German Treaty on 567
East St. Louis, Population.839
Easter Sunday Dates.....119
Eastern Star.....360
Eclipses in 1920..... 30
Economic Clauses in Austrian Treaty 652
Economic Clauses in German Treaty 591
Economic Society, Western.924
Ecuador, Government of...789
Education, Board of, Chicago 907
Education Board, General..748
Education, Dept. of, Ill.....834
Education, Gifts, Bequests. 239
Education, Statistics United States 237, 238
Education, Vocational.....388
Education, Vocational, Illinois Law 817
Efficiency, U. S. Bureau...388
Egypt, Austrian Treaty on.604
Egypt, Disturbances in.....724
Egypt, German Treaty on.573
Egypt, Government of.....788
Elbe, German Treaty on...608
Election Calendar, Chicago.796
Election Calendar, General.800
Election Commissioners, Chicago 886
Election Laws Commission, Illinois 835
Election, Primary, Chi.....843
Election Returns 304
Election Returns, Chicago 847
Election Returns, Cook Co.860
Election Returns, Illinois..861
Electoral College 412
Electoral Districts, Ill. ...842
Electoral Vote by States..382
Electrical Units Defined...122
Electricity Dept., City.....884
Elevation of Chicago.....980
Elevation of Cities.....223
Elevated Railroad Stations.749
Elgin, Ill., Population.....839
Elks, Order of.....361
Embassies, Foreign in United States 402
Ember Days..... 15
Employes, Chicago, Number 805
Employment Offices, Ill....833
Engineer, U. S., Chicago...886
Engineers, Board Supervising 883
Engineers' Library, Chicago 928
Engineers, Western Society.924
English Language in Illinois Schools 818
Enlistments, Voluntary ... 96
Epidemic, "Flu" (1918)...377
Episcopal Church.....348
Epworth League.....347
Equalization, Illinois State Board 832
Equalization by Tax Commission, Illinois 813
Equinox, Vernal..... 27
Eras of Time..... 15
Eruptions, Earthquakes....154
Estate Tax..... 55
Esthonia, Government of..783
European Gifts to Wilson..302
European Populations, Relief of..... 96
Evanston Public Library..927
Events of 1919.....469
Events, Recent Historical..466
Examiners, Boards of, Chicago 884
Excess Profits Receipts 261
Excess Profits Tax 50
Excise Taxes..... 68
Executions in Cook Co.....865
Executive Department.....384
Expenditures, National.....164
Exports, Agricultural 190
Exports, by Continents 256
Exports, by Countries.....255
Exports, Chicago 972
Exports, Gold, Silver.....254
Exports of Merchandise...250
Exports, Summary 252
Exports, Value of 253

F

Failures in United States..796
Fair, State, Manager, Ill..833
Fame, American Hall of..137
Families in United States..214
Family Altar League.....352
Farm Animals and Prices..189
Farm Animals, Value.....189
Farm Census, United States.192
Farm Crops, Value.....187
Farm Firewood Crop.....137
Farm Land, Value.....191
Farm Products, Value, by Years 193
Farm Value of Crops, Average 187
Farm Wages 195
Farmers, by Classes.....193
Farmers, by States.....192
Farmers' Institute, Ill.....835
Farmers' Purchases (1918) .194
Farms, Crops on Irrigated.114
Federal Council, Churches 351, 358
Federal Judiciary 389
Federal Reserve Act Amended 106
Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago 894
Federal Reserve Bank Districts 774
Federal Reserve Banks.....159
Federal Trade Commission.388
Federation of Labor, Am..468
Federation of Labor, Chicago 903
Feeble-Minded in Institutions 218
Fencing 462
Fergus Falls, Tornado at..7
Field Museum 966
Field Museum Library.....927
Fifty Wards, Vote on.....860
Finance Department, Ill...832
Finances, Austrian Treaty on 646
Finances, Chicago.....891
Finances, Cook County....872
Finances, Fire Department, Chicago 905
Finances in German Treaty 589
Finances, School, Chicago.913
Financial Statement, U. S..463
Financial Statistics 155
Finland, Government of...783
Fire Department, Chicago.885
Fire Department Chiefs, Chicago 906
Fire Department Stations, Chicago 906
Fire Losses 469
Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago 886
Fire Statistics, Chicago...905
Firemen, Veteran 751
Fires, Theater 248
Firewood Crop, Farm.....137
Fish and Game Warden, Ill.833
Fiume, D'Annunzio and...724
Flag Display Days, Chicago 994
Flag of United States.....106
Flags, Weather 118
Flags, When and How to Use 178
Flaxseed Crop, by Countries 182
Flaxseed Crop, by States.184
Fleets, Stations, U. S.....496
Floods 469
Florida, Population 308
Florida, State Officers.....309
Florida, Vote of 308
Flower Symbols of Months..131
Flowers, State 131
Fly and Bait Casting.....454
Foods, Supt. of, Ill.....832
Football (1919).....436
Ford-Tribune Libel Case...303
Foreign Birth, Infant Mortality 142
Foreign Born, Citizenship of 203
Foreign Born Insane.....217
Foreign Born Paupers.....215
Foreign Born Population 205-209
Foreign Cities, Death Rates 232
Foreign Countries, Death Rates 232
Foreign Governments 780
Foreign Orders for Chicagoans 980
Foreign Standards of Time 35
Foreign Trade, British.....163
Foreign Wars, Order of....765
Foreman, M. J., Citation..728
Forest Preserve, Cook Co.879
Forest Preserves, Map.....878
Foresters, Independent Order 363
Foresters, United Order of.360
Fort, J. F., Resigns.....750
Fortifications, Austrian Treaty on 636
Fortifications, German, Treaty on 576
Fourragere, French Army.624
"Fourteen Points," Wilson's 682
France, Government of....783
France, Treaty with Britain 680
France, Treaty with United States 679

Fraternal Congress of America 363
Fraternal Societies.....359-365
Free Employment Offices, Illinois 833
Free Zones in Ports, German Treaty on 607
French Academy, Members.769
Frick, Henry Clay, Death of 750
Frontiers of Austria 626

G

Game and Fish Warden, Illinois 833
Garnishment Law, Illinois.994
Garrett Biblical Institute Library 928
Gary Law Library.....927
Gas and Electricity Department, Chicago.....884
Gases, Poison 511
Gateway Amendment, Vote on 862
Gem Symbols of Months...131
General, Rank of.....482
Geographic Soc. of Chicago.941
Georgia, Population.....309
Georgia, State Officers.....310
Georgia, Vote of.....309
General, Office of, Created.759
German Colonies, Treaty on 571
German Elections, National Assembly 726
German Fleet Scuttled.....537
Germany, Developments in, 1919 725
Germany, Digest of Constitution 725
Germany, Government of..783
Germany, New Boundaries of 554
Germany, Peace Treaty with 549
Gifts, Bequests (1919).....474
Gifts, Education 239
Gifts to President Wilson..302
Gilbert, J., Convicted.....742
Glass, Carter, Appointed to Senate 750
Gold Coinage, U. S.....157
Gold Coinage, World.....157
Gold, Exports, Imports.....254
Gold, Fineness of.....129
Gold, Silver, Stocks in U.S.157
Gold, Silver, United States.156
Gold, Silver, World Production 155
Golf 427
Golf Association, U. S.....430
Golf Clubs 430
Golf, Public Courses.....430
Good Templars, Order of.362
Government Disbursements.388
Gov't Offices in Chicago...886
Government Officials 384
Government, Overthrow of, Illinois Law Against.....819
Government Receipts 388
Gov't Reclamation Projects.230
Governments, Foreign.....780
Governors of Illinois.....890
Governors of States.....774
Grace, Days of.....126
Grain Crops, by Countries.182
Grain Statistics, Chicago...992
Grand Army of the Republic 762
Grand Army Republic, Daughters 863
Grand Army of the Republic, Illinois 841
Grand Canyon National Pk. 98
Grand Lodges, A. F. & A. M.359
Graves of American Soldiers in Europe.....487
Graves, Austrian Treaty on.639
Graves, German Treaty on.581
Gravity, Specific, Table....123
Great Britain, Gov't of....780
Great Britain, Income Tax.419
Great Britain Rewards War Leaders 487
Greece, Government of.....784
Greek Church Calendar..... 16
Gregory, Attorney-General, Resigns 747
Guam 792
Guam, Population 198
Guaranties in German Treaty 617
Guatemala, Government of.790

H

Haase, Hugo, Shot.....726
Haiti, Government of.....790
Hall of Fame, American...137
Hammond Library 928
Harvest Moon 16
Hawaii 792
Hawaii, Population...197, 211
Hawker-Grieve Attempt ..109
Hay Crop (1918).....186
Hay Crop, by States 185
Hay Crop, by Years 187
Haymarket Riot, Survivors.986
Health, Department of, Chicago 885
Health Insurance Com., Ill.835
Heavens, Chart of..... 25
Hebrew Calendar 16
Height Famous Structures.178
Heights and Weights of Adults 180
Helgoland, German Treaty on 571
Hibernians, Order of.....361
High School Colors, Chicago 890
Highest Points in World...130
Highway Advisers, Ill.....833
Highways of America.....141
Highways, Supt. of, Ill..833
Historical Events, Recent..466
Historical Society, Chicago.924
Historical Society, Evanston 801
Historical Society Library, Chicago 927
Hohenzollern, Wm., in Holland 727
Holidays, National 769
Holidays in United States..768
Homes for Indigent, Chicago 945
Homes for Soldiers.....416
Homestead Laws, U. S....411
Honduras, Government of..790
Hop Crop by Countries....182
Hop Crop by States.....186
Hops, Trade in.....190
Horse Racing 433
Horses, on Farms.....189
Horses, Mules, Export.....189
Hospitals, Dispensaries, Chicago 946
Hospitals, Military 93
Hotels, Chicago 877
Hottest Days, Chicago....901
House Committees 398
House of Commons, Parties in 748
House Number System, Chicago 976
House, Speakers of.....413
Housing Commission, Illinois Law 819
Humane Society, Illinois...841
Hungary, Government of...784
Hungary, Revolutions in...719
Hunter's Moon 16
Hydrographic Office, Chicago 886

I

Iceland, Government of....784
Idaho, Population 310
Idaho, State Officers.....311
Idaho, Vote of 310
Illinois Central Station, New 895
Illinois Cities, Population, Area 838
Illinois Constitutional Convention Delegates, Vote for 861
Illinois Constitutional Convention Law 815
Illinois Electoral Districts.842
Illinois, Governors of.....890
Illinois Hard Roads Plan..141
Illinois Legislation (1919).810
Illinois Men in War.....734
Illinois, Military Forces....734
Illinois, Officials 832
Illinois, Popular Vote.....863
Illinois, Population 311
Illinois, Population Statistics 843
Illinois State Central Committees 808
Illinois, State Officers.....313
Illinois State Officials,831, 832
Illinois Tax Commission Law 810
Illinois, U. of, Trustees...832
Illinois, Vote of 311
Illinois Waterway 816
Illiteracy in United States, Statistics 216
Immigration Bureau, Chicago 886
Immigration Law.....409
Immigration Statistics.....776
Impeachment Cases.....248
Imports, Chicago 972
Imports, by Continents.....256
Imports, by Countries 255
Imports, Duties 254
Imports, Gold, Silver.....254
Imports of Merchandise...249
Imports, Summary 252
Imports, Value of.....253
Improvement Associations, Chicago 803
Improvement Bonds, Vote on 860
Improvements, Chicago.....895
Improvements, Local Board, Chicago 884
Income Tax 36
Income Tax, Great Britain 419
Income Tax Receipts.....261
Income Tax Statistics.....262
Independence, Declaration of 374
India, Government of.....780
Indian Commissioners.....388
Indian Day, American.....830
Indiana, Population 313
Indiana, State Officers.....314
Indiana, Vote of.....313
Indigent, Homes for, Chicago 945
Industrial Commission, Ill.833
Industrial Conference 755
Industrial Property, Austrian Treaty on.....662
Industrial Property, German Treaty on 604
Industrial Survey, Illinois..835
Industrial Unrest 752

Industries, Rank of.....169
Infant Mortality.....179
Infant Mortality Rates...142
Influenza Epidemic (1918).377
Initiative, Vote on....861, 862
Insane in Hospitals.....217
Insane, Statistics 217, 218
Insignia, Army 488
Insignia, Officers', Army, Navy 488
Inspectors Steam Vessels, Chicago 886
Insurance, Austrian Treaty on 662
Insurance, German Treaty on 602
Insurance, Marine 139
Insurance Statistics 175
Insurance, Tax 57
Insurance, War Risk...263-266
Interest Tables.....125
Interior Department.....387
Internal Revenue, Dept., Chicago 886
Internal Revenue Receipts 257-261
International Labor Conference 681
International Labor Office, Austrian Treaty 673
International Labor Office, German Treaty 614
International Trade Conference 761
Interstate Commerce Commission 387
Iowa, Population 314
Iowa, State Officers.....315
Iowa, Vote of.....314
Ireland, Sinn Fein Activity.727
Iron, Pig, Production.....172
Iron, Steel Output, World's.228
Irrigated Farms, Crops on.114
Italy, Austrian Treaty on.628
Italy, Government of.....784

J

Japan, Government of.....788
Japanese-Korean Conflict..727
Java 787
Jewish Calendar 16
Jewish Historical Society, Illinois 924
Joan of Arc Canonized.....232
John Crerar Library.....927
Joliet, Ill., Population.....839
Judge, Municipal, Vote for.858
Judge, Superior, Vote for 858, 860
Judges, County, Ill.....836
Judges, U. S. Circuit Court.389
Judges, U. S. Dist. Courts.390
Judgments, Austrian Treaty on 660
Judgments, German Treaty on 600
Judicial Salaries 105
Judiciary, Federal 389
Jugo Slavia, Gov't of.....787
Jury Commission, Cook Co.868
Justice, Department of.....387
Juvenile Court, Cook Co...875
Juvenile Delinquents 219

K

Kansas, Population 315
Kansas, State Officers 316
Kansas, Vote of 315
Kentucky, Gubernatorial Vote 743
Kentucky, Population 316
Kentucky, State Officers ..317
Kentucky, Vote of 316
Khiva, Government of.....788
Kiel Canal, German Treaty on 613
King Albert in U. S.....745
King's Daughters, Sons ...352
Knights of Columbus 361
Knights of Columbus, War Work 531
Knights of Pythias 360
Knights Templars 359
Kolchak Corresponds with Allies 721
Kongo, Belgian 788
Korea 788
Korean Revolt 727

L

Labor, Am. Federation....468
Labor, Austrian Treaty on.673
Labor Conference 681
Labor Conference, German Treaty on 617
Labor Conference, International 759
Labor, Department of.....386
Labor Department, Ill.....833
Labor in German Peace Treaty 613
Labor Office, German Treaty on 614
Labor Office, International, Austrian Treaty 673
Labor Party, National Committee 796
Labor Party Platform, Ill..798
Labor Troubles, 1919.....752
Labrador, Government of..782
Ladies of G. A. R.....763
Lafayette National Park... 99
Lake Front Improvements 895, 896
Lake Trade, Chicago's.....947
Lakes, Area, Depth.....130
Lakes, Largest in U. S.....163
Land Banks, Federal.....159
Land Titles, Torrens System 868, 974
Language, English, in Illinois Schools 818
Languages, World 125
Lard, Prices 992
Law Department, Chicago.882
Law Examiners, Illinois....832
Law Institute, Chicago....924
Law Institute Library, Chicago 928
Laws, Uniform, Illinois Commission 835
League to Enforce Peace..767
League of Nations, Covenant 550
League of Nations, Organization 719
Learned Societies, Chicago.924
Learned Societies, U. S.....366
Legations, Foreign, in U. S.402
Legion, American 767
Legion, American, Illinois.869
Legion of Honor 624
Legion of Valor.....765
Legion Veterans Shot.....681
Legislation, Ill. (1919).....810
Legislative Reference Bureau, Illinois 835
Legislature, Ill. Members...840
Legislatures of States.....774
Lewis Institute Library....927
Liberia, German Treaty on.572
Liberia, Government of....788
Liberty Loan Act..... 91
Liberty Loans 532
Libraries, Chicago, Vicinity.925
Library Association, American 358
Library Association, American (Chicago) 924
Literary Club, Chicago....924
Library Commission, Ill...835
Library of Congress 500
Library, Ill. Historical.....835
Library, Illinois State.....835
License Rates, Chicago 968
Licenses, Receipts from, Chicago 893
Liebknecht, K., Killed.....726
Liebknecht Revolt 726
Lieutenant-General, Rank..482
Life, Expectation of.....179
Life, Negro Expectation of.180
Life Tables, U. S.....179-180
Lignite and Peat Investigation 99
Limitations, Statute of....126
Lincoln Memorial Com....805
Lincoln Park, Enlarging...830
Lincoln Park System.....929
Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech 377
Liquor Laws, Enforcement of, Illinois 818
Liquors Consumed 368
Liquors Produced in U. S.741
Lithuania, Government of.785
Live Stock, on Farms....189
Living, Cost of.....143
Livonia 785
Lloyd's 474
Loan Associations 160
Loan, Liberty, Act..... 91
Loans, Chicago Bank.....900
Loans, War, Details of....533
Lodge Resolution.....113
London Police Strike.....752
London Victory Parade....720
Lorraine, German Treaty on 560
Louisiana Cane Sugar.....188
Louisiana, Population 317
Louisiana, State Officers...318
Louisiana, Vote of.....317
Lowest Points in World....130
Loyal Legion 764
Luther League 351
Lutheran Church.....350
Luxembourg, Rosa, Killed.726
Luxemburg, Austrian Treaty on 633
Luxemburg, German Treaty on 556
Luxemburg Remains a Duchy 719
Lynchings 219

M

Maccabees 362
Madagascar, Gov't of.....788
Mail Information 414
Maine, Population 318
Maine, State Officers.....319
Maine, Vote of 318
Males of Militia Age.....204
Manufactures by States....170
Manufactures in Cities.....170
Manufactures, U. S.....169
Maple Sugar Crop 186
Maps, Bureau of, Chicago.884
Marine Corps, Officers.....496
Marine Disasters 469
Marine Hospital, Chicago.886
Marine Insurance 139
Marine Insurance, German Treaty on 602
Marriage Laws, U. S.....235
Marriage Statistics, U. S...233
Marshal, U. S., Chicago....886
Marshals, United States....392
Martin, T. S., Death of....750
Massachusetts, Population.319

Massachusetts, State Officers 320
Massachusetts, Vote of.....319
Mayflower Descendants, Society 766
Mayor, Primary Vote for..846
Mayoralty Elections, Chicago 864
Mayors of Chicago 896
Mayors of Large Cities....747
Mayor's Office, Chicago....881
Maywood Public Library...928
Measures, Shipping 138
Measures, Weights, in U. S.120
Mechanics, Junior Order...362
Medals, Decorations for Valor 484
Medals, Honor 489
Mediation, Conciliation, Federal Board 388
Medical Education 358
Medical Society, Chicago..924
Memel, German Treaty on.568
Men of Voting Age.....203
Merchandise, Exports 350
Merchandise, Imports 349
Merchant Marine of World.392
Merchant Marine, U. S.....171
Mesopotamia, Conquest of.624
Methodist Centenary Exposition 747
Methodist Church 347
Metric Conversion Tables.120
Metric Equivalents 122
Metric System 120
Metropolitan Districts 196
Mexico and United States..746
Mexico, Government of....789
Michigan, Population 320
Michigan, Vote of.....320
Michigan, State Officers....321
Microscopical Society, Ill..924
Milch Cows, on Farms.....189
Military Academy, U. S....494
Military Appropriations, Repeal of 89
Military Clauses, Austrian Treaty 635
Military Clauses, German Treaty 574
Military Decorations, French 624
Military Force of Illinois..734
Military Hospitals 93
Military Posts, U. S.....476
Militia Age, Males of.....204
Mine Disasters 470
Mine Workers' Strike.....754
Mineral Monopolies 160
Mineral Products of U. S.172
Mines and Quarries in United States 173
Mines, Dept. of, Illinois....833
Mining Disasters 465
Mining Investigating Commission, Illinois 835
Mining Property, German Treaty on 557
Ministers, by Denominations 357
Minorities, Austrian Treaty on 631
Minnesota, Population 321
Minnesota Roads 142
Minnesota, State Officers..322
Minnesota, Vote of 321
Mints, Assay Offices.....769
Mississippi, Population 322
Mississippi, State Officers..323
Mississippi, Vote of.....322
Missouri, Good Roads Law.142
Missouri, Population 323
Missouri, Roads Law.....142
Missouri, State Officers.....324
Missouri, Vote of 323
Mitchell, B. M., Vote, Correction 841
Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, Austrian Treaty 663
Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, German Treaty 603
Mohammedan Calendar..... 16
Molasses, Louisiana.....188
Monetary Clauses German Treaty 589
Money and Finance 155
Money, Circulation, United States 161
Money, Foreign, Value in United States 120
Money, World 156
Monroe Doctrine 113
Montana, Population 324
Montana, State Officers....324
Montana, Vote of 324
Montenegro, Gov't of.....785
Monuments, Chicago 935
Monuments, National 247
Moon, Hunter's, Harvest.. 16
Moon, Light and Dark..... 27
Morocco, Austrian Treaty on 633
Morocco, German Treaty on 573
Morocco, Government of...788
Mortality Statistics, Chicago 904
Mortality Statistics, U. S..231
Mortality, Table 180
Mother Tongue, Foreigners' 210
Motor Cars, Revenues 140
Motor Cars, Trucks in U.S.495
Motor Vehicle Theft Act, National 760
Motorcycling 449
Motoring 448
Mottoes, State 131
Mountains, Highest 130
Mules, Horses, Export.....189
Mules, on Farms 189
Multiplication Table 124
Municipal Convention Halls, Chicago 827
Municipal Courts, Chicago.876
Municipal Reference Library, Chicago.....885, 927
Museum, Advisers, Ill.....834
Music in Chicago.....750
Mystic Shrine 360

N

Nansen Plans to Feed Russia 723
National Army 504
National Government 384
National Guard in World War 504
National Guard, Illinois...734
National Guard, Reorganization 481
National Hymns 365
National Monuments 247
National Park, Grand Canyon 98
National Park, Lafayette.. 99
National Parks 246
National Political Committees 795
National Safety Council Library 928
National Security League.766
National Union 361
Nationals, Treatment, Austrian Treaty 652
Natural History, Field Museum 966
Naturalization Laws 408
Naval Academy, U. S.....494
Naval Appropriation Act..760
Naval Clauses, Austrian Treaty 635, 637
Naval Clauses, German Treaty 574, 577
Naval Decorations 95
Naval Stations, U. S 497
Naval Training Stations...496
Naval Vessels Lost in War.537
Navies of World.....500, 743
Navigation, Austrian Treaty on 668
Navigation, German Treaty on 607
Navy Department 385
Navy League, U. S.....766
Navy Officers 496
Navy, Officers' Insignia....483
Navy Pay, Table.....492
Navy, Personnel 497
Navy, Rank of Officers....484
Navy, Ships of.....497
Navy, Vessels, Summary...499
Navy Yards, U. S.....496
Nebraska, Population 325
Nebraska, State Officers...325
Nebraska, Vote of.....325
Necrology (1919) 470
Necrology, Chicago 952
Negroes in Cities.....196, 201
Neighborhood Improvement Associations, Chicago 803
Netherlands, Gov't of.....787
Nevada, Population 325
Nevada, State Officers.....326
Nevada, Vote of.....325
Newberry Library.....926
Newfoundland, Gov't of...782
New Hampshire, Population 326
New Hampshire, State Officers 326
New Hampshire, Vote of.326
New Jersey, Population....326
New Jersey, State Officers.327
New Jersey, Vote of.....326
New Jerusalem, Church...351
New Mexico, Population..327
New Mexico, State Officers 327
New Mexico, Vote of.....327
New York City, Population 220
New York, Population....327
New York, State Officers..329
New York, Vote of.....327
Newspapers in U. S. and Canada 234
Nicaragua, Government of.790
Nicknames, Insignia, Army Division 490
Nicknames, State 131
Niemen, German Treaty on.607
Nonpartisan League, North Dakota 801
Nonpartisan Election, Chicago Aldermen 825
Normal School Board, Ill.834
North Carolina, Population 329
North Carolina, State Officers 330
North Carolina, Vote of..329
North Dakota, Population.330
North Dakota Ratifies Suffrage Amendment 750
North Dakota, State Officers 330
North Dakota, Vote of....330
Northwestern University Library 928
Norway, Government of...785
Numerals, Roman, Arabic..129
Nurseries, Chicago.....945

O

Oak Park Public Library..927
Oat Crop, by Countries....182
Oat Crop, by States.....184
Oat Crop, by Years.....187
Oats, Trade in 190
Obituary (1919) 470
Obituary, Chicago 952
Ocean Steamships, Great...171
Oceans, Area, Depth.....130
Odd Fellows, Order.....360
Oder, German Treaty on..609
Officials, Illinois.....831, 832
Oglesby Monument Commission 835
Oglesby Monument Unveiled 801
Ohio, Population 330
Ohio, Prohibition Vote.....720
Ohio, State Officers.....331
Ohio, Vote of.....330
Oil Burning American Steamers 807
Oil Cake & Meal, Trade in.190
Oil, Cotton Seed, Trade in.190
Oil Inspector's Office, Chicago 886
Oklahoma, Population 332
Oklahoma, State Officers...332
Oklahoma, Vote of.....332
Old Chicago Firms.....936
Old Residents, Chicago.....960
Old Residents, Deaths, Chicago 964
Old Salem State Park, Illinois Law 819
Onion Crop 186
Opera Association, Chicago.750
Orange Crop, by States.....186
Orchestra, Chicago Symphony 750
Oregon, Population 332
Oregon, State Officers.....333
Oregon, Vote of.....332
Overthrow of Government, Illinois Law Against.....819
Ownership, Public, Vote on 861, 862

P

Packing, Pork, Statistics...154
Panama Canal 116
Panama Canal Zone.....792
Panama Canal Zone, Population 198
Panama, Government of...790
Panics, Theater 248
Paraguay, Government of..759
Parcel Post Rates.....414
Pardons and Paroles, Ill...833
Paris Bombarded 538
Paris Peace Congress.....682
Paris Victory Parade.....720
Parks, Chicago 929
Parks, Board of Advisers, Illinois 833
Parks, National 246
Parks, State, Supt. of.....833
Party Lines in Congress....382
Party Platforms 797
Passport Regulations, U. S.744
Patents, Applications 152
Patriotic Societies 762
Patti, Adelina, Death of..416
Paupers, Age of.....216
Paupers, in Almshouses....215
Paymaster, City, Chicago..882
Pay Table, Army.....491
Pay Table, Navy.....492
Pea Crop, by Countries....183
Peace Conference.....682
Austria Treaty 692
Bulgarian Treaty of Peace718
China and Japan 691
Claims Urged 692
Clemenceau Appointed Chairman 686
Delegates 683
Change Among 692
Fiume Controversy 690
German Colonies, Disposition of 692
German Treaty Presented to Germans 690
Signed 691
Italians Withdraw 690
League of Nations, Organization of 719
Covenant Framers 657
Presented 689
Modifications of Treaty..691
Opening Session 684
Preliminary Meetings ...683
Regulations 683
Territorial Claims 688
Treaty Ratified by Other Countries 719
Turkey, No Treaty.....719
Peace Treaties—
With Germany 549
Aerial Navigation 606
Air Clauses 579
Alsace-Lorraine 560
Amendments Rejected..716
Arbitral Tribunal 603
Austria 564
Belgium 555
Bulgaria 573
China 572
Commercial Relations..591
Contracts 600
Czecho-Slovak State...564
Danzig, Free City of...568
Debts 595
East Prussia 567
Economic Clauses 591
Egypt 573
Free Zones in Ports....607
German Boundaries 554
German Colonies 571
German Rights 571
Graves 581
Helgoland 571
Hughes' Suggestions....697
Industrial Property 604
Insurance, Social, State.606
Interallied Control.....579
Labor 613
League of Nations Covenant 550
Liberia 572
Luxemburg 556
McCumber Report 716
Memel 568
Military Clauses 574
Mining Property, Cession 557
Morocco 573
Naval Clauses 577
Navigation 607
Penalties 581
Poland 565
Political Clauses 555
Ports 606
Preamble Adopted 716
Presented to Senate....692
Prisoners of War 580
Property, Rights, Interests 597
Railways 606,611
Ratification Defeated .717
Reparation 581
Reservations Adopted..716
Resolution to Declare War Ended 718
Rhine, Left Bank 556
Root's Reservations ...696
Russia 571
Saar Basin 556
Schleswig 569
Senate Committee Majority Report.....712
Senate Minority Report 713
Shantung 574
Shipping 592
Siam 572
Social, State, Insurance.606
State Insurance 606
Taft's Interpretations..697
Treaties, Previous 593
Turkey 573
Waterways 606
Wilson Questioned by Senators 697
With Austria 525
Aerial Navigation 667
Air Clauses 635
Austrian Frontiers 626
Austrian Interests Outside Europe 633
Contracts, Judgments ..660
Debts 655
Disputes 672
Economic Clauses 652
Financial Clauses 646
Graves 639
Industrial Property 664
Insurance 662
Labor 673
Military Clauses 635
Misc. Provisions 677
Naval Clauses 635
Navigation 668
Ports 667
Railways 667
Penalties 640
Political Clauses 628
Prisoners of War.....639
Property, Rights and Interests 657
Telegraphs, Telephones.672
Transferred Territory..665
Waterways 667
Peach Crop 186
Peanut Crop, by States.....186
Pear Crop 186
Peat Investigation 99
Penal Institutions, Ill.833, 834
Penalties, Austrian Treaty.640
Penalties, German Treaty.581
Penitentiary Building Commission, Illinois 835
Pennsylvania, Popul tion..333
Pennsylvania, State Officers334
Pennsylvania, Vote of.....333
Pension Laws Com., Ill...835
Pension Statistics, U. S....778
Pensioning of Judges, Ill..830
Pensions 96
Peoria, Ill., Population....839
Periodicals in United States and Canada 234
Perry's Victory Memorial Commission 98
Pershing, J. J., Honors for.525
Pershing, John J., Thanks to 759
Persia, Government of.....788
Peru, Government of.....789
Petroleum, Crude, Production 345
Philippine Islands 791
Philippines, Population ...198
Physical Ex, Drafted Men.504
Physician, Cook County...868
Pig Iron Production.....172
Pistol Shooting 446
Planets (1920) 31
Planets, Facts About..... 28
Planets, Position of..... 26
Planets, Visibility of..... 28
Playgrounds, Chicago 932

Plebiscite, Saar Basin.....560
Poets Laureate of England.392
Poland, Am. Trade Com...398
Poland, German Treaty on.565
Poland, Government of....786
Poland, Republic of.....732
Poland, Treaty with.....620
Polar Record 751
Police Department, Chicago885
Police Department, Chicago, Work of 902
Police Districts, Chicago...902
Police Record, Chicago....902
Police Superintendents, Chicago 917
Police Work, Chicago, by Years 904
Political Ass'ns, Chicago...735
Political Clauses, Austrian Treaty 628
Political Clauses, German Treaty 555
Politics, Past, of States....411
Polo 462
Pope, Roman Catholic.....346
Popular Vote, Illinois.....863
Population by Age Periods.204
Population, American Cities, ...220, 222
Population, Blind 218
Population, Center of.....199
Population, Chicago 918
Population by Color, Race.201
Population, Colored, in Cities 196, 201
Population, Cook County..872
Population, Deaf and Dumb218
Pop., of Foreign Birth.....206
Population, Foreign Born, ...203, 205
Population, Foreign Born, by Cities 208
Population, Foreign Born, by States 206
Population, Growth of....199
Population, Illinois Cities.838
Population, Increase in....199
Pop., Marital Condition....205
Population, Median Lines..199
Population, Percentages Native, Foreign 209
Population by Sex.....202
Population, per Sq. Mile..213
Pop., States from 1850....197
Population, Statistics 196
Population, Statistics, Ill..843
Population, Urban, Rural 205, 211
Population, United States (1850-1910) 197
Population, United States (1790-1840) 198
Population, United States, 1910 and 1900.....197
Population, United States, by Divisions 198
Population, White and Colored, by States.....196
Population, World 212
Pork, Mess, Prices.....992
Pork Packing Statistics 154, 928
Portland Cement Association Library, Chicago....928
Porto Rico, Island of.....790
Porto Rico, Pop.....197, 211
Ports, Austrian Treaty on.667
Ports, German Treaty on 606, 611
Portugal, Government of..785
Portugal, Monarchist Revolt in 724
Postage, Foreign Rates....415
Postal Information 414
Postal Rates 414
Postal Savings Bank.....917
Postal Savings, U. S.....160
Postal Statistics, National.166
Postal Statistics, U. S.....742
Postmasters, Chicago 865
Postmasters, Large Cities.149
Postoffice, Chicago 916
Postoffice Department 386
Postoffice Inspector, Chicago 886
Potato Crop, by Countries.182
Potato Crop, by States.....185
Potato Crop, by Years.....187
Potato, Sweet, Crop, by States 185
Potatoes, Trade in.....190
Power Boat Racing.....443
Preparedness Committee ..766
Presbyterian Church 349
President, Cabinet 383
President in Europe...267-303
Presidential Succession 794
Presidential Vote.....412, 864
Presidential Vote, Chicago, Cook County.....864
Presidents, Burial Places..129
Presidents and Cabinets....404
President's Message to Congress 378, 737
Press, The Associated.....744
Prices, Increase in Commodity 146
Primary, Calendar, Chicago.736
Primary Election, Chicago.846
Prince of Wales in America792
Principals' Club, Chicago..935
Printing Office, Gov't.....388
Printing, State Supt. of...833
Printing Trades Strike, New York 753
Prisoners 219
Prisoners of War, Austrian Treaty on.....639
Prisoners of War, German Treaty on.....580
Prisons, Illinois.....833
Prisons, State 248
Prisons, Supt. of, Illinois..833
Probate Clerks, Illinois...836
Probate Court, Cook Co...875
Probate Judges, Illinois....836
Profiteering, Act Against..759
Progress of Chicago.....802
Progress of United States..163
Progressive Platform 797
Property Rights, German Treaty on.....597
Prohibition Act, National..756
Prohibition Amendment ...417
Prohibition During War....418
Prohibition Enforcement ..419
Prohibition, Legal Proceedings 418
Prohibition National Com.796
Prohibition, Nat'l. Amendment Ratified, Illinois....830
Prohibition in Norway.....419
Prohibition Platform 797
Prohibition Vote in Ohio..720
Property, Assessment, Ill..828
Property Rights, Austrian Treaty on.....657
Propositions, Vote on.....859
Prussia, East, German Treaty on 567
Psychopathic Institutes, Illinois 833
Public Debt, Statement.....463
Public Domain 266
Public Health, Department of, Illinois 834
Public Ownership, Vote on 861, 862
Public Policy Questions, Vote 861, 862
Public Service, Cook County Superintendent...867
Public Service Department, Chicago 883
Public Utilities Commission, Illinois 834
Public Welfare, Department of, Illinois 833
Public Works, Department of, Chicago 884
Public Works, Department of, Illinois 883
Publishers, Am. Ass'n.....744
Pugilism 437
Pullman (Ill.) Public Library 928
Pulse at Different Ages....129

Q

Qualifications for Suffrage.406
Quarries, Accidents in.....174
Quarries in United States..173
Quincy, Ill., Population....839

R

Race Riots, (1919).....793
Races of World.....118
Racing, Dog 462
Racing, Horse 433
Racing, Power Boat.....443
Racquets 460
Railroad Accidents 117
Railroad Administration, United States 743
Railroad Deficiency 760
Railroad Runs, Fast.....118
Railroad Strikes 752
Railroad Systems, Statistics 344
Railroad Train Speed.....124
Railroad Wrecks 470
Railroads, Electric.....345
Railroads, Operating Income 345
Railroads, Revenues, Expenses 345
Rails, Steel, Production...212
Railway Mail Service, Chicago 886
Railway Passenger Stations, Chicago 939
Railway Statistics, National 166
Railway Tunnels, Long....123
Railways, World's 175
Railways, Austrian Treaty on 667, 670
Railways, German Treaty on 606, 611, 612
Rank, Army, Navy.....484
Raw Silk Crop, by Countries 183
Reclamation Projects.....230
Recorder's Office, Cook Co..867
Ready-Reference Calendar.. 24
Real Estate Board, Chicago 944
Real Estate Transfers, Chicago 986
Recorder's Office, Cook Co..867
Recorders, Illinois.....836
Red Cross Work, American.527
Red Men, Order.....363
Redfield, W. C., Resigns ..750
Redistricting Chicago.....822
Referendum, Vote on..861, 862
Registrar of Titles, Cook County 867
Registration Dept., Illinois.834
Registration, Voters of Chicago 845
Registry System of United States 415

Relief of European Populations 96
Religions of World.....352
Religious Associations.346-358
Religious Education Association 351
Reparation Commission....583
Reparations, Austrian Treaty 640
Reparations, German Treaty 581
Representatives, United States, Apportionment...403
Representatives, United States, House 394-397
Republican National Committee 795
Republican Platform 797
Republicans Win in Oklahoma 746
Reservations, Senate, German Treaty 712
Reserve Militia, Illinois...734
Residents, Old, Chicago....960
Residents, Old, Deaths.....964
Revenue Act (1918)..... 36
Revenue, by States.....260
Revenue, Internal, Receipts 257-261
Revenues, National 164
Review, Board of Cook County 868
Revolutions in Hungary...719
Rewards for War Leaders..487
Rhine, Left Bank, German Treaty on 556
Rhine Republic 727
Rhode Island, Population..334
Rhode Island, State Officers 335
Rhode Island, Vote of.....334
Rice Crop, by Countries...182
Rice Crop, by States.....184
Rice, Trade in.....190
Rifle Shooting 445
River Systems, Austrian Treaty on 668
Rivers and Harbors, Bureau, Chicago.....883
Rivers, Longest..... 23
Road Bonds, Vote on.....860
Road Construction..... 97
Road Construction in U. S 140
Roads, Federal Funds for..140
Roads, Illinois Plan.....141
Roads, Minnesota 142
Rockefeller Foundation.....142
Rockefeller Fund, Medical Education 358
Rockford, Ill., Population.839
Roosevelt, Theodore, Death of 115
Roque 461
Rosin, Trade in.....190
Roumania, Government of.785
Rowing 439
Royal and Select Masters..359
Royal Arcanum 360
Royal Arch Masons.....359
Royal League 361
Rubber, Trade in.....190
Rural Illiteracy 216
Rural Population 205, 211
Russia, Austrian Treaty on 633
Russia, German Treaty on.571
Russia, Government of....785
Russia Under Soviet Rule.721
Russian Calendar 16
Rye Crop, by Countries....182
Rye Crop, by States.....183
Rye Crop, by Years.....187
Rye, Trade in 190
Ryerson Library, Chicago..927

S

Saar Basin Plebiscite 560
Saar Basin, German Treaty on 556
Saar Basin, Government of.558
St. George, Daughters of.362
St. George, Sons of.....362
St. Ignatius College Library 927
Salaries, Chicago Employes.887
Salaries, Chicago Officials..887
Salaries, Cook County Employes 870
Salaries, Cook County Officials 870
Salaries, School, Chicago..911
Salvador, Government of...790
Salvation Army 352
Samoa, American 792
Samoa, Population.....198
Sanborn, J. B., Citation....728
Sanitary District, Chicago..972
Sanitary District, Chicago, Power Development Law.830
Sault Ste. Marie Canal.....117
Savings Banks, Foreign....161
Savings Banks, Statistics, United States 159
Saxony, Free State of.....727
Schleswig, Austrian Treaty on 633
Schleswig, German Treaty on 569
School Census, Chicago....919
School Enrollment.....239
School Finances, Chicago...913
School Salaries, Chicago...911
School Statistics, Chicago..910
School Statistics by Years.238
School Superintendents, Ill.837
School Systems, State.237, 238
Schoolhouses in U. S.....237
Schools, Chicago 907
Schools, City 238
Schools, Cost 239
Schools, Cook County Supt.868
Science Library, Children's, Chicago 928
Scottish Rite Masons 359
Seal Herd, Census 375
Seaports, Distances Between 229
Seaports of World 365
Seas, Area, Depth 130
Seasons 15
Secret Service, U. S., Chicago 886
Senate Committees, U. S...397
Senate Majority Report, Peace Treaty 712
Senate, United States.....393
Senatorial Districts, Illinois 806
Senators Rebuked 84
Sentences, Court-Martial... 96
Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Austrian Treaty 629
Serbia, Government of.....786
Sewers, Bureau of, Chicago 883
Shantung, German Treaty on 574
Sheep (1919) 188
Sheep, on Farms 189
Sheriff, Cook County, Vote.864
Sheriff, Elections of.....864
Sheriffs of Cook County....871
Sheriffs, Illinois.....837
Sheriff's Office, Cook Co..869
Sherman Antitrust Law....113
Shipments, Chicago 947
Shipping Data 138
Shipping Disasters 410
Shipping, German Treaty on 592
Ships Built in 1917.....174
Ships Built in 1918.....175
Ships of Navy 497
Ships, World's 175
Siam, Austrian Treaty on.634
Siam, German Treaty on..572
Siam, Government of.....788
Sidereal Noon 27
Silver Coinage, U. S.....157
Silver Coinage, World.....157
Silver, Commercial Ratio..158
Silver, Exports, Imports...25¢
Silver, Gold, Stocks in United States 157
Silver, Gold, United States.156
Silver, Gold, World Production 155
Silver, Price of Bar.....157
Silver, Price of Bullion....157
Sirius 16
Sixty-Sixth Congress 393
Skating 452
Ski Jumping 460
Small Parks, Chicago 932
Smelters, Accidents in.....174
Smithsonian Institution ...171
Social Service Bureau, Cook County.....868
Social Settlements, Chicago.958
Socialist Labor Platform..797
Socialist Leaders, Prison Terms for 495
Socialist National Com....796
Socialist Platform (1916).797
Socialist Platform (1917).799
Societies, Baptist 349
Societies, Benevolent..359-365
Societies, Catholic 347
Societies, Congregational ..350
Societies, Fraternal....359-365
Societies, Learned 366
Societies, Learned, Chicago.924
Societies, Patriotic 762
Societies, Presbyterian 349
Societies, State, in Chicago 941
Society of War of 1812....766
Soldiers' Homes 416
Soldiers, Tablet to, A. E. F.935
Sons of America, Order...362
Sons of American Revolution 765
Sons of Revolution 765
Sons of St. George 362
Sons of Veterans 763
Sorghums Grain, Crop by States 186
Sorghum Sirup Produced (1918) 186
South Africa, Gov't of.....781
South Carolina, Population 335
South Carolina, State Officers 335
South Carolina, Vote of....335
South Dakota, Population.335
South Dakota, State Officers 336
South Dakota, Vote of....335
South Parks, Chicago.....929
Soviet Rule in Russia.....721
Spain, Government of.....786
Spanish-American War, Order of 764
Spanish War Veterans 763
Spartacan Revolt 726
Speakers of House 413
Specific Gravity, Table.....123
Spirits Produced in U. S..741
Spiritualists', National, Association 252
Sporting Records 420
Springfield, Ill., Population839

Stamp Taxes 74
Standard Steel Car Company Strike 753
Standard Time Zones..... 33
Stars, Brightest 29
Stars, Number of 760
State Department 384
State Fair, Manager, Ill...833
State Mottoes 131
State Nicknames and Flowers 131
State Park, Illinois 819
State Prisons 248
State School Systems.237, 238
State Societies in Chicago..941
State's Attorney Elections.864
State's Attorney, Vote for, Cook County 864
State's Attorneys of Cook County 946
State's Attorneys, Ill.....837
State's Attorney's Office, Cook County 867
States, Historical Data 413
Statistics, Bu. of, Chicago..885
Steamers, Am., Oil Burning.807
Steamship Disasters, Great.777
Steamships, Great, Ocean..171
Steel Crude, Production.....212
Steel Output, World's.....228
Steel Strike 753
Storms and Floods 469
Street Lighting, Chicago...890
Street Number Guide, Chicago 976
Street Railway Chronology, Chicago 735
Street Railway Earnings, Chicago 950
Street Railway Franchise..735
Streets, Bureau of, Chicago 883
Strikes, Labor (1919).....753
Structures, Height, Famous.178
Submarine Bases, U. S.....497
Subtreasury, U. S., Chicago886
Suffrage Amendment Ratified, Illinois 830
Suffrage Amendment Ratified, North Dakota.....750
Suffrage Amendment Ratified, South Dakota.....750
Suffrage, in Foreign Countries 800
Suffrage, Qualifications for.406
Suffrage States 800
Suffrage, Woman 793
Sugar Beet Production 183
Sugar Cane, Louisiana 183
Sugar Crop, by Countries..183
Sugar, Trade in 190
Sun, Facts About 28
Sunday Schools 357
Sunday School Union, Am.352
Superior Court, Cook Co..875
Superstitions, Modern 303
Supervising Engineers, Chicago 883
Supplies, Department of, Chicago 884
Supreme Court 389
Supreme Court, Illinois....832
Surveyor, Cook County....868
Sweden, Government of....786
Swine, on Farms 189
Swimming 443
Switzerland, Gov't of.....786
Symbols of Months.....131

T

Tablet to A. E. F., Chicago.935
Tariff Commission, U. S...388
Tariff Legislation Since 1884 137
Tax on Admissions, Dues.. 67
Tax on Beverages..... 59
Tax on Cigars, Tobacco... 65
Tax Commission Assessments, Illinois 812
Tax on Corporations..... 44
Tax, Estate 55
Tax-Free vs. Taxable Bonds 744
Tax, Insurance 57
Tax Rates, Chicago.....984
Tax, Transportation 57
Tax, War, Excess Profits.. 50
Taxation, Rates, Illinois Law 829
Taxes, Excise 68
Taxes, Income 36
Taxes, Special 70
Taxes, Stamp 74
Taxicab Fares, Chicago...893
Tea Consumed 235
Tea, Trade in 190
Teachers in United States..237
Teachers' Federation, Chicago 935
Teachers' Relief Society...935
Teachers' Salaries, Chicago.911
Teachers' Societies, Chicago.935
Telegraph Lines, Return of.759
Telegraph Statistics, National 166
Telegraph Statistics, U. S.167
Telegraphs, Telephones, Austrian Treaty on.....672
Telegraphs, World's 175
Telephone Statistics, U. S.168
Telescopes, Largest 106
Tennessee, Population 336
Tennessee, State Officers...337
Tennessee, Vote of.....336
Tennis 431
Territories, Historical Dat.413
Territory Transferred, Austrian Treaty on.....665
Texas, Population 337
Texas, State Officers.....339
Texas, Vote of.....337
Theater Fires, Panics.....248
Theaters, Chicago 938
Thermometers Compared..124
Time, Areas of..... 15
Time, Difference in..... 35
Time, Foreign Standards... 35
Time and Standards of.... 33
Tires, Width Required.....734
Titles, Abbreviations 129
Titles, Land, Torrens System 868, 974
Tobacco Crop, by Countries 182
Tobacco Crop, by States...185
Tobacco Crop, by Years...187
Tobacco, Tax on..... 65
Tobacco, Unmanufactured, Trade in 190
Tonnage 251
Tonnage in Foreign Trade.365
Tornado, Fergus Falls.....777
Torpedo Stations 497
Torrens System Land Titles 868, 974
Townley, A. C., Convicted.743
Traction Strike, Chicago...753
Trade, Commerce, Dept, Ill.834
Trade Commissioners, Poland 398
Trade Conference, International 761
Trade Marks, Registration of15
Train-Automobile Collisions470
Training Stations, Naval..496
Transcontinental Airplane Race 548
Transport, International, Austrian Treaty 670
Transportation of Troops..538
Transportation, Tax 57
Trapshooting 446
Treasurer, Chicago 882
Treasurer, City, Vote for..857
Treasurer, Cook County....867
Treasurers, Chicago 921
Treasurers, County, Ill....837
Treasury Department 384
Treasury, Secretary of, Resigns 750
Treaties, Austrian Treaty on 653
Treaties, German Treaty on593
Troop Sailings 505
Troops in U. S. Wars.....746
Trucks, Motor Cars, in U. S.495
Tunis, Government of.....788
Tunnels, Chicago 802
Tunnels, Railway, Long...123
Turkey, Austrian Treaty on 633
Turkey, German Treaty on.573
Turkey, Government of....787
Turpentine, Trade in.....190

U

Ukrainia, Government of..787
Underwriters' Library, Chicago 928
Uniform, Retention of..... 95
Union Ex-Prisoners, National Association of.....764
Unitarian Church 349
United Charities, Chicago..751
United States, Accessions..213
United States, Area of.....212
United States Army.....475
United States Dirigible C-5, Loss of 112
United States Enters War.501
United States Fleets, Stations 496
U. S. Military Academy...494
U. S. Naval Academy.....494
United States, Progress of 163
United States Wars, Troops in 746
Universal Military Training League 767
Universalist Church, Y. P. C. U. 351
Universities, American.240-246
Universities Foreign, Students 239
Urban Population.....205, 211
Urban, Rural Illiteracy....216
Uruguay, Commission Government in 724
Uruguay, Government of..789
Utah, Population 339
Utah, State Officers.....339
Utah, Vote of.....339
Utilities Commission, Illinois Public 834

V

Venezuela, Government of.789
Vermont, Population 339
Vermont, State Officers...340
Vermont, Vote of.....339
Vessels, American Merchant, Sunk.....538
Vessels Built in U. S.....174
Vessels in Navy.....499
Veterinarian, Chief, Ill...832
Vicksburg Statue Commission 835
Victory Liberty Loan Act. 91
Victory Loan 532
Victory Parades 720
Virgin Islands.....792
Virginia Library, Chicago..928
Virginia, Population 340

Virginia, State Officers.....341
Virginia, Vote of.....340
Visibility Objects on Lakes.921
Vocational Education, Federal Board 388
Vocational Education, Illinois Law 817
Voluntary Enlistments..... 96
Volunteers of America....352
Vote for City Clerk.....857
Vote, Electoral, by States.382
Vote for Judges.....858, 860
Vote for Mayor by Precincts 848
Vote for Mayor by Wards..847
Vote, Popular, of Illinois..863
Vote, Presidential (1916).304
Vote, Presidential, Chicago, Cook County.....864
Vote on Propositions..859, 860
Voters, Registration, Chicago 845
Voting Age, Men of.....203
Voting Age, Women of....204

W

Wages of Farm Labor.....195
Wages, Tables of.....126
War Contracts, Validation of 87
War Department 384
War Expense, American....533
War, the Great 501
Air Squadrons 513
Airplanes 511
Allied Offensives 516
Americans in Battle.....514
Armies, Front Line.....525
Armies, Western Front..536
Army of Occupation.....536
Army, Sources 503
Army, Statistics 502
Army, Strength 531
Army Supply Service....506
Artillery 510
Austrian Peace Treaty Signed 501
Aviation Aces 535
Aviation Losses 536
Balloons 512
Battles, Americans in....514
British Guards, Record..528
Camps and Cantonments.505
Cargo Movement 507
Casualties 519
Casualties, American ...537
Chronology, General.539-547
Clothing 507
Cost, Carnegie Report...681
Cost, Cash 501
Deaths in Battle....519-521
Declaration of War.....501
Demobilization of Army.528
Disease, Control of.....521
Duration of War.....524
Equipment 507
Expenditures, War 522
Expenses, War, All Nations 523
Food 507
Gases, Poison 511
German Fleet Scuttled.. 537
German Offensives 515
German Peace Treaty Signed 501
German Prisoners 519
Health 519
Honored by Congress....526
Hospitals 522
Knights of Columbus, War Activities 531
Liberty Loans 532
Machine Guns 509
Merchant Vessels Sunk..538
Meuse-Argonne, Battle of.517
National Army 504
National Guard 504
Nations Involved 501
Naval Vessels Lost in War537
Officers Honored by Congress 526
Ordnance, Production ...524
Paris Bombarded 538
Peace Conference Begins.501
Pershing, Gen., Honors for 525
Physical Ex. Drafted Men504
Prisoners, German.....519
Red Cross Work.....527
Rifles and Machine Guns.508
St. Mihiel, Battle of.....517
Severance of Diplomatic Relations 501
Surrender Dates 501
Tanks, Tractors 511
Telephone, Telegraph Lines 508
Training Troops ..... .503
Transportation of Army .505
Transportation of Troops538
Troops, Am., in Germany536
U. S. Army Strength....502
U. S. Enters War.....501
Victory Loan 532
War Loans, Details of....533
Y. M. C. A. War Work..529
War Loans, Details of.....533
War Profits, Tax 50
War Risk Insurance...263-266
Ward Boundaries, Chicago. 942, 943
Wards and Aldermen, Chicago 976
Wards, Fifty, Vote on.....860
Wars, Chronology of Recent 547
Water, Bureau of, Chicago.883
Water Resource Advisers, Illinois 833
Waterfalls, Famous 165
Waterway, Illinois 816
Waterways, Austrian Treaty on 667
Waterways, German Treaty on 606
Waterworks System, Chicago 801
Washington, Population ..341
Washington, State Officers.341
Washington, Vote of.....341
Washington's Farewell Address 376
Wealth, National, U. S.....176
Wealth of Nations.....178
Wealth, by States 177
Weather Bureau, Chicago...886
Weather, Chicago.....901
Weather Forecasts, Signals.118
Wedding Anniversaries ...124
Weights of Adults, Normal.180
Weights, Bushel 123
Weights and Measures, Department of, Chicago..886
Weights and Measures, Ill.807
Weights, Measures, in U. S.120
Welfare Commissioners, Ill.833
West Chicago Parks 931
West Point Academy 494
West Virginia, Population..341
West Virginia, State Officers 342
West Virginia, Vote of.....341
Western Economic Society.924
Western Engineers' Library, Chicago 928
Western Society of Engineers 924
Western Union Statistics..168
Wet or Dry Chicago, Vote.859
Wheat Crop, by Countries..181
Wheat Crop, by States 183
Wheat Crop, by Years.....187
Wheat Flour, Trade in.....190
Wheat Harvest Calendar...474
Wheat, Price Guaranties... 84
Wheat, Trade in.....190
Wilson, Woodrow, Addresses, Notes, Speeches—
Conference of Governors and Mayors 289
Cost of Living.....143
"Fourteen Points".....682
Messages to Congress.378,737
In Europe—Arrival.....267
At Sorbonne 268
To American Army....268
In Chaumont 269
Visit to England—
At Buckingham Palace.272
At Mansion House.....273
In Manchester.....274
Visit to Italy—
In Italian Parliament..277
At Quirinal 278
At Roman Capitol.....279
At Academy of the Lincei 279
In Genoa 280
In Milan 280
In Turin 282
In France—
Before French Senate..284
To French Women.....284
In French Chamber of Deputies 285
"Miracles Wrought by War." 286
Message to French People 286
Visit to America—
In Mechanics' Hall, Boston 287
In Metropolitan Opera House 290
"Spirit of America"...293
"America for Justice".294
At Pessoa Dinner.....294
Back in France—
Memorial Day Address..295
Memorial Day Cable...295
In Charleroi.....297
At Poincare Dinner....298
Farewell Statement.....299
Message to Americans..299
Return Home—
To Troops on Board Ship 299
In Carnegie Hall.....301
During Tour to Defend Treaty—
Keynote Speech of Trip 698
"War Could Have Been Prevented" 702
"Article X. Explained".702
"Opposition Illogical"..704
"Essential Object of Treaty" 705
"Provides for Disarmament" 705
"Meaning of Revolution" 706
"About Reservations.".706
"Pro-Germanism Revives" 707
"To Minnesota Legislators" 707
"Mediators of Mankind" 708
"Ten Points of Covenant" 708
"More About Article X." 709
"Chaos in Russia" 709

"Police Strikes Condemned" 709
"Ashamed of Race Riots" 709
"Powers Not Taken from Congress" 709
"Cost of the War"....710
"New World Partnership" 710
"Replies to Labor Council" 710
"Explanatory Replies"710
"Freedom of the Seas"711
Wilson in Europe.....267-303
Chronology of European Journey 302
Gifts Received in Europe.302
Wilson, Illness of.....793
Questioned by Senators About Treaty 697
Tour in Defense of Treaty.698
Wines, Liquors Consumed..368
Winnipeg Strike 752
Wisconsin, Population 342
Wisconsin, State Officers...343
Wisconsin, Vote of.....342
Woman Suffrage 799
Woman Suffrage States....800
Woman's Party Platform..798
Woman's Relief Corps.....763
Women, Congress of Working 681
Women of Voting Age....204
Wood Pulp, Trade in.....190
Wood, Sir Evelyn W., Death 750
Woodmen, Modern 361
Woodmen of World.....360
Wool (1917) 188
Wool, Trade in.....190
Workmen, United Order....361
World, Fast Trips Around.403
World, Money 156
World Population 212
World War, Chronology 539-547
Wrestling 461
Wyoming, Population 343
Wyoming, State Officers...343
Wyoming, Vote of.....343

Y

Yachting 438
Yale Club of Chicago.....735
Y. M. C. A., the 351
Y. M. C. A. War Work...529
Y. P. C. U., Universalist..351

Z

Zodiac, Signs of..... 32
Zoning Law for Cities, Ill..824
Zoological Gardens 741

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Abstracts, Torrens 974-975
Advertising, Mail: Buckley, Dement & Co. 953
Advertising, Outdoor: Thos. Cusack Co. .....Opposite Inside Back Cover
Albaugh-Dover Co. 971
Alfred L. Baker & Co..... 951
Arnold Company, The 971
Baker, Alfred L., & Co..... 951
Banking: Central Trust Company of Illinois .....Inside Back Flyleaf
Banking: Des Plaines State Bank..... 949
Banking: George H. Burr & Co..... 949
Banking: The Corn Exchange National Bank .....Inside Back Cover
Banking: The Merchants Loan and Trust Company .....Outside Back Cover
Barnhart Brothers & Spindler..... 995
Baseball Park: Comiskey 985
Becker, A. G., & Co..... 949
Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co..... 971
Bingham's Son, Sam'l, Mfg. Co..... 963
Blatchford, E. W., Company..... 961
Brunswick Phonograph Shop 955
Buckley, Dement & Co..... 953
Burr, Geo. H., & Co..... 949
Castings, Light Gray: The Western Foundry Company 969
Castings: The National Malleable Castings Company 993
Central Trust Company of Illinois..... .....Inside Back Flyleaf
Certificates, Land, Torrens.....974-975
Chicago Daily News.....Opposite Title Page
Chicago Elevated Railroads.....977-978
Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee R. R. 970
Chicago Surface Lines 987-991
Chicago Telephone Company.....957, 981-983
Clement, Curtis & Co. 951
Comiskey Baseball Park 985
Commercial Paper: A. G. Becker & Co... 949
Commercial Paper: Geo. H. Burr & Co.... 949
Commonwealth Edison Company..... 973
Corn Exchange National Bank..... .....Inside Back Cover
Cusack, Thos., Co.....Opposite Back Cover
Des Plaines State Bank 949
Eckhart, B. A., Milling Co..... 997
Eclipse Printing Co. 965
Electrical Specialties: Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co. 971
Electrical Supplies: Commonwealth Edison Co. 973
Elevated Railroads, Chicago.....977-978
Elmes, Charles F., Engineering Works..... 993
Engineering: Charles F. Elmes..... 993
Engineering: The Arnold Company..... 971
Foundry Company, Western..... 969
Gear Cutters: Albaugh-Dover Company . 971
George H. Burr & Co..... 949
Grain: J. Rosenbaum Grain Company..... 951
Heating, Ventilating: Phillips-Getschow Co 965
Illinois Life Insurance Co.Opposite First Cover
Insurance: Illinois Life Ins. Co.Op. First Cover
Insurance: Marsh & McLennan..... .....Inside Front Cover
Land Certificates, Torrens.....974, 975
Marsh & McLennan.....Inside Front Cover
Mendelson Bros. Paper Stock Company... 967
Merchandise, General: Samuel Phillipson & Co. 997
Merchants Loan and Trust Company..... .....Outside Back Cover
Metals, Stereotype, Etc.: E. W. Blatchford Company 961
Milling: B. A. Eckhart Milling Company.. 997
Milwaukee Electric R. R..... 979
Mobiloils: Vacuum Oil Company..... 965
Motor Trucks: Republic Truck Company.. 959
National Malleable Castings Company..... 993
Newspaper: Chicago Daily News..... .....Opposite Title Page
Paper Mill Supplies: Mendelson Bros. Paper Stock Co..... 967
Phillips-Getschow Co..... 965
Phillipson & Co., Samuel.....997
Phonographs: Brunswick Phonograph Shop 955
Printers and Binders: Eclipse Printing Co. 965
Printers' Rollers, Sam'l Bingham's Son Mfg. Co. 963
Printing: Regan Printing House..... 995
Regan Printing House 995
Registering of Titles: Torrens System..974-975
Republic Truck Company 959
Rosenbaum, J., Grain Company..... 951
Russell, Brewster & Co..... 951
Sam'l Bingham's Son Mfg. Co..... 963
Samuel Phillipson & Co..... 997
Sharp & Smith 973
Stereotype Metals: E. W. Blatchford & Co..961
Stocks & Bonds: Russell, Brewster & Co. 951
Stocks, Bonds, Grain: Alfred L. Baker & Co. 951
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton: Clement, Curtis & Co..... 951
Street Railways: Chicago Surface Lines.987-991
Surgical Instruments: Sharp & Smith..... 973
Teaming: A. T. Willett Company..... 969
Telephone Service: Chicago Telephone Company 957, 981-983
Thos. Cusack Co.....Opposite Back Cover
Titles, Torrens Land.....974, 975
Torrens System 974-975
Type: Barnhart Brothers & Spindler.... 995
Vacuum Oil Company..... 965
Western Foundry Company..... 969
Willett, A. T., Company..... 969

ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK FOR 1920

Astronomical calculations for 1920—By B. Hart Wright, DeLand, Fla.

The calculations in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in contiguous zones indicated by the heading of the divisions. All the calculations in this Almanac and Year-Book are based upon mean or clock time unless otherwise stated. The sun's rising and setting are for the upper limb, corrected for "parallax and refraction." The figures given are for the moon's center on a true horizon such as the ocean affords.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF SEASONS.

Sun enters: Sign.	Long.	Constellation.	Date.	Eastern time.	Central time.		D.	H.	M.
Capri.	270°	Sagit.	Dec. 22..	4:27 p.m.	3:27 p.m.	1919 Winter begins and lasts.....	89	0	32
Aries	0°	Pisces	Mch. 20..	4:59 p.m.	3:59 p.m.	1920 Spring begins and lasts.....	92	19	41
Cancer	90°	Gemini	June 21..	0:40 p.m.	11:40 a.m.	1920 Summer begins and lasts.....	93	14	49
Libra	180°	Virgo	Sept. 23..	3:29 a.m.	2:29 a.m.	1920 Autumn begins and lasts.....	89	18	48
Capri.	270°	Sagit.	Dec. 21..	10:17 p.m.	9:17 p.m.	1920 Winter begins. Tropical year.	365	5	50

ERAS OF TIME.

The Gregorian year 1920 corresponds to the following eras:

The latter part of the 144th and the beginning of the 145th year of the independence of the United States.

The year 1338-39 of the Mohammedan era; the year 1339 begins Sept. 14.

The year 4617 (nearly) of the Chinese era, beginning now, Jan. 1.

The year 2232 of the Grecian era.

The year 5680-81 of the Jewish era; the year 5681 begins at sunset Sept. 12.

The year 7428-29 of the Byzantine era, beginning Sept. 1.

The year 2580 of the Japanese era.

The year 6633 of the Julian period, and Jan. 1 is the 2,422,325th day since the beginning of the Julian period.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical or Sunday letters	D. C.
Epact of moon's age, Jan. 1	10
Lunar cycle or golden number	2
Solar cycle	5
Roman indiction	3
Dionysian period	249
Jewish lunar cycle	18
Julian period	6633

CHURCH CALENDAR FOR 1920.

Jan. 1—New Year's day (Circumcision).
Jan. 6—Epiphany (12th day).
Jan. 14 — Greek Church New Year's day.
Jan. 25 — Conversion of St. Paul.
Feb. 1—Septuagesima Sunday.
Feb. 2—Purification B. V. M.
Feb. 8—Sexagesima Sunday.
Feb. 15—Quinquagesima Sunday.
Feb. 17—Shrove Tuesday.
Feb. 18—Ash Wednesday (Lent begins).
Feb. 22—Quadragesima Sunday.
Feb. 24—St. Matthias.
March 14—Mid-Lent Sunday.
March 17—St. Patrick's day.
March 25—Annunciation (Lady day).
March 28—Palm Sunday.
April 2—Good Friday.
April 4—Easter Sunday.
April 11—Low Sunday.
April 23—St. George.
April 25—St. Mark.
May 1—Philip and James.
May 9—Rogation Sunday.
May 13—Ascension (Holy Thursday).
May 23 — Pentecost (Whitsunday).
May 30—Trinity Sunday.
June 3—Corpus Christi.
June 24—Nativity of John the Baptist.
June 29—Peter and Paul.
July 15—St. Swithin's day.
July 22—Mary Magdalen.
July 25—St. James.
Aug. 6—Transfiguration.
Aug. 7—Name of Jesus.
Aug. 15—Feast of Assumption B. V. M.
Aug. 24—St. Bartholomew.
Aug. 29—St. John the Baptist.
Sept. 8—Nativity of Mary.
Sept. 13—Jewish New Year's day.
Sept. 14 — Exaltation of Holy Cross.
Sept. 21—St. Matthew.
Sept. 29—Michaelmas.
Oct. 18—St. Luke.
Oct. 28—Simon and Jude.
Oct. 31—Halloween.
Nov. 1—All Saints' day.
Nov. 2—All Souls' day.
Nov. 11—Martinmas.
Nov. 25—Thanksgiving day.
Nov. 28—1st Sunday in Advent.
Nov. 30—St. Andrew.
Dec. 8—Conception B. V. M.
Dec. 21—St. Thomas.
Dec. 25—Christmas.
Dec. 27—St. John the Evangelist.
Dec. 28—Holy Innocents.

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday	after	1st Sunday in Lent	Feb. 25, 27 and 28
		Pentecost	May 26, 28 and 29
		Sept. 14	Sept. 15, 17 and 18
		Dec. 13	Dec. 15, 17 and 18

JEWISH OR HEBREW CALENDAR. YEAR 5680-81 A. M.

The year 5680 is the 18th of the 299th cycle of 19 years.

Year.	Month—No.	Name.	Day.	Fast or festival.	
5680....	4..	Tebet	10..	Fast of Tebet	Thursday, Jan. 1, 1920
5680....	5..	Sh'vat	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1920
5680....	6..	Adar	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday-Friday, Feb. 19-20, 1920
5680....	6..	Adar	13..	Fast of Esther	Wednesday, March 3, 1920
5680....	6..	Adar	14-15..	Purim	Thursday-Friday, March 4-5, 1920
5680....	7..	Nissan	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday, March 20, 1920
5680....	7..	Nissan	15..	1st day of Passover	Saturday, April 3, 1920
5680....	8..	Iyar	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday-Monday, April 18-19, 1920
5680....	8..	Iyar	18..	Lag B'Omer	Thursday, May 6, 1920
5680....	8..	Iyar	18..	33d day of Omer	Thursday, May 6, 1920
5680....	9..	Sivan	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday, May 18, 1920
5680....	9..	Sivan	6..	1st day of Pentecost	Sunday, May 23, 1920
5680....	10..	Tammuz	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday-Thursday, June 16-17, 1920
5680....	10..	Tammuz	17..	Fast of Tammuz	*Saturday, July 3, 1920
5680....	11..	Av	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday, July 16, 1920
5680....	11..	Av	9..	Fast of Av	*Saturday, July 24, 1920
5680....	12..	Ellul	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday-Sunday, Aug. 14-15, 1920
5681....	1..	Tishri	1..	1st day of New Year	†Monday, Sept. 13, 1920
5681....	1..	Tishri	3..	Fast of Gedaliah	Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1920
5681....	1..	Tishri	10..	Yom-Kippur	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1920
5681....	1..	Tishri	15..	1st day of Tabernacles	Monday, Sept. 27, 1920
5681....	1..	Tishri	21..	Hoshannah-Rabbah	Sunday, Oct. 3, 1920
5681....	1..	Tishri	22..	Sh'mini Atseres	Monday, Oct. 4, 1920
5681....	1..	Tishri	23..	Simchas-Torah	Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1920
5681....	2..	Chesvan	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday-Wednesday, Oct. 12-13, 1920
5681....	3..	Kislev	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday-Friday, Nov. 11-12, 1920
5681....	3..	Kislev	25..	1st day of Chanukah	Monday, Dec. 6, 1920
5681....	4..	Tebet	1..	Rosh-Chodesh	Saturday-Sunday, Dec. 11-12, 1920
5681....	4..	Tebet	10..	Fast of Tebet	Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1920

*Observed the following day. †Begins at sunset Sept. 12.

GREEK CHURCH OR RUSSIAN CALENDAR, A. D. 1920, A. M. 8029.

New style. Holy days.	Old style.
Jan. 7—Christmas	Dec. 25, 1919
Jan. 14—Circumcision	Jan. 1, 1920
Jan. 19—Epiphany (Theophany)	Jan. 6
Feb. 8—Carnival Sunday	Jan. 26
Feb. 15—Hypopante (Purification)	Feb. 2
Feb. 18—Ash Wednesday	Feb. 5
Feb. 22—1st Sunday in Lent	Feb. 9
Mar. 28—Palm Sunday	March 15
April 2—Great (Good) Friday	March 20
April 4—Holy Pasche (Easter)	March 22
May 6—St. George	April 23
May 13—Ascension (Holy) Thr	April 30

New style. Holy days.	Old style.
May 23—Pentecost	May 10
June 12—Holy Ghost	May 30
July 12—Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles	June 29
Aug. 19—Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Aug. 28—Repose of Theotokos	Aug. 15
Sept. 21—Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
Sept. 27—Exaltation of Theotokos	Sept. 14
Oct. 14—Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
Nov. 28—1st day of Nativity	Nov. 15
Dec. 4—Entrance of Theotokos	Nov. 21
Dec. 22—Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, YEAR 1338-39.

The year 1338 is the 18th year of the 45th cycle of 30 years, being a leap year of 355 days.

Year.	Month—No.	Name.	Begins.	Lasts, days.
1338..	5..	Jomhadi I.	Jan. 21	30
1338..	6..	Jomhadi II.	Feb. 20	29
1338..	7..	Rajeb	March 20	30
1338..	8..	Sheban	April 19	29
1338..	9..	Ramadan (Fasting)	May 18	30
1338..	10..	Schawall	June 17	29
1338..	11..	Dulkaeda	July 16	30
1338..	12..	Dulheggia	Aug. 15	30
1339..	1..	Mulharrem	Sept. 14	30
1339..	2..	Saphar	Oct. 14	29
1339..	3..	Rabia I.	Nov. 12	30
1339..	4..	Rabia II.	Dec. 12	29
1339..	5..	Jomhadi I.	Jan. 10, 1921	30

THE PLANETS.

Morning stars—Mercury, April 15-20 and Nov. 25-Dec. 5, rising about 1 hour 15 minutes before the sun; Venus, until July 3; Mars, until Jan. 14; Jupiter, from Aug. 22 to Dec. 10; Saturn, from Sept. 8 to Dec. 16.

Evening stars—Mercury, Feb. 20-March 2 and Oct. 25-Nov. 2, setting about 1 hour 15 minutes after the sun; Venus, after July 3; Mars, after Jan. 14; Jupiter, until Aug. 22 and after Dec. 10; Saturn, until Sept. 8 and after Dec. 16.

All-night stars or planets—Mars in April, Jupiter the latter part of January and the first part of February, and Saturn in February and March.

Brightest or best seen—Venus at the beginning and end of the year, but then not at her best; Mars in April; Jupiter in February; Saturn the latter part of February and first part of March; Uranus the last of August, and Neptune the last of January.

Invisible or very dim—Mercury, always except within the time limits given, when an evening or morning star; Venus, July 1-8; Mars, not this year; Jupiter, Aug. 15-30, and Saturn, Sept. 1-10.

Dim or faintly visible—Venus, June, July and August; Mars, not this year; Jupiter, July, August and September; Saturn, August, September and October; Uranus and Neptune, always.

HUNTER'S AND HARVEST MOON.

The full moon nearest to Sept. 21 is popularly known as the "harvest moon." This is because the moon then rises for several consecutive evenings at nearly the same hour, giving an unusual number of moonlight evenings. This is the most noticeable in the higher latitudes and quite disappears at the equator.

The "hunter's moon" is the first full moon following the harvest moon.

☽Full Moon, 5th. ☾Last Quar., 12th. **1st Month.** # JANUARY, 1920. **31 Days.** ●New Moon, 21st. ☽First Quar., 28th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	366	1	Thursday	♑	♑	16	12 3 19	8 17	7 28	4 39	2 28	7 16	4 51	2 24	7 39	4 29	2 38
2	365	2	Friday	♑	♒	1	12 3 48	9 17	7 28	4 40	3 38	7 16	4 52	3 34	7 39	4 30	3 51
3	364	3	Saturday	♒	♒	16	12 4 16	10 20	7 28	4 42	4 46	7 16	4 53	4 41	7 38	4 31	5 0
4	363	4	SUNDAY	♒	♓	1	12 4 43	11 23	7 28	4 43	5 52	7 16	4 53	5 47	7 38	4 32	6 6
5	362	5	Monday	♓	♓	16	12 5 11	morn	7 28	4 44	rises	7 16	4 54	rises	7 38	4 33	rises
6	361	6	Tuesday	♓	♈	1	12 5 37	24	7 28	4 45	6 13	7 16	4 55	6 16	7 38	4 34	6 3
7	360	7	Wednes	♈	♈	15	12 6 4	1 22	7 27	4 46	7 23	7 16	4 56	7 25	7 37	4 35	7 16
8	359	8	Thursday	♈	♉	30	12 6 30	2 16	7 27	4 47	8 31	7 16	4 57	8 32	7 37	4 36	8 27
9	358	9	Friday	♉	♉	13	12 6 55	3 7	7 27	4 48	9 37	7 16	4 58	9 38	7 37	4 37	9 36
10	357	10	Saturday	♉	♊	26	12 7 20	3 55	7 27	4 49	10 40	7 16	4 59	10 39	7 36	4 38	10 42
11	356	11	SUNDAY	♊	♊	9	12 7 45	4 41	7 27	4 49	11 40	7 16	5 1	11 38	7 36	4 39	11 44
12	355	12	Monday	♊	♋	21	12 8 9	5 26	7 27	4 50	morn	7 15	5 2	morn	7 36	4 40	morn
13	354	13	Tuesday	♋	♋	4	12 8 32	6 11	7 27	4 51	39	7 15	5 3	37	7 36	4 41	47
14	353	14	Wednes	♋	♌	15	12 8 54	6 56	7 27	4 52	1 38	7 15	5 4	1 34	7 35	4 42	1 48
15	352	15	Thursday	♌	♌	27	12 9 17	7 42	7 27	4 54	2 34	7 15	5 5	2 30	7 34	4 44	2 46
16	351	16	Friday	♌	♍	9	12 9 38	8 29	7 26	4 55	3 29	7 14	5 6	3 25	7 34	4 46	3 43
17	350	17	Saturday	♍	♍	21	12 9 59	9 17	7 25	4 56	4 20	7 14	5 7	4 15	7 33	4 47	4 35
18	349	18	SUNDAY	♍	♎	3	12 10 19	10 6	7 24	4 58	5 11	7 13	5 8	5 6	7 32	4 48	5 25
19	348	19	Monday	♎	♎	15	12 10 38	10 55	7 23	4 59	5 56	7 13	5 9	5 51	7 31	4 49	6 9
20	347	20	Tuesday	♎	♏	27	12 10 57	11 43	7 22	5 0	6 35	7 12	5 10	6 31	7 30	4 50	6 47
21	346	21	Wednes	♏	♏	10	12 11 15	ev. 30	7 22	5 1	sets	7 12	5 12	sets	7 29	4 52	sets
22	345	22	Thursday	♏	♐	22	12 11 32	1 17	7 21	5 2	6 57	7 11	5 13	6 59	7 29	4 54	6 51
23	344	23	Friday	♐	♐	5	12 11 48	2 3	7 20	5 3	7 58	7 11	5 14	7 59	7 28	4 55	7 55
24	343	24	Saturday	♐	♑	18	12 12 4	2 50	7 20	5 4	9 2	7 10	5 15	9 2	7 27	4 56	9 2
25	342	25	SUNDAY	♑	♑	1	12 12 18	3 37	7 19	5 5	10 6	7 10	5 16	10 5	7 26	4 57	10 9
26	341	26	Monday	♑	♒	15	12 12 32	4 25	7 19	5 6	11 11	7 9	5 16	11 9	7 25	4 58	11 17
27	340	27	Tuesday	♒	♒	28	12 12 46	5 16	7 18	5 7	morn	7 9	5 17	morn	7 24	4 59	morn
28	339	28	Wednes	♒	♓	12	12 12 58	6 9	7 17	5 8	18	7 8	5 18	15	7 24	5 1	27
29	338	29	Thursday	♓	♓	26	12 13 9	7 5	7 16	5 9	1 26	7 8	5 19	1 22	7 23	5 3	1 37
30	337	30	Friday	♓	♈	11	12 13 20	8 5	7 15	5 11	2 31	7 7	5 20	2 26	7 23	5 5	2 44
31	336	31	Saturday	♈	♈	25	12 13 30	9 5	7 15	5 12	3 35	7 6	5 21	3 30	7 22	5 6	3 50

☽Full Moon, 4th. ☾Last Quar., 11th. **2d Month.** # FEBRUARY, 1920. **29 Days.** ●New Moon, 19th. ☽First Quar., 26th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
32	335	1	SUNDAY	♈	♉	10	12 13 39	10 6	7 14	5 13	4 34	7 5	5 22	4 29	7 21	5 7	4 48
33	334	2	Monday	♉	♉	24	12 13 47	11 4	7 12	5 14	5 27	7 4	5 23	5 23	7 20	5 8	5 40
34	333	3	Tuesday	♉	♊	9	12 13 54	12 0	7 11	5 15	6 14	7 3	5 25	6 11	7 19	5 10	6 25
35	332	4	Wednes	♊	♊	23	12 14 1	morn	7 10	5 17	rises	7 2	5 26	rises	7 17	5 11	rises
36	331	5	Thursday	♊	♋	7	12 14 6	53	7 9	5 19	7 16	7 1	5 27	7 16	7 16	5 12	7 13
37	330	6	Friday	♋	♋	21	12 14 11	1 43	7 8	5 20	8 20	7 0	5 28	8 19	7 15	5 14	8 20
38	329	7	Saturday	♋	♌	4	12 14 15	2 31	7 6	5 21	9 24	6 59	5 29	9 23	7 13	5 15	9 28
39	328	8	SUNDAY	♌	♌	17	12 14 19	3 18	7 5	5 23	10 26	6 58	5 30	10 24	7 12	5 16	10 33
40	327	9	Monday	♌	♍	29	12 14 21	4 4	7 4	5 24	11 26	6 57	5 32	11 23	7 10	5 18	11 35
41	326	10	Tuesday	♍	♍	11	12 14 23	4 50	7 3	5 25	morn	6 56	5 33	morn	7 9	5 20	morn
42	325	11	Wednes	♍	♎	23	12 14 24	5 36	7 2	5 26	24	6 55	5 34	20	7 7	5 22	35
43	324	12	Thursday	♎	♎	5	12 14 24	6 23	7 1	5 27	1 19	6 54	5 35	1 15	7 5	5 23	1 32
44	323	13	Friday	♎	♏	17	12 14 23	7 11	7 0	5 28	2 13	6 53	5 36	2 8	7 4	5 24	2 26
45	322	14	Saturday	♏	♏	29	12 14 22	7 59	6 59	5 30	3 2	6 51	5 38	2 57	7 3	5 26	3 17
46	321	15	SUNDAY	♏	♐	11	12 14 20	8 48	6 58	5 32	3 50	6 50	5 39	3 45	7 2	5 27	4 3
47	320	16	Monday	♐	♐	23	12 14 17	9 36	6 56	5 33	4 31	6 49	5 40	4 27	7 1	5 29	4 44
48	319	17	Tuesday	♐	♑	6	12 14 14	10 24	6 54	5 34	5 8	6 48	5 41	5 4	6 59	5 31	5 18
49	318	18	Wednes	♑	♑	18	12 14 10	11 11	6 52	5 36	5 44	6 46	5 42	5 41	6 57	5 32	5 52
50	317	19	Thursday	♑	♒	1	12 14 5	11 59	6 50	5 38	6 17	6 45	5 44	6 15	6 55	5 34	6 23
51	316	20	Friday	♒	♒	15	12 13 59	ev. 46	6 49	5 39	sets	6 44	5 45	sets	6 54	5 35	sets
52	315	21	Saturday	♒	♒	28	12 13 53	1 34	6 47	5 40	7 57	6 43	5 46	7 57	6 52	5 36	7 59
53	314	22	SUNDAY	♒	♓	12	12 13 46	2 22	6 46	5 41	9 0	6 41	5 47	8 59	6 50	5 38	9 4
54	313	23	Monday	♓	♓	25	12 13 39	3 13	6 45	5 43	10 9	6 40	5 48	10 6	6 48	5 39	10 17
55	312	24	Tuesday	♓	♈	9	12 13 30	4 6	6 44	5 44	11 17	6 39	5 49	11 13	6 47	5 40	11 28
56	311	25	Wednes	♈	♈	23	12 13 22	5 1	6 43	5 45	morn	6 38	5 50	morn	6 46	5 42	morn
57	310	26	Thursday	♈	♉	7	12 13 12	5 58	6 41	5 46	22	6 36	5 51	18	6 44	5 43	35
58	309	27	Friday	♉	♉	21	12 13 2	6 57	6 39	5 47	1 27	6 35	5 51	1 22	6 43	5 44	1 40
59	308	28	Saturday	♉	♊	6	12 12 52	7 56	6 38	5 48	2 26	6 34	5 52	2 21	6 41	5 46	2 40
60	307	29	SUNDAY	♊	♊	20	12 12 40	8 53	6 37	5 49	3 21	6 33	5 53	3 17	6 40	5 47	3 35

☉Full Moon, 4th. ☾Last Quar., 12th. 3d Month. **MARCH, 1920.** 31 Days. ☉New Moon, 20th. ☽First Quar., 27th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
61	306	1	Monday..	♌	♌	4	12 12 29	9 49	6 36	5 50	4 18	6 32	5 54	4 4	6 39	5 48	4 19
62	305	2	Tuesday..	♌	♍	18	12 12 17	10 42	6 35	5 51	4 50	6 31	5 55	4 48	6 38	5 49	4 59
63	304	3	Wednes...	♍	♍	2	12 12 4	11 32	6 34	5 53	5 27	6 30	5 56	5 26	6 36	5 50	5 23
64	303	4	Thursday	♍	♎	16	12 11 51	morn	6 32	5 54	rises	6 28	5 57	rises	6 34	5 52	rises
65	302	5	Friday ..	♍	♎	29	12 11 37	21	6 30	5 56	7 5	6 26	5 58	7 5	6 32	5 53	7 7
66	301	6	Saturday.	♎	♏	12	12 11 23	1 8	6 28	5 57	8 9	6 24	5 59	8 7	6 30	5 55	8 13
67	300	7	SUNDAY	♎	♏	25	12 11 9	1 55	6 26	5 58	9 10	6 23	6 0	9 8	6 28	5 56	9 18
68	299	8	Monday..	♏	♐	7	12 10 54	2 42	6 24	5 59	10 11	6 21	6 1	10 7	6 27	5 57	10 21
69	298	9	Tuesday..	♏	♐	19	12 10 39	3 29	6 22	6 0	11 8	6 19	6 2	11 4	6 25	5 58	11 20
70	297	10	Wednes..	♐	♑	1	12 10 23	4 16	6 20	6 1	morn	6 18	6 3	11 59	6 23	6 0	morn
71	296	11	Thursday	♐	♑	13	12 10 7	5 4	6 18	6 3	4	6 17	6 4	morn	6 21	6 2	17
72	295	12	Friday ...	♐	♒	25	12 9 51	5 52	6 17	6 4	55	6 16	6 5	50	6 19	6 3	1 9
73	294	13	Saturday.	♑	♒	7	12 9 35	6 40	6 15	6 6	1 42	6 14	6 6	1 37	6 17	6 4	1 55
74	293	14	SUNDAY	♑	♓	19	12 9 18	7 28	6 13	6 7	2 25	6 13	6 7	2 21	6 15	6 5	2 38
75	292	15	Monday..	♒	♓	1	12 9 1	8 15	6 11	6 7	3 4	6 12	6 7	3 0	6 13	6 6	3 16
76	291	16	Tuesday..	♒	♓	14	12 8 44	9 3	6 10	6 8	3 40	6 10	6 8	3 37	6 11	6 7	3 50
77	290	17	Wednes..	♓	♈	26	12 8 27	9 50	6 9	6 9	4 14	6 8	6 9	4 12	6 9	6 8	4 21
78	289	18	Thursday	♓	♉	10	12 8 9	10 37	6 7	6 10	4 46	6 6	6 10	4 45	6 7	6 9	4 50
79	288	19	Friday....	♓	♉	23	12 7 51	11 25	6 5	6 11	5 18	6 4	6 11	5 17	6 6	6 10	5 19
80	287	20	Saturday	♈	♊	7	12 7 34	ev.15	6 4	6 12	sets	6 3	6 12	sets	6 3	6 11	sets
81	286	21	SUNDAY	♈	♊	21	12 7 15	1 6	6 2	6 13	7 56	6 2	6 13	7 54	6 1	6 13	8 2
82	285	22	Monday..	♉	♋	5	12 6 58	1 59	6 0	6 14	9 4	6 1	6 14	9 1	6 0	6 15	9 13
83	284	23	Tuesday..	♉	♋	20	12 6 40	2 55	5 58	6 15	10 13	6 0	6 15	10 9	5 58	6 16	10 25
84	283	24	Wednes..	♊	♋	4	12 6 21	3 53	5 56	6 16	11 19	5 59	6 16	11 14	5 56	6 17	11 32
85	282	25	Thursday	♊	♌	18	12 6 3	4 52	5 54	6 17	morn	5 57	6 17	morn	5 55	6 19	morn
86	281	26	Friday....	♊	♌	2	12 5 45	5 51	5 53	6 19	21	5 55	6 18	16	5 52	6 20	35
87	280	27	Saturday.	♋	♌	16	12 5 26	6 48	5 52	6 20	1 17	5 52	6 19	1 12	5 50	6 21	1 30
88	279	28	SUNDAY	♋	♍	30	12 5 7	7 43	5 51	6 21	2 6	5 50	6 20	2 2	5 48	6 22	2 18
89	278	29	Monday..	♌	♎	14	12 4 50	8 36	5 50	6 22	2 48	5 49	6 21	2 45	5 46	6 24	2 57
90	277	30	Tuesday..	♌	♎	28	12 4 31	9 26	5 48	6 24	3 26	5 48	6 22	3 24	5 44	6 26	3 33
91	276	31	Wednes..	♎	♏	11	12 4 13	10 14	5 46	6 25	4 0	5 46	6 23	3 58	5 43	6 27	4 3

☉Full Moon, 3d. ☾Last Quar., 11th. 4th Month. **APRIL, 1920.** 30 Days. ☉New Moon, 18th. ☽First Quar., 25th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow and Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
92	275	1	Thursday	♏	♎	25	12 3 55	11 1	5 44	6 26	4 31	5 45	6 24	4 31	5 42	6 28	4 32
93	274	2	Friday....	♎	♏	8	12 3 37	11 48	5 43	6 27	5 3	5 43	6 25	5 4	5 40	6 29	5 1
94	273	3	Saturday.	♏	♏	20	12 3 18	morn	5 41	6 28	rises	5 42	6 26	rises	5 38	6 30	rises
95	272	4	SUNDAY	♏	♐	3	12 3 1	34	5 39	6 29	7 56	5 40	6 26	7 53	5 36	6 31	8 5
96	271	5	Monday..	♐	♐	15	12 2 43	1 21	5 37	6 30	8 56	5 39	6 27	8 52	5 34	6 32	9 7
97	270	6	Tuesday..	♐	♑	27	12 2 26	2 8	5 35	6 31	9 53	5 37	6 28	9 48	5 32	6 34	10 6
98	269	7	Wednes..	♑	♑	9	12 2 9	2 56	5 33	6 32	10 44	5 36	6 29	10 40	5 30	6 35	10 58
99	268	8	Thursday	♑	♒	21	12 1 52	3 44	5 31	6 33	11 34	5 34	6 30	11 29	5 28	6 36	11 47
100	267	9	Friday....	♒	♒	3	12 1 35	4 32	5 29	6 34	morn	5 33	6 31	morn	5 26	6 37	morn
101	266	10	Saturday	♒	♓	15	12 1 19	5 20	5 27	6 35	18	5 31	6 32	14	5 24	6 39	32
102	265	11	SUNDAY	♒	♓	27	12 1 3	6 7	5 26	6 36	59	5 29	6 33	55	5 23	6 40	1 11
103	264	12	Monday..	♓	♓	9	12 0 47	6 54	5 24	6 37	1 37	5 28	6 34	1 34	5 21	6 41	1 47
104	263	13	Tuesday..	♓	♈	22	12 0 31	7 40	5 23	6 38	2 10	5 26	6 35	2 7	5 19	6 42	2 18
105	262	14	Wednes...	♈	♈	4	12 0 16	8 27	5 21	6 39	2 43	5 25	6 36	2 42	5 18	6 43	2 48
106	261	15	Thursday	♈	♉	18	12 0 1	9 14	5 20	6 40	3 14	5 23	6 36	3 13	5 17	6 45	3 17
107	260	16	Friday....	♉	♉	1	11 59 47	10 3	5 19	6 42	3 47	5 22	6 37	3 47	5 15	6 46	3 46
108	259	17	Saturday.	♉	♊	16	11 59 33	10 53	5 17	6 43	4 19	5 21	6 38	4 21	5 13	6 47	4 13
109	258	18	SUNDAY	♊	♊	30	11 59 19	11 46	5 16	6 44	4 56	5 19	6 39	4 58	5 11	6 48	4 47
110	257	19	Monday ..	♊	♋	15	11 59 6	ev. 43	5 14	6 45	sets	5 18	6 40	sets	5 9	6 49	sets
111	256	20	Tuesday..	♋	♋	29	11 58 53	1 42	5 12	6 46	9 5	5 17	6 41	9 0	5 7	6 51	9 18
112	255	21	Wednes...	♋	♌	14	11 58 40	2 42	5 10	6 47	10 11	5 16	6 42	10 6	5 4	6 53	10 24
113	254	22	Thursday	♌	♌	29	11 58 28	3 43	5 9	6 48	11 10	5 15	6 42	11 6	5 2	6 54	11 24
114	253	23	Friday....	♌	♍	13	11 58 17	4 43	5 7	6 49	morn	5 14	6 43	11 59	5 0	6 56	morn
115	252	24	Saturday.	♍	♍	27	11 58 6	5 39	5 5	6 50	3	5 13	6 44	☽morn	4 59	6 57	15
116	251	25	SUNDAY	♎	♎	11	11 57 55	6 33	5 4	6 52	48	5 11	6 45	45	4 58	6 58	58
117	250	26	Monday..	♎	♏	25	11 57 45	7 23	5 3	6 53	1 27	5 9	6 46	1 25	4 57	6 59	1 35
118	249	27	Tuesday..	♏	♏	8	11 57 35	8 12	5 2	6 54	2 1	5 7	6 46	2 0	4 56	7 0	2 5
119	248	28	Wednes..	♏	♐	21	11 57 26	8 58	5 0	6 55	2 35	5 5	6 47	2 34	4 54	7 1	2 38
120	247	29	Thursday	♐	♐	4	11 57 17	9 44	4 59	6 56	3 4	5 4	6 49	3 4	4 52	7 3	3 2
121	246	30	Friday..	♐	♑	17	11 57 9	10 30	4 57	6 57	3 35	5 3	6 50	3 36	4 50	7 4	3 31

☉Full Moon, 2d. ☾Last Quar., 11th. **5th Month.** **MAY, 1920.** **31 Days.** ●New Moon, 18th. ☽First Quar., 24th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Eve.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets and rises.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
122	245	1	Saturday	♊	♋	29	11 57 1	11 16	4 56	6 58	4 5	5 2	6 51	4 7	4 49	7 5	3 58
123	244	2	SUNDAY	♋	♋	11	11 56 54	morn	4 55	6 59	rises	5 1	6 52	rises	4 48	7 6	rises
124	243	3	Monday..	♋	♌	24	11 56 47	3	4 54	7 0	7 44	5 0	6 53	7 40	4 46	7 7	7 56
125	242	4	Tuesday..	♌	♌	5	11 56 41	59	4 53	7 2	8 39	4 59	6 54	8 34	4 44	7 8	8 52
126	241	5	Wednes..	♌	♍	17	11 56 35	1 39	4 52	7 3	9 29	4 58	6 55	9 24	4 43	7 10	9 42
127	240	6	Thursday	♌	♍	29	11 56 30	2 27	4 50	7 4	10 15	4 57	6 56	10 11	4 42	7 11	10 29
128	239	7	Friday....	♍	♎	11	11 56 26	3 15	4 49	7 5	10 57	4 56	6 57	10 58	4 40	7 12	11 10
129	238	8	Saturday	♍	♎	23	11 56 22	4 2	4 48	7 6	11 32	4 55	6 58	11 29	4 39	7 13	11 42
130	237	9	SUNDAY	♎	♎	5	11 56 19	4 48	4 46	7 7	morn	4 54	6 59	morn	4 38	7 14	morn
131	236	10	Monday..	♎	♏	17	11 56 16	5 34	4 45	7 8	10	4 53	7 0	7	4 37	7 16	19
132	235	11	Tuesday..	♎	♏	30	11 56 14	6 19	4 44	7 9	41	4 52	7 0	39	4 36	7 17	48
133	234	12	Wednes..	♏	♐	13	11 56 13	7 5	4 42	7 10	1 13	4 51	7 1	1 11	4 35	7 18	1 16
134	233	13	Thursday	♏	♐	26	11 56 12	7 51	4 41	7 11	1 43	4 50	7 2	1 43	4 34	7 19	1 44
135	232	14	Friday....	♐	♑	10	11 56 11	8 40	4 40	7 12	2 15	4 49	7 3	2 16	4 32	7 20	2 13
136	231	15	Saturday	♐	♑	24	11 56 12	9 31	4 39	7 13	2 49	4 48	7 3	2 50	4 31	7 21	2 44
137	230	16	SUNDAY	♑	♒	8	11 56 13	10 25	4 38	7 14	3 26	4 48	7 4	3 29	4 30	7 23	3 18
138	229	17	Monday..	♑	♒	23	11 56 15	11 24	4 37	7 15	4 12	4 47	7 5	4 15	4 29	7 24	4 1
139	228	18	Tuesday..	♒	♓	8	11 56 16	ev.28	4 36	7 16	sets	4 46	7 6	sets	4 28	7 25	sets
140	227	19	Wednes..	♒	♓	23	11 56 19	1 28	4 35	7 17	8 57	4 45	7 7	8 52	4 27	7 26	9 10
141	226	20	Thursday	♓	♉	7	11 56 22	2 30	4 34	7 18	9 55	4 44	7 8	9 50	4 26	7 27	10 8
142	225	21	Friday..	♓	♉	23	11 56 29	3 30	4 34	7 19	10 44	4 44	7 9	10 40	4 25	7 28	10 55
143	224	22	Saturday	♉	♊	7	11 56 30	4 27	4 33	7 20	11 26	4 43	7 10	11 23	4 24	7 29	11 34
144	223	23	SUNDAY	♊	♊	21	11 56 34	5 20	4 32	7 21	morn	4 43	7 11	morn	4 23	7 30	morn
145	222	24	Monday..	♊	♋	5	11 56 40	6 9	4 31	7 22	4	4 42	7 12	2	4 22	7 31	10
146	221	25	Tuesday..	♋	♋	18	11 56 45	6 57	4 30	7 23	35	4 42	7 13	35	4 21	7 32	38
147	220	26	Wednes..	♋	♌	1	11 56 51	7 43	4 29	7 24	1 8	4 41	7 13	1 9	4 20	7 34	1 8
148	219	27	Thursday	♌	♌	14	11 56 58	8 28	4 28	7 25	1 38	4 41	7 14	1 39	4 19	7 35	1 35
149	218	28	Friday....	♌	♍	26	11 57 5	9 14	4 27	7 26	2 8	4 40	7 15	2 10	4 18	7 36	2 2
150	217	29	Saturday	♍	♍	8	11 57 12	10 0	4 26	7 27	2 40	4 39	7 16	2 43	4 17	7 37	2 31
151	216	30	SUNDAY	♍	♎	20	11 57 20	10 47	4 26	7 28	3 15	4 39	7 17	3 19	4 16	7 38	3 4
152	215	31	Monday..	♎	♐	2	11 57 29	11 35	4 26	7 29	3 53	4 38	7 17	3 58	4 16	7 39	3 40

☉Full Moon, 1st. ☾Last Quar., 9th. **6th Month.** **JUNE, 1920.** **30 Days.** ●New Moon, 16th. ☽First Quar., 23d.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E. S. T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast and Slow.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
153	214	1	Tuesday..	♏	♐	14	11 57 38	morn	4 25	7 29	rises	4 38	7 18	rises	4 15	7 40	rises
154	213	2	Wednes..	♐	♐	26	11 57 47	23	4 25	7 30	8 13	4 38	7 19	8 8	4 15	7 41	8 26
155	212	3	Thursday.	♐	♑	8	11 57 56	1 11	4 25	7 30	8 56	4 38	7 19	8 52	4 14	7 41	9 10
156	211	4	Friday....	♑	♑	20	11 58 6	1 58	4 25	7 31	9 36	4 37	7 20	9 32	4 14	7 42	9 47
157	210	5	Saturday	♑	♒	2	11 58 16	2 45	4 24	7 31	10 10	4 37	7 20	10 7	4 14	7 42	10 20
158	209	6	SUNDAY	♒	♒	14	11 58 27	3 31	4 24	7 32	10 42	4 37	7 21	10 40	4 13	7 43	10 49
159	208	7	Monday..	♒	♓	26	11 58 38	4 15	4 24	7 33	11 12	4 37	7 21	11 11	4 13	7 43	11 17
160	207	8	Tuesday..	♓	♈	9	11 58 49	5 0	4 24	7 33	11 42	4 36	7 22	11 42	4 13	7 44	11 44
161	206	9	Wednes..	♓	♈	21	11 59 1	5 45	4 23	7 34	morn	4 36	7 22	morn	4 13	7 44	morn
162	205	10	Thursday	♈	♉	4	11 59 12	6 31	4 23	7 34	13	4 36	7 23	14	4 12	7 45	12
163	204	11	Friday....	♉	♉	18	11 59 25	7 19	4 23	7 35	44	4 36	7 24	45	4 12	7 46	40
164	203	12	Saturday.	♉	♊	2	11 59 37	8 11	4 23	7 36	1 21	4 36	7 24	1 23	4 12	7 47	1 14
165	202	13	SUNDAY	♊	♊	16	11 59 49	9 6	4 23	7 37	2 0	4 36	7 25	2 3	4 12	7 47	1 50
166	201	14	Monday..	♊	♋	1	12 0 2	10 4	4 23	7 37	2 45	4 36	7 25	2 49	4 12	7 48	2 33
167	200	15	Tuesday	♋	♋	16	12 0 15	11 7	4 23	7 38	3 41	4 36	7 25	3 46	4 12	7 49	3 28
168	199	16	Wednes..	♋	♌	2	12 0 28	ev.10	4 23	7 38	sets	4 36	7 26	sets	4 12	7 50	sets
169	198	17	Thursday	♌	♌	17	12 0 41	1 13	4 23	7 39	8 32	4 36	7 26	8 28	4 12	7 50	8 44
170	197	18	Friday....	♌	♍	2	12 0 54	2 13	4 23	7 39	9 29	4 36	7 26	9 26	4 12	7 51	9 39
171	196	19	Saturday.	♍	♍	17	12 1 7	3 10	4 23	7 39	10 0	4 36	7 26	9 58	4 12	7 51	10 7
172	195	20	SUNDAY	♍	♎	1	12 1 20	4 3	4 23	7 39	10 37	4 36	7 26	10 36	4 12	7 51	10 41
173	194	21	Monday..	♎	♎	14	12 1 33	4 53	4 24	7 40	11 10	4 36	7 26	11 10	4 12	7 51	11 11
174	193	22	Tuesday..	♎	♏	28	12 1 46	5 40	4 24	7 40	11 41	4 37	7 27	11 42	4 13	7 51	11 39
175	192	23	Wednes..	♏	♏	11	12 1 59	6 26	4 24	7 40	morn	4 37	7 27	morn	4 13	7 51	morn
176	191	24	Thursday	♏	♐	23	12 2 12	7 12	4 24	7 40	11	4 37	7 27	13	4 13	7 51	6
177	190	25	Friday....	♐	♏	5	12 2 24	7 58	4 24	7 40	42	4 37	7 27	46	4 13	7 51	36
178	189	26	Saturday.	♐	♑	17	12 2 37	8 45	4 25	7 40	1 16	4 38	7 27	1 20	4 13	7 51	1 6
179	188	27	SUNDAY	♑	♑	29	12 2 49	9 32	4 25	7 40	1 54	4 38	7 27	1 58	4 14	7 51	1 42
180	187	28	Monday..	♑	♒	11	12 3 2	10 20	4 25	7 40	2 34	4 38	7 27	2 38	4 14	7 51	2 20
181	186	29	Tuesday..	♒	♓	23	12 3 14	11 8	4 25	7 40	3 18	4 39	7 27	3 23	4 14	7 51	3 5
182	185	30	Wednes..	♓	♉	5	12 3 26	11 55	4 26	7 40	4 6	4 40	7 27	4 11	4 15	7 51	3 53

☽Full Moon, 1-30. **7th Month.** **JULY, 1920.** **31 Days.** ●New Moon, 15th.
☾Last Quar., 9th. ☽First Quar., 22d.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
183	184	1	Thursday	♌	♌	17	12 3 37	morn	4 27	7 40	rises	4 40	7 27	rises	4 16	7 51	rises
184	183	2	Friday....	♌	♍	29	12 3 49	43	4 28	7 40	8 15	4 40	7 27	8 12	4 17	7 51	8 26
185	182	3	Saturday.	♍	♍	11	12 4 0	1 29	4 29	7 40	8 46	4 41	7 27	8 43	4 18	7 51	8 54
186	181	4	SUNDAY	♍	♍	23	12 4 10	2 14	4 29	7 40	9 17	4 41	7 27	9 15	4 19	7 51	9 23
187	180	5	Monday..	♍	♎	5	12 4 21	2 59	4 30	7 40	9 46	4 42	7 27	9 45	4 19	7 51	9 49
188	179	6	Tuesday..	♎	♎	18	12 4 31	3 43	4 31	7 39	10 16	4 43	7 26	10 16	4 20	7 50	10 16
189	178	7	Wednes..	♎	♏	1	12 4 41	4 28	4 32	7 39	10 46	4 44	7 26	10 47	4 21	7 50	10 44
190	177	8	Thursday	♏	♏	14	12 4 50	5 14	4 32	7 39	11 19	4 44	7 26	11 21	4 21	7 50	11 13
191	176	9	Friday..	♏	♐	27	12 4 59	6 3	4 33	7 38	11 55	4 45	7 25	11 58	4 22	7 49	11 47
192	175	10	Saturday.	♐	♐	11	12 5 8	6 54	4 33	7 38	morn	4 46	7 25	morn	4 22	7 48	morn
193	174	11	SUNDAY	♐	♑	25	12 5 16	7 49	4 34	7 37	37	4 46	7 24	40	4 23	7 48	26
194	173	12	Monday..	♑	♑	10	12 5 24	8 48	4 35	7 37	1 25	4 47	7 24	1 30	4 24	7 47	1 12
195	172	13	Tuesday..	♑	♒	25	12 5 31	9 50	4 35	7 36	2 21	4 47	7 24	2 26	4 24	7 46	2 8
196	171	14	Wednes...	♒	♒	10	12 5 38	10 52	4 36	7 36	3 25	4 48	7 23	3 29	4 25	7 46	3 11
197	170	15	Thursday	♒	♓	25	12 5 45	11 54	4 36	7 35	4 35	4 49	7 23	4 39	4 26	7 45	4 23
198	169	16	Friday...	♓	♓	10	12 5 51	ev. 54	4 37	7 34	sets	4 50	7 22	sets	4 27	7 44	sets
199	168	17	Saturday	♓	♈	25	12 5 56	1 50	4 38	7 34	8 33	4 51	7 21	8 31	4 28	7 43	8 38
200	167	18	SUNDAY	♈	♈	9	12 6 1	2 43	4 39	7 33	9 8	4 51	7 21	9 7	4 29	7 42	9 10
201	166	19	Monday..	♈	♉	23	12 6 5	3 33	4 39	7 33	9 42	4 52	7 20	9 42	4 30	7 41	9 41
202	165	20	Tuesday..	♉	♉	7	12 6 9	4 21	4 40	7 32	10 13	4 53	7 20	10 14	4 31	7 40	10 9
203	164	21	Wednes..	♉	♊	20	12 6 12	5 8	4 41	7 31	10 44	4 54	7 19	10 46	4 32	7 39	10 38
204	163	22	Thursday	♊	♊	2	12 6 15	5 55	4 42	7 30	11 18	4 54	7 19	11 21	4 33	7 38	11 9
205	162	23	Friday...	♊	♋	14	12 6 17	6 41	4 43	7 29	11 53	4 55	7 18	11 57	4 34	7 37	11 42
206	161	24	Saturday	♋	♋	26	12 6 19	7 29	4 44	7 28	morn	4 56	7 17	morn	4 35	7 36	morn
207	160	25	SUNDAY	♋	♌	8	12 6 19	8 16	4 45	7 27	34	4 57	7 16	38	4 36	7 35	21
208	159	26	Monday..	♌	♌	20	12 6 20	9 4	4 46	7 26	1 16	4 58	7 15	1 20	4 37	7 34	1 2
209	158	27	Tuesday..	♌	♍	2	12 6 19	9 52	4 47	7 25	2 2	4 59	7 14	2 7	4 38	7 33	1 49
210	157	28	Wednes..	♍	♍	14	12 6 18	10 39	4 48	7 24	2 54	4 59	7 13	2 58	4 39	7 32	2 40
211	156	29	Thursday	♍	♎	26	12 6 16	11 26	4 49	7 23	3 48	5 0	7 12	3 52	4 40	7 31	3 36
212	155	30	Friday....	♎	♎	8	12 6 14	morn	4 50	7 22	rises	5 0	7 12	rises	4 41	7 30	rises
213	154	31	Saturday.	♎	♎	20	12 6 12	12	4 51	7 21	7 20	5 1	7 11	7 17	4 42	7 30	7 26

☾Last Quar., 7th. **8th Month.** **AUGUST, 1920.** **31 Days.** ☽First Quar., 21st.
●New Moon, 13th. ☽Full Moon, 29th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Slow.	Moon in Meridian.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
214	153	1	SUNDAY	♎	♎	2	12 6 8	57	4 52	7 19	7 50	5 2	7 10	7 49	4 43	7 29	7 54
215	152	2	Monday...	♎	♏	15	12 6 4	1 42	4 53	7 18	8 20	5 2	7 9	8 20	4 44	7 27	8 21
216	151	3	Tuesday..	♏	♏	28	12 6 0	2 27	4 54	7 17	8 51	5 3	7 8	8 52	4 45	7 25	8 50
217	150	4	Wednes..	♏	♐	11	12 5 54	3 13	4 54	7 16	9 22	5 4	7 7	9 23	4 46	7 24	9 18
218	149	5	Thursday	♐	♐	24	12 5 49	4 0	4 55	7 15	9 57	5 5	7 6	9 59	4 47	7 22	9 50
219	148	6	Friday....	♐	♑	7	12 5 42	4 50	4 56	7 14	10 34	5 6	7 5	10 38	4 49	7 20	10 24
220	147	7	Saturday.	♑	♑	21	12 5 35	5 42	4 57	7 13	11 18	5 7	7 4	11 22	4 50	7 19	11 6
221	146	8	SUNDAY	♑	♒	5	12 5 28	6 37	4 59	7 12	morn	5 7	7 3	morn	4 51	7 18	11 57
222	145	9	Monday ..	♒	♒	20	12 5 20	7 36	5 0	7 10	10	5 8	7 2	15	4 53	7 17	morn
223	144	10	Tuesday..	♒	♓	4	12 5 11	8 36	5 1	7 9	1 9	5 9	7 1	1 13	4 54	7 15	57
224	143	11	Wednes ..	♓	♓	19	12 4 2	9 37	5 2	7 7	2 14	5 10	7 0	2 19	4 55	7 14	2 1
225	142	12	Thursday	♓	♈	4	12 4 52	10 36	5 3	7 6	3 22	5 11	6 59	3 26	4 56	7 13	3 11
226	141	13	Friday....	♈	♈	19	12 4 41	11 34	5 4	7 5	4 35	5 12	6 57	4 38	4 58	7 12	4 27
227	140	14	Saturday.	♈	♉	3	12 4 31	ev. 28	5 5	7 4	sets	5 13	6 55	sets	4 59	7 10	sets
228	139	15	SUNDAY	♉	♉	18	12 4 20	1 21	5 6	7 3	7 37	5 14	6 54	7 37	5 0	7 9	7 38
229	138	16	Monday ..	♉	♊	1	12 4 8	2 11	5 7	7 2	8 12	5 15	6 53	8 13	5 2	7 8	8 10
230	137	17	Tuesday..	♊	♊	15	12 3 56	3 0	5 8	7 1	8 45	5 16	6 51	8 46	5 3	7 6	8 40
231	136	18	Wednes..	♊	♋	28	12 3 43	3 48	5 9	6 59	9 18	5 16	6 50	9 21	5 4	7 4	9 10
232	135	19	Thursday	♋	♋	10	12 3 29	4 35	5 10	6 57	9 52	5 17	6 49	9 55	5 5	7 2	9 42
233	134	20	Friday ..	♋	♌	23	12 3 15	5 23	5 11	6 55	10 31	5 18	6 48	10 35	5 6	7 1	10 19
234	133	21	Saturday.	♌	♌	5	12 3 1	6 11	5 12	6 53	11 13	5 19	6 46	11 17	5 7	7 0	10 59
235	132	22	SUNDAY	♌	♍	17	12 2 46	6 59	5 13	6 51	11 59	5 20	6 44	morn	5 8	6 58	11 45
236	131	23	Monday ..	♍	♍	28	12 2 30	7 47	5 14	6 50	morn	5 21	6 43	3	5 9	6 56	morn
237	130	24	Tuesday..	♍	♎	10	12 2 15	8 34	5 15	6 49	47	5 22	6 42	52	5 10	6 54	34
238	129	25	Wednes..	♎	♎	22	12 1 58	9 21	5 16	6 47	1 40	5 23	6 40	1 41	5 11	6 52	1 28
239	128	26	Thursday	♎	♏	4	12 1 42	10 8	5 17	6 45	2 36	5 24	6 39	2 40	5 12	6 50	2 25
240	127	27	Friday. ..	♏	♏	17	12 1 24	10 54	5 18	6 44	3 34	5 25	6 37	3 37	5 14	6 48	3 25
241	126	28	Saturday.	♏	♐	29	12 1 7	11 39	5 20	6 43	4 34	5 26	6 36	4 36	5 16	6 46	4 28
242	125	29	SUNDAY	♐	♐	12	12 0 49	rises	5 21	6 41	rises	5 27	6 35	rises	5 17	6 45	rises
243	124	30	Monday ..	♐	♑	25	12 0 31	25	5 22	6 39	6 54	5 28	6 34	6 54	5 18	6 43	6 53
244	123	31	Tuesday..	♑	♑	3	12 0 12	1 11	5 23	6 38	7 26	5 28	6 33	7 27	5 19	6 41	7 22

☾Last Quar., 5th. ●New Moon, 12th. **9th Month. SEPTEMBER, 1920.** 30 Days. ☽First Quar., 19th. ○Full Moon, 27th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
245	122	1	Wednes..	♈	♈	21	11 59 54	1 58	5 24	6 36	8 0	5 29	6 32	8 2	5 20	6 39	7 53
246	121	2	Thursday	♉	♉	4	11 59 35	2 47	5 25	6 34	8 36	5 29	6 30	8 39	5 21	6 38	8 27
247	120	3	Friday....	♉	♉	18	11 59 15	3 39	5 26	6 32	9 18	5 30	6 29	9 22	5 23	6 36	9 7
248	119	4	Saturday.	♊	♊	2	11 58 56	4 33	5 27	6 30	10 6	5 31	6 27	10 11	5 24	6 34	9 53
249	118	5	SUNDAY	♊	♊	16	11 58 36	5 29	5 28	6 29	11 1	5 32	6 25	11 5	5 25	6 32	10 47
250	117	6	Monday..	♊	♊	30	11 58 16	6 28	5 29	6 27	morn	5 33	6 23	morn	5 26	6 30	11 47
251	116	7	Tuesday..	♋	♋	14	11 57 56	7 26	5 30	6 25	1	5 34	6 22	5	5 28	6 28	morn
252	115	8	Wednes..	♋	♋	29	11 57 35	8 24	5 31	6 24	1 7	5 35	6 21	1 11	5 29	6 26	56
253	114	9	Thursday	♌	♌	13	11 57 15	9 21	5 32	6 22	2 16	5 36	6 19	2 19	5 30	6 24	2 7
254	113	10	Friday....	♌	♌	28	11 56 54	10 16	5 33	6 20	3 26	5 37	6 17	3 28	5 31	6 22	3 20
255	112	11	Saturday	♍	♍	12	11 56 33	11 8	5 34	6 18	4 34	5 37	6 15	4 36	5 32	6 20	4 31
256	111	12	SUNDAY	♍	♍	26	11 56 12	11 59	5 35	6 16	5 43	5 38	6 14	5 43	5 33	6 18	5 42
257	110	13	Monday..	♎	♎	10	11 55 51	ev. 49	5 36	6 14	sets	5 39	6 13	sets	5 34	6 17	sets
258	109	14	Tuesday..	♎	♎	23	11 55 30	1 38	5 37	6 13	7 14	5 40	6 12	7 16	5 35	6 15	7 8
259	108	15	Wednes..	♏	♏	6	11 55 9	2 26	5 38	6 11	7 49	5 41	6 10	7 52	5 36	6 13	7 40
260	107	16	Thursday	♏	♏	18	11 54 48	3 15	5 39	6 9	8 37	5 42	6 8	8 41	5 37	6 11	8 26
261	106	17	Friday....	♐	♐	1	11 54 27	4 8	5 41	6 7	9 8	5 43	6 6	9 12	5 39	6 9	8 55
262	105	18	Saturday.	♐	♐	13	11 54 6	4 52	5 42	6 6	9 52	5 44	6 4	9 57	5 41	6 7	9 39
263	104	19	SUNDAY	♐	♐	24	11 53 44	5 40	5 43	6 4	10 40	5 45	6 3	10 45	5 42	6 5	10 27
264	103	20	Monday..	♑	♑	6	11 53 23	6 28	5 44	6 2	11 33	5 46	6 1	11 37	5 43	6 3	11 20
265	102	21	Tuesday..	♑	♑	18	11 53 2	7 15	5 45	6 0	morn	5 47	6 0	morn	5 44	6 1	morn
266	101	22	Wednes..	♒	♒	30	11 52 41	8 1	5 46	5 59	27	5 47	5 59	31	5 46	6 0	16
267	100	23	Thursday	♓	♓	12	11 52 20	8 47	5 47	5 58	1 22	5 48	5 57	1 25	5 47	5 58	1 13
268	99	24	Friday....	♓	♓	25	11 51 59	9 33	5 48	5 56	2 10	5 49	5 56	2 13	5 48	5 56	2 3
269	98	25	Saturday.	♈	♈	7	11 51 39	10 18	5 49	5 54	3 21	5 50	5 53	3 22	5 49	5 54	3 16
270	97	26	SUNDAY	♈	♈	20	11 51 18	11 5	5 50	5 52	4 21	5 51	5 51	4 21	5 50	5 52	4 19
271	96	27	Monday..	♉	♉	4	11 50 58	11 52	5 51	5 50	5 23	5 52	5 50	5 22	5 52	5 50	5 24
272	95	28	Tuesday..	♉	♉	17	11 50 38	morn	5 52	5 49	rises	5 53	5 49	rises	5 53	5 48	rises
273	94	29	Wednes...	♊	♊	1	11 50 18	42	5 53	5 47	6 27	5 54	5 47	6 39	5 54	5 46	6 19
274	93	30	Thursday	♊	♊	15	11 49 58	34	5 54	5 45	7 17	5 55	5 45	7 01	5 55	5 44	6 57

☾Last Quar., 4th. ●New Moon, 11th. **10th Month. OCTOBER, 1920.** 31 Days. ☽First Quar., 19th. ○Full Moon, 27th.

Day of Year	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Con.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Sign.	Moon's Place 7 P. M. E. S. T. Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
275	92	1	Friday....	♋	♋	9	11 49 39	2 28	5 56	5 44	8 5	5 56	5 43	8 9	5 57	5 42	7 53
276	91	2	Saturday.	♌	♌	13	11 49 20	3 25	5 57	5 42	8 58	5 56	5 42	9 2	5 57	5 40	8 44
277	90	3	SUNDAY	♌	♌	27	11 49 1	4 23	5 58	5 40	9 56	5 57	5 41	10 0	5 59	5 39	9 42
278	89	4	Monday..	♍	♍	11	11 48 43	5 21	5 59	5 38	11 0	5 58	5 40	11 4	6 0	5 38	10 48
279	88	5	Tuesday..	♍	♍	25	11 48 25	6 19	6 0	5 37	morn	5 59	5 38	morn	6 1	5 36	11 56
280	87	6	Wednes..	♎	♎	9	11 48 7	7 15	6 1	5 35	6	6 0	5 36	9	6 2	5 34	morn
281	86	7	Thursday	♎	♎	23	11 47 50	8 8	6 2	5 33	1 13	6 1	5 34	1 16	6 4	5 33	1 6
282	85	8	Friday....	♏	♏	7	11 47 33	9 0	6 3	5 32	2 20	6 2	5 33	2 22	6 5	5 30	2 16
283	84	9	Saturday	♏	♏	21	11 47 17	9 50	6 4	5 30	3 27	6 3	5 31	3 27	6 6	5 28	3 25
284	83	10	SUNDAY	♐	♐	5	11 47 1	10 39	6 5	5 28	4 32	6 4	5 29	4 32	6 7	5 26	4 33
285	82	11	Monday..	♐	♐	18	11 46 45	11 28	6 7	5 26	5 37	6 5	5 28	5 36	6 8	5 24	5 41
286	81	12	Tuesday..	♑	♑	1	11 46 30	ev. 17	6 8	5 25	sets	6 6	5 27	sets	6 10	5 22	sets
287	80	13	Wednes..	♑	♑	14	11 46 16	1 5	6 9	5 23	6 22	6 7	5 26	6 25	6 12	5 20	6 12
288	79	14	Thursday	♒	♒	26	11 46 2	1 54	6 10	5 21	7 2	6 8	5 24	7 6	6 13	5 19	6 50
289	78	15	Friday....	♓	♓	8	11 45 49	2 43	6 11	5 19	7 46	6 9	5 23	7 50	6 14	5 17	7 33
290	77	16	Saturday.	♓	♓	20	11 45 36	3 32	6 12	5 18	8 32	6 10	5 22	8 37	6 16	5 16	8 19
291	76	17	SUNDAY.	♈	♈	2	11 45 24	4 20	6 13	5 17	9 23	6 11	5 20	9 27	6 17	5 14	9 10
292	75	18	Monday...	♈	♈	14	11 45 12	5 8	6 14	5 16	10 17	6 12	5 19	10 21	6 18	5 12	10 5
293	74	19	Tuesday..	♉	♉	26	11 45 1	5 54	6 15	5 15	11 11	6 13	5 18	11 14	6 19	5 10	11 1
294	73	20	Wednes...	♉	♉	8	11 44 51	6 39	6 16	5 13	morn	6 14	5 17	morn	6 21	5 8	12 0
295	72	21	Thursday	♊	♊	20	11 44 41	7 24	6 18	5 11	8	6 15	5 16	10	6 22	5 7	morn
296	71	22	Friday....	♊	♊	3	11 44 32	8 9	6 19	5 9	1 5	6 16	5 14	1 6	6 24	5 5	59
297	70	23	Saturday	♋	♋	15	11 44 23	8 55	6 21	5 7	2 6	6 16	5 12	2 7	6 25	5 3	2 3
298	69	24	SUNDAY	♋	♋	28	11 44 15	9 42	6 22	5 6	3 6	6 17	5 11	3 7	6 27	5 2	3 6
299	68	25	Monday..	♌	♌	12	11 44 8	10 31	6 24	5 4	4 9	6 18	5 10	4 9	6 28	5 1	4 12
300	67	26	Tuesday.	♍	♍	26	11 44 2	11 23	6 25	5 2	5 13	6 19	5 8	5 12	6 30	4 59	5 18
301	66	27	Wednes...	♎	♎	10	11 43 56	morn	6 26	5 1	rises	6 20	5 7	rises	6 31	4 57	rises
302	65	28	Thursday	♎	♎	24	11 43 51	17	6 27	5 0	5 58	6 21	5 6	6 2	6 32	4 55	5 47
303	64	29	Friday....	♏	♏	8	11 43 47	1 15	6 28	4 59	6 50	6 22	5 5	6 54	6 33	4 54	6 37
304	63	30	Saturday	♏	♏	23	11 43 44	2 14	6 29	4 58	7 49	6 23	5 4	7 53	6 34	4 53	7 35
305	62	31	SUNDAY	♐	♐	7	11 43 41	3 14	6 30	4 57	8 53	6 24	5 3	8 57	6 36	4 51	8 40

Last Quar., 3d. 11th Month. **NOVEMBER, 1920.** 30 Days. First Quar., 18th.
New Moon, 10th. Full Moon, 25th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
306	61	1	Monday..	☌	♐	22	11 43 39	4 14	6 31	4 55	9 59	6 26	5 1	10 3	6 38	4 49	9 48
307	60	2	Tuesday..	☌	♐	6	11 43 38	5 11	6 33	4 54	11 6	6 27	5 0	11 9	6 39	4 48	10 58
308	59	3	Wednes..	☌	♑	20	11 43 38	6 5	6 34	4 53	morn	6 28	4 59	morn	6 40	4 47	morn
309	58	4	Thursday	☌	♑	4	11 43 39	6 57	6 35	4 52	13	6 29	4 58	15	6 41	4 45	7
310	57	5	Friday....	☌	♑	18	11 43 40	7 47	6 36	4 50	1 18	6 30	4 57	1 19	6 42	4 43	1 15
311	56	6	Saturday	☌	♒	1	11 43 43	8 35	6 37	4 49	2 22	6 31	4 56	2 22	6 44	4 42	2 22
312	55	7	SUNDAY	☌	♒	14	11 43 46	9 23	6 38	4 48	3 26	6 32	4 55	3 25	6 45	4 41	3 29
313	54	8	Monday..	☌	♒	27	11 43 50	10 10	6 39	4 47	4 29	6 33	4 54	4 28	6 46	4 40	4 35
314	53	9	Tuesday..	☌	♓	10	11 43 55	10 58	6 40	4 46	5 30	6 34	4 53	5 27	6 47	4 39	5 38
315	52	10	Wednes..	☌	♓	22	11 44 1	11 47	6 41	4 45	6 30	6 35	4 52	6 27	6 48	4 38	6 41
316	51	11	Thursday	☌	♈	4	11 44 7	ev. 36	6 43	4 44	sets	6 37	4 52	sets	6 50	4 36	sets
317	50	12	Friday....	☌	♈	16	11 44 15	1 25	6 44	4 43	6 27	6 38	4 51	6 31	6 52	4 35	6 13
318	49	13	Saturday.	☌	♈	28	11 44 23	2 13	6 45	4 42	7 15	6 39	4 50	7 19	6 53	4 34	7 1
319	48	14	SUNDAY	☌	♉	10	11 44 32	3 1	6 46	4 41	8 7	6 40	4 50	8 11	6 55	4 33	7 54
320	47	15	Monday..	☌	♉	22	11 44 42	3 48	6 48	4 40	9 2	6 41	4 49	9 5	6 56	4 32	8 51
321	46	16	Tuesday.	☌	♊	4	11 44 53	4 33	6 49	4 39	9 56	6 42	4 49	9 59	6 58	4 31	9 47
322	45	17	Wednes..	☌	♊	16	11 45 5	5 18	6 51	4 38	10 54	6 43	4 48	10 56	6 59	4 30	10 47
323	44	18	Thursday	☌	♊	28	11 45 17	6 2	6 52	4 38	11 51	6 44	4 47	11 53	7 0	4 30	11 47
324	43	19	Friday....	☌	♋	10	11 45 31	6 46	6 54	4 37	morn	6 45	4 47	morn	7 2	4 29	morn
325	42	20	Saturday.	☌	♋	23	11 45 45	7 32	6 55	4 37	51	6 46	4 46	52	7 3	4 28	50
326	41	21	SUNDAY	☌	♌	6	11 45 59	8 18	6 56	4 36	1 51	6 47	4 45	1 51	7 5	4 27	1 52
327	40	22	Monday..	☌	♌	20	11 46 15	9 8	6 57	4 35	2 53	6 48	4 45	2 52	7 6	4 26	2 57
328	39	23	Tuesday..	☌	♍	3	11 46 32	10 1	6 58	4 34	3 58	6 49	4 44	3 56	7 7	4 26	4 5
329	38	24	Wednes..	☌	♍	18	11 46 49	10 58	6 59	4 33	5 6	6 50	4 44	5 3	7 9	4 25	5 15
330	37	25	Thursday	☌	♎	2	11 47 7	11 57	7 0	4 33	6 15	6 51	4 43	6 11	7 10	4 24	6 26
331	36	26	Friday....	☌	♎	17	11 47 26	morn	7 1	4 32	rises	6 52	4 43	rises	7 11	4 23	rises
332	35	27	Saturday.	☌	♎	2	11 47 45	59	7 3	4 31	6 37	6 53	4 42	6 41	7 12	4 22	6 24
333	34	28	SUNDAY	☌	♏	17	11 48 5	2 1	7 4	4 31	7 43	6 54	4 42	7 47	7 13	4 22	7 32
334	33	29	Monday..	☌	♐	2	11 48 26	3 2	7 5	4 31	8 54	6 55	4 42	8 57	7 14	4 21	8 45
335	32	30	Tuesday..	☌	♐	17	11 48 48	3 59	7 6	4 31	10 3	6 56	4 42	10 5	7 15	4 21	9 57

Last Quar., 2-31. 12th Month. **DECEMBER, 1920.** 31 Days. First Quar., 18th.
New Moon, 10th. Full Moon, 25th.

Day of Year.	Days in Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place 7 P.M. E.S.T. Con.	Sign.	Deg.	Sun at Noon Mark. Mean Time. Fast and slow.	Moon in Meridian. Morn.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
							H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
336	31	1	Wednes..	☌	♐	1	11 49 10	4 53	7 7	4 31	11 10	6 57	4 41	11 11	7 16	4 21	11 6
337	30	2	Thursday	☌	♐	14	11 49 33	5 44	7 8	4 30	morn	6 58	4 41	morn	7 17	4 20	morn
338	29	3	Friday....	☌	♐	28	11 49 56	6 33	7 9	4 30	16	6 59	4 41	16	7 18	4 20	15
339	28	4	Saturday.	☌	♑	11	11 50 20	7 21	7 10	4 30	1 20	7 0	4 41	1 19	7 19	4 19	1 22
340	27	5	SUNDAY	☌	♑	24	11 50 45	8 8	7 11	4 29	2 22	7 1	4 41	2 20	7 20	4 19	2 20
341	26	6	Monday..	☌	♒	6	11 51 11	8 55	7 12	4 29	3 23	7 2	4 41	3 21	7 22	4 19	3 31
342	25	7	Tuesday..	☌	♒	19	11 51 36	9 43	7 13	4 29	4 23	7 3	4 41	4 20	7 23	4 19	4 33
343	24	8	Wednes..	☌	♒	1	11 52 3	10 31	7 14	4 29	5 22	7 4	4 41	5 18	7 24	4 19	5 33
344	23	9	Thursday	☌	♒	13	11 52 30	11 20	7 15	4 29	6 17	7 5	4 41	6 12	7 25	4 19	6 30
345	22	10	Friday....	☌	♓	25	11 52 57	ev. 8	7 16	4 29	sets	7 6	4 41	sets	7 26	4 19	sets
346	21	11	Saturday.	☌	♓	7	11 53 25	56	7 17	4 29	5 59	7 6	4 41	6 4	7 27	4 19	5 46
347	20	12	SUNDAY	☌	♓	19	11 53 53	1 44	7 18	4 29	6 53	7 7	4 41	6 57	7 28	4 19	6 42
348	19	13	Monday..	☌	♈	1	11 54 21	2 30	7 19	4 29	7 50	7 8	4 42	7 53	7 29	4 19	7 40
349	18	14	Tuesday..	☌	♈	13	11 54 50	3 14	7 20	4 29	8 44	7 9	4 42	8 47	7 30	4 20	8 36
350	17	15	Wednes..	☌	♈	24	11 55 19	3 58	7 21	4 30	9 42	7 9	4 42	9 43	7 31	4 20	9 37
351	16	16	Thursday	☌	♉	7	11 55 48	4 42	7 21	4 30	10 40	7 10	4 43	10 41	7 32	4 20	10 37
352	15	17	Friday....	☌	♉	19	11 56 17	5 25	7 21	4 30	11 37	7 10	4 43	11 37	7 32	4 20	11 37
353	14	18	Saturday.	☌	♉	1	11 56 47	6 10	7 22	4 31	morn	7 11	4 43	morn	7 33	4 21	morn
354	13	19	SUNDAY	☌	♊	14	11 57 17	6 57	7 22	4 31	36	7 12	4 44	36	7 34	4 21	39
355	12	20	Monday..	☌	♊	28	11 57 46	7 46	7 23	4 32	1 39	7 12	4 44	1 38	7 34	4 21	1 44
356	11	21	Tuesday.	☌	♋	11	11 58 16	8 39	7 24	4 32	2 43	7 13	4 44	2 41	7 35	4 22	2 51
357	10	22	Wednes..	☌	♋	26	11 58 46	9 36	7 24	4 33	3 40	7 13	4 45	3 36	7 35	4 22	3 50
358	9	23	Thursday	☌	♌	10	11 59 16	10 37	7 24	4 34	4 54	7 14	4 45	4 50	7 36	4 23	5 7
359	8	24	Friday....	☌	♌	25	11 59 46	11 40	7 25	4 34	6 3	7 14	4 46	5 58	7 36	4 24	6 16
360	7	25	Saturday.	☌	♍	11	12 0 15	morn	7 25	4 35	rises	7 14	4 46	rises	7 37	4 25	rises
361	6	26	SUNDAY	☌	♍	26	12 0 45	43	7 26	4 35	6 32	7 15	4 47	6 26	7 37	4 26	6 21
362	5	27	Monday..	☌	♎	11	12 1 15	1 44	7 26	4 36	7 45	7 15	4 48	7 47	7 37	4 26	7 37
363	4	28	Tuesday..	☌	♎	26	12 1 44	2 42	7 26	4 37	8 56	7 15	4 49	8 57	7 38	4 27	8 51
364	3	29	Wednes..	☌	♏	10	12 2 13	3 37	7 27	4 38	10 3	7 16	4 50	10 4	7 38	4 28	10 1
365	2	30	Thursday	☌	♐	24	12 2 42	4 28	7 27	4 38	11 11	7 16	4 51	11 10	7 39	4 29	11 12
366	1	31	Friday....	☌	♑	8	12 3 11	5 18	7 28	4 39	morn	7 16	4 51	morn	7 39	4 29	morn

CALENDARS FOR THE YEARS 1921 TO 1924.

1921.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
FEB...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	..	..	..	..	..
MAR...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
APRIL	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
JUNE..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
JULY..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
AUG...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
SEPT..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
OCT....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
NOV...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
DEC....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1922.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
FEB...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	..	..	..	..
MAR...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
APRIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAY...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
JUNE..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
JULY..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
AUG...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
SEPT..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
NOV...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	..	..
DEC....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..

1923.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
FEB...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	..	..	..
MAR...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
MAY...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
JUNE..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JULY..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	..	..	..	..
AUG...	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
SEPT..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
OCT....	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..
NOV...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
DEC....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..

1924.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
FEB...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	..
MAR...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
MAY...	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
JULY..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
AUG...	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEPT..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
OCT....	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
NOV...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEC....	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..

LONGEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.
Mississippi-Mo...	4,194	Yangtze	3,000	Amur	2,700	Volga	2,325
Nile	3,670	La Plata	2,950	Mekong	2,600	Hwangho	2,300
Amazon	3,300	Lena	2,860	Niger	2,600	Yukon	2,050
Ob	3,235	Kongo	2,800	Yenesei	2,500	Colorado	2,000

A READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any day of the week for any given time within two hundred years from the introduction of the New Style. *1752 to 1952 inclusive.

Years 1753 to 1952.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1767 1778 1789 1795 1846 1857 1863 1874 1885 1891 1801 1807 1818 1829 1835 1903 1914 1925 1931 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1773 1779 1790 1841 1847 1858 1869 1875 1886 1897 1802 1813 1819 1830 1909 1915 1926 1937 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1763 1774 1785 1791 1853 1859 1870 1881 1887 1898 1803 1814 1825 1831 1842 1910 1921 1927 1938 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1765 1771 1782 1793 1799 1861 1867 1878 1889 1895 1805 1811 1822 1833 1839 1850 1907 1918 1929 1935 1946 1901	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1766 1777 1783 1794 1800 1862 1873 1879 1890 1806 1817 1823 1834 1845 1851 1913 1919 1930 1941 1947 1902	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1769 1775 1786 1797 1854 1865 1871 1882 1893 1899 1809 1815 1826 1837 1843 1905 1911 1922 1933 1939 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1759 1770 1781 1787 1798 1866 1877 1883 1894 1900 1810 1821 1827 1838 1849 1855 1906 1917 1923 1934 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6

Leap Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764 1792 1804 1832 1860 1888 1928	.....	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768 1796 1808 1836 1864 1892 1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772 ..... 1812 1840 1868 1896 1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776 ..... 1816 1844 1872 1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780 ..... 1820 1848 1876 1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756 1784 1824 1852 1880 1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760 1788 1828 1856 1884 1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday... 1	Tuesday... 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday . 1	Friday.... 1	Saturday.. 1	SUNDAY. 1
Tuesday... 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday . 2	Friday.... 2	Saturday.. 2	SUNDAY. 2	Monday... 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday . 3	Friday.... 3	Saturday.. 3	SUNDAY. 3	Monday... 3	Tuesday... 3
Thursday . 4	Friday.... 4	Saturday.. 4	SUNDAY. 4	Monday... 4	Tuesday... 4	Wednesday 4
Friday.... 5	Saturday.. 5	SUNDAY. 5	Monday... 5	Tuesday... 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday . 5
Saturday.. 6	SUNDAY. 6	Monday... 6	Tuesday... 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday . 6	Friday.... 6
SUNDAY. 7	Monday... 7	Tuesday... 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday . 7	Friday.... 7	Saturday.. 7
Monday... 8	Tuesday... 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday . 8	Friday.... 8	Saturday.. 8	SUNDAY. 8
Tuesday... 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday . 9	Friday.... 9	Saturday.. 9	SUNDAY. 9	Monday... 9
Wednesday10	Thursday .10	Friday....10	Saturday..10	SUNDAY .10	Monday...10	Tuesday...10
Thursday .11	Friday....11	Saturday..11	SUNDAY .11	Monday...11	Tuesday...11	Wednesday11
Friday....12	Saturday..12	SUNDAY .12	Monday...12	Tuesday...12	Wednesday12	Thursday .12
Saturday..13	SUNDAY .13	Monday...13	Tuesday...13	Wednesday13	Thursday .13	Friday....13
SUNDAY .14	Monday...14	Tuesday...14	Wednesday14	Thursday .14	Friday....14	Saturday..14
Monday...15	Tuesday...15	Wednesday15	Thursday .15	Friday....15	Saturday..15	SUNDAY .15
Tuesday...16	Wednesday16	Thursday .16	Friday....16	Saturday..16	SUNDAY .16	Monday...16
Wednesday17	Thursday .17	Friday....17	Saturday..17	SUNDAY .17	Monday...17	Tuesday...17
Thursday .18	Friday....18	Saturday..18	SUNDAY .18	Monday...18	Tuesday...18	Wednesday18
Friday....19	Saturday..19	SUNDAY .19	Monday...19	Tuesday...19	Wednesday19	Thursday .19
Saturday..20	SUNDAY .20	Monday...20	Tuesday...20	Wednesday20	Thursday .20	Friday....20
SUNDAY .21	Monday...21	Tuesday...21	Wednesday21	Thursday .21	Friday....21	Saturday..21
Monday...22	Tuesday...22	Wednesday22	Thursday .22	Friday....22	Saturday..22	SUNDAY .22
Tuesday...23	Wednesday23	Thursday .23	Friday....23	Saturday..23	SUNDAY .23	Monday...23
Wednesday24	Thursday .24	Friday....24	Saturday..24	SUNDAY .24	Monday...24	Tuesday...24
Thursday .25	Friday....25	Saturday..25	SUNDAY .25	Monday...25	Tuesday...25	Wednesday25
Friday....26	Saturday..26	SUNDAY .26	Monday...26	Tuesday...26	Wednesday26	Thursday .26
Saturday..27	SUNDAY .27	Monday...27	Tuesday...27	Wednesday27	Thursday .27	Friday....27
SUNDAY .28	Monday...28	Tuesday...28	Wednesday28	Thursday .28	Friday....28	Saturday..28
Monday...29	Tuesday...29	Wednesday29	Thursday .29	Friday....29	Saturday..29	SUNDAY .29
Tuesday...30	Wednesday30	Thursday .30	Friday....30	Saturday..30	SUNDAY .30	Monday...30
Wednesday31	Thursday .31	Friday....31	Saturday..31	SUNDAY .31	Monday...31	Tuesday...31

Note—To ascertain any day of the week first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For example: To know on what day of the week July 4 was in the year 1895, in the table of years look for 1895, and in a parallel line, under July, is figure 1, which directs to column 1, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

*1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).—This Calendar is from Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.

CHART OF THE HEAVENS.

Explanation: The chart of the heavens shows all the bright stars and groups visible in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Hawaii. Stars of the third magnitude are sometimes shown in order to complete a figure.

If a bright, uncharted body be seen near the "ecliptic circle" it must be a planet. To locate the planets or moon refer to the monthly calendar pages in this almanac, find the proper signs on the chart in the "ecliptic circle" and an inspection of that part of the heavens comparing with the chart will serve to identify the planet and all surrounding objects.

Because of the earth's motion from west to east (opposite to the direction of the arrow in the chart), the stars rise 4 m. earlier each day or 30 m. per week or 2 hrs. a month. The chart shows the position at 9 p. m. Then if the position for any other hour be desired, as for 7 p. m., count ahead one month, or back one month for 11 p. m., and so on for any hour of the night, holding the month desired in front as the face looks either to the north or south with name down.

A circle described from the zenith on the "zenith circle" for the desired latitude with a radius of 90 degrees (see graduated meridian) will show what stars are above the horizon. Thus Capella is near the overhead (zenith) point on latitude 40 degrees north Jan. 15, 9 p. m., as will be "big dipper" at 3 a. m. Then from Capella or two stars all the surrounding visible groups can be identified. The "pointers," being 5 degrees apart and always in sight, may be used as a convenient unit of measure; also when visible, the "belt of Orion," 3 degrees, or the sides of the "square of Pegasus."

POSITIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1920.

DAY.	VENUS. ♀			MARS. ♂			JUPITER. ♃			SATURN. ♄		
	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.	Right ascension.	Northern states.	Southern states.
	Hours.	H. M. Rises. Morn.	H. M. Rises. Morn.	Hours.	H. M. Rises. Morn.	H. M. Rises. Morn.	Hours.	H. M. Rises. Eve.	H. M. Rises. Eve.	Hours.	H. M. Rises. Eve.	H. M. Rises. Eve.
Jan. 1	XV¾	4 5	3 45	XIII	0 45	0 39	1X¼	7 34	7 53	XI	9 44	9 56
11	XVI½	4 23	4 1	XIII¼	0 28	0 21	1X½	6 58	7 18	XI	9 4	9 16
21	XVII¼	4 43	4 18	XIII¾	0 11	0 2	1X¼	6 12	6 32	XI	8 23	8 35
Feb. 1	XVIII¼	5 10	4 34	XIV	Eve.	Eve.	1X	5 21	5 42	XI¾	7 35	7 48
11	XIX¼	5 12	4 46	XIV¼	11 27	11 16	1X	Sets.	Sets.	XI¾	6 52	7 5
21	XX	5 19	4 55	XIV¼	11 2	10 49	1X	Morn.	Morn.	XI¾	6 9	6 23
Mch. 1	XX¾	5 20	4 59	XIV½	10 31	10 22	1X	5 28	5 6	XI¾	Sets.	Sets.
11	XXI¼	5 17	5 0	XIV½	10 2	9 48	1X	4 46	4 24	XI¾	Morn.	Morn.
21	XXII¼	5 6	5 3	XIV¾	9 22	9 8	VIII¾	4 5	3 43	XII½	5 25	5 13
April 1	XXIII¼	4 59	4 52	XIV¾	8 30	8 17	VIII¾	3 21	2 59	XII½	4 40	4 27
11	XXIV	4 48	4 46	XIV¾	7 36	7 25	VIII¾	2 42	2 20	XII½	3 58	3 45
21	O¾	4 36	4 40	XIV	Sets.	Sets.	VIII¾	2 4	1 42	XII½	3 29*	3 6
May 1	I½	4 26	4 33	XIII¾	Morn.	Morn.	VIII¾	1 25	1 4	XII½	2 39*	2 26
11	II¼	4 15	4 29	XIII½	3 44	3 54	VIII¾	0 50	0 29	XII½	1 59	1 46
21	III	4 7	4 26	XIII¼	2 59	3 4	IX	Eve.	Eve.	XII½	1 21	1 8
June 1	IV	4 4	4 27	XIII¼	2 11	2 20	1X	11 31	11 10	XII½	0 40	0 25
11	IV¾	4 5	4 32	XIII¼	1 32	1 42	1X¼	10 56	10 36	XII½	Eve.	Eve.
21	V¾	...Invisible....		XIII½	0 54	1 6	1X¼	10 23	10 3	XII½	11 18	11 6
July 1	VI½	Sets.	Sets.	XIII½	0 23	0 36	1X½	9 48	9 29	XII½	10 40	10 28
11	VIII½	Eve.	Eve.	XIII¾	Eve.	Eve.	1X½	9 13	8 55	XII¾	10 7	9 56
21	VIII¼	7 48	7 24	XIV	11 18	11 33	1X½	8 40	8 23	XII¾	9 26	9 15
Aug. 1	IX¼	7 45	7 25	XIV¼	10 47	11 6	1X¾	8 2	7 47	XII¾	8 45	8 35
11	X	7 38	7 23	XIV¾	10 22	10 43	X	Dim.	Dim.	XI	8 8	7 58
21	X¾	7 27	7 18	XV¼	9 59	10 22	X	Invis.	Invis.	XI	Dim.	Dim.
Sept. 1	XI¾	7 14	7 11	XV¾	9 36	10 1	X¼	Dim.	Dim.	XI	Invis.	Invis.
11	XII½	7 1	7 3	XVI	9 17	9 45	X¼	Rises.	Rises.	XI¼	Dim.	Dim.
21	XII¼	6 41	6 51	XVI½	9 2	9 30	X½	Morn.	Morn.	XI¼	Rises.	Rises.
Oct. 1	XIV	6 35	6 49	XVII	8 48	9 18	X½	3 24	3 34	XI¼	Morn.	Morn.
11	XV¾	6 26	6 45	XVII¼	8 37	9 8	X¾	2 56	3 6	XI¼	3 42	3 49
21	XVI½	6 20	6 44	XVIII¼	8 29	9 0	X¾	2 24	2 33	XI½	3 9	3 15
Nov. 1	XVI¼	6 21	6 49	XVIII¾	8 24	8 54	XI	1 50	1 59	XI½	2 31	2 37
11	XVII½	6 26	6 56	XIX¼	8 22	8 50	XI	1 19	1 27	XI½	1 57	2 2
21	XVIII¼	6 39	7 10	XIX¾	8 21	8 48	XI¼	0 46	0 53	XI½	1 12	1 26
Dec. 1	XIX¼	6 56	7 26	XXII¼	8 21	8 46	XI¼	Eve.	Eve.	XI¾	0 46	0 50
11	XX	7 17	7 44	XXI	8 23	8 45	XI¼	11 38	11 44	XI¾	Eve.	Eve.
21	XXI	7 41	8 3	XXI½	8 23	8 42	XI¼	11 2	11 8	XI¾	11 30	11 35
31	XXI¾	8 4	8 23	XXII	8 25	8 40	XI¼	10 24	10 30	XI¾	10 52	10 57

Note—The column "Right ascension" shows the position of the planet in the ecliptic as it moves past the stars and corresponds to longitude on the earth. Both must have a starting point and longitude is reckoned by general consent from Greenwich, England, while right ascension is measured from the first point of the sign Aries (constellation Pisces) which the prime meridian of the heavens, connecting the poles, passes through. The reader will see these hours from 0 to 24 laid off and marked by Roman letters, as in the above table, in the outer space on the Chart of the Heavens.

Example: It is desired to locate Saturn on the evening of June 11. By the above table it will be seen that his right ascension at that time is 1X¼ hours, which point on the chart margin, when connected by a straight edge with the north star, cuts the ecliptic circle about 10 degrees west of the brilliant Regulus, in the end of the handle of the Sickle in Leo, which will, therefore, be just above Saturn.

POSITIONS OF PLANETS ON SUNDAYS OF EACH MONTH IN 1920.

PLANET.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Con.
Venus, 1st Sunday	♒	♐	♑	♓	♈	♉	♊	♋	♍	♎	♏	♐
Mars, 2d Sunday	♍	♍	♎	♎	♍	♍	♍	♎	♎	♏	♐	♑
Jupiter, 3d Sunday	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♋	♌	♌	♌	♌
Saturn, 4th Sunday	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌
Uranus, 5th Sunday	♒				♒			♒		♒		

MOON'S POSITION WITH RESPECT TO THE EARTH AND SUN FOR 1920.

Perigee	4	1-28	24	21	19	16	14	12	8	4-30	27	26
Apogee	16	13	12	9	6	3-30	27	24	20	18	15	13
Highest ☉	3-30	27	25	21	19	15	12	9	5	2-30	26	24†
Lowest ☉	17	13	11	8	5	1-28*	26	22	19	16	12	10
Desc. node	3-29	25	23	20	17	13	11	6	3-30	27	24	21
Asc. node	15	11	9	6	3-30	26	23	19	16	12	9	6

*Lowest of the entire year. †Highest of the entire year. At the time of full moon in December the moon will be 57 degrees higher up from the southern horizon at its meridian passage than it will be in June when full. This great swing of our luminary of the night is readily understood when we remember that the full moon must always be on the opposite side of the earth from the sun, or just 180 degrees from the sun. Hence when the sun is highest in June, that full moon which falls nearest the summer solstice, June 28, will be the lowest, which this year is June 5 or July 5 and conversely at the winter solstice. Of course, these conditions will be reversed south of the equator. The difference in the swing from lowest to highest may be 57 degrees, the inclination of the sun's apparent path around the earth, being 23½ degrees, which, being multiplied by two equals 47 degrees. Then, the inclination of the moon's orbit to the ecliptic being about 5 degrees, there may be 10 degrees more difference, or 57 degrees in all.

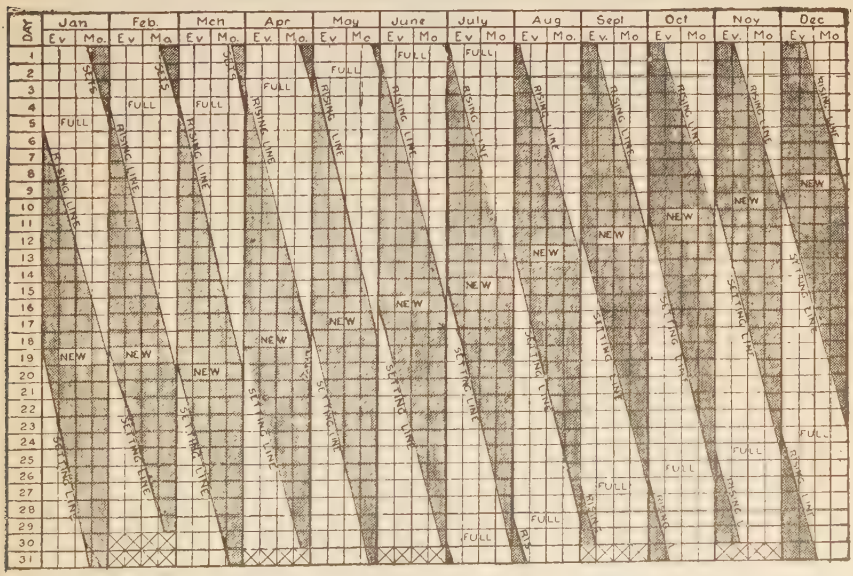
SIDEREAL NOON OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF THE VERNAL EQUINOX.

For use in connection with star table. See note under same.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 18	3 16	1 26	11 25	9 26	7 24	5 26	3 25	1 23	11 21	9 19	7 21
2	5 14	3 12	1 22	11 21	9 22	7 20	5 22	3 21	1 19	11 17	9 15	7 17
3	5 11	3 8	1 18	11 16	9 18	7 16	5 18	3 17	1 15	11 13	9 11	7 13
4	5 7	3 4	1 14	11 12	9 14	7 13	5 14	3 13	1 11	11 9	9 7	7 9
5	5 3	3 0	1 10	11 8	9 10	7 9	5 11	3 9	1 7	11 5	9 3	7 5
6	4 58	2 57	1 6	11 4	9 6	7 5	5 7	3 5	1 3	11 1	8 59	7 1
7	4 55	2 53	1 2	11 0	9 2	7 1	5 3	3 1	0 59	10 57	8 55	6 57
8	4 51	2 49	0 58	10 57	8 59	6 57	4 59	2 57	0 55	10 53	8 51	6 53
9	4 47	2 45	0 54	10 53	8 55	6 53	4 55	2 53	0 51	10 49	8 47	6 49
10	4 43	2 41	0 51	10 49	8 51	6 49	4 51	2 49	0 47	10 45	8 43	6 45
11	4 39	2 37	0 47	10 45	8 47	6 45	4 47	2 45	0 43	10 41	8 40	6 42
12	4 35	2 33	0 43	10 41	8 43	6 41	4 43	2 41	0 39	10 37	8 36	6 38
13	4 31	2 29	0 39	10 37	8 39	6 37	4 39	2 37	0 35	10 34	8 32	6 34
14	4 27	2 25	0 35	10 33	8 35	6 33	4 35	2 33	0 32	10 30	8 28	6 30
15	4 23	2 21	0 31	10 29	8 31	6 29	4 31	2 29	0 28	10 26	8 24	6 26
16	4 19	2 17	0 27	10 25	8 27	6 25	4 27	2 26	0 24	10 22	8 20	6 22
17	4 15	2 13	0 23	10 21	8 23	6 21	4 23	2 22	0 20	10 18	8 16	6 18
18	4 11	2 9	0 19	10 17	8 19	6 17	4 19	2 18	0 16	10 14	8 12	6 14
19	4 7	2 5	0 15	10 13	8 15	6 13	4 16	2 14	0 12	10 10	8 8	6 10
20	4 4	2 1	0 11	10 9	8 11	6 10	4 12	2 10	0 8	10 6	8 4	6 6
21	4 0	1 57	0 7	10 5	8 7	6 6	4 8	2 6	0 4	10 2	8 0	6 2
22	3 55	1 54	0 3	10 1	8 3	6 2	4 4	2 2	0 0	9 58	7 56	5 58
23	3 51	1 50	11 59	9 58	8 0	5 58	4 0	1 58	11 52	9 54	7 52	5 54
24	3 48	1 46	11 56	9 54	7 56	5 54	3 56	1 54	11 48	9 50	7 48	5 50
25	3 44	1 42	11 52	9 50	7 52	5 50	3 52	1 50	11 44	9 46	7 44	5 47
26	3 40	1 38	11 48	9 46	7 48	5 46	3 48	1 46	11 40	9 42	7 40	5 43
27	3 36	1 34	11 44	9 42	7 44	5 42	3 44	1 42	11 36	9 38	7 37	5 39
28	3 32	1 30	11 40	9 38	7 40	5 38	3 40	1 38	11 33	9 35	7 33	5 35
29	3 28	1 28	11 36	9 34	7 37	5 34	3 36	1 34	11 29	9 31	7 29	5 31
30	3 24	.....	11 32	9 30	7 32	5 30	3 32	1 30	11 25	9 27	7 25	5 27
31	3 20	.....	11 28	.....	7 29	.....	3 28	1 27	.....	9 23	.....	5 23

Note—Black figures are p. m.; all others a. m. Add 2 minutes before Feb. 29 and subtract 2 minutes after that date.

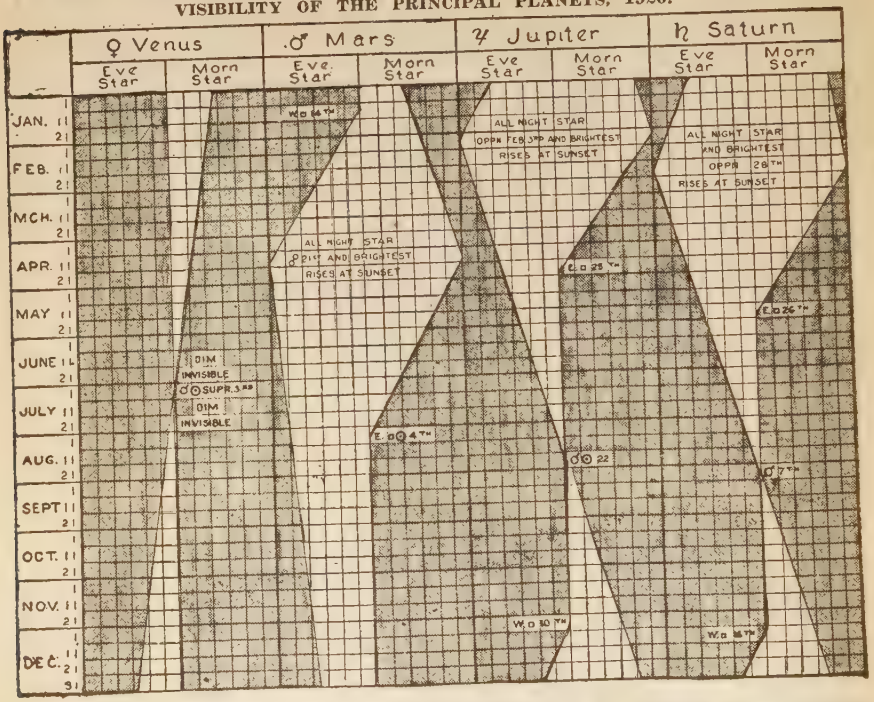
LIGHT AND DARK OF THE MOON IN 1920.



Explanation: The small divisions are of three hours each and each month shows the relative amount of moonlight in the 12 hours from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Allowance should be made for the increase of days' length in summer and decrease in winter months. Thus: Jan. 1 the moon will shine until 2:30 a. m.; all night on 5th; after 9 p. m. on 8th and 9th; after midnight on 12th and 13th; after 3 a. m. on 15th and not at all the 20th. Thus, by taking note where the "rising" or "setting" lines cross

the 9 p. m., 3 a. m. lines and intermediate spaces it is possible to know the approximate time of moon rising or setting for any date at a glance without going to the calendar page. Example: Jan. 26 the setting line indicates that the moon will set along toward 11 p. m.

VISIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1920.



Explanation: The light spaces show the approximate time and extent of visibility and, with the superior planets, the degree of brilliancy also. Thus Venus will be nearly three hours west of the sun Jan. 1; invisible the latter part of June and first part of July; Jupiter invisible in August and September, rising with the sun, and brightest (180 degrees from the sun) the first of February, setting at sunrise—an all night star.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN AND PLANETS.

The sun's surface is 12,000 and its volume 1,300,000 times that of the earth, but the mass is only 332,000 times as great and its density about one-quarter that of the earth. The force of gravity at the surface of the sun is twenty-seven times greater than that at the surface of the earth. The sun rotates on its axis once in 25.3 days at the equator, but the time is longer in the higher latitudes, from which fact it is presumed that the sun is not solid, at least as to its surface.

THE EARTH AND THE MOON.

Earth—The equatorial diameter of the earth is 7,926.5 miles and the polar diameter 7,899.5 miles; equatorial circumference, 25,000. The linear velocity of the rotation of the earth on its axis at the equator is 24,840 miles a day, or 1,440 feet a second; its velocity in its orbit around the sun is approximately nineteen miles a second, the length of the orbit being about 560,000,000 miles. The superficial area of the earth, according to Encke, the astronomer, is 197,108,580 square miles, of which two-thirds is water and one-third land. The planetary mass is about 256,000,000 cubic miles.

Moon—The moon has a diameter of 2,162 miles, a circumference of about 6,800 miles and a surface area of 14,685,000 square miles. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,840 miles. The volume of the moon is about 1-49th that of the earth and the density about 3⅖ that of water. The time from new moon to new moon is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes. The moon has no atmosphere and no water and is a dead world.

Light travels at the rate of 186,300 miles per second. It requires 8 minutes and 8 seconds for light to come from the sun to the earth.

Name.	Diameter, miles.	Dist. from sun, miles.	Period of rev., days.
Sun	866,400	.....	.....
Mercury	3,030	36,000,000	88
Venus	7,700	67,200,000	225
Earth	7,918	92,900,000	365
Mars	4,230	141,500,000	687
Jupiter	86,500	483,300,000	4,333
Saturn	73,000	886,000,000	10,759
Uranus	31,900	1,781,900,000	30,687
Neptune	34,800	2,791,600,000	60,181

THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

NAME.	Constellation or group.	Magnitude. (v.: variable.)	Right ascension. Sidereal time.	Declination.	For upper meridian passage. Mn. time.	For rising, subtract. For setting, add.† For lat. 30° N.	For lat. 40° N.	For lat. 50° N.
			H. M.	Deg. Min.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Alpheratz	Andromeda	2.1	0 4	+28 36	0 3	7 18	7 52	8 39
Caph	Cassiopeia	2.4	0 4	+58 40	0 4	.....	.....	.....
Algenib	Pegasus	2.8	0 9	+14 41	0 8	6 39	6 51	7 18
Alpha	Phœnix	3.0	0 21	−43 19	0 21	3 51*	2 25*	*
Schedir	Cassiopeia	2.3 v	0 35	+56 30	0 35	9 56	*	*
Diphda	Cetus (whale)	2.2	0 39	−18 39	0 38	5 20	4 53	4 36
Gamma	Cassiopeia	2.3	0 51	+60 14	0 50	.....	.....	.....
Mirach	Andromeda	2.2	1 5	+35 9	1 4	7 37	8 29	9 48
Delta	Cassiopeia	2.4	1 20	+59 46	1 19	.....	.....	.....
Polaris	Ursa Minor	2.2	1 27	+88 50	1 24	.....	.....	.....
Achernar	Eridanus	0.4	1 34	−57 41	1 34	1 37*	*	*
Sheratan	Aries (ram) ♈	2.8	1 50	+20 22	1 49	6 54	7 14	7 52
Almaach	Andromeda	2.2	1 58	+41 54	1 57	8 0	9 21	.....
Hamel	Aries ♈	2.1	2 2	+23 3	2 1	7 1	7 26	8 6
Mira	Cetus	2.1 v	2 14	− 3 26	2 13	5 54	5 51	5 46
Menkar	Cetus	2.6	2 58	+ 3 44	2 56	6 12	6 13	6 20
Algol	Perseus	2.6 v	3 2	+40 57	3 0	8 0	9 10	.....
Marfak	Perseus	1.9	3 18	+49 53	3 18	8 52	*	*
Alcyone	Taurus (bull) ♉	3.1	3 42	+23 50	3 41	7 3	7 29	8 13
Aldebaran	Taurus ♉	1.0	4 31	+16 20	4 29	6 39	6 58	7 26
Capella	Auriga	0.1	5 10	+45 55	5 9	8 28	10 14	.....
Rigel	Orion	0.3	5 10	− 8 18	5 9	5 45	5 31	5 27
Ei Nath	Taurus ♉	1.8	5 21	+28 32	5 19	7 18	7 52	8 49
Mintaka	Orion	2.3	5 27	− 0 22	5 26	6 2	6 2	6 2
Al Nilam	Orion	1.8	5 32	− 1 15	5 30	6 1	6 1	6 1
Phaet	Columba (dove)	2.7	5 36	−34 8	5 35	4 30	3 37*	2 33*
Saiph	Orion	2.3	5 43	− 9 42	5 42	5 26	5 26	5 17
Betelgeuse	Orion	0.9	5 50	+ 7 24	5 49	6 22	6 26	6 42
Menkalina	Auriga	2.0	5 53	+44 56	5 51	8 22	9 53	.....
Canopus	Argus	0.8	6 22	−52 39	6 21	2 46*	*	*
Alhena	Gemini (twins) ♊	2.0	6 33	+16 29	6 31	6 44	6 59	7 27
Sirius	Canis Major	−1.4	6 41	−16 36	6 40	5 25	5 1	4 45
Adhara	Canis Major	1.5	6 55	−28 51	6 54	4 51	4 7	3 20
Castor	Gemini ♊	1.9	7 29	+32 5	7 27	7 30	8 11	9 19
Procyon	Canis Minor	0.5	7 35	+ 5 27	7 33	6 17	6 19	6 30
Pollux	Gemini ♊	1.2	7 40	+28 15	7 38	7 17	7 50	8 42
Beta	Cancer (crab) ♋	3.8	8 12	+ 9 28	8 10	6 27	6 33	6 50
Alphard	Hydra	2.1	9 23	− 8 16	9 21	5 45	5 31	5 24
Regulus	Leo (lion) ♌	1.3	10 4	+12 25	10 1	6 34	6 44	7 4
Eta	Argus	1.6 v	10 42	−59 13	10 39	1 3*	*	*
Dubhe	Ursa Major	2.0	10 58	+62 14	10 56	.....	.....	.....
Denebola	Leo ♌	2.2	11 44	+15 4	11 42	6 41	6 54	7 18
Acrux	Southern Cross	1.6	12 22	−62 36	12 19	1 0*	*	*
Beta	Corvus (crow)	2.8	12 30	−22 54	12 27	5 9	4 35	4 18
Mizar	Ursa Major	2.4	13 20	+55 22	13 18	.....	.....	.....
Spica	Virgo (virgin) ♍	1.1	13 20	−10 42	13 18	5 40	5 23	5 12
Agena	Centaurus	0.7	13 57	−59 56	13 54	1 9*	*	*
Arcturus	Bootes	0.2	14 12	+19 39	14 9	6 42	7 12	7 45
Bengula	Centaurus	0.2	14 33	−60 28	14 30	0 52*	*	*
Alpha	Libra (scales) ♎	2.9	14 46	−15 40	14 43	5 27	5 4	4 47
Kochab	Ursa Minor	2.2	14 51	+74 31	14 48	.....	.....	.....
Alpha	Northern Crown	2.3	15 31	+27 1	15 28	7 13	7 44	8 34
Unuk	Serpent Bearer	2.7	15 40	+ 6 42	15 37	6 20	6 23	6 35
Beta	Scorpion ♏	2.9	16 0	−19 34	15 57	5 16	4 54	4 24
Antares	Scorpion ♏	1.2	16 24	−26 14	16 20	4 58	4 20	3 42
Rutilicus	Hercules	2.8	16 26	+21 41	16 23	6 58	7 20	7 57
Etamin	Dragon	2.5	17 54	+51 30	17 51	9 8	.....	.....
Vega	Lyra	0.1	18 34	+38 42	18 30	7 52	8 54	10 52
Delta	Sagittarius ♐	2.1	18 50	−26 25	18 46	4 58	4 19	*3 38
Altair	Eagle	0.9	19 46	+ 8 38	19 43	6 24	6 30	6 45
Alpha	Capricorn ♑	3.7	20 13	−12 49	20 9	5 55	5 19	4 56
Deneb	Cygnus (swan)	1.4	20 38	+44 58	20 35	8 22	9 56	.....
Alderamin	Cephus	2.6	21 16	+62 13	21 12	.....	.....	.....
Beta	Aquarius ♒	2.9	21 27	− 5 58	21 23	5 41	5 43	5 35
Eni	Pegasus	2.4	21 40	+ 9 28	21 36	6 26	6 33	6 50
Alpha	The Crane	1.9	22 33	−47 24	21 58	3 26*	1 21*	*
Fomalhaut	Pisces Australis	1.3	22 53	−30 6	22 48	4 46	4 0	3 11
Markab	Pegasus	2.5	23 0	+14 44	22 56	6 39	6 52	7 16
Iota	Pisces ♓	4.3	23 35	+ 5 9	23 31	6 16	6 17	6 28

Explanation: By the absolute scale of magnitudes stars brighter than Aldebaran and Altair are indicated by fractional or negative quantities: thus Vega 0.2 and Sirius −1.4. As the magnitudes increase the brilliancy decreases, each increase of a unit being equal to a decrease of about two and one-half in brightness.

To ascertain when any star or constellation will be on the upper meridian add the number opposite in the column "For Meridian Passage" to the figures in the table on the previous page, "Sidereal Noon," taking note whether such figures be "Morn." or "Eve." If "Morn." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Eve. of same day; if "Eve." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Morn. of the next day. Having found the time of meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting" and observe the directions as to Morn. and Eve. given for the meridian passage. Those marked ..... in the last columns are cir-

cumpolar. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last columns are to be seen only in the far south and then when near the meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will prevent seeing them when they rise or set. To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its meridian passage subtract the star's declination from 90° and if the result is less than the latitude of the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, but is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows the star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the southern horizon. Or (90°—dec.)—lat.=alt. or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at meridian passage for stars of a southern declination. Examples:

Sidereal noon, Oct. 30.	9:27 p. m.
Fomalhaut "In Merid." col..	22:48
	32:15
Subtract,	24:00
	8:15 p. m. of 31st, time of meridian passage.

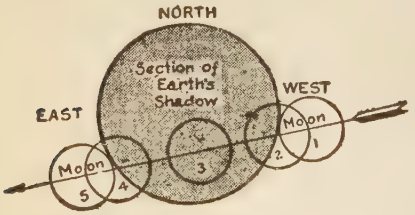
Fomalhaut ris. & set. col. add 4:00 for lat. 40° N.
12:15 = 0:15 a. m. of Nov. 1, the time of setting.

Fomalhaut, dec. 30° S. 90° — 30° = 60°. — 40° = 20°, altitude of Fomalhaut in latitude 40° at its meridian passage. To measure celestial distances with the eye keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the zenith to the horizon is 30°. For smaller measurements use the belt of Orion, 3° long, or the sides of the square of Pegasus; the "pointers" in the "big dipper," which are nearly 5° apart —a convenient celestial yardstick because always to be seen. In the case of a star whose dec. is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to a horizon at meridian passage, it will be more convenient to use its zenith distance as a means of locating it. The difference between the latitude and dec. is this zenith distance. If the dec. is greater than the latitude then such distance is to be counted northward, otherwise southward from the zenith.

ECLIPSES IN 1920.

There will be four eclipses this year—two of the sun and two of the moon, as follows:

I. Total of the moon May 2, visible in eastern North America, the moon rising more or less eclipsed east of the Mississippi river states and east of Manitoba in Canada. Visible in South America and West Indies. More particularly as follows:

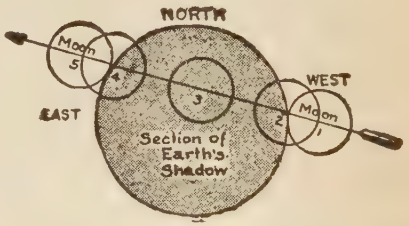


ECLIPSE OF MOON, MAY 2, 1920.

(See fig.)	Wash. Mean time. p. m.	Eastern time. p. m.	Central time. p. m.
Partial begins..... (1)	6:53	7:01	6:01
Total begins..... (2)	8:07	8:15	7:15
Middle ..... (3)	8:43	8:51	7:51
Total ends..... (4)	9:19	9:27	8:27
Partial ends..... (5)	10:33	10:41	9:41

II. Partial of the sun May 17, visible only in Australia and South Pacific.

III. Total of the moon Oct. 27, visible in the Pacific states, where the moon will set about the time of totality. More particularly as follows:



ECLIPSE OF MOON, OCT. 27, 1920.

(See fig.)	Mountain time.	Pacific time.
Partial begins..... (1)	5:26 a. m.	4:26 a. m.
Total begins..... (2)	6:29 a. m.	5:29 a. m.
Middle ..... (3)	7:11 a. m.	6:11 a. m.
Total ends..... (4)	7:54 a. m.	6:54 a. m.

IV. Partial of the sun Nov. 10. The sun will rise with the eclipse on in Montana, Idaho, north Wyoming and east Washington; also in Canada, in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Eastern British Columbia and western Manitoba. No portion of the eclipse will be visible south of a line from Boise, Idaho, through Denver, Guthrie, Jackson, Cedar Keys and Melbourne, Fla. The eclipse will be upon the sun's northern limb.

	Begins.	Middle.	Size, pct.	Ends.
St. John, N. B.	10:02 a. m.	11:26 a. m.	.45	0:50 p. m.
Fredericton, N. B.	10:03 a. m.	11:22 a. m.	.46	0:45 p. m.
Quebec	8:57 a. m.	10:14 a. m.	.44	11:33 a. m.
Montreal	8:56 a. m.	10:09 a. m.	.40	11:18 a. m.
Ottawa	8:55 a. m.	10:05 a. m.	.37	11:16 a. m.
Toronto	8:54 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	.30	11:08 a. m.
Winnipeg	7:47 a. m.	8:41 a. m.	.28	9:37 a. m.
New York	8:59 a. m.	10:08 a. m.	.33	11:22 a. m.
Boston	9:00 a. m.	10:14 a. m.	.38	11:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	8:59 a. m.	10:06 a. m.	.30	11:17 a. m.
Washington	9:00 a. m.	10:02 a. m.	.26	11:09 a. m.
Charleston	9:17 a. m.	9:58 a. m.	.10	10:37 a. m.
Cleveland	7:55 a. m.	8:55 a. m.	.26	10:00 a. m.
Detroit	7:54 a. m.	8:53 a. m.	.25	9:55 a. m.
Chicago	7:55 a. m.	8:47 a. m.	.20	9:43 a. m.
Kansas City	8:05 a. m.	8:38 a. m.	.08	9:12 a. m.

STORY OF OUR WORLD FAMILY FOR 1920.

THE SUN—The marked changes in the character of the seasons have given rise to suspicion of variation in radiation of solar heat, according to number and size of sun spots or openings in heat envelope of the sun. This is only partially true, as other influences, also exterior to the earth, combine with the sun to affect the weather conditions.

The mean temperature of the sun is about three times the greatest artificial heat ever produced, or 12,000 degrees Fahrenheit—sufficient to melt an envelope of ice about the sun. 64 feet in thickness, in one minute. This is largely wasted as to the earth, for it is radiated in all directions alike. What a small part reaches our outermost member, 2,800,000,000 miles away! Then, too, the sun must energize all bodies within that great circle. Of the grand total output of solar energy our little speck of dirt, the earth, receives sufficient to raise 100 tons a mile for every square foot of surface, the total being 130,000 horse power for a square meter of surface. Think of the consequences if this great power and light plant should meet with disaster—collide with some other body, as has doubtless been the case repeatedly with other suns or stars! The most recent case was first made known to us about June 8, 1918—in the great "new star" that suddenly blazed out in the Eagle. This was not a "new star," but it was known as one of the very dimmest. Within a very few days it grew to be the brightest in the heavens and then slowly faded, being at this writing barely visible to the best eyes when seeking it under the most favorable conditions. Thus, a sun—a world—burned up and only its darkened embers left, and the news has been en route to us at the speed of 186,000 miles per second, perhaps since the birth of our Saviour. Perhaps a whole solar system, like ours, with its peopled planets, went back to a nebulous mass under the great heat generated by the impact.

No startling discoveries resulted from the total eclipse of June 8, 1918.

MERCURY—This, the youngest of our planet family, is so difficult to see, being lost in the overpowering light of the sun most of the time, that it is necessary to direct attention to the special time and place to seek him. See under "Planets Brightest."

When caught, his size and beauty are very striking, and well worth the special effort usually necessary. At the time of his fall elongation, Oct. 25 to Nov. 2, when an evening star, he will be just south of the second magnitude star, Beta Scorpii, and brighter than the star, and shining with a steadier light. As no moon is known to accompany this planet or Venus, it is impossible to determine the length of their day, except by watching surface markings, which in this planet appear stationary, indicating the same length of day and year, which keeps one hemisphere of the planet in perpetual darkness and arctic coldness.

VENUS—Our childless twin sister, usually bright and glorious twice each year, will remain in partial seclusion and not appear in full beauty within the year, but may be best seen in January and December. See "The Chart of the Planets." Neither will she reach a crescent phase, but will be slightly gibbous at the beginning and end of the year. Observations indicate the presence of a far greater and denser atmospheric envelope than surrounds the earth as a protection from the greater light and heat of the sun; also greater mountain elevations than with us.

Her visible itinerary among the stars will be as follows: In Eastern Libra at the beginning of the year, passing into Scorpio Jan. 5, being about 1 degree north of the bright star, Beta Scorpii, and on the 10th 7 degrees north of Antares, the noted red star. She will be occulted by the moon on the 17th of January in southern latitudes, but north of the 13th parallel of latitude they will be very close, the planet being just north of the moon, making a pretty sight to early risers; enters Sagittarius on the 29th, and during the first ten days of February will be passing just above the Milkmaid's Dipper, rising about 5 a. m., and enters Aries, just below the three stars in the horn of the Ram that mark the constellation, the last of February, while to the north of her will shine the glorious stars of the Eagle, Swan, Dolphin and Harp. She enters Aquarius the middle of March, with the moon 6 degrees south of her on the 18th, being only 21 minutes south of Uranus on the 21st. She will cross the prime meridian of the heavens April 11, entering Pisces, and will have traversed Aries by May 5, growing very much dimmer as she approaches her superior conjunction with the sun July 3, but she may be comfortably observed when between the Hyades and Pleiades, the latter part of May. Prior to July she was decreasing in brightness, because receding from us and after her superior conjunction with the sun, July 3, she will increase in brilliancy the remainder of the year, though less and less of her illuminated hemisphere will be visible to us. The middle and latter part of July she will be just south of Castor and Pollux as she comes again into view, but in the evening twilight sky, being 6 degrees north of the moon July 16 and 1 degree 19 minutes north of Neptune July 27, in Cancer, close to the Præsepe cluster. On the 8th of August she will be in close conjunction with Jupiter and two days later will pass 1 degree north of the brilliant Regulus in the Sickle of Leo. This will make a superbly magnificent quartet of celestial brilliants about a half hour after sunset. She crosses the equinoctial colure into Virgo early in September, being in conjunction with Spica Virginis Sept. 22-23 and only about 2 degrees north of the star, setting about one hour after the sun. She passes about 1 degree south of the moon Oct. 14th.

Toward the last of October she will get around in Scorpio, where she was at the beginning of the year, and about 3 degrees north of Antares, having made the full circuit of the heavens; 5 degrees south of the moon Nov. 14, and the last ten days of November she will again pass close to and above the Milkmaid's Dipper; 7 degrees south of the moon Dec. 14, and ends the year in the last of Capricornus, 10 degrees south of the Y in Aquarius, setting about 8 p. m., when very bright and attractive.

MARS will be conspicuous the entire year, rising about midnight at first; passes the meridian near midnight when brightest and nearest to the earth in April, setting near midnight in July and about 8 p. m. at the close of the year. His movement past the stars will, of course, be slower than that of Venus. At the beginning of the year he will be moving eastward in Virgo, and on Jan. 10 he will be only 4 degrees north of Spica, and 5 degrees north of the moon on the 13th; enters Libra Feb. 1 and 4 degrees north of the moon on the 10th, becoming stationary the middle of March in Libra, and then retrogrades, or moves backward, until the first of June, when he will be again stationary and about 2 degrees north of Spica, after which he will again advance to the end of the year. He enters Libra the last of July and Scorpio early in September, passing 3 degrees north of Antares on the 15th; enters Sagittarius Oct. 18, moves along just above the Milkmaid's Dipper and into Capricornus about Dec. 1, ending the year near the beginning of

Aquarius, 10 degrees south of the Y, having been in conjunction with the moon as follows: Jan. 13, Feb. 10, March 9, April 5, May 1 and 28, June 25, July 23, Aug. 20, Sept. 18, Oct. 17, Nov. 15 and Dec. 15. At the end of the year he will be only 4 degrees east of Venus.

It is quite possible that the inhabitants of Mars may be great aviators, far surpassing anything ever attempted by the most daring of our airmen here. This would be reasonable, as the force of gravity there is only about one-third what it is here, and a person of 180 pounds would weigh only 60 pounds there, and if able to jump ten feet here he could do thirty there. So if the inhabitants of the earth and Mars ever meet the Martians will undoubtedly call first.

ASTEROIDS—Several hundred of these baby planets come between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, possible remains of a shattered planet. Only two of them are sufficiently large ever to be seen, except with telescopic aid. An inhabitant of the earth transported to one of them could go at express train speed around it in a few hours.

JUPITER—We called attention, in our story for 1919, to the gradual approach of this planet to Saturn, which process will continue through 1920, until in December they will be separated by only 23 minutes of arc or about 6 degrees, and they will be in conjunction in 1921. Jupiter will be 1 degree north of Neptune March 13 in Cancer about 8 degrees east of the Præsepe cluster, affording a good opportunity to locate our most distant planet, using a small telescope or good field glass, and if a dim star is seen in the place indicated the observer may feel certain of having seen Neptune. The eye may be used in determining the distance apart, remembering that the Kings in Orion are 1½ degrees apart. The four largest moons and belts may be seen by the aid of a small homemade telescope, purchasing only the lenses, which will cost but a very small sum, and using mailing tubes of different sizes for the body. Such a glass, with only 1½ inch objective, will afford great pleasure in becoming acquainted with the various members of our family of worlds as well as in other fields of study, bringing out the phases of Venus, mountains, craters, etc., of the moon, double stars, nebulæ, etc.

THE MOON will pass about 6 degrees to the south of Jupiter each month, as follows: Jan. 8, Feb. 4, March 2 and 29, April 25, May 23, June 20, July 17, Sept. 11, Oct. 9, Nov. 5 and Dec. 3. He will be too near the sun for observation in July, August and September.

SATURN will be very attractive up to August and again in November and December, being brightest the last of February, when rising about sunset; an evening star until Aug. 22, a morning star to Dec. 10, and then an evening star the rest of the year, being in conjunction with the sun Sept. 7, and therefore nearly or quite invisible for several weeks before and after that date, and only poorly visible for a much longer period. He is still in Leo and near the middle of that constellation, and his rings will hardly be visible, as they are due to disappear early next year. They were to be best seen in 1914, and will not be again attractive until 1928-29. The moon will pass about 7 degrees to the south of him Jan. 10, Feb. 6, March 4 and 31, April 27, May 25, June 21, July 19, Nov. 6 and Dec. 3. He will be a dim or invisible object in August, September and October.

URANUS will be brightest in August and September.

NEPTUNE will be brightest in January and February.

See under Venus and Jupiter for favorable opportunities to catch these dim planets.

SIGNS AND CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Until recently it was taken for granted that the present relationship between signs and constellations of the zodiac was generally understood, as all astronomical textbooks mention their disagreement and explain the cause. The numerous letters of inquiry concerning differences between the data in this almanac and certain others show the necessity for this note of explanation. (Both sign and constellation now given.)

Thousands of years ago when the zodiac, that belt of the heavens about 16° in width within which move the moon and planets, was formed and divided into twelve parts or seasons called signs, each containing certain star groups called constellations, each was given the name of an object or animal which never did bear any relationship to the configuration of the stars in that group or division, but which did or is supposed to have reference to certain astronomical or other facts. Thus Libra ♎, the scales or balance, comes at the autumnal equinox when there is an equilibrium or balance between the length of day and night the world over. Aquarius ♒, the water-bearer, whose sign is the Egyptian sign for running water, comes at the season of greatest rains in Egypt, and so on.

Since the time when these divisions were made and named, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, resulting from the differing polar and equatorial diameters of the earth, the signs have moved back west nearly a whole division or constellation and where ♈ was the first, ♓ now is. Hence, though the sun now enters the sign ♈ March 20, it is a month later when he enters the constellation ♈. It must be apparent, therefore, that any supposed influence or relationship which early astrologers attributed to the position of the sun, moon or planets when in certain of these divisions can no longer exist, as the sign now only represents that space or division of the zodiac where the controlling constellation was 2,000 or more years ago, but is not now. Nevertheless, some almanacs still give the signs for the moon's place, which is very misleading to those who attempt to follow her in her course among the stars. Hence, this almanac gives both and discards the ancient picture of the disemboweled man as a relic of the age of superstition. The sign is retained for sun's place in connection with the seasons and sun's path through the zodiac each month because of its relationship to the equinoxes and solstices.

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In nautical miles.

Atlantic coast	1,773	Samoan islands	83
Gulf coast	1,607	Northern lakes and rivers	3,041
Porto Rico	269	Western rivers	4,344
Pacific coast	1,571		
Alaska	4,123	Total	17,539
Hawaiian islands	628	Philippines	11,444
Guam	80		
Midway	20	Grand total	28,983

TIME AND STANDARDS OF TIME.

Various kinds of time are in use in this country:

1. Astronomical Time or Mean Solar Time—This is reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours of the day and is used mainly by astronomical observatories and in official astronomical publications. It is the legal time of the dominion of Canada, though "standard" and "mean" time are in general use there as in this country.

2. Mean Local Time—This is the kind that was in almost universal use prior to the introduction of standard time. This time was based upon the time when the mean sun crosses the meridian, and the day begins at midnight. When divided into civil divisions—years, months, weeks, days, etc.—it is sometimes called civil time.

Owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, the apparent motion of the sun is retarded or accelerated according to the earth's place in its orbit. Hence, to take the actual sun as a guide would necessitate years, days and their subdivisions of unequal length. Therefore an imaginary or "mean sun" was invented. The difference between apparent and mean time is called the "equation of time" and may amount to a quarter of an hour in twenty-four hours. It is the difference between the figures in "Sun at noon mark" column in calendar and twelve hours. The figures on a correct sun dial give the apparent time.

3. Standard Time—For the convenience of the railroads and business in general a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883 and by this calculation trains were run and local time was regulated. By this system the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, was divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour (7½° or 30m. on each side of a meridian), commencing with the 75th meridian. The first or eastern section included all territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Buffalo to Charleston, S. C., the latter city being its southernmost point. The second or central section included all the territory between this eastern line and another irregular line extending from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third or mountain section included all the territory between the last named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Nevada and Arizona. The fourth or Pacific section included all the territory of the United States between the boundary of the mountain section and the Pacific coast. Inside of each of these sections standard time was uniform and the time of each section differed from that next to it by exactly one hour.

In March, 1918, the congress of the United States, in passing the "daylight saving" law, divided the territory of continental United States into five zones. The standard time of the first four zones was based on the same degrees of longitude as under the old railroad agreement. The fifth zone established included only Alaska, and its standard time was based on the 150th degree of longitude. In August, 1919, the section of the law providing for "daylight saving" was repealed, but the part giving the interstate commerce commission power to fix the limits of the time zones was left intact.

STANDARD TIME ZONES AS FIXED BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The new time zones as defined by the interstate commerce commission became effective Jan. 1, 1919. They have been slightly modified since then and are subject to further modifications from time to time. Standard time by law governs the movements of railroads and other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. In all statutes, orders, rules and regulations relating to the time of performance of any act by any officer or department of the United States, whether in the legislative, executive, or judicial branch of the government, or relating to the time within which any rights shall accrue or determine, or within which any act shall or shall not be

performed by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be understood and intended that the time shall be the United States standard time of the zone within which the act is to be performed.

EASTERN-CENTRAL BOUNDARY LINE.

The boundary line between the eastern and central time zones as fixed by the commission runs from east of Port Huron, Mich., along the international boundary line through the St. Clair river, Lake St. Clair, Detroit river and then runs in a southerly direction to Sandusky, Bellevue, Monroeville, Willard, Shelby Junction, Mansfield and Columbus, Ohio; Huntington, Kenova and Williamson, W. Va.; Duncannon, Va.; Bristol, Va.-Tenn.; Telford, Tenn.; Asheville and Franklin, N. C.; Atlanta, McDonough, Macon, Perry, Americus, Albany and Thomasville, Ga.; the north boundary of Florida to River Junction and the Apalachicola river to the Gulf of Mexico.

The following named municipalities located upon the boundary line between the eastern and central time zones are considered as within the United States standard eastern zone: Fremont, Clyde, Bellevue, Monroeville, Willard, Shelby, Shelby Junction, Galion, Lancaster, Dundas, and Gallipolis, Ohio; Duncannon, Va.; Bristol, Va.-Tenn.; Asheville and Franklin, N. C.; points on Southern railway, McDonough, Ga., to Macon, Ga.; Perry, Albany and Thomasville, Ga.; Apalachicola, Fla.

All other municipalities located upon the boundary line between the eastern and central time zones not specifically named, are considered as within the United States standard central time zone.

CENTRAL-MOUNTAIN BOUNDARY LINE.

Between central and mountain time the line begins at the Canadian boundary, Portal, N. D., running through Minot and Goodall, N. D.; and following the Missouri river to Pierre, S. D., then through Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Long Pine, North Platte, McCook and Republican Junction, Neb.; Phillipsburg, Plainville, Ellis, Dodge City and Liberal, Kas.; Waynoka, Clinton and Sayre, Okla.; Sweetwater, Big Springs and San Angelo, Tex., and the 100th meridian to the Rio Grande river.

The following named municipalities located upon the boundary line between the central and mountain time zones are considered as within the United States standard central time zone; Portal, Flaxton, and Minot, N. D.; Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Phillipsburg, Stockton, Plainville, Ellis, and Liberal, Kas.; Waynoka, Ralph, and Sayre, Okla.; Sweetwater, Big Springs, and San Angelo, Tex.

All other municipalities located upon the boundary line between the central and mountain time zones not specifically named are considered as within United States standard mountain time zone.

MOUNTAIN-PACIFIC BOUNDARY LINE.

Between mountain and Pacific time zones the line is fixed following the western boundary of Montana to meridian 114 west and then south and east to Pocatello, Idaho, and the Oregon Short Line to Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; thence the Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad and the west and south boundaries to the 113th meridian; thence to Seligman and Parker, Ariz., and along the Colorado river to the Mexican boundary.

All municipalities on the boundary between mountain and Pacific time zones will use standard mountain time.

All of Alaska is within a single time zone.

TABLE OF TIME CORRECTIONS.

It is obvious that to express the time of rising and setting of the sun and moon in standard time would limit the usefulness of such data to the single point or place for which it was computed, while in mean time it is practically correct for places as widely separated as the width of the continent. In the calendar pages of the almanacs the rising and setting of the sun and moon are given in mean local time and to obtain the standard time of these and other astronomical events at any given place it is necessary to subtract or add a certain number of minutes according to the distance the place in question is east or west of the meridian, the time of which governs the zone in which the place is located. Thus in Chicago, which is approximately two and a half degrees east of the 90th meridian, which governs the time of the central zone, the sun and moon rise and set about ten minutes earlier than the time shown in the almanacs; in other words, ten minutes must be subtracted to get the actual standard time as shown by the clock.

The correction required for each of the leading cities of the United States may be found in the following table:

City.	Standard or division.	Correction, minutes.
Albany, N. Y.	Eastern	Subtract 5
Austin, Texas	Central	Add 31
Baltimore, Md.	Eastern	Add 6
Baton Rouge, La.	Central	Add 4
Bismarck, N. D.	Central	Add 43
Boston, Mass.	Eastern	Subtract 16
Buffalo, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 16
Burlington, Iowa	Central	Add 5
Cairo, Ill.	Central	Subtract 3
Charleston, S. C.	Eastern	Add 20
Chicago, Ill.	Central	Subtract 10
Cincinnati, Ohio	Central	Subtract 22
Cleveland, Ohio	Central	Subtract 33
Columbia, S. C.	Eastern	Add 24
Columbus, Ohio	Central	Subtract 28
Dayton, Ohio	Central	Subtract 23
Denver, Col.	Mountain	Add 0
Des Moines, Iowa	Central	Add 14
Detroit, Mich.	Central	Subtract 28
Dubuque, Iowa	Central	Add 3
Duluth Minn.	Central	Add 9
Erie, Pa.	Central	Subtract 39
Evansville, Ind.	Central	Subtract 10
Ft. Gibson, Okla.	Central	Add 21
Fort Smith, Ark.	Central	Add 19
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Central	Subtract 20
Galena, Ill.	Central	Add 2
Galveston, Texas	Central	Add 19
Grand Haven, Mich.	Central	Subtract 15
Harrisburg, Pa.	Eastern	Add 7
Houston, Texas	Central	Add 21
Huntsville, Ala.	Central	Subtract 12
Indianapolis, Ind.	Central	Subtract 16
Jackson, Miss.	Central	Add 1
Jacksonville, Fla.	Central	Subtract 33
Janesville, Wis.	Central	Subtract 4
Jefferson City, Mo.	Central	Add 9
Kansas City, Mo.	Central	Add 19
Keokuk, Iowa	Central	Add 6
Knoxville, Tenn.	Central	Subtract 24
LaCrosse, Wis.	Central	Add 5
Lawrence, Kas.	Central	Add 21
Lexington, Ky.	Central	Subtract 23
Little Rock, Ark.	Central	Add 9
Louisville, Ky.	Central	Subtract 18
Lynchburg, Va.	Eastern	Add 17
Memphis, Tenn.	Central	Subtract 0
Milwaukee, Wis.	Central	Subtract 8
Mobile, Ala.	Central	Subtract 8
Montgomery, Ala.	Central	Subtract 15
Nashville, Tenn.	Central	Subtract 13
New Haven, Conn.	Eastern	Subtract 8
New Orleans, La.	Central	Add 0
New York, N. Y.	Eastern	Subtract 4
Norfolk, Va.	Eastern	Add 5
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 2
Omaha, Neb.	Central	Add 24
Pensacola, Fla.	Central	Subtract 11
Philadelphia, Pa.	Eastern	Add 1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Eastern	Add 20
Portland, Me.	Eastern	Subtract 19
Providence, R. I.	Eastern	Subtract 14
Quincy, Ill.	Central	Add 6

City.	Standard or division.	Correction, minutes.
Raleigh, N. C.	Eastern	Add 15
Richmond, Va.	Eastern	Add 10
Rochester, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 11
Rock Island, Ill.	Central	Add 3
San Francisco, Cal.	Pacific	Add 10
Santa Fe, N. M.	Mountain	Add 4
Savannah, Ga.	Central	Subtract 36
Shreveport, La.	Central	Add 15
Springfield, Ill.	Central	Subtract 2
St. Joseph, Mo.	Central	Add 19
St. Louis, Mo.	Central	Add 1
St. Paul, Minn.	Central	Add 12
Superior City, Wis.	Central	Add 8
Syracuse, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 5
Toledo, O.	Central	Subtract 26
Trenton, N. J.	Eastern	Subtract 1
Utica, N. Y.	Eastern	Add 1
Washington, D. C.	Eastern	Add 8
Wheeling, W. Va.	Eastern	Add 23
Wilmington, Del.	Eastern	Add 2
Wilmington, N. C.	Eastern	Add 13
Yankton, S. D.	Central	Add 29

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

When it is 12 o'clock noon Monday in New York, N. Y., or other places having eastern time, the corresponding time in the cities named below is:

Aden, Arabia	8:00 p. m.,	Monday
Amsterdam, Holland	5:20 p. m.,	Monday
Apia, Samoa	5:33 a. m.,	Tuesday
Berlin, Germany	5:53 p. m.,	Monday
Bern, Switzerland	5:29 p. m.,	Monday
Bombay, India	9:51 p. m.,	Monday
Bremen, Germany	5:33 p. m.,	Monday
Brussels, Belgium	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Calcutta, India	10:53 p. m.,	Monday
Chicago, Ill.	*11:00 a. m.,	Monday
Christiania, Norway	5:42 p. m.,	Monday
City of Mexico, Mexico	10:24 a. m.,	Monday
Colon, Panama	11:40 a. m.,	Monday
Constantinople, Turkey	6:56 p. m.,	Monday
Copenhagen, Denmark	5:40 p. m.,	Monday
Denver, Colorado	†10:00 a. m.,	Monday
Dublin, Ireland	4:34 p. m.,	Monday
Edinburgh, Scotland	4:47 p. m.,	Monday
Hamburg, Germany	5:10 p. m.,	Monday
Havana, Cuba	11:30 a. m.,	Monday
Havre, France	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Hongkong, China	12:37 a. m.,	Tuesday
Honolulu, Hawaii	6:29 a. m.,	Monday
Lisbon, Portugal	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Liverpool, England	4:48 p. m.,	Monday
London, England	5:00 p. m.,	Monday
Madrid, Spain	4:45 p. m.,	Monday
Manila, Philippines	1:03 a. m.,	Tuesday
Melbourne, Australia	2:39 a. m.,	Tuesday
Paris, France	5:09 p. m.,	Monday
Pekin, China	12:45 a. m.,	Tuesday
Petrograd, Russia	7:01 p. m.,	Monday
Pretoria, South Africa	6:55 p. m.,	Monday
Rome, Italy	5:49 p. m.,	Monday
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	2:07 p. m.,	Monday
San Francisco, Cal.	‡9:00 a. m.,	Monday
San Juan, Porto Rico	12:35 p. m.,	Monday
Sitka, Alaska	7:58 a. m.,	Monday
Stockholm, Sweden	6:12 p. m.,	Monday
Sydney, New So. Wales	3:04 a. m.,	Tuesday
The Hague, Holland	5:17 p. m.,	Monday
Tokyo, Japan	2:18 a. m.,	Tuesday
Valparaiso, Chile	12:13 p. m.,	Monday
Vienna, Austria	6:05 p. m.,	Monday
Yokohama, Japan	2:19 a. m.,	Tuesday

*Same in all places having central time. †In all places having mountain time. ‡In all places having Pacific time.

Note—The place where "the day begins" or where dates are changed by navigators is at or near the 180th degree of longitude. Here an irregular line has been drawn from north to south which is called the "international date line." It is not straight because in case it crossed an island it would have different dates on each side of the line. The date line was located in the mid-Pacific by general agreement because it would cause the least confusion and because it was twelve hours from Greenwich.

FOREIGN STANDARDS OF TIME.

	Central meridian. Degrees.		Fast or slow on Greenwich. H.M.S.	
Japan	135	east.	9 00 00	fast
Spain*	0		0 00 00	
Argentina	64+	west.	3 51 38.8	slow
Ecuador	81+	west.	5 24 15	slow
Natal	30	east.	2 00 00	fast
Cape Colony	22½	east.	1 30 00	fast
Mid-Europe	15	east.	1 00 00	fast
Egypt	30	east.	2 00 00	fast

*In Spain the hours are counted from 0 to 24, avoiding the use of a. m. and p. m.

	Central meridian. Degrees.		Fast or slow on Greenwich. H.M.	
West Australia	120	east.	8 00	fast
South Australia	142½	east.	9 30	fast
New Zealand	172½	east.	11 30	fast
Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania	150	east.	10 00	fast
Eastern Europe	30	east.	2 00	fast

FASTEST VOYAGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Queenstown to New York, Raunt's Rock to Ambrose channel lightship (short course), 4 days 10 hours 48 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 11-15, 1910; long course (2,891 miles), 4 days 17 hours 6 minutes, Mauretania, Feb. 13-18, 1909.

New York to Queenstown, 4 days 13 hours 41 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 15-20, 1909.

Hamburg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 54 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 2-8, 1903.

Cherbourg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 9 minutes, by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Aug. 19-25, 1908.

New York to Cherbourg, 5 days 16 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Jan. 4-10, 1900.

Southampton to New York, 5 days 20 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, March 30-April 5, 1898.

Havre to New York, 6 days 1 hour 12 minutes, by La Provence, Sept. 6-13, 1907.

New York to Southampton, 5 days 17 hours 8 minutes, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Nov. 23-29, 1897.

New York to Havre, 6 days 2 hours 48 minutes, by La Provence, May 31-June 6, 1906.

New York to Plymouth (short course), 2,962 miles, 5 days 7 hours 28 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 5-10, 1900; (long course), 3,080 miles, 5 days 9 hours 55 minutes, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Aug. 18-24, 1908.

Plymouth to New York, 5 days 15 hours 46 minutes, by the Deutschland, July 7-12, 1900.

Moville, Ireland, to Cape Race, N. F., 4 days 10 hours, by the Virginian (turbine), June 9-13, 1905.

The best day's run by any steamer was 676 knots, made by the Mauretania, January, 1911.

Distances: New York to Southampton, 3,100 miles; to Plymouth, 2,962 miles; to Queenstown, 2,800 miles; to Cherbourg, 3,047 miles; to Havre, 3,170 miles; to Hamburg, 3,820 miles.

REVENUE ACT OF 1918.

Following is the full text of the "Act to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 24, 1919:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,

TITLE I.—GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

Section 1. That when used in this act—

The term "person" includes partnerships and corporations, as well as individuals;

The term "corporation" includes associations, joint-stock companies, and insurance companies;

The term "domestic" when applied to a corporation or partnership means created or organized in the United States;

The term "foreign" when applied to a corporation or partnership means created or organized outside the United States;

The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes only the states, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia;

The term "secretary" means the secretary of the treasury;

The term "commissioner" means the commissioner of internal revenue;

The term "collector" means collector of internal revenue;

The term "Revenue act of 1916" means the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916;

The term "Revenue act of 1917" means the act entitled "An act to provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 3, 1917;

The term "taxpayer" includes any person, trust or estate subject to a tax imposed by this act;

The term "government contract" means (a) a contract made with the United States, or with any department, bureau, officer, commission, board or agency, under the United States and acting in its behalf, or with any agency controlled by any of the above if the contract is for the benefit of the United States, or (b) a subcontract made with a contractor performing such a contract if the products or services to be furnished under the subcontract are for the benefit of the United States. The term "government contract or contracts made between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, both dates inclusive," when applied to a contract of the kind referred to in clause (a) of this paragraph, includes all such contracts which, although entered into during such period, were originally not enforceable, but which have been or may become enforceable by reason of subsequent validation in pursuance of law;

The term "military or naval forces of the United States" includes the marine corps, the coast guard, the army nurse corps, female, and the navy nurse corps, female, but this shall not be deemed to exclude other units otherwise included within such term;

The term "present war" means the war in which the United States is now engaged against the German government.

For the purposes of this act the date of the termination of the present war shall be fixed by proclamation of the president.

TITLE II.—INCOME TAX.

Part I.—General Provisions—Definitions.

Sec. 200. That when used in this title—

The term "taxable year" means the calendar year, or the fiscal year ending during such calendar year, upon the basis of which the net income is computed under section 212 or section 232. The term "fiscal year" means an accounting period of twelve months ending on the last day of any month other than December. The first taxable year, to be called the taxable year 1918, shall be the calendar year 1918 or any fiscal year ending during the calendar year 1918;

The term "fiduciary" means a guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, conservator, or any person acting in any fiduciary capacity for any person, trust or estate;

The term "withholding agent" means any person required to deduct and withhold any tax under the provisions of section 221 or section 237;

The term "personal service corporation" means a corporation whose income is to be ascribed primarily to the activities of the principal owners or stockholders who are themselves regularly engaged in the active conduct of the affairs of the corporation and in which capital (whether invested or borrowed) is not a material income-producing factor; but does not include any foreign corporation, nor any corporation 50 per centum or more of whose gross income consists either (1) of gains, profits or income derived from trading as a principal, or (2) of gains, profits, commissions, or other income, derived from a government contract or contracts made between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, both dates inclusive;

The term "paid," for the purposes of the deductions and credits under this title, means "paid or accrued" or "paid, or incurred," and the terms "paid or incurred" and "paid or accrued" shall be construed according to the method of accounting upon the basis of which the net income is computed under section 212.

Dividends.

Sec. 201. (a) That the term "dividend" when used in this title (except in paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of section 234) means (1) any distribution made by a corporation, other than a personal service corporation, to its shareholders or members, whether in cash or in other property or in stock of the corporation, out of its earnings or profits accumulated since Feb. 28, 1913, or (2) any such distribution made by a personal service corporation out of its earnings or profits accumulated since Feb. 28, 1913, and prior to Jan. 1, 1918.

(b) Any distribution shall be deemed to have been made from earnings or profits unless all earnings and profits have first been distributed. Any distribution made in the year 1918 or any year thereafter shall be deemed to have been made from earnings or profits accumulated since Feb. 28, 1913, or, in the case of a personal service corporation, from the most recently accumulated earnings or profits; but any earnings or profits accumulated prior to March 1, 1913, may be distributed in stock dividends or otherwise, exempt from the tax, after the earnings and profits accumulated since Feb. 28, 1913, have been distributed.

(c) A dividend paid in stock of the corporation shall be considered income to the amount of the earnings or profits distributed. Amounts distributed in the liquidation of a corporation shall be treated as payments in exchange for stock or shares, and any gain or profit realized thereby shall be taxed to the distributee as other gains or profits.

(d) If any stock dividend (1) is received by a taxpayer between Jan. 1 and Nov. 1, 1918, both dates inclusive, or (2) is during such period bona fide authorized or declared, and entered on the books of the corporation, and is received by a taxpayer after Nov. 1, 1918, and before the expiration of thirty days after the passage of this act, then such dividend, shall, in the manner provided in section 206, be taxed to the recipient at the rates prescribed by law for the years in which the corporation accumulated the earn-

ings or profits from which such dividend was paid, but the dividend shall be deemed to have been paid from the most recently accumulated earnings or profits.

(e) Any distribution made during the first sixty days of any taxable year shall be deemed to have been made from earnings or profits accumulated during preceding taxable years; but any distribution made during the remainder of the taxable year shall be deemed to have been made from earnings or profits accumulated between the close of the preceding taxable year and the date of distribution, to the extent of such earnings or profits, and if the books of the corporation do not show the amount of such earnings or profits the earnings or profits for the accounting period within which the distribution was made shall be deemed to have been accumulated ratably during such period.

Basis for Determining Gain or Loss.

Sec. 202. (a) That for the purpose of ascertaining the gain derived or loss sustained from the sale or other disposition of property, real, personal, or mixed, the basis shall be—

(1) In the case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, the fair market price or value of such property as of that date; and

(2) In the case of property acquired on or after that date, the cost thereof; or the inventory value, if the inventory is made in accordance with section 203.

(b) When property is exchanged for other property, the property received in exchange shall for the purpose of determining gain or loss be treated as the equivalent of cash to the amount of its fair market value, if any; but when in connection with the reorganization, merger, or consolidation of a corporation a person receives in place of stock or securities owned by him new stock or securities of no greater aggregate par or face value, no gain or loss shall be deemed to occur from the exchange, and the new stock or securities received shall be treated as taking the place of the stock, securities, or property exchanged.

When in the case of any such reorganization, merger or consolidation the aggregate par or face value of the new stock or securities received is in excess of the aggregate par or face value of the stock or securities exchanged, a like amount in par or face value of the new stock or securities received shall be treated as taking the place of the stock or securities exchanged, and the amount of the excess in par or face value shall be treated as a gain to the extent that the fair market value of the new stock or securities is greater than the cost (or if acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the fair market value as of that date) of the stock or securities exchanged.

Inventories.

Sec. 203. That whenever in the opinion of the commissioner the use of inventories is necessary in order clearly to determine the income of any taxpayer, inventories shall be taken by such taxpayer upon such basis as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe as conforming as nearly as may be to the best accounting practice in the trade or business and as most clearly reflecting the income.

Net Losses.

Sec. 204. (a) That as used in this section the term "net loss" refers only to net losses resulting from either (1) the operation of any business regularly carried on by the taxpayer, or (2) the bona fide sale by the taxpayer of plant, buildings, machinery, equipment or other facilities, constructed, installed or acquired by the taxpayer on or after April 6, 1917, for the production of articles contributing to the prosecution of the present war; and when so resulting means the excess of the deductions allowed by law (excluding in the case of corporations amounts allowed as a deduction under paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of section 234) over the sum of the gross income plus any interest received free from taxation both under this title and under Title III.

(b) If for any taxable year beginning after Oct. 31, 1918, and ending prior to Jan. 1, 1920, it appears upon the production of evidence satisfactory to the commissioner that any taxpayer has sustained a net loss, the amount of such net loss shall under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary be deducted from the net income of the taxpayer for the preceding taxable year; and the taxes imposed by this title and by Title III for such preceding taxable year shall be redetermined accordingly. Any amount found to be due to the taxpayer upon the basis of such redetermination shall be credited or refunded to the taxpayer in accordance with the provisions of section 252. If such net loss is in excess of the net income for such preceding taxable year, the amount of such excess shall under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary be allowed as a deduction in computing the net income for the succeeding taxable year.

(c) The benefit of this section shall be allowed to the members of a partnership and the beneficiaries of an estate or trust under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary.

Fiscal Year with Different Rates.

Sec. 205. (a) That if a taxpayer makes return for a fiscal year beginning in 1917 and ending in 1918, his tax under this title for the first taxable year shall be the sum of: (1) the same proportion of a tax for the entire period computed under Title I of the revenue act of 1916 as amended by the revenue act of 1917 and under Title I of the revenue act of 1917, which the portion of such period falling within the calendar year 1917 is of the entire period, and (2) the same proportion of a tax for the entire period computed under this title at the rates for the calendar year 1918 which the portion of such period falling within the calendar year 1918 is of the entire period: Provided, That in the case of a personal service corporation the amount to be paid shall be only that specified in clause (1).

Any amount heretofore or hereafter paid on account of the tax imposed for such fiscal year by Title I of the revenue act of 1916 as amended by the revenue act of 1917, and by Title I of the revenue act of 1917 shall be credited toward the payment of the tax imposed for such fiscal year by this act, and if the amount so paid exceeds the amount of such tax imposed by this act, or, in the case of a personal service corporation, the amount specified in clause (1), the excess shall be credited or refunded in accordance with the provisions of section 252.

(b) If a taxpayer makes a return for a fiscal year beginning in 1918 and ending in 1919, the tax under this title for such fiscal year shall be the sum of: (1) the same proportion of a tax for the entire period computed under this title at the rates specified for the calendar year 1918 which the portion of such period falling within the calendar year 1918 is of the entire period, and (2) the same proportion of a tax for the entire period computed under this title at the rates specified for the calendar year 1919 which the portion of such period falling within the calendar year 1919 is of the entire period.

(c) If a fiscal year of a partnership begins in 1917 and ends in 1918 or begins in 1918

and ends in 1919, then notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (b) of section 218, (1) the rates for the calendar year during which such fiscal year begins shall apply to an amount of each partner's share of such partnership net income (determined under the law applicable to such year) equal to the proportion which the part of such fiscal year falling within such calendar year bears to the full fiscal year, and (2) the rates for the calendar year during which such fiscal year ends shall apply to an amount of each partner's share of such partnership net income (determined under the law applicable to such calendar year) equal to the proportion which the part of such fiscal year falling within such calendar year bears to the full fiscal year: Provided, That in the case of a personal service corporation with respect to a fiscal year beginning in 1917 and ending in 1918 the amount specified in clause (1) shall not be subject to normal tax.

Parts of Income Subject to Rates for Different Years.

Sec. 206. That whenever parts of a taxpayer's income are subject to rates for different calendar years, the part subject to the rates for the most recent calendar year shall be placed in the lower brackets of the rate schedule provided in this title, the part subject to the rates for the next preceding calendar year shall be placed in the next higher brackets of the rate schedule applicable to that year, and so on until the entire net income has been accounted for. In determining the income, any deductions, exemptions or credits of a kind not plainly and properly chargeable against the income taxable at rates for a preceding year shall first be applied against the income subject to rates for the most recent calendar year; but any balance thereof shall be applied against the income subject to the rates of the next preceding year or years until fully allowed.

PART II.—INDIVIDUALS.

Normal Tax.

Sec. 210. That, in lieu of the taxes imposed by subdivision (a) of section 1 of the revenue act of 1916 and by section 1 of the revenue act of 1917, there shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every individual a normal tax at the following rates:

(a) For the calendar year 1918, 12 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 216: Provided, That in the case of a citizen or resident of the United States the rate upon the first $4,000 of such excess amount shall be 6 per centum;

(b) For each calendar year thereafter, 8 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 216: Provided, That in the case of a citizen or resident of the United States the rate upon the first $4,000 of such excess amount shall be 4 per centum.

Surtax.

Sec. 211. (a) That, in lieu of the taxes imposed by subdivision (b) of section 1 of the revenue act of 1916 and by section 2 of the revenue act of 1917, but in addition to the normal tax imposed by section 210 of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every individual, a surtax equal to the sum of the following:

1 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $5,000 and does not exceed $6,000;

2 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $6,000 and does not exceed $8,000;

3 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $8,000 and does not exceed $10,000;

4 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $12,000;

5 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $12,000 and does not exceed $14,000;

6 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $14,000 and does not exceed $16,000;

7 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $16,000 and does not exceed $18,000;

8 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $18,000 and does not exceed $20,000;

9 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $22,000;

10 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $22,000 and does not exceed $24,000;

11 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $24,000 and does not exceed $26,000;

12 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $26,000 and does not exceed $28,000;

13 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $28,000 and does not exceed $30,000;

14 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $30,000 and does not exceed $32,000;

15 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $32,000 and does not exceed $34,000;

16 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $34,000 and does not exceed $36,000;

17 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $36,000 and does not exceed $38,000;

18 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $38,000 and does not exceed $40,000;

19 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $40,000 and does not exceed $42,000;

20 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $42,000 and does not exceed $44,000;

21 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $44,000 and does not exceed $46,000;

22 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $46,000 and does not exceed $48,000;

23 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $48,000 and does not exceed $50,000;

24 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $52,000;

25 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $52,000 and does not exceed $54,000;

26 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $54,000 and does not exceed $56,000;

27 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $56,000 and does not exceed $58,000;

28 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $58,000 and does not exceed $60,000;

29 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $60,000 and does not exceed $62,000;

30 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $62,000 and does not exceed $64,000;

31 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $64,000 and does not exceed $66,000;
32 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $66,000 and does not exceed $68,000;
33 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $68,000 and does not exceed $70,000;
34 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $70,000 and does not exceed $72,000;
35 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $72,000 and does not exceed $74,000;
36 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $74,000 and does not exceed $76,000;
37 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $76,000 and does not exceed $78,000;
38 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $78,000 and does not exceed $80,000;
39 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $80,000 and does not exceed $82,000;
40 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $82,000 and does not exceed $84,000;
41 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $84,000 and does not exceed $86,000;
42 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $86,000 and does not exceed $88,000;
43 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $88,000 and does not exceed $90,000;
44 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $90,000 and does not exceed $92,000;
45 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $92,000 and does not exceed $94,000;
46 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $94,000 and does not exceed $96,000;
47 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $96,000 and does not exceed $98,000;
48 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $98,000 and does not exceed $100,000;
52 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $150,000;
56 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $200,000;
60 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $200,000 and does not exceed $300,000;
63 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $300,000 and does not exceed $500,000;
64 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000;
65 per centum of the amount by which the net income exceeds $1,000,000.

(b) In the case of a bona fide sale of mines, oil or gas wells, or any interest therein, where the principal value of the property has been demonstrated by prospecting or exploration and discovery work done by the taxpayer, the portion of the tax imposed by this section attributable to such sale shall not exceed 20 per centum of the selling price of such property or interest.

Net Income Defined.

Sec. 212. (a) That in the case of an individual the term "net income" means the gross income as defined in section 213, less the deductions allowed by section 214.

(b) The net income shall be computed upon the basis of the taxpayer's annual accounting period (fiscal year or calendar year, as the case may be) in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed in keeping the books of such taxpayer; but if no such method of accounting has been so employed, or if the method employed does not clearly reflect the income, the computation shall be made upon such basis and in such manner as in the opinion of the commissioner does clearly reflect the income. If the taxpayer's annual accounting period is other than a fiscal year as defined in section 200 or if the taxpayer has no annual accounting period or does not keep books, the net income shall be computed on the basis of the calendar year.

If a taxpayer changes his accounting period from fiscal year to calendar year, from calendar year to fiscal year, or from one fiscal year to another, the net income shall, with the approval of the commissioner, be computed on the basis of such new accounting period, subject to the provisions of section 226.

Gross Income Defined.

Sec. 213. That for the purposes of this title (except as otherwise provided in section 233) the term "gross income"—

(a) Includes gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages or compensation for personal service (including in the case of the president of the United States, the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States, and all other officers and employes, whether elected or appointed, of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, the compensation received as such), of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, trades, businesses, commerce or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in such property; also from interest, rent, dividends, securities or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits, and income derived from any source whatever. The amount of all such items shall be included in the gross income for the taxable year in which received by the taxpayer, unless, under methods of accounting permitted under subdivision (b) of section 212, any such amounts are to be properly accounted for as of a different period; but

(b) Does not include the following items, which shall be exempt from taxation under this title:

(1) The proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the death of the insured to individual beneficiaries or to the estate of the insured;

(2) The amount received by the insured as a return of premium or premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment or annuity contracts, either during the term or at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract or upon surrender of the contract;

(3) The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise or descent (but the income from such property shall be included in gross income);

(4) Interest upon (a) the obligations of a state, territory or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia; or (b) securities issued under the provisions of the federal farm loan act of July 17, 1916; or (c) the obligations of the United States or its possessions; or (d) bonds issued by the war finance corporations: Provided, That every person owning any of the obligations, securities or bonds enumerated in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) shall, in the return required by this

title, submit a statement showing the number and amount of such obligations, securities and bonds owned by him and the income received therefrom, in such form and with such information as the commissioner may require. In the case of obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 1, 1917, and in the case of bonds issued by the War Finance corporation, the interest shall be exempt only if and to the extent provided in the respective acts authorizing the issue thereof as amended and supplemented, and shall be excluded from gross income only if and to the extent it is wholly exempt from taxation to the taxpayer both under this title and under Title III.;

(5) The income of foreign governments received from investments in the United States in stocks, bonds or other domestic securities, owned by such foreign governments, or from interest on deposits in banks in the United States of moneys belonging to such foreign governments, or from any other source within the United States;

(6) Amounts received, through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts, as compensation for personal injuries or sickness, plus the amount of any damages received whether by suit or agreement on account of such injuries or sickness;

(7) Income derived from any public utility or the exercise of any essential governmental function and accruing to any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision of a state or territory, or income accruing to the government of any possession of the United States or any political subdivision thereof.

Whenever any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision of a state or territory, prior to Sept. 8, 1916, entered in good faith into a contract with any person, the object and purpose of which is to acquire, construct, operate or maintain a public utility, no tax shall be levied under the provisions of this title upon the income derived from the operation of such public utility, so far as the payment thereof will impose a loss or burden upon such state, territory, District of Columbia or political subdivision; but this provision is not intended to confer upon such person any financial gain or exemption or to relieve such person from the payment of a tax as provided for in this title upon the part or portion of such income to which such person is entitled under such contract;

(8) So much of the amount received during the present war by a person in the military or naval forces of the United States as salary or compensation in any form from the United States for active services in such forces as does not exceed $3,500.

(c) In the case of nonresident alien individuals, gross income includes only the gross income from sources within the United States, including interest on bonds, notes or other interest-bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise, dividends from resident corporations, and including all amounts received (although paid under a contract for the sale of goods or otherwise) representing profits on the manufacture and disposition of goods within the United States.

Deductions Allowed.

Sec. 214. (a) That in computing net income there shall be allowed as deductions:

(1) All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered, and including rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession, for purposes of the trade or business, of property to which the taxpayer has not taken or is not taking title or in which he has no equity;

(2) All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917), the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation under this title as income to the taxpayer, or, in the case of a nonresident alien individual, the proportion of such interest which the amount of his gross income from sources within the United States bears to the amount of his gross income from all sources within and without the United States;

(3) Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year imposed (a) by the authority of the United States, except income, war profits and excess profits taxes; or (b) by the authority of any of its possessions, except the amount of income, war profits and excess profits taxes allowed as a credit under section 222; or (c) by the authority of any state or territory, or any county, school district, municipality or other taxing subdivision of any state or territory, not including those assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed; or (d) in the case of a citizen or resident of the United States, by the authority of any foreign country, except the amount of income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes allowed as a credit under section 222; or (e) in the case of a nonresident alien individual, by the authority of any foreign country, except income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes, and taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, upon property or business;

(4) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, if incurred in trade or business;

(5) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, if incurred in any transaction entered into for profit, though not connected with the trade or business; but in the case of a nonresident alien individual only as to such transactions within the United States;

(6) Losses sustained during the taxable year of property not connected with the trade or business (but in the case of a nonresident alien individual only property within the United States) if arising from fires, storms, shipwreck or other casualty, or from theft, and if not compensated for by insurance or otherwise;

(7) Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year;

(8) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence;

(9) In the case of buildings, machinery, equipment or other facilities constructed, erected, installed or acquired, on or after April 6, 1917, for the production of articles contributing to the prosecution of the present war, and in the case of vessels constructed or acquired on or after such date for the transportation of articles or men contributing to the prosecution of the present war, there shall be allowed a reasonable deduction for the amortization of such part of the cost of such facilities or vessels as has been borne by the taxpayer, but not again including any amount otherwise allowed under this title or previous acts of congress as a deduction in computing net income. At any time within three years after the termination of the present war the commissioner may, and at the request of the taxpayer shall, reexamine the return, and if he then finds as

a result of an appraisal or from other evidence that the deduction originally allowed was incorrect, the taxes imposed by this title and by Title III, for the year or years affected shall be redetermined; and the amount of tax due upon such redetermination, if any, shall be paid upon notice and demand by the collector, or the amount of tax overpaid, if any, shall be credited or refunded to the taxpayer in accordance with the provisions of section 252;

(10) In the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits and timber, a reasonable allowance for depletion and for depreciation of improvements, according to the peculiar conditions in each case, based upon cost including cost of development not otherwise deducted: Provided, That in the case of such properties acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the fair market value of the property (or the taxpayer's interest therein) on that date shall be taken in lieu of cost up to that date: Provided further, That in the case of mines, oil and gas wells, discovered by the taxpayer, on or after March 1, 1913, and not acquired as the result of purchase of a proven tract or lease, where the fair market value of the property is materially disproportionate to the cost, the depletion allowance shall be based upon the fair market value of the property at the date of the discovery, or within thirty days thereafter; such reasonable allowance in all the above cases to be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary. In the case of leases the deductions allowed by this paragraph shall be equitably apportioned between the lessor and lessee;

(11) Contributions or gifts made within the taxable year to corporations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, or to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by section 7 of the vocational rehabilitation act, to an amount not in excess of 15 per centum of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of this paragraph. Such contributions or gifts shall be allowable as deductions only if verified under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary. In the case of a nonresident alien individual this deduction shall be allowed only as to contributions or gifts made to domestic corporations, or to such vocational rehabilitation fund;

(12) (a) At the time of filing return for the taxable year 1918 a taxpayer may file a claim in abatement based on the fact that he has sustained a substantial loss (whether or not actually realized by sale or other disposition) resulting from any material reduction (not due to temporary fluctuation) of the value of the inventory for such taxable year, or from the actual payment after the close of such taxable year of rebates in pursuance of contracts entered into during such year upon sales made during such year. In such case payment of the amount of the tax covered by such claim shall not be required until the claim is decided, but the taxpayer shall accompany his claim with a bond in double the amount of the tax covered by the claim, with sureties satisfactory to the commissioner, conditioned for the payment of any part of such tax found to be due, with interest. If any part of such claim is disallowed then the remainder of the tax due shall on notice and demand by the collector be paid by the taxpayer with interest at the rate of 1 per centum per month from the time the tax would have been due had no such claim been filed. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that such substantial loss has been sustained, then in computing the tax imposed by this title the amount of such loss shall be deducted from the net income. (b) If no such claim is filed, but it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that during the taxable year 1919 the taxpayer has sustained a substantial loss of the character above described then the amount of such loss shall be deducted from the net income for the taxable year 1918 and the tax imposed by this title for such year shall be redetermined accordingly. Any amount found to be due to the taxpayer upon the basis of such redetermination shall be credited or refunded to the taxpayer in accordance with the provisions of section 252.

(b) In the case of a nonresident alien individual the deductions allowed in paragraphs (1), (4), (7), (8), (9), (10) and (12) and clause (e) of paragraph (3) of subdvision (a) shall be allowed only if and to the extent that they are connected with income arising from a source within the United Sates; and the proper apportionment and allocation of the deductions with respect to sources of income within and without the United States shall be determined under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary.

Items Not Deductible.

Sec. 215. That in computing net income no deduction shall in any case be allowed in respect of—

(a) Personal, living or family expenses;

(b) Any amount paid out for new buildings or for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate;

(c) Any amonut expended in restoring property or in making good the exhaustion thereof for which an allowance is or has been made; or

(d) Premiums paid on any life insurance policy covering the life of any officer or employe, or of any person financially interested in any trade or business carried on by the taxpayer, when the taxpayer is directly or indirectly a beneficiary under such policy.

Credits Allowed.

Sec. 216. That for the purpose of the normal tax only there shall be allowed the following credits:

(a) The amount received as dividends from a corporation which is taxable under this title upon its net income, and amounts received as dividends from a personal service corporation out of earnings or profits upon which income tax has been imposed by act of congress;

(b) The amount received as interest upon obligations of the United States and bonds issued by the war finance corporation, which is included in gross income under section 213;

(c) In the case of a single person, a personal exemption of $1,000, or in the case of the head of a family or a married person living with husband or wife, a personal exemption of $2,000. A husband and wife living together shall receive but one personal exemption of $2,000 against their aggregate net income; and in case they make separate returns, the personal exemption of $2,000 may be taken by either or divided between them;

(d) $200 for each person (other than husband or wife) dependent upon and receiving his chief support from the taxpayer, if such dependent person is under 18 years of age or is incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective;

(e) In the case of a nonresident alien individual who is a citizen or subject of a country which imposes an income tax, the credits

allowed in subdivisions (c) and (d) shall be allowed only if such country allows a similar credit to citizens of the United States not residing in such country.

Nonresident Aliens—Allowance of Deductions and Credits.

Sec. 217. That a nonresident alien individual shall receive the benefit of the deductions and credits allowed in this title only by filing or causing to be filed with the collector a true and accurate return of his total income received from all sources corporate or otherwise in the United States, in the manner prescribed by this title, including therein all the information which the commissioner may deem necessary for the calculation of such deductions and credits: Provided, That the benefit of the credits allowed in subdivisions (e) and (d) of section 216 may, in the discretion of the commissioner, and except as otherwise provided in subdivision (e) of that section, be received by filing a claim therefor with the withholding agent. In case of failure to file a return, the collector shall collect the tax on such income, and all property belonging to such nonresident alien individual shall be liable to distraint for the tax.

Partnerships and Personal Service Corporations.

Sec. 218. (a) That individuals carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity. There shall be included in computing the net income of each partner his distributive share, whether distributed or not, of the net income of the partnership for the taxable year, or, if his net income for such taxable year is computed upon the basis of a period different from that upon the basis of which the net income of the partnership is computed, then his distributive share of the net income of the partnership for any accounting period of the partnership ending within the fiscal or calendar year upon the basis of which the partner's net income is computed.

The partner shall, for the purpose of the normal tax, be allowed as credits, in addition to the credits allowed to him under section 216, his proportionate share of such amounts specified in subdivisions (a) and (b) of section 216 as are received by the partnership.

(b) If a fiscal year of a partnership ends during a calendar year for which the rates of tax differ from those for the preceding calendar year, then (1) the rates for such preceding calendar year shall apply to an amount of each partner's share of such partnership net income equal to the proportion which the part of such fiscal year falling within such calendar year bears to the full fiscal year, and (2) the rates for the calendar year during which such fiscal year ends shall apply to the remainder.

(c) In the case of an individual member of a partnership which makes return for a fiscal year beginning in 1917 and ending in 1918, his proportionate share of any excess profits tax imposed upon the partnership under the revenue act of 1917 with respect to that part of such fiscal year falling in 1917, shall, for the purpose of determining the tax imposed by this title, be credited against that portion of the net income embraced in his personal return for the taxable year 1918 to which the rates for 1917 apply.

(d) The net income of the partnership shall be computed in the same manner and on the same basis as provided in section 212 except that the deduction provided in paragraph (11) of subdivision (a) of section 214 shall not be allowed.

(e) Personal service corporations shall not be subject to taxation under this title, but the individual stockholders thereof shall be taxed in the same manner as the members of partnerships. All the provisions of this title relating to partnerships and the members thereof shall so far as practicable apply to personal service corporations and the stockholders thereof: Provided, That for the purpose of this subdivision amounts distributed by a personal service corporation during its taxable year shall be accounted for by the distributees; and any portion of the net income remaining undistributed at the close of its taxable year shall be accounted for by the stockholders of such corporation at the close of its taxable year in proportion to their respective shares.

Estates and Trusts.

Sec. 219. (a) That the tax imposed by sections 210 and 211 shall apply to the income of estates or of any kind of property held in trust, including—

(1) Income received by estates of deceased persons during the period of administration or settlement of the estate;

(2) Income accumulated in trust for the benefit of unborn or unascertained persons or persons with contingent interests;

(3) Income held for future distribution under the terms of the will or trust; and

(4) Income which is to be distributed to the beneficiaries periodically, whether or not at regular intervals, and the income collected by a guardian of an infant to be held or distributed as the court may direct.

(b) The fiduciary shall be responsible for making the return of income for the estate or trust for which he acts. The net income of the estate or trust shall be computed in the same manner and on the same basis as provided in section 212, except that there shall also be allowed as a deduction (in lieu of the deduction authorized by paragraph (11) of subdivision (a) of section 214) any part of the gross income which, pursuant to the terms of the will or deed creating the trust, is during the taxable year paid to or permanently set aside for the United States, any state, territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or any corporation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual; and in cases under paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of this section the fiduciary shall include in the return a statement of each beneficiary's distributive share of such net income, whether or not distributed before the close of the taxable year for which the return is made.

(c) In cases under paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of subdivision (a) the tax shall be imposed upon the net income of the estate or trust and shall be paid by the fiduciary, except that in determining the net income of the estate of any deceased person during the period of administration or settlement there may be deducted the amount of any income properly paid or credited to any legatee, heir or other beneficiary. In such cases the estate or trust shall, for the purpose of the normal tax, be allowed the same credits as are allowed to single persons under section 216.

(d) In cases under paragraph (4) of subdivision (a), and in the case of any income of an estate during the period of administration or settlement permitted by subdivision (c) to be deducted from the net income upon which tax is to be paid by the fiduciary, the tax shall not be paid by the fiduciary, but there shall be included in computing the net income of each beneficiary his distributive share, whether distributed or not, of the net income of the estate or trust for the taxable year, or, if his net income for such taxable year is computed upon the basis of a period different from that upon the basis of which the net income of the estate or trust is com-

puted, then his distributive share of the net income of the estate or trust for any accounting period of such estate or trust ending within the fiscal or calendar year upon the basis of which such beneficiary's net income is computed. In such cases the beneficiary shall, for the purpose of the normal tax, be allowed as credits in addition to the credits allowed to him under section 216, his proportionate share of such amounts specified in subdivisions (a) and (b) of section 216 as are received by the estate or trust.

Profits of Corporations Taxable to Stockholders.

Sec. 220. That if any corporation, however created or organized, is formed or availed of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of the surtax upon its stockholders or members through the medium of permitting its gains and profits to accumulate instead of being divided or distributed, such corporation shall not be subject to the tax imposed by section 230, but the stockholders or members thereof shall be subject to taxation under this title in the same manner as provided in subdivision (e) of section 218 in the case of stockholders of a personal service corporation, except that the tax imposed by Title III. shall be deducted from the net income of the corporation before the computation of the proportionate share of each stockholder or member. The fact that any corporation is a mere holding company, or that the gains and profits are permitted to accumulate beyond the reasonable needs of the business, shall be prima facie evidence of a purpose to escape the surtax; but the fact that the gains and profits are in any case permitted to accumulate and become surplus shall not be construed as evidence of a purpose to escape the tax in such case unless the commissioner certifies that in his opinion such accumulation is unreasonable for the purposes of the business. When requested by the commissioner, or any collector, every corporation shall forward to him a correct statement of such gains and profits and the names and addresses of the individuals or shareholders who would be entitled to the same if divided or distributed, and of the amounts that would be payable to each.

Payment of Tax at Source.

Sec. 221. (a) That all individuals, corporations and partnerships, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, fiduciaries, employers and all officers and employes of the United States, having the control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment, of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensations, remunerations, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits and income, of any nonresident alien individual (other than income received as dividends from a corporation which is taxable under this title upon its net income) shall (except in the cases provided for in subdivision (b) and except as otherwise provided in regulations prescribed by the commissioner under section 217) deduct and withhold from such annual or periodical gains, profits and income a tax equal to 8 per centum thereof: Provided, That the commissioner may authorize such tax to be deducted and withheld from the interest upon any securities the owners of which are not known to the withholding agent.

(b) In any case where bonds, mortgages or deeds of trust, or other similar obligations of a corporation contain a contract or provision by which the obligor agrees to pay any portion of the tax imposed by this title upon the obligee, or to reimburse the obligee for any portion of the tax, or to pay the interest without deduction for any tax which the obligor may be required or permitted to pay thereon or to retain therefrom under any law of the United States, the obligor shall deduct and withhold a tax equal to 2 per centum of the interest upon such bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust or other obligations, whether such interest is payable annually or at shorter or longer periods and whether payable to a nonresident alien individually or to an individual citizen or resident of the United States or to a partnership: Provided, That the commissioner may authorize such tax to be deducted and withheld in the case of interest upon any such bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust or other obligations, the owners of which are not known to the withholding agent. Such deduction and withholding shall not be required in the case of a citizen or resident entitled to receive such interest, if he files with the withholding agent on or before Feb. 1, a signed notice in writing claiming the benefit of the credits provided in subdivisions (c) and (d) of section 216; nor in the case of a nonresident alien individual if so provided for in regulations prescribed by the commissioner under section 217.

(c) Every individual, corporation, or partnership required to deduct and withhold any tax under this section shall make return thereof on or before March 1 of each year and shall on or before June 15 pay the tax to the official of the United States government authorized to receive it. Every such individual, corporation or partnership is hereby made liable for such tax and is hereby indemnified against the claims and demands of any individual, corporation or partnership for the amount of any payments made in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(d) Income upon which any tax is required to be withheld at the source under this section shall be included in the return of the recipient of such income, but any amount of tax so withheld shall be credited against the amount of income tax as computed in such return.

(e) If any tax required under this section to be deducted and withheld is paid by the recipient of the income, it shall not be recollected from the withholding agent; nor in cases in which the tax is so paid shall any penalty be imposed upon or collected from the recipient of the income or the withholding agent for failure to return or pay the same, unless such failure was fraudulent and for the purpose of evading payment.

Credit for Taxes.

Sec. 222. (a) That the tax computed under Part II. of this title shall be credited with:

(1) In the case of a citizen of the United States, the amount of any income, war profits and excess profits taxes paid during the taxable year to any foreign country, upon income derived from sources therein, or to any possession of the United States; and

(2) In the case of a resident of the United States the amount of any such taxes paid during the taxable year to any possession of the United States; and

(3) In the case of an alien resident of the United States who is a citizen or subject of a foreign country, the amount of any such taxes paid during the taxable year to such country, upon income derived from sources therein, if such country, in imposing such taxes, allows a similar credit to citizens of the United States residing in such country; and

(4) In the case of any such individual who is a member of a partnership or a beneficiary of an estate or trust, his proportionate share of such taxes of the partnership or the estate or trust paid during the taxable year to a foreign country or to any possession of the United States, as the case may be.

(b) If accrued taxes when paid differ from the amounts claimed as credits by the taxpayer, or if any tax paid is refunded in whole

or in part, the taxpayer shall notify the commissioner, who shall redetermine the amount of the tax due under Part II, of this title for the year or years affected, and the amount of tax due upon such redetermination, if any, shall be paid by the taxpayer upon notice and demand by the collector, or the amount of tax overpaid, if any, shall be credited or refunded to the taxpayer in accordance with the provisions of section 252. In the case of such a tax accrued but not paid, the commissioner as a condition precedent to the allowance of this credit may require the taxpayer to give a bond with sureties satisfactory to and to be approved by the commissioner in such penal sum as the commissioner may require, conditioned for the payment by the taxpayer of any amount of tax found due upon any such redetermination; and the bond herein prescribed shall contain such further conditions as the commissioner may require.

(c) These credits shall be allowed only if the taxpayer furnishes evidence satisfactory to the commissioner showing the amount of income derived from sources within such foreign country or such possession of the United States, and all other information necessary for the computation of such credits.

Individual Returns.

Sec. 223. That every individual having a net income for the taxable year of $1,000 or over if single or if married and not living with husband or wife, or of $2,000 or over if married and living with husband or wife, shall make under oath a return stating specifically the items of his gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this title. If a husband and wife living together have an aggregate net income of $2,000 or over, each shall make such a return unless the income of each is included in a single joint return.

If the taxpayer is unable to make his own return, the return shall be made by a duly authorized agent or by the guardian or other person charged with the care of the person or property of such taxpayer.

Partnership Returns.

Sec. 224. That every partnership shall make a return for each taxable year, stating specifically the items of its gross income and the deductions allowed by this title, and shall include in the return the names and addresses of the individuals who would be entitled to share in the net income if distributed and the amount of the distributive share of each individual. The return shall be sworn to by any one of the partners.

Fiduciary Returns.

Sec. 225. That every fiduciary (except receivers appointed by authority of law in possession of part only of the property of an individual) shall make under oath a return for the individual, estate or trust for which he acts (1) if the net income of such individual is $1,000 or over if single or if married and not living with husband or wife, or $2,000 or over if married and living with husband or wife, or (2) if the net income of such estate or trust is $1,000 or over or if any beneficiary of such estate or trust is a nonresident alien, stating specifically the items of the gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this title. Under such regulations as the commissioner with the approval of the secretary may prescribe, a return made by one of two or more joint fiduciaries and filed in the office of the collector of the district where such fiduciary resides shall be a sufficient compliance with the above requirement. The fiduciary shall make oath that he has sufficient knowledge of the affairs of such individual, estate or trust to enable him to make the return, and that the same is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, true and correct. Fiduciaries required to make returns under this act shall be subject to all the provisions of this act which apply to individuals.

Returns When Accounting Period Changed.

Sec. 226. That if a taxpayer, with the approval of the commissioner, changes the basis of computing net income from fiscal year to calendar year a separate return shall be made for the period between the close of the last fiscal year for which return was made and the following Dec. 31. If the change is from calendar year to fiscal year, a separate return shall be made for the period between the close of the last calendar year for which return was made and the date designated as the close of the fiscal year. If the change is from one fiscal year to another fiscal year a separate return shall be made for the period between the close of the former fiscal year and the date designated as the close of the new fiscal year. If a taxpayer making his first return for income tax keeps his accounts on the basis of a fiscal year he shall make a separate return for the period between the beginning of the calendar year in which such fiscal year ends and the end of such fiscal year.

In all of the above cases the net income shall be computed on the basis of such period for which separate return is made, and the tax shall be paid thereon at the rate for the calendar year in which such period is included; and the credits provided in subdivisions (c) and (d) of section 216 shall be reduced respectively to amounts which bear the same ratio to the full credits provided in such subdivisions as the number of months in such period bears to twelve months.

Time and Place for Filing Returns.

Sec. 227. (a) That returns shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of the third month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then the return shall be made on or before the 15th day of March. The commissioner may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns whenever in his judgment good cause exists and shall keep a record of every such extension and the reason therefor. Except in the case of taxpayers who are abroad, no such extension shall be for more than six months.

(b) Returns shall be made to the collector for the district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the person making the return, or, if he has no legal residence or principal place of business in the United States, then to the collector at Baltimore, Md.

Understatement in Returns.

Sec. 228. That if the collector or deputy collector has reason to believe that the amount of any income returned is understated, he shall give due notice to the taxpayer making the return to show cause why the amount of the return should not be increased, and upon proof of the amount understated, may increase the same accordingly. Such taxpayer may furnish sworn testimony to prove any relevant facts and if dissatisfied with the decision of the collector may appeal to the commissioner for his decision, under such rules of procedure as may be prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary.

PART III.—CORPORATIONS.

Tax on Corporations.

Sec. 230. (a) That, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 10 of the revenue act of 1916, as amended by the revenue act of 1917, and by section 4 of the revenue act of 1917, there shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every corporation a tax at the following rates:

(1) For the calendar year 1918, 12 per centum of the amount of the net income in

excess of the credits provided in section 236; and

(2) For each calendar year thereafter, 10 per centum of such excess amount.

(b) For the purposes of the act approved March 21, 1918, entitled "An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," five-sixths of the tax imposed by paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) and four-fifths of the tax imposed by paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) shall be treated as levied by an act in amendment of Title I. of the revenue act of 1917.

Conditional and Other Exemptions.

Sec. 231. That the following organizations shall be exempt from taxation under this title—

(1) Labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations;

(2) Mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares;

(3) Fraternal beneficiary societies, orders or associations, (a) operating under the lodge system or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system, and (b) providing for the payment of life, sick, accident or other benefits to the members of such society, order or association or their dependents;

(4) Domestic building and loan associations and co-operative banks without capital stock organized and operated for mutual purposes and without profit;

(5) Cemetery companies owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members;

(6) Corporations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual;

(7) Business leagues, chambers of commerce or boards of trade, not organized for profit and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual;

(8) Civic leagues or organizations not organized for profit but operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare;

(9) Clubs organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation and other nonprofitable purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or member;

(10) Farmers' or other mutual hail, cyclone or fire insurance companies, mutual ditch or irrigation companies, mutual or co-operative telephone companies, or like organizations of a purely local character, the income of which consists solely of assessments, dues and fees collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting expenses;

(11) Farmers', fruit growers' or like associations, organized and operated as sales agents for the purpose of marketing the products of members and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary selling expenses, on the basis of the quantity of produce furnished by them;

(12) Corporations organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property, collecting income therefrom and turning over the entire amount thereof, less expenses, to an organization which itself is exempt from the tax imposed by this title;

(13) Federal land banks and national farm-loan associations as provided in section 26 of the act approved July 17, 1916, entitled "An act to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create government depositaries and financial agents for the United States and for other purposes";

(14) Personal service corporations.

Net Income Defined.

Sec. 232. That in the case of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 the term "net income" means the gross income as defined in section 233 less the deductions allowed by section 234, and the net income shall be computed on the same basis as is provided in subdivision (b) of section 212 or in section 226.

Gross Income Defined.

Sec. 233. (a) That in the case of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 the term "gross income" means the gross income as defined in section 213, except that:

(1) In the case of life insurance companies there shall not be included in gross income such portion of any actual premium received from any individual policyholder as is paid back or credited to or treated as an abatement of premium of such policyholder within the taxable year.

(2) Mutual marine insurance companies shall include in gross income the gross premiums collected and received by them less amounts paid for reinsurance.

(b) In the case of a foreign corporation gross income includes only the gross income from sources within the United States, including the interest on bonds, notes or other interest-bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise, dividends from resident corporations, and including all amounts received (although paid under a contract for the sale of goods or otherwise) representing profits on the manufacture and disposition of goods within the United States.

Deductions Allowed.

Sec. 234. (a) That in computing the net income of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230 there shall be allowed as deductions:

(1) All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered, and including rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession of property to which the corporation has not taken or is not taking title, or in which it has no equity;

(2) All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on its indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities (other than obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 24, 1917) the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation under this title as income to the taxpayer, or, in the case of a foreign corporation, the proportion of such interest which the amount of its gross income from sources within the United States bears to the amount of its gross income from all sources within and without the United States;

(3) Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year imposed (a) by the authority of the United States, except income, war profits and excess profits taxes; or (b) by the authority of any of its possessions, except the amount of income, war profits and excess profits taxes allowed as a credit under section 238; or (c) by the authority of any state or territory, or any county, school district, municipality or other taxing subdivision of any state or territory, not including those assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed; or (d) in the case of a domestic corporation, by the authority of any foreign country, except the amount of income, war profits and excess

profits taxes allowed as a credit under section 238; or (e) in the case of a foreign corporation, by the authority of any foreign country (except income, war profits and excess profits taxes, and taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed), upon the property or business: Provided, That in the case of obligors specified in subdivision (b) of section 221 no deduction for the payment of the tax imposed by this title or any other tax paid pursuant to the contract or provision referred to in that subdivision, shall be allowed;

(4) Losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise;

(5) Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year;

(6) Amounts received as dividends from a corporation which is taxable under this title upon its net income, and amounts received as dividends from a personal service corporation out of earnings or profits upon which income tax has been imposed by act of congress;

(7) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence;

(8) In the case of buildings, machinery, equipment or other facilities constructed, erected, installed or acquired, on or after April 6, 1917, for the production of articles contributing to the prosecution of the present war, and in the case of vessels constructed or acquired on or after such date for the transportation of articles or men contributing to the prosecution of the present war, there shall be allowed a reasonable deduction for the amortization of such part of the cost of such facilities or vessels as has been borne by the taxpayer, but not again including any amount otherwise allowed under this title or previous acts of congress as a deduction in computing net income. At any time within three years after the termination of the present war the commissioner may, and at the request of the taxpayer shall, re-examine the return, and if he then finds as a result of an appraisal or from other evidence that the deduction originally allowed was incorrect, the taxes imposed by this title and by Title III. for the year or years affected shall be redetermined and the amount of tax due upon such redetermination, if any, shall be paid upon notice and demand by the collector, or the amount of tax overpaid, if any, shall be credited or refunded to the taxpayer in accordance with the provisions of section 252;

(9) In the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits and timber, a reasonable allowance for depletion and for depreciation of improvements, according to the peculiar conditions in each case, based upon cost including cost of development not otherwise deducted: Provided, That in the case of such properties acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the fair market value of the property (or the taxpayer's interest therein) on that date shall be taken in lieu of cost up to that date: Provided further, That in the case of mines, oil and gas wells, discovered by the taxpayer on or after March 1, 1913, and not acquired as the result of purchase of a proven tract or lease, where the fair market value of the property is materially disproportionate to the cost, the depletion allowance shall be based upon the fair market value of the property at the date of the discovery, or within thirty days thereafter; such reasonable allowance in all the above cases to be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary. In the case of leases the deductions allowed by this paragraph shall be equitably apportioned between the lessor and lessee;

(10) In the case of insurance companies, in addition to the above: (a) The net addition required by law to be made within the taxable year to reserve funds (including in the case of assessment insurance companies the actual deposit of sums with state or territorial officers pursuant to law as additions to guaranty or reserve funds); and (b) the sums other than dividends paid within the taxable year on policy and annuity contracts;

(11) In the case of corporations issuing policies covering life, health and accident insurance combined in one policy issued on the weekly premium payment plan continuing for life and not subject to cancellation, in addition to the above, such portion of the net addition (not required by law) made within the taxable year to reserve funds as the commissioner finds to be required for the protection of the holders of such policies only;

(12) In the case of mutual marine insurance companies, there shall be allowed, in addition to the deductions allowed in paragraphs (1) to (10), inclusive, amounts repaid to policyholders on account of premiums previously paid by them, and interest paid upon such amounts between the ascertainment and the payment thereof;

(13) In the case of mutual insurance companies (other than mutual life or mutual marine insurance companies) requiring their members to make premium deposits to provide for losses and expenses, there shall be allowed, in addition to the deductions allowed in paragraphs (1) to (10), inclusive (unless otherwise allowed under such paragraphs), the amount of premium deposits returned to their policyholders and the amount of premium deposits retained for the payment of losses, expenses and reinsurance reserves;

(14) (a) At the time of filing return for the taxable year 1918 a taxpayer may file a claim in abatement based on the fact that he has sustained a substantial loss (whether or not actually realized by sale or other disposition) resulting from any material reduction (not due to temporary fluctuation) of the value of the inventory for such taxable year, or from the actual payment after the close of such taxable year of rebates in pursuance of contracts entered into during such year upon sales made during such year. In such case payment of the amount of the tax covered by such claim shall not be required until the claim is decided, but the taxpayer shall accompany his claim with a bond in double the amount of the tax covered by the claim, with sureties satisfactory to the commissioner, conditioned for the payment of any part of such tax found to be due, with interest. If any part of such claim is disallowed then the remainder of the tax due shall on notice and demand by the collector be paid by the taxpayer with interest at the rate of 1 per centum per month from the time the tax would have been due had no such claim been filed. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that such substantial loss has been sustained, then in computing the taxes imposed by this title and by Title III. the amount of such loss shall be deducted from the net income. (b) If no such claim is filed, but it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that during the taxable year 1919 the taxpayer has sustained a substantial loss of the character above described then the amount of such loss shall be deducted from the net income for the taxable year 1918 and the taxes imposed by this title and by Title III for such year shall be redetermined accordingly. Any amount found to be due to the taxpayer upon the basis of such redetermination shall be credited or refunded to the taxpayer in accordance with the provisions of section 252.

(b) In the case of a foreign corporation the deductions allowed in subdivision (a), except those allowed in paragraph (2) and in clause

(a), (b) and (c) of paragraph (3), shall be allowed only if and to the extent that they are connected with income arising from a source within the United States; and the proper apportionment and allocation of the deductions with respect to sources of income within and without the United States shall be determined under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary.

Items Not Deductible.

Sec. 235. That in computing net income no deduction shall in any case be allowed in respect of any of the items specified in section 215.

Credits Allowed.

Sec. 236. That for the purpose only of the tax imposed by section 230 there shall be allowed the following credits:

(a) The amount received as interest upon obligations of the United States and bonds issued by the War Finance corporation, which is included in gross income under section 233;

(b) The amount of any taxes imposed by Title III. for the same taxable year: Provided, That in the case of a corporation which makes return for a fiscal year beginning in 1917 and ending in 1918, in computing the tax as provided in subdivision (a) of section 205, the tax computed for the entire period under Title II. of the revenue act of 1917 shall be credited against the net income computed for the entire period under Title I. of the revenue act of 1916 as amended by the revenue act of 1917 and under Title I. of the revenue act of 1917, and the tax computed for the entire period under Title III. of this act at the rates prescribed for the calendar year 1918 shall be credited against the net income computed for the entire period under this title; and

(c) In the case of a domestic corporation, $2,000.

Payment of Tax at Source.

Sec. 237. That in the case of foreign corporations subject to taxation under this title not engaged in trade or business within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein, there shall be deducted and withheld at the source in the same manner and upon the same items of income as is provided in section 221 a tax equal to 10 per centum thereof, and such tax shall be returned and paid in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as provided in that section: Provided, That in the case of interest described in subdivision (b) of that section the deduction and withholding shall be at the rate of 2 per centum.

Credit for Taxes.

Sec. 238. (a) That in the case of a domestic corporation the total taxes imposed for the taxable year by this title and by Title III. shall be credited with the amount of any income, war profits and excess profits taxes paid during the taxable year to any foreign country, upon income derived from sources therein, or to any possession of the United States.

If accrued taxes when paid differ from the amounts claimed as credits by the corporation, or if any tax paid is refunded in whole or in part, the corporation shall at once notify the commissioner, who shall redetermine the amount of the taxes due under this title and under Title III. for the year or years affected, and the amount of taxes due upon such redetermination, if any, shall be paid by the corporation upon notice and demand by the collector, or the amount of taxes overpaid, if any, shall be credited or refunded to the corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 252. In the case of such a tax accrued but not paid, the commissioner as a condition precedent to the allowance of this credit may require the corporation to give a bond with sureties satisfactory to and to be approved by him in such penal sum as he may require, conditioned for the payment by the taxpayer of any amount of taxes found due upon any such redetermination; and the bond herein prescribed shall contain such further conditions as the commissioner may require.

(b) This credit shall be allowed only if the taxpayer furnishes evidence satisfactory to the commissioner showing the amount of income derived from sources within such foreign country or such possession of the United States, as the case may be, and all other information necessary for the computation of such credit.

(c) If a domestic corporation makes a return for a fiscal year beginning in 1917 and ending in 1918, only that proportion of this credit shall be allowed which the part of such period within the calendar year 1918 bears to the entire period.

Corporation Returns.

Sec. 239. That every corporation subject to taxation under this title and every personal service corporation shall make a return, stating specifically the items of its gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this title. The return shall be sworn to by the president, vice-president or other principal officer and by the treasurer or assistant treasurer. If any foreign corporation has no office or place of business in the United States but has an agent in the United States, the return shall be made by the agent. In cases where receivers, trustees in bankruptcy, or assignees are operating the property or business of corporations, such receivers, trustees or assignees shall make returns for such corporations in the same manner and form as corporations are required to make returns. Any tax due on the basis of such returns made by receivers, trustees or assignees shall be collected in the same manner as if collected from the corporations of whose business or property they have custody and control.

Returns made under this section shall be subject to the provisions of sections 226 and 228. When return is made under section 226 the credit provided in subdivision (c) of section 236 shall be reduced to an amount which bears the same ratio to the full credit therein provided as the number of months in the period for which such return is made bears to twelve months.

Consolidated Returns.

Sec. 240. (a) That corporations which are affiliated within the meaning of this section shall, under regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, make a consolidated return of net income and invested capital for the purposes of this title and Title III. and the taxes thereunder shall be computed and determined upon the basis of such return: Provided, That there shall be taken out of such consolidated net income and invested capital, the net income and invested capital of any such affiliated corporation organized after Aug. 1, 1914, and not successor to a then existing business, 50 per centum or more of whose gross income consists of gains, profits, commissions or other income, derived from a government contract or contracts made between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, both dates inclusive. In such case the corporation so taken out shall be separately assessed on the basis of its own invested capital and net income and the remainder of such affiliated group shall be assessed on the basis of the remaining consolidated invested capital and net income.

In any case in which a tax is assessed upon the basis of a consolidated return, the total tax shall be computed in the first instance as a unit and shall then be assessed upon the respective affiliated corporations in such proportions as may be agreed upon among them, or, in the absence of any such agreement, then on the basis of the net income properly

assignable to each. There shall be allowed in computing the income tax only one specific credit of $2,000 (as provided in section 236); in computing the war profits credit (as provided in section 311) only one specific exemption of $3,000; and in computing the excess profits credit (as provided in section 312) only one specific exemption of $3,000.

(b) For the purpose of this section two or more domestic corporations shall be deemed to be affiliated (1) if one corporation owns directly or controls through closely affiliated interests or by a nominee or nominees substantially all the stock of the other or others, or (2) if substantially all the stock of two or more corporations is owned or controlled by the same interests.

(c) For the purposes of section 238 a domestic corporation which owns a majority of the voting stock of a foreign corporation shall be deemed to have paid the same proportion of any income, war profits and excess profits taxes paid (but not including taxes accrued) by such foreign corporation during the taxable year to any foreign country or to any possession of the United States upon income derived from sources without the United States, which the amount of any dividends (not deductible under section 234) received by such domestic corporation from such foreign corporation during the taxable year bears to the total taxable income of such foreign corporation upon or with respect to which such taxes were paid: Provided, That in no such case shall the amount of the credit for such taxes exceed the amount of such dividends (not deductible under section 234) received by such domestic corporation during the taxable year.

Time and Place for Filing Returns.

Sec. 241. (a) That returns of corporations shall be made at the same time as is provided in subdivision (a) of section 227.

(b) Returns shall be made to the collector of the district in which is located the principal place of business or principal office or agency of the corporation, or, if it has no principal place of business or principal office or agency in the United States, then to the collector at Baltimore, Md.

PART IV.—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Payment of Taxes.

Sec. 250. (a) That except as otherwise provided in this section and sections 221 and 237 the tax shall be paid in four installments, each consisting of one-fourth of the total amount of the tax. The first installment shall be paid at the time fixed by law for filing the return, and the second installment shall be paid on the fifteenth day of the third month, the third installment on the fifteenth day of the sixth month, and the fourth installment on the fifteenth day of the ninth month, after the time fixed by law for filing the return. Where an extension of time for filing a return is granted the time for payment of the first installment shall be postponed until the date of the expiration of the period of the extension, but the time for payment of the other installments shall not be postponed unless the commissioner so provides in granting the extension. In any case in which the time for the payment of any installment is at the request of the taxpayer thus postponed, there shall be added as part of such installment interest thereon at the rate of ½ of 1 per centum per month from the time it would have been due if no extension had been granted, until paid. If any installment is not paid when due, the whole amount of the tax unpaid shall become due and payable upon notice and demand by the collector.

The tax may at the option of the taxpayer be paid in a single payment instead of in installments, in which case the total amount shall be paid on or before the time fixed by law for filing the return, or where an extension of time for filing the return has been granted, on or before the expiration of the period of such extension.

(b) As soon as practicable after the return is filed, the commissioner shall examine it. If it then appears that the correct amount of the tax is greater or less than that shown in the return, the installments shall be recomputed. If the amount already paid exceeds that which should have been paid on the basis of the installments as recomputed, the excess so paid shall be credited against the subsequent installments; and if the amount already paid exceeds the correct amount of the tax, the excess shall be credited or refunded to the taxpayer in accordance with the provisions of section 252.

If the amount already paid is less than that which should have been paid, the difference shall, to the extent not covered by any credits then due to the taxpayer under section 252, be paid upon notice and demand by the collector. In such case if the return is made in good faith and the understatement of the amount in the return is not due to any fault of the taxpayer, there shall be no penalty because of such understatement. If the understatement is due to negligence on the part of the taxpayer, but without intent to defraud, there shall be added as part of the tax 5 per centum of the total amount of the deficiency, plus interest at the rate of 1 per centum per month on the amount of the deficiency of each installment from the time the installment was due.

If the understatement is false or fraudulent with intent to evade the tax, then, in lieu of the penalty provided by section 3176 of the revised statutes, as amended, for false or fraudulent returns willfully made, but in addition to other penalties provided by law for false or fraudulent returns, there shall be added as part of the tax 50 per centum of the amount of the deficiency.

(c) If the return is made pursuant to section 3176 of the revised statutes as amended, the amount of tax determined to be due under such return shall be paid upon notice and demand by the collector.

(d) Except in the case of false or fraudulent returns with intent to evade the tax, the amount of tax due under any return shall be determined and assessed by the commissioner within five years after the return was due or was made, and no suit or proceeding for the collection of any tax shall be begun after the expiration of five years after the date when the return was due or was made. In the case of such false or fraudulent returns, the amount of tax due may be determined at any time after the return is filed, and the tax may be collected at any time after it becomes due.

(e) If any tax remains unpaid after the date when it is due, and for ten days after notice and demand by the collector, then, except in the case of estates of insane, deceased, or insolvent persons, there shall be added as part of the tax the sum of 5 per centum on the amount due but unpaid, plus interest at the rate of 1 per centum per month upon such amount from the time it became due: Provided, That as to any such amount which is the subject of a bona fide claim for abatement such sum of 5 per centum shall not be added and the interest from the time the amount was due until the claim is decided shall be at the rate of ½ of 1 per centum per month.

In the case of the first installment provided for in subdivision (a) the instructions printed on the return shall be deemed sufficient

notice of the date when the tax is due and sufficient demand, and the taxpayer's computation of the tax on the return shall be deemed sufficient notice of the amount due.

(f) In any case in which in order to enforce payment of a tax it is necessary for a collector to cause a warrant of distraint to be served, there shall also be added as part of the tax the sum of $5.

(g) If the commissioner finds that a taxpayer designs quickly to depart from the United States or to remove his property therefrom, or to conceal himself or his property therein, or to do any other act tending to prejudice or to render wholly or partly ineffectual proceedings to collect the tax for the taxable year then last past or the taxable year then current unless such proceedings be brought without delay, the commissioner shall declare the taxable period for such taxpayer terminated at the end of the calendar month then last past and shall cause notice of such finding and declaration to be given the taxpayer, together with a demand for immediate payment of the tax for the taxable period so declared terminated and of the tax for the preceding taxable year or so much of said tax as is unpaid, whether or not the time otherwise allowed by law for filing return and paying the tax has expired; and such taxes shall thereupon become immediately due and payable. In any action or suit brought to enforce payment of taxes made due and payable by virtue of the provisions of this subdivision the finding of the commissioner, made as herein provided, whether made after notice to the taxpayer or not, shall be for all purposes presumptive evidence of the taxpayer's design. A taxpayer who is not in default in making any return or paying income, war-profits, or excess-profits tax under any act of congress may furnish to the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary, security approved by the commissioner that he will duly make the return next thereafter required to be filed and pay the tax next thereafter required to be paid. The commissioner may approve and accept in like manner security for return and payment of taxes made due and payable by virtue of the provisions of this subdivision, provided the taxpayer has paid in full all other income, war-profits or excess-profits taxes due from him under any act of congress. If security is approved and accepted pursuant to the provisions of this subdivision and such further or other security with respect to the tax or taxes covered thereby is given as the commissioner shall from time to time find necessary and require, payment of such taxes shall not be enforced by any proceedings under the provisions of this subdivision prior to the expiration of the time otherwise allowed for paying such respective taxes.

Receipts for Taxes.

Sec. 251. That every collector to whom any payment of any tax is made under the provisions of this title shall upon request give to the person making such payment a full written or printed receipt, stating the amount paid and the particular account for which such payment was made; and whenever any debtor pays taxes on account of payments made or to be made by him to separate creditors the collector shall, if requested by such debtor, give a separate receipt for the tax paid on account of each creditor in such form that the debtor can conveniently produce such receipts separately to his several creditors in satisfaction of their respective demands up to the amounts stated in the receipts; and such receipt shall be sufficient evidence in favor of such debtor to justify him in withholding from his next payment to his creditor the amount therein stated; but the creditor may, upon giving to his debtor a full written receipt acknowledging the payment to him of any sum actually paid and accepting the amount of tax paid as aforesaid (specifying the same) as a further satisfaction of the debt to that amount, require the surrender to him of such collector's receipt.

Refunds.

Sec. 252. That if, upon examination of any return of income made pursuant to this act, the act of Aug. 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," the act of Oct. 3, 1913, entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," the revenue act of 1916, as amended, or the revenue act of 1917, it appears that an amount of income, war-profits or excess-profits tax has been paid in excess of that properly due, then, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3228 of the revised statutes, the amount of the excess shall be credited against any income, war-profits or excess-profits taxes, or installment thereof, then due from the taxpayer under any other return, and any balance of such excess shall be immediately refunded to the taxpayer: Provided, That no such credit or refund shall be allowed or made after five years from the date when the return was due, unless before the expiration of such five years a claim therefor is filed by the taxpayer.

Penalties.

Sec. 253. That any individual, corporation or partnership required under this title to pay or collect any tax, to make a return or to supply information, who fails to pay or collect such tax, to make such return, or to supply such information at the time or times required under this title, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $1,000. Any individual, corporation or partnership, or any officer or employe of any corporation or member or employe of a partnership, who willfully refuses to pay or collect such tax, to make such return, or to supply such information at the time or times required under this title, or who willfully attempts in any manner to defeat or evade the tax imposed by this title, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, together with the costs of prosecution.

Returns of Payments of Dividends.

Sec. 254. That every corporation subject to the tax imposed by this title and every personal service corporation shall, when required by the commissioner, render a correct return duly verified under oath, of its payments of dividends, stating the name and address of each stockholder, the number of shares owned by him and the amount of dividends paid to him.

Returns of Brokers.

Sec. 255. That every individual, corporation or partnership doing business as a broker shall, when required by the commissioner, render a correct return duly verified under oath, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe, showing the names of customers for whom such individual, corporation or partnership has transacted any business, with such details as to the profits, losses or other information which the commissioner may require, as to each of such customers, as will enable the commissioner to determine whether all income tax due on profits or gains of such customers has been paid.

Information at Source.

Sec. 256. That all individuals, corporations and partnerships, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, fiduciaries and employers, making payment to another individual, corporation or partnership, of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensations, remunerations, emoluments or other fixed or determinable gains, profits and income (other than payments described in sections 254 and 255), of $1,000 or more in any taxable year, or, in the case of such payments made by the United States, the officers or employes of the United States having information as to such payments and required to make returns in regard thereto by the regulations hereinafter provided for, shall render a true and accurate return to the commissioner, under such regulations and in such form and manner and to such extent as may be prescribed by him with the approval of the secretary, setting forth the amount of such gains, profits and income, and the name and address of the recipient of such payment.

Such returns may be required, regardless of amounts (1) in the case of payments of interest upon bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, and (2) in the case of collections of items (not payable in the United States) of interest upon the bonds of foreign countries and interest upon the bonds of and dividends from foreign corporations by individuals, corporations or partnerships, undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of such interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks or bills of exchange.

When necessary to make effective the provisions of this section the name and address of the recipient of income shall be furnished upon demand of the individual, corporation or partnership paying the income.

The provisions of this section shall apply to the calendar year 1918 and each calendar year thereafter, but shall not apply to the payment of interest on obligations of the United States.

Returns to Be Public Records.

Sec. 257. That returns upon which the tax has been determined by the commissioner shall constitute public records; but they shall be open to inspection only upon order of the president and under rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary and approved by the president: Provided, That the proper officers of any state imposing an income tax may, upon the request of the governor thereof, have access to the returns of any corporation, or to an abstract thereof showing the name and income of the corporation, at such times and in such manner as the secretary may prescribe: Provided further, That all bona fide stockholders of record owning 1 per centum or more of the outstanding stock of any corporation shall, upon making request of the commissioner, be allowed to examine the annual income returns of such corporation and of its subsidiaries. Any stockholder who pursuant to the provisions of this section is allowed to examine the return of any corporation, and who makes known in any manner whatever not provided by law the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any such return, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

The commissioner shall, as soon as practicable in each year, cause to be prepared and made available to public inspection in such manner as he may determine, in the office of the collector in each internal revenue district and in such other places as he may determine, lists containing the names and the post-office addresses of all individuals making income tax returns in such district.

Publication of Statistics.

Sec. 258. That the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, shall prepare and publish annually statistics reasonably available with respect to the operation of the income, war profits and excess profits tax laws, including classifications of taxpayers and of income, the amounts allowed as deductions, exemptions and credits, and any other facts deemed pertinent and valuable.

Collection of Foreign Items.

Sec. 259. That all individuals, corporations or partnerships undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks or bills of exchange shall obtain a license from the commissioner and shall be subject to such regulations enabling the government to obtain the information required under this title as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, shall prescribe; and whoever knowingly undertakes to collect such payments without having obtained a license therefor, or without complying with such regulations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Citizens of United States Possessions.

Sec. 260. That any individual who is a citizen of any possession of the United States (but not otherwise a citizen of the United States) and who is not a resident of the United States, shall be subject to taxation under this title only as to income derived from sources within the United States, and in such case the tax shall be computed and paid in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as in the case of other persons who are taxable only as to income derived from such sources.

Porto Rico and Philippine Islands.

Sec. 261. That in Porto Rico and the Philippine islands the income tax shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid in accordance with the provisions of the revenue act of 1916 as amended.

Returns shall be made and taxes shall be paid under Title I. of such act in Porto Rico or the Philippine islands, as the case may be, by (1) every individual who is a citizen or resident of Porto Rico or the Philippine islands or derives income from sources therein, and (2) every corporation created or organized in Porto Rico or the Philippine islands or deriving income from sources therein. An individual who is neither a citizen nor a resident of Porto Rico or the Philippine islands but derives income from sources therein, shall be taxed in Porto Rico or the Philippine islands as a nonresident alien individual, and a corporation created or organized outside Porto Rico or the Philippine islands and deriving income from sources therein shall be taxed in Porto Rico or the Philippine islands as a foreign corporation. For the purposes of section 216 and of paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of section 234 a tax imposed in Porto Rico or the Philippine islands upon the net income of a corporation shall not be deemed to be a tax under this title.

The Porto Rican or Philippine legislature shall have power by due enactment to amend, alter, modify or repeal the income tax laws in force in Porto Rico or the Philippine islands, respectively.

TITLE III.—WAR-PROFITS AND EXCESS-PROFITS TAX.

Part I.—General Definitions.

Sec. 300. That when used in this title the terms "taxable year," "fiscal year," "personal

service corporation," "paid or accrued," and "dividends" shall have the same meaning as provided for the purposes of income tax in sections 200 and 201. The first taxable year for the purposes of this title shall be the same as the first taxable year for the purposes of the income tax under Title II.

Part II.—Imposition of Tax.

Sec. 301. (a) That in lieu of the tax imposed by Title II. of the revenue act of 1917, but in addition to the other taxes imposed by this act, there shall be levied, collected and paid for the taxable year 1918 upon the net income of every corporation a tax equal to the sum of the following:

First Bracket.

30 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the excess profits credit (determined under section 312) and not in excess of 20 per centum of the invested capital;

Second Bracket.

65 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of 20 per centum of the invested capital;

Third Bracket.

The sum, if any, by which 80 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the war-profits credit (determined under section 311) exceeds the amount of the tax computed under the first and second brackets.

(b) For the taxable year 1919 and each taxable year thereafter there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the net income of every corporation (except corporations taxable under subdvision (c) of this section) a tax equal to the sum of the following:

First Bracket

20 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the excess profits credit (determined under section 312) and not in excess of 20 per centum of the invested capital;

Second Bracket

40 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of 20 per centum of the invested capital.

(c) For the taxable year 1919—and each taxable year thereafter there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the net income of every corporation which derives in such year a net income of more than $10,000 from any government contract or contracts made between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, a tax equal to the sum of the following:

(1) Such a portion of a tax computed at the rates specified in subdivision (a) as the part of the net income attributable to such government contract or contracts bears to the entire net income. In computing such tax the excess-profits credit and the war-profits credit applicable to the taxable year shall be used;

(2) Such a portion of a tax computed at the rates specified in subdivision (b) as the part of the net income not attributable to such government contract or contracts bears to the entire net income.

For the purpose of determining the part of the net income attributable to such government contract or contracts, the proper apportionment and allocation of the deductions with respect to gross income derived from such government contract or contracts and from other sources, respectively, shall be determined under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary.

(d) In any case where the full amount of the excess-profits credit is not allowed under the first bracket of subdivision (a) or (b), by reason of the fact that such credit is in excess of 20 per centum of the invested capital, the part not so allowed shall be deducted from the amount in the second bracket.

(e) For the purposes of the act approved March 21, 1918, entitled "An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," the tax imposed by this title shall be treated as levied by an act in amendment of Title II. of the revenue act of 1917.

Sec. 302. That the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section 301 shall in no case be more than 30 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of $3,000 and not in excess of $20,000, plus 80 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of $20,000; the tax imposed by subdivision (b) of section 301 shall in no case be more than 20 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of $3,000 and not in excess of $20,000, plus 40 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of $20,000; and the above limitations shall apply to the taxes computed under subdivisions (a) and (b) of section 301, respectively, when used in subdivision (c) of that section. Nothing in this section shall be construed in such manner as to increase the tax imposed by section 301.

Sec. 303. That if part of the net income of a corporation is derived (1) from a trade or business (or a branch of a trade or business) in which the employment of capital is necessary, and (2) a part (constituting not less than 30 per centum of its total net income) is derived from a separate trade or business (or a distinctly separate branch of the trade or business) which if constituting the sole trade or business would bring it within the class of "personal service corporations," then (under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary) the tax upon the first part of such net income shall be separately computed (allowing in such computation only the same proportionate part of the credits authorized in sections 311 and 312), and the tax upon the second part shall be the same percentage thereof as the tax so computed upon the first part is of such first part: Provided, That the tax upon such second part shall in no case be less than 20 per centum thereof, unless the tax upon the entire net income, if computed without benefit of this section, would constitute less than 20 per centum of such entire net income, in which event the tax shall be determined upon the entire net income, without reference to this section, as other taxes are determined under this title. The total tax computed under this section shall be subject to the limitations provided in section 302.

Sec. 304. (a) That the corporations enumerated in section 231 shall, to the extent that they are exempt from income tax under Title II., be exempt from taxation under this title.

(b) Any corporation whose net income for the taxable year is less than $3,000 shall be exempt from taxation under this title.

(c) In the case of any corporation engaged in the mining of gold, the portion of the net income derived from the mining of gold shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this title, and the tax on the remaining portion of the net income shall be the proportion of a tax computed without the benefit of this subdivision which such remaining portion of the net income bears to the entire net income.

Sec. 305. That if a tax is computed under this title for a period of less than twelve months, the specific exemption of $3,000, wherever referred to in this title, shall be reduced to an amount which is the same proportion of $3,000 as the number of months in the period is of twelve months.

PART III.—CREDITS.

Sec. 310. That as used in this title the term "prewar period" means the calendar years 1911, 1912 and 1913, or, if a corporation was not in existence during the whole of such period, then as many of such years during the whole of which the corporation was in existence.

Sec. 311. (a) That the war profits credit shall consist of the sum of:

(1) A specific exemption of $3,000; and

(2) An amount equal to the average net income of the corporation for the prewar period, plus or minus, as the case may be, 10 per centum of the difference between the average invested capital for the prewar period and the invested capital for the taxable year. If the tax is computed for a period of less than twelve months such amount shall be reduced to the same proportion thereof as the number of months in the period is of twelve months.

(b) If the corporation had no net income for the prewar period, or if the amount computed under paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) is less than 10 per centum of its invested capital for the taxable year, then the war profits credit shall be the sum of:

(1) A specific exemption of $3,000; and

(2) An amount equal to 10 per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year.

(c) If the corporation was not in existence during the whole of at least one calendar year during the prewar period, then, except as provided in subdivision (d), the war profits credit shall be the sum of:

(1) A specific exemption of $3,000; and

(2) An amount equal to the same percentage of the invested capital of the taxpayer for the taxable year as the average percentage of net income to invested capital for the prewar period, of corporations engaged in a trade or business of the same general class as that conducted by the taxpayer; but such amount shall in no case be less than 10 per centum of the invested capital of the taxpayer for the taxable year. Such average percentage shall be determined by the commissioner on the basis of data contained in returns made under Title II. of the revenue act of 1917, and the average known as the median shall be used. If such average percentage has not been determined and published at least 30 days prior to the time when the return of the taxpayer is due, then for purposes of such return 10 per centum shall be used in lieu thereof; but such average percentage when determined shall be used for the purposes of section 250 in determining the correct amount of the tax.

(d) The war profits credit shall be determined in the manner provided in subdivision (b) instead of in the manner provided in subdivision (c), in the case of any corporation which was not in existence during the whole of at least one calendar year during the prewar period, if (1) a majority of its stock at any time during the taxable year is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a corporation which was in existence during the whole of at least one calendar year during the prewar period, or if (2) 50 per centum or more of its gross income (as computed under section 233 for income tax purposes) consists of gains, profits, commissions, or other income, derived from a government contract or contracts made between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, both dates inclusive.

(e) A foreign corporation shall not be entitled to a specific exemption of $3,000.

Sec. 312. That the excess profits credit shall consist of a specific exemption of $3,000 plus an amount equal to 8 per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year.

A foreign corporation shall not be entitled to the specific exemption of $3,000.

PART IV.—NET INCOME.

Sec. 320. (a) That for the purpose of this title the net income of a corporation shall be ascertained and returned—

(1) For the calendar years 1911 and 1912 upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in section 38 of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1909, except that taxes imposed by such section and paid by the corporation within the year shall be included;

(2) For the calendar year 1913 upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in section 2, of the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 3, 1913, except that taxes imposed by section 38 of such act of Aug. 5, 1909, and paid by the corporation within the year shall be included, and except that the amounts received by it as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of other corporations subject to the tax imposed by section 2 of such act of Oct. 3, 1913, shall be deducted; and

(3) For the taxable year upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided for income tax purposes in Title II. of this act.

(b) The average net income for the prewar period shall be determined by dividing the number of years within that period during the whole of which the corporation was in existence into the sum of the net income for such years, even though there may have been no net income for one or more of such years.

Part V.—Invested Capital.

Sec. 325. (a) That as used in this title—

The term "intangible property" means patents, copyrights, secret processes and formulæ, good will, trade-marks, trade-brands, franchises and other like property;

The term "tangible property" means stocks, bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness, bills and accounts receivable, leaseholds and other property other than intangible property;

The term "borrowed capital" means money or other property borrowed, whether represented by bonds, notes, open accounts or otherwise;

The term "inadmissible assets" means stocks, bonds and other obligations (other than obligations of the United States), the dividend or interest from which is not included in computing net income, but where the income derived from such assets consists in part of gain or profit derived from the sale or other disposition thereof, or where all or part of the interest derived from such assets is in effect included in the net income because of the limitation on the deduction of interest under paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of section 234, a corresponding part of the capital invested in such assets shall not be deemed to be inadmissible assets;

The term "admissible assets" means all assets other than inadmissible assets, valued in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (a) of section 326, section 330, and section 331.

(b) For the purpose of this title, the par value of stock or shares shall, in the case of stock or shares issued at a nominal value or having no par value, be deemed to be the fair market value as of the date or dates of issue of such stock or shares.

Sec. 326. (a) That as used in this title the term "invested capital" for any year means (except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c) of this section):

(1) Actual cash bona fide paid in for stock or shares;

(2) Actual cash value of tangible property.

other than cash, bona fide paid in for stock or shares, at the time of such payment, but in no case to exceed the par value of the original stock or shares specifically issued therefor, unless the actual cash value of such tangible property at the time paid in is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner to have been clearly and substantially in excess of such par value, in which case such excess shall be treated as paid-in surplus: Provided, That the commissioner shall keep a record of all cases in which tangible property is included in invested capital at a value in excess of the stock or shares issued therefor, containing the name and address of each taxpayer, the business in which engaged, the amount of invested capital and net income shown by the return, the value of the tangible property at the time paid in, the par value of the stock or shares specifically issued therefor, and the amount included under this paragraph as paid-in surplus. The commissioner shall furnish a copy of such record and other detailed information with respect to such cases when required by resolution of either house of congress, without regard to the restrictions contained in section 257;

(3) Paid-in or earned surplus and undivided profits; not including surplus and undivided profits earned during the year;

(4) Intangible property bona fide paid in for stock or shares prior to March 3, 1917, in an amount not exceeding (a) the actual cash value of such property at the time paid in, (b) the par value of the stock or shares issued therefor, or (c) in the aggregate 25 per centum of the par value of the total stock or shares of the corporation outstanding on March 3, 1917, whichever is lowest;

(5) Intangible property bona fide paid in for stock or shares on or after March 3, 1917, in an amount not exceeding (a) the actual cash value of such property at the time paid in, (b) the par value of the stock or shares issued therefor, or (c) in the aggregate 25 per centum of the par value of the total stock or shares of the corporation outstanding at the beginning of the taxable year, whichever is lowest: Provided, That in no case shall the total amount included under paragraphs (4) and (5) exceed in the aggregate 25 per centum of the par value of the total stock or shares of the corporation outstanding at the beginning of the taxable year; but

(b) As used in this title the term "invested capital" does not include borrowed capital.

(c) There shall be deducted from invested capital as above defined a percentage thereof equal to the percentage which the amount of inadmissible assets is of the amount of admissible and inadmissible assets held during the taxable year.

(d) The invested capital for any period shall be the average invested capital for such period, but in the case of a corporation making a return for a fractional part of a year, it shall (except for the purpose of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of section 311) be the same fractional part of such average invested capital.

The average invested capital for the prewar period shall be determined by dividing the number of years within that period during the whole of which the corporation was in existence into the sum of the average invested capital for such years.

Sec. 327. That in the following cases the tax shall be determined as provided in section 328:

(a) Where the commissioner is unable to determine the invested captial as provided in section 326;

(b) In the case of a foreign corporation;

(c) Where a mixed aggregate of tangible property and intangible property has been paid in for stock or for stock and bonds and the commissioner is unable satisfactorily to determine the respective values of the several classes of property at the time of payment or to distinguish the classes of property paid in for stock and for bonds, respectively;

(d) Where upon application by the corporation the commissioner finds and so declares of record that the tax if determined without benefit of this section would, owing to abnormal conditions affecting the capital or income of the corporation, work upon the corporation an exceptional hardship evidenced by gross disproportion between the tax computed without benefit of this section and the tax computed by reference to the representative corporations specified in section 328. This subdivision shall not apply to any case (1) in which the tax (computed without benefit of this section) is high merely because the corporation earned within the taxable year a high rate of profit upon a normal invested capital, nor (2) in which 50 per centum or more of the gross income of the corporation for the taxable year (computed under section 233 of Title II) consists of gains, profits, commissions or other income, derived on a cost-plus basis from a government contract or contracts made between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, both dates inclusive.

Sec. 328. (a) In the cases specified in section 327 the tax shall be the amount which bears the same ratio to the net income of the taxpayer (in excess of the specific exemption of $3,000) for the taxable year, as the average tax of representative corporations engaged in a like or similar trade or business, bears to their average net income (in excess of the specific exemption of $3,000) for such year. In the case of a foreign corporation the tax shall be computed without deducting the specific exemption of $3,000 either for the taxpayer or the representative corporations.

In computing the tax under this section the commissioner shall compare the taxpayer only with representative corporations whose invested capital can be satisfactorily determined under section 326 and which are, as nearly as may be, similarly circumstanced with respect to gross income, net income, profits per unit of business transacted and capital employed, the amount and rate of war profits or excess profits, and all other relevant facts and circumstances.

(b) For the purposes of subdivision (a) the ratios between the average tax and the average net income of representative corporations shall be determined by the commissioner in accordance with regulations prescribed by him with the approval of the secretary.

In cases in which the tax is to be computed under this section, if the tax as computed without the benefit of this section is less than 50 per centum of the net income of the taxpayer, the installments shall in the first instance be computed upon the basis of such tax; but if the tax so computed is 50 per centum or more of the net income, the installments shall in the first instance be computed upon the basis of a tax equal to 50 per centum of the net income. In any case, the actual ratio when ascertained shall be used in determining the correct amount of the tax. If the correct amount of the tax when determined exceeds 50 per centum of the net income, any excess of the correct installments over the amounts actually paid shall on notice and demand be paid together with interest at the rate of ½ of 1 per centum per month on such excess from the time the installment was due.

(c) The commissioner shall keep a record of all cases in which the tax is determined in the manner prescribed in subdivision (a), containing the name and address of each tax-

payer, the business in which engaged, the amount of invested capital and net income shown by the return, and the amount of invested capital as determined under such subdivision. The commissioner shall furnish a copy of such record and other detailed information with respect to such cases when required by resolution of either house of congress, without regard to the restrictions contained in section 257.

Part VI.—Reorganizations.

Sec. 330. That in the case of the reorganization, consolidation or change of ownership after Jan. 1, 1911, of a trade or business now carried on by a corporation, the corporation shall for the purposes of this title be deemed to have been in existence prior to that date, and the net income and invested capital of such predecessor trade or business for all or any part of the prewar period prior to the organization of the corporation now carrying on such trade or business shall be deemed to have been the net income and invested capital of such corporation.

If such predecessor trade or business was carried on by a partnership or individual the net income for the prewar period shall, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary, be ascertained and returned as nearly as may be upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided for corporations in Title II., including a reasonable deduction for salary or compensation to each partner or the individual for personal services actually rendered.

In the case of the organization as a corporation before July 1, 1919, of any trade or business in which capital is a material income producing factor and which was previously owned by a partnership or individual, the net income of such trade or business from Jan. 1, 1918, to the date of such reorganization may at the option of the individual or partnership be taxed as the net income of a corporation is taxed under Titles II. and III.; in which event the net income and invested capital of such trade or business shall be computed as if such corporation had been in existence on and after Jan. 1, 1918, and the undistributed profits or earnings of such trade or business shall not be subject to the surtax imposed in section 211, but amounts distributed on or after Jan. 1, 1918, from the earnings of such trade or business shall be taxed to the recipients as dividends, and all the provisions of Titles II. and III. relating to corporations shall so far as practicable apply to such trade or business: Provided, That this paragraph shall not apply to any trade or business the net income of which for the taxable year 1918 was less than 20 per centum of its invested capital for such year: Provided, further, That any taxpayer who takes advantage of this paragraph shall pay the tax imposed by section 1000 of this act and by the first subdivision of section 407 of the revenue act of 1916, as if such taxpayer had been a corporation on and after Jan. 1, 1918, with a capital stock having no par value.

If any asset of the trade or business in existence both during the taxable year and any prewar year is included in the invested capital for the taxable year but is not included in the invested capital for such prewar year, or is valued on a different basis in computing the invested capital for the taxable year and such prewar year, respectively, then under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary such readjustments shall be made as are necessary to place the computation of the invested capital for such prewar year on the basis employed in determining the invested capital for the taxable year.

Sec. 331. In the case of the reorganization, consolidation or change of ownership of a trade or business, or change of ownership of property, after March 3, 1917, if an interest or control in such trade or business or property of 50 per centum or more remains in the same persons, or any of them, then no asset transferred or received from the previous owner shall, for the purpose of determining invested capital, be allowed a greater value than would have been allowed under this title in computing the invested capital of such previous owner if such asset had not been so transferred or received: Provided, That if such previous owner was not a corporation, then the value of any asset so transferred or received shall be taken at its cost of acquisition (at the date when acquired by such previous owner) with proper allowance for depreciation, impairment, betterment or development, but no addition to the original cost shall be made for any charge or expenditure deducted as expense or otherwise on or after March 1, 1913, in computing the net income of such previous owner for purposes of taxation.

Part VII.—Miscellaneous.

Sec. 335. (a) That if a corporation (other than a personal service corporation) makes return for a fiscal year beginning in 1917 and ending in 1918, the tax for the first taxable year under this title shall be the sum of: (1) the same proportion of a tax for the entire period computed under Title II. of the revenue act of 1917 which the portion of such period falling within the calendar year 1917 is of the entire period, and (2) the same proportion of a tax for the entire period computed under this title at the rates specified in subdivision (a) of section 301 which the portion of such period falling within the calendar year 1918 is of the entire period. Any amount heretofore or hereafter paid on account of the tax imposed for such fiscal year by Title II. of the revenue act of 1917 shall be credited toward the payment of the tax imposed for such fiscal year by this title, and if the amount so paid exceeds the amount of the tax imposed by this title the excess shall be credited or refunded to the corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 252.

(b) If a corporation makes return for a fiscal year beginning in 1918 and ending in 1919, the tax for such fiscal year under this title shall be the sum of: (1) the same proportion of a tax for the entire period computed under subdivision (a) of section 301 which the portion of such period falling within the calendar year 1918 is of the entire period, and (2) the same proportion of a tax for the entire period computed under subdivision (b) or (c) of section 301 which the portion of such period falling within the calendar year 1919 is of the entire period.

(c) If a partnership or a personal service corporation makes return for a fiscal year beginning in 1917 and ending in 1918, it shall pay the same proportion of a tax for the entire period computed under Title II. of the revenue act of 1917 which the portion of such period falling within the calendar year 1917 is of the entire period.

Any tax paid by a partnership or personal service corporation for any period beginning on or after Jan. 1, 1918, shall be immediately refunded to the partnership or corporation as a tax erroneously or illegally collected.

Sec. 336. That every corporation, not exempt under section 304, shall make a return for the purposes of this title. Such returns shall be made, and the taxes imposed by this title shall be paid, at the same times and places, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions as is provided in the case of returns and payment of income tax by corporations for the purposes of Title II., and all the provisions of that title not inappli-

cable, including penalties, are hereby made applicable to the taxes imposed by this title.

Sec. 337. That in the case of a bona fide sale of mines, oil or gas wells, or any interest therein, where the principal value of the property has been demonstrated by prospecting or exploration and discovery work done by the taxpayer, the portion of the tax imposed by this title attributable to such sale shall not exceed 20 per centum of the selling price of such property or interest.

TITLE IV.—ESTATE TAX.

Sec. 400. That when used in this title—

The term "executor" means the executor or administrator of the decedent, or, if there is no executor or administrator, any person who takes possession of any property of the decedent; and

The term "collector" means the collector of internal revenue of the district in which was the domicile of the decedent at the time of his death, or, if there was no such domicile in the United States, then the collector of the district in which is situated the part of the gross estate of the decedent in the United States, or, if such part of the gross estate is situated in more than one district, then the collector of internal revenue of such district as may be designated by the commissioner.

Sec. 401. That (in lieu of the tax imposed by Title II. of the revenue act of 1916, as amended, and in lieu of the tax imposed by Title IX. of the revenue act of 1917) a tax equal to the sum of the following percentages of the value of the net estate (determined as provided in section 403) is hereby imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent dying after the passage of this act, whether a resident or nonresident of the United States:

1 per centum of the amount of the net estate not in excess of $50,000:

2 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $150,000:

3 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $250,000:

4 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $450,000:

6 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $450,000 and does not exceed $750,000:

8 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $750,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000:

10 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $1,000,000 and does not exceed $1,500,000:

12 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $1,500,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000:

14 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $2,000,000 and does not exceed $3,000,000:

16 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $3,000,000 and does not exceed $4,000,000:

18 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $4,000,000 and does not exceed $5,000,000:

20 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $5,000,000 and does not exceed $8,000,000:

22 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $8,000,000 and does not exceed $10,000,000; and

25 per centum of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $10,000,000.

The taxes imposed by this title or by Title II. of the revenue act of 1916 (as amended by the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1917) or by Title IX. of the revenue act of 1917, shall not apply to the transfer of the net estate of any decedent who has died or may die while serving in the military or naval forces of the United States in the present war or from injuries received or disease contracted while in such service, and any such tax collected upon such transfer shall be refunded to the executor.

Sec. 402. That the value of the gross estate of the decedent shall be determined by including the value at the time of his death of all property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, wherever situated—

(a) To the extent of the interest therein of the decedent at the time of his death which after his death is subject to the payment of the charges against his estate and the expenses of its administration and is subject to distribution as part of his estate;

(b) To the extent of any interest therein of the surviving spouse, existing at the time of the decedent's death as dower, courtesy or by virtue of a statute creating an estate in lieu of dower or courtesy;

(c) To the extent of any interest therein of which the decedent has at any time made a transfer, or with respect to which he has at any time created a trust, in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death (whether such transfer or trust is made or created before or after the passage of this act), except in case of a bona fide sale for a fair consideration in money or money's worth. Any transfer of a material part of his property in the nature of a final disposition or distribution thereof, made by the decedent within two years prior to his death without such a consideration, shall, unless shown to the contrary, be deemed to have been made in contemplation of death within the meaning of this title;

(d) To the extent of the interest therein held jointly or as tenants in the entirety by the decedent and any other person, or deposited in banks or other institutions in their joint names and payable to either or the survivor, except such part thereof as may be shown to have originally belonged to such other person and never to have belonged to the decedent;

(e) To the extent of any property passing under a general power of appointment exercised by the decedent (1) by will, or (2) by deed executed in contemplation of, or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after, his death, except in case of a bona fide sale for a fair consideration in money or money's worth; and

(f) To the extent of the amount receivable by the executor as insurance under policies taken out by the decedent upon his own life; and to the extent of the excess over $40,000 of the amount receivable by all other beneficiaries as insurance under policies taken out by the decedent upon his own life.

Sec. 403. That for the purpose of the tax the value of the net estate shall be determined—

(a) In the case of a resident, by deducting from the value of the gross estate—

(1) Such amounts for funeral expenses, administration expenses, claims against the estate, unpaid mortgages, losses incurred during the settlement of the estate arising from fires, storms, shipwreck, or other casualty, or from theft, when such losses are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and such amounts reasonably required and actually expended for the support during the settlement of the estate of those dependent upon the decedent, as are allowed by the laws of the jurisdiction, whether within or without the United States, under which the estate is

being administered, but not including any income taxes upon income received after the death of the decedent, or any estate, succession, legacy, or inheritance taxes;

(2) An amount equal to the value at the time of the decedent's death of any property, real, personal or mixed, which can be identified as having been received by the decedent as a share in the estate of any person who died within five years prior to the death of the decedent, or which can be identified as having been acquired by the decedent in exchange for property so received, if an estate tax under the revenue act of 1917 or under this act was collected from such estate, and if such property is included in the decedent's gross estate:

(3) The amount of all bequests, legacies, devises, or gifts, to or for the use of the United States, any state, territory, any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes, or to or for the use of any corporation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, or to a trustee or trustees exclusively for such religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes. This deduction shall be made in case of the estates of all decedents who have died since Dec. 31, 1917; and

(4) An exemption of $50,000;

(b) In the case of a nonresident, by deducting from the value of that part of his gross estate which at the time of his death is situated in the United States—

(1) That proportion of the deductions specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of this section which the value of such part bears to the value of his entire gross estate, wherever situated, but in no case shall the amount so deducted exceed 10 per centum of the value of that part of his gross estate which at the time of his death is situated in the United States;

(2) An amount equal to the value at the time of the decedent's death of any property, real, personal, or mixed, which can be identified as having been received by the decedent as a share in the estate of any person who died within five years prior to the death of the decedent, or which can be identified as having been acquired by the decedent in exchange for property so received, if an estate tax under the revenue act of 1917 or under this act was collected from such estate, and if such property is included in that part of the decedent's gross estate which at the time of his death is situated in the United States; and

(3) The amount of all bequests, legacies, devises, or gifts, to or for the use of the United States, any state, territory, any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes, or to or for the use of any domestic corporation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, or to a trustee or trustees exclusively for such religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes within the United States. This deduction shall be made in case of the estates of all decedents who have died since Dec. 31, 1917; and

No deduction shall be allowed in the case of a nonresident unless the executor includes in the return required to be filed under section 404 the value at the time of his death of that part of the gross estate of the nonresident not situated in the United States.

For the purpose of this title stock in a domestic corporation owned and held by a nonresident decedent, and the amount receivable as insurance upon the life of a nonresident decedent where the insurer is a domestic corporation, shall be deemed property within the United States, and any property of which the decedent has made a transfer or with respect to which he has created a trust, within the meaning of subdivision (c) of section 402, shall be deemed to be situated in the United States, if so situated either at the time of the transfer or the creation of the trust, or at the time of the decedent's death.

In the case of any estate in respect to which the tax under existing law has been paid, if necessary to allow the benefit of the deduction under paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) or (b) the tax shall be redetermined and any excess of tax paid shall be refunded to the executor.

Sec. 404. That the executor, within sixty days after qualifying as such, or after coming into possession of any property of the decedent, whichever event first occurs, shall give written notice thereof to the collector. The executor shall also, at such times and in such manner as may be required by regulations made pursuant to law, file with the collector a return under oath in duplicate, setting forth (a) the value of the gross estate of the decedent at the time of his death, or, in case of a nonresident, of that part of his gross estate situated in the United States; (b) the deductions allowed under section 403; (c) the value of the net estate of the decedent as defined in section 403; and (d) the tax paid or payable thereon; or such part of such information as may at the time be ascertainable and such supplemental data as may be necessary to establish the correct tax.

Return shall be made in all cases where the gross estate at the death of the decedent exceeds $50,000, and in the case of the estate of every nonresident any part of whose gross estate is situated in the United States. If the executor is unable to make a complete return as to any part of the gross estate of the decedent, he shall include in his return a description of such part and the name of every person holding a legal or beneficial interest therein, and upon notice from the collector such person shall in like manner make a return as to such part of the gross estate. The commissioner shall make all assessments of the tax under the authority of existing administrative special and general provisions of law relating to the assessment and collection of taxes.

Sec. 405. That if no administration is granted upon the estate of a decedent, or if no return is filed as provided in section 404, or if a return contains a false or incorrect statement of a material fact, the collector or deputy collector shall make a return and the commissioner shall assess the tax thereon.

Sec. 406. That the tax shall be due one year after the decedent's death; but in any case where the commissioner finds that payment of the tax within one year after the decedent's death would impose undue hardship upon the estate, he may grant an extension of time for the payment of the tax for a period not to exceed three years from the due date. If the tax is not paid within one year and 180 days after the decedent's death, interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the expiration of one year after the decedent's death shall be added as part of the tax.

Sec. 407. That the executor shall pay the tax to the collector or deputy collector. If the amount of the tax cannot be determined,

the payment of a sum of money sufficient, in the opinion of the collector, to discharge the tax shall be deemed payment in full of the tax, except as in this section otherwise provided. If the amount so paid exceeds the amount of the tax as finally determined, the commissioner shall refund such excess to the executor. If the amount of the tax as finally determined exceeds the amount so paid, the collector shall notify the executor of the amount of such excess and demand payment thereof. If such excess part of the tax is not paid within thirty days after such notification, interest shall be added thereto at the rate of 10 per centum per annum from the expiration of such thirty days' period until paid, and the amount of such excess shall be a lien upon the entire gross estate, except such part thereof as may have been sold to a bona fide purchaser for a fair consideration in money or money's worth.

The collector shall grant to the person paying the tax duplicate receipts, either of which shall be sufficient evidence of such payment, and shall entitle the executor to be credited and allowed the amount thereof by any court having jurisdiction to audit or settle his accounts.

Sec. 408. That if the tax herein imposed is not paid within 180 days after it is due, the collector shall, unless there is reasonable cause for further delay, proceed to collect the tax under the provisions of general law, or commence appropriate proceedings in any court of the United States, in the name of the United States, to subject the property of the decedent to be sold under the judgment or decree of the court. From the proceeds of such sale the amount of the tax, together with the costs and expenses of every description to be allowed by the court, shall be first paid, and the balance shall be deposited according to the order of the court, to be paid under its direction to the person entitled thereto.

If the tax or any part thereof is paid by or collected out of that part of the estate passing to or in the possession of any person other than the executor in his capacity as such, such person shall be entitled to reimbursement out of any part of the estate still undistributed or by a just and equitable contribution by the persons whose interest in the estate of the decedent would have been reduced if the tax had been paid before the distribution of the estate or whose interest is subject to equal or prior liability for the payment of taxes, debts, or other charges against the estate, it being the purpose and intent of this title that so far as is practicable and unless otherwise directed by the will of the decedent the tax shall be paid out of the estate before its distribution. If any part of the gross estate consists of proceeds of policies of insurance upon the life of the decedent receivable by a beneficiary other than the executor, the executor shall be entitled to recover from such beneficiary such portion of the total tax paid as the proceeds, in excess of $40,000, of such policies bear to the net estate. If there is more than one such beneficiary the executor shall be entitled to recover from such beneficiaries in the same ratio.

Sec. 409. That unless the tax is sooner paid in full, it shall be a lien for ten years upon the gross estate of the decedent, except that such part of the gross estate as is used for the payment of charges against the estate and expenses of its administration, allowed by any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be divested of such lien. If the commissioner is satisfied that the tax liability of an estate has been fully discharged or provided for, he may, under regulations prescribed by him with the approval of the secretary, issue his certificate releasing any or all property of such estate from the lien herein imposed.

If (a) the decedent makes a transfer of, or creates a trust with respect to any property in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death (except in the case of a bona fide sale for a fair consideration in money or money's worth) or (b) if insurance passes under a contract executed by the decedent in favor of a specific beneficiary, and if in either case the tax in respect thereto is not paid when due, then the transferee, trustee, or beneficiary shall be personally liable for such tax, and such property, to the extent of the decedent's interest therein at the time of such transfer, or to the extent of such beneficiary's interest under such contract of insurance, shall be subject to a like lien equal to the amount of such tax. Any part of such property sold by such transferee or trustee to a bona fide purchaser for a fair consideration in money or money's worth shall be divested of the lien and a like lien shall then attach to all the property of such transferee or trustee, except any part sold to a bona fide purchaser for a fair consideration in money or money's worth.

Sec. 410. That whoever knowingly makes any false statement in any notice or return required to be filed under this title shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Whoever fails to comply with any duty imposed upon him by section 404, or, having in his possession or control any record, file, or paper, containing or supposed to contain any information concerning the estate of the decedent, or, having in his possession or control any property comprised in the gross estate of the decedent, fails to exhibit the same upon request to the commissioner or any collector or law officer of the United States, or his duly authorized deputy or agent, who desires to examine the same in the performance of his duties under this title, shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding $500, to be recovered, with costs of suit, in a civil action in the name of the United States.

TITLE V.—TAX ON TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER FACILITIES, AND ON INSURANCE.

Sec. 500. That from and after April 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 500 of the revenue act of 1917—

(a) A tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation on or after such date, by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power when in competition with carriers by rail or water, of property by freight transported from one point in the United States to another; and a like tax on the amount paid for such transportation within the United States of property transported from a point without the United States to a point within the United States;

(b) A tax of 1 cent for each 20 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid to any person for the transportation on or after such date, by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power when in competition with express by rail or water of any package, parcel, or shipment, by express, transported from one point in the United States to another; and a like tax on the amount paid for such transportation within the United States of property transported from a point without the United States to a point within the United States;

(c) A tax equivalent to 8 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation on or after such date of persons by rail or water, or by any form of mechanical motor power on a regular established line when in competition with carriers by rail or water, from one point in the United States to another or

to any point in Canada or Mexico, where the ticket or order therefor is sold or issued in the United States, not including the amount paid for commutation or season tickets for trips less than thirty miles, or for transportation the fare for which does not exceed 42 cents: Provided, That where such water transportation lines are in competition between American ports with foreign water transportation lines from adjacent foreign ports, the tax imposed under this subdivision on amounts paid for water transportation between American ports shall not exceed the amount of the transportation tax to which such foreign water transportation lines are subjected by their government corresponding to this tax;

(d) A tax equivalent to 8 per centum of the amount paid for seats, berths and staterooms in parlor cars, sleeping cars or on vessels, used on or after such date in connection with transportation upon which tax is imposed by subdivision (c);

(e) A tax equivalent to 8 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation on or after such date of oil by pipe line;

(f) In the case of each telegraph, telephone, cable or radio dispatch, message, or conversation, which originates on or after such date within the United States, and for the transmission of which the charge is more than 14 cents and not more than 50 cents, a tax of 5 cents; and if the charge is more than 50 cents, a tax of 10 cents: Provided, That only one payment of such tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines or stations of one or more persons are used for the transmission of such dispatch, message, or conversation; and

(g) A tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount paid after such date to any telegraph or telephone company for any leased wire or talking circuit special service furnished after such date. This subdivision shall not apply to the amount paid for so much of such service as is utilized (1) in the collection and dissemination of news through the public press, or (2) in the conduct, by a common carrier or telegraph or telephone company, of its business as such;

(h) No tax shall be imposed under this section upon any payment received for services rendered to the United States or to any state or territory or the District of Columbia. The right to exemption under this subdivision shall be evidenced in such manner as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may by regulation prescribe.

Sec. 501. (a) That the taxes imposed by section 500 shall be paid by the person paying for the services or facilities rendered.

(b) If a mileage book used for transportation or accommodation was purchased before Nov. 1, 1917, or if cash fare is paid, the tax imposed by section 500 shall be collected from the person presenting the mileage book, or paying the cash fare, by the conductor or other agent, when presented for such transportation or accommodation, and the amount so collected shall be paid to the United States in such manner and at such times as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe; if a ticket (other than a mileage book) was bought and partially used before Nov. 1, 1917, it shall not be taxed, but if bought but not so used before section 500 takes effect, it shall not be valid for passage until the tax has been paid and such payment evidenced on the ticket in such manner as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may by regulation prescribe.

(c) The taxes imposed by section 500 shall apply to all services or facilities specified in such section when rendered for hire, whether or not the agency rendering them is a common carrier. In case a carrier (other than a pipe line) principally engaged in rendering transportation services or facilities for hire does not, because of its ownership of the goods transported, or for any other reason, receive the amount which as a carrier it would otherwise charge, such carrier shall pay a tax equivalent to the tax which would be imposed upon the transportation of such goods if the carrier received payment for such transportation, such tax, if it can not be computed from actual rates or tariffs of the carrier, to be computed on the basis of the rates or tariffs of other carriers for like services as determined by the commissioner. In the case of any carrier (other than a pipe line) the principal business of which is to transport goods belonging to it on its own account and which only incidentally renders services for hire, the tax shall apply to such services or facilities only as are actually rendered by it for hire. Nothing in this or the preceding section shall be construed as imposing a tax (1) upon the transportation of any commodity which is necessary for the use of the carrier in the conduct of its business as such and is intended to be so used or has been so used; or (2) upon the transportation of company material transported by one carrier, which constitutes a part of a railroad system, for another carrier which is also a part of the same system.

(d) The tax imposed by subdivision (e) of section 500 shall apply to all transportation of oil by pipe line. In case no charge for transportation is made, by reason of ownership of the commodity transported, or for any other reason, the person transporting by pipe line shall pay a tax equivalent to the tax which would be imposed if such person received payment for such transportation, and if the tax cannot be computed from actual bona fide rates or tariffs, it shall be computed (1) on the basis of the rates or tariffs of other pipe lines for like service, as determined by the commissioner, or (2) if no such rates or tariffs exist, on the basis of a reasonable charge for such transportation, as determined by the commissioner.

Sec. 502. That each person receiving any payments referred to in section 500 shall collect the amount of the tax, if any, imposed by such section from the person making such payments, and shall make monthly returns under oath, in duplicate, and pay the taxes so collected and the taxes imposed upon it under subdivision (c) or (d) of section 501 to the collector of the district in which the principal office or place of business is located.

No carrier collecting the taxes imposed by subdivision (a) or (b) of section 500 shall be required to list the amount of such tax separately in any bill of lading, freight or express receipt, or other similar document, if the total amount of the transportation charge and the tax is stated therein.

Any person making a refund of any payment upon which tax is collected under this section may repay therewith the amount of the tax collected on such payment; and the amount so repaid may be credited against amounts included in any subsequent monthly return.

The returns required under this section shall contain such information, and be made at such times and in such manner, as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may by regulation prescribe.

The tax shall, without assessment by the commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time so fixed for filing he return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax a penalty of 5 per centum, together with interest at the rate of 1 per centum for each full month, from the time when the tax became due.

Insurance.

Sec. 503. That from and after April 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 504 of the revenue act of 1917, the following taxes on the issuance of insurance policies, including, in the case of policies issued outside the United States (except those taxable under subdivision 15 of Schedule A of Title XI.), their delivery within the United States by any agent or broker, whether acting for the insurer or the insured; such taxes to be paid by the insurer, or by such agent or broker:

(a) Life insurance: A tax equivalent to 8 cents on each $100 or fractional part thereof of the amount for which any life is insured under any policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same is called: Provided, That on all policies for life insurance only by which a life is insured not in excess of $500, issued on the industrial or weekly or monthly payment plan of insurance, the tax shall be 40 per centum of the amount of the first weekly premium or 20 per centum of the amount of the first monthly premium, as the case may be: Provided further, That on policies of group life insurance, covering groups of not less than twenty-five lives in the employ of the same person, for the benefit of persons other than the employer, the tax shall be equivalent to 4 cents on each $100 of the aggregate amount for which the group policy is issued and of any net increase in the amount of the insurance under such policy: And provided further, That on all policies covering life, health and accident insurance combined in one policy by which a life is insured not in excess of $500, issued on the industrial or weekly or monthly payment plan of insurance, the tax shall be 40 per centum of the amount of the first weekly premium or 20 per centum of the amount of the first monthly premium, as the case may be;

(b) Marine, inland and fire insurance: A tax equivalent to 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance or other instrument by whatever name the same is called whereby insurance is made or renewed upon property of any description (including rents or profits), whether against peril by sea or inland waters, or by fire or lightning, or other peril:

(c) Casualty insurance: A tax equivalent to 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance or obligation of the nature of indemnity for loss, damage or liability (except bonds and policies taxable under subdivision 2 of schedule A of Title XI.) issued or executed or renewed by any person transacting the business of employers' liability, workmen's compensation, accident, health, tornado, plate glass, steam boiler, elevator, burglary, automatic sprinkler, automobile, or other branch of insurance (except life insurance and insurance described and taxed in the preceding subdivision): Provided, That in case of policies of insurance issued on the industrial or weekly or monthly payment plan the tax shall be 40 per centum of the amount of the first weekly premium or 20 per centum of the amount of the first monthly premium, as the case may be;

(d) Policies issued by any corporation enumerated in section 231 and policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the taxes imposed by this section.

Sec. 504. That every person issuing policies of insurance upon the issuance of which a tax is imposed by section 503 shall make monthly returns under oath, in duplicate, and pay such tax to the collector of the district in which the principal office or place of business of such person is located. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may by regulation prescribe.

The tax shall, without assessment by the commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time so fixed for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax a penalty of 5 per centum, together with interest at the rate of 1 per centum for each full month, from the time when the tax became due.

TITLE VI.—TAX ON BEVERAGES.

Sec. 600. (a) That there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits now in bond or that have been or that may be hereafter produced in or imported into the United States, except such distilled spirits as are subject to the tax provided in section 604, in lieu of the internal revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, a tax of $2.20 (or, if withdrawn for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, a tax of $6.40) on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon, to be paid by the distiller or importer when withdrawn, and collected under the provisions of existing law.

(b) That the tax imposed by subdivision (a) on distilled spirits intended for beverage purposes shall not be due or payable on such spirits while stored in any distillery, bonded warehouse or special or general bonded warehouse, and which, pursuant to any act of congress or proclamation of the president of the United States cannot be lawfully sold or removed from any such warehouse during the period of prohibition fixed by such act or proclamation; and all warehousing bonds or transportation and warehousing bonds conditioned for the payment of tax on any such spirits so stored on the date such prohibition takes effect shall as to all such spirits actually so stored be canceled and discharged, provided the distiller of such spirits shall in lieu of such bonds and prior to their cancellation execute a bond in a penal sum of not less than $10,000, with sureties satisfactory to the collector of the district, conditioned that the principal shall, during the period of such prohibition, safely keep or cause to be kept in good condition all such spirits and the warehouse in which the same are stored, and shall not remove or suffer to be removed from warehouse, contrary to law, any such spirits during the period of such prohibition; and the bond herein prescribed shall be in such further sum and shall contain such further conditions as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may by regulations require. The distiller may, subject to the provisions of this section, be permitted to retain in any such bonded warehouse distilled spirits on which, under the terms of any existing bond, the tax imposed thereon becomes due and payable prior to the date such prohibition takes effect: Provided, That on the removal of such prohibition the distiller shall, as to all spirits as to which the bonded period fixed by law has not expired and which remain stored in warehouse, execute new and satisfactory bond in the form required by existing law, conditioned for the payment of the tax on all such spirits; and all provisions of existing law relating to such bonded warehouses, or the storage of spirits therein, or to the execution of new or additional bonds, so far as applicable, shall continue in force as to all distilled spirits rebonded under the provisions of this section.

Upon the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses, after the period of prohibition has ended, and under the conditions imposed by section 50 of an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the support of the government, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 28, 1894, an allowance for loss by leakage or other unavoidable cause, not exceeding one proof gallon as to packages of a capacity of not less than 40 wine gallons, may be made in addition to that provided in said section 50, as amended; and a like additional allowance of one proof gallon as to each package withdrawn may be made for each period of four months, or fraction thereof, for such spirits as shall have remained in warehouse during the period of prohibition and after the expiration of the maximum leakage period fixed by that section.

Under regulations prescribed by the secretary, any imported distilled spirits, wines or other liquors which may be in any customs bonded warehouse under the customs laws on the date such prohibition takes effect shall be permitted to remain therein without payment of any taxes or duties thereon, beyond the three-year period provided in section 2971 of the revised statutes, during such period of prohibition, and may be exported at any time during such extended period. Any imported spirits, wines or other liquors as to which the three-year bonded period may expire after the passage of this act and prior to the date such prohibition takes effect may at the option of the owner remain in bond during such period of prohibition.

(c) In lieu of the internal revenue tax now imposed thereon by law there shall be levied and collected upon all perfumes hereafter imported into the United States containing distilled spirits a tax of $1.10 per wine gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such wine gallon. Such tax shall be collected by the collector of customs and deposited as internal revenue collections under such rules and regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe.

Sec. 601. That no distilled spirits produced after Oct. 3, 1917, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country, or from the Virgin islands (unless produced from products the growth of such islands, and not then into any state or territory or district of the United States in which the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited), or from Porto Rico, or the Philippine islands. Under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the secretary may prescribe the provisions of this section shall not apply to distilled spirits imported for other than (1) beverage purposes or (2) use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage.

Sec. 602. That at registered distilleries producing alcohol, or other high-proof spirits, packages may be filled with such spirits reduced to not less than one hundred proof from the receiving cisterns and tax paid without being entered into bonded warehouse. Such spirits may be also transferred from the receiving cisterns at such distilleries, by means of pipe lines, direct to storage tanks in the in storage tanks in such warehouses or in such storage tanks. Such spirits may be also transferred in tanks or tank cars to general bonded warehouses for storage therein, either in storage tanks in such warehouses or in the tanks in which they were transferred. Such spirits may also be transferred from receiving cisterns or warehouse storage tanks to barrels, drums, tanks, tank cars, or other approved containers, and may be transported in such containers for exportation or other lawful purposes. The commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, is hereby empowered to prescribe all necessary regulations relating to the drawing off, transferring, gauging, storing and transporting of such spirits; the records to be kept and returns to be made; the size and kind of packages and tanks to be used; the marking, branding, numbering, and stamping of such packages and tanks; the kind of stamps, if any, to be used and the time and manner of paying the tax; the kind of bond and the penal sum of same. The tax prescribed by law must be paid before such spirits are removed from the distillery premises, or from general bonded warehouse in the case of spirits transferred thereto, except as otherwise provided by law.

Under such regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe, distilled spirits may hereafter be drawn from receiving cisterns and deposited in distillery warehouses without having affixed to the packages, containing the same, distillery warehouse stamps, and such packages, when so deposited in warehouse, may be withdrawn therefrom on the original gauge where the same have remained in such warehouse for a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of deposit.

Under such regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe, the manufacture, warehousing, withdrawal, and shipment, under the provisions of existing law, of ethyl alcohol for other than (1) beverage purposes or (2) use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, and denatured alcohol, may be exempted from the provisions of section 3283 of the revised statutes.

The commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may by regulations exempt distillers of ethyl alcohol, for use in the production of munitions of war, or for other nonbeverage purposes, from so much of the provisions of sections 3264, 3285, or 3309 of the revised statutes, and acts amendatory thereof, respecting the survey of distilleries, the period of fermentation, the filling and emptying of fermenting tubs, and assessments, as, in his judgment, may be expedient: Provided, That the bond prescribed in section 3260 of the revised statutes shall, in the cases herein provided, be in such sum and contain such further conditions as the commissioner may require.

Sec. 603. That under such regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe, ethyl alcohol of not less than 180 degrees proof, produced at any central distilling and denaturing plant established under the provisions of subsection 2, paragraph N, of section IV of the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 3, 1913, may be removed from such plant to any central denaturing bonded warehouse for denaturation, or may, before or after denaturation be removed from such plant or from such denaturing bonded warehouse, free of tax, for use of the United States or for shipment to any nation while engaged against the German government in the present war, and the removal herein authorized may be made in such tank vessels, tank cars, drums, casks, or other containers as may be approved by the commissioner. It shall be lawful, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, for an allowance to be made for leakage or loss by unavoidable accident and without fault or negligence of the distiller, owner, carrier, or his agents or employes, which may occur during the transportation of such spirits or while the same are lawfully stored on either of the premises herein described.

Sec. 604. That upon all distilled spirits pro-

duced in or imported into the United States upon which the internal revenue tax now imposed by law has been paid, and which, on the day after the passage of this act, are held by any person and intended for sale or for use in the manufacture or production of any article intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a floor tax of $3.20 (if intended for sale for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage) on each proof gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon.

Sec. 605. That in addition to the tax imposed by this act on distilled spirits and wines, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 304 of the revenue act of 1917, a tax of 30 cents on each proof gallon and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon on all distilled spirits or wines hereafter rectified, purified, or refined in such manner, and on all mixtures hereafter produced in such manner, that the person so rectifying, purifying, refining, or mixing the same is a rectifier within the meaning of section 3244 of the revised statutes, as amended: Provided, That this tax shall not apply to gin produced by the redistillation of a pure spirit over juniper berries and other aromatics.

Upon all such articles heretofore produced, and which on the day after the passage of this act are held by any person and intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a floor tax of 15 cents on each proof gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of each proof gallon; and all such distilled spirits so held and not contained in the distillers' original stamped packages, or in bottles or other containers bearing the distillers' original labels, shall for the purpose of this section be regarded as rectified spirits.

When the process of rectification is completed and the taxes prescribed by this section have been paid, it shall be unlawful for the rectifier or other dealer to reduce in proof or increase in volume such spirits or wine by the addition of water or other substance; nothing herein contained shall, however, prevent a rectifier from using again in the process of rectification spirits already rectified and upon which the taxes have theretofore been paid.

The taxes imposed by this section shall not attach to cordials or liqueurs on which a tax is imposed and paid under section 611 or 613, nor to the mixing and blending of wines, where such blending is for the sole purpose of perfecting such wines according to commercial standards, nor to blends made exclusively of two or more pure straight whiskies aged in wood for a period not less than four years and without the addition of coloring or flavoring matter or any other substance than pure water and if not reduced below ninety proof: Provided, That such blended whiskies shall be exempt from tax under this section only when compounded under the immediate supervision of a revenue officer, in such tanks and under such conditions and supervision as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe.

All distilled spirits or wines taxable under this section shall be subject to uniform regulations concerning the use thereof in the manufacture, blending, compounding, mixing, marking, branding, and sale of whisky and rectified spirits, and no discrimination whatsoever shall be made by reason of a difference in the character of the material from which same may have been produced.

The business of a rectifier of spirits shall be carried on, and the tax on rectified spirits shall be paid, under such rules, regulations, and bonds as may be prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary.

Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, and shall, in addition, be liable to double the tax evaded, together with the tax, to be collected by assessment or on any bond given.

Sec. 606. That hereafter collectors shall not furnish wholesale liquor dealers' stamps in lieu of and in exchange for stamps for rectified spirits unless the package covered by stamp for rectified spirits is to be broken into smaller packages.

The commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, is authorized to discontinue the use of the following stamps whenever in his judgment the interests of the government will be subserved thereby:

Distillery warehouse, special bonded warehouse, special bonded rewarehouse, general bonded warehouse, general bonded retransfer, transfer brandy, export tobacco, export cigars, export oleomargarine, and export fermented-liquor stamps.

Sec. 607. That the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, is hereby authorized to require at distilleries, breweries, rectifying houses, and wherever else in his judgment such action may be deemed advisable, the installation of meters, tanks, pipes, or any other apparatus for the purpose of protecting the revenue, and such meters, tanks, and pipes and all necessary labor incident thereto shall be at the expense of the person on whose premises the installation is required. Any such person refusing or neglecting to install such apparatus when so required by the commissioner shall not be permitted to conduct business on such premises.

Sec. 608. That there shall be levied and collected on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquor, containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol, brewed or manufactured and hereafter sold, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, in lieu of the internal revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, a tax of $6 for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law, to be collected under the provisions of existing law.

Sec. 609. That from and after the passage of this act taxable fermented liquors may be conveyed without payment of tax from the brewery premises where produced to a contiguous industrial distillery of either class established under the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 3, 1913, to be used as distilling material, and the residue from such distillation, containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, which is to be used in making beverages, may be manipulated by cooling, flavoring, carbonating, settling and filtering on the distillery premises or elsewhere.

The removal of the taxable fermented liquor from the brewery to the distillery and the operation of the distillery and removal of the residue therefrom shall be under the supervision of such officer or officers as the commissioner shall deem proper, and the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, is hereby authorized to make such regulations from time to time as may be necessary to give force and effect to this section and to safeguard the revenue.

Sec. 610. That natural wine within the meaning of this act shall be deemed to be the product made from the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe grapes, without addition or abstraction except such as may occur in the usual cellar treatment of clarifying and aging: Provided, however, That the product made from the juice of sound, ripe grapes by complete fermentation of the must under proper cellar treatment and corrected by the addition (under the supervision of a gauger or storekeeper-gauger in the capacity of gauger) of a solution of water and pure cane, beet or dextrose sugar (containing, respectively, not less than 95 per centum of actual sugar, calculated on a dry basis) to the must or to the wine, to correct natural deficiencies, when such addition shall not increase the volume of the resultant product more than 35 per centum, and the resultant product does not contain less than five parts per thousand of acid before fermentation and not more than 13 per centum of alcohol after complete fermentation, shall be deemed to be wine within the meaning of this act, and may be labeled, transported and sold as "wine," qualified by the name of the locality where produced, and may be further qualified by the name of its own particular type or variety: And provided further, That wine as defined in this section may be sweetened with cane sugar or beet sugar or pure condensed grape must and fortified under the provisions of this act, and wines so sweetened or fortified shall be considered sweet wine within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 611. That upon all still wines, including vermuth, and all artificial or imitation wines or compounds sold as still wine, which are hereafter produced in or imported into the United States, or which on the day after the passage of this act are on any winery premises or other bonded premises or in transit thereto or at any custom house, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the internal revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, taxes at rates as follows, when sold, or removed for consumption or sale:

On wines containing not more than 14 per centum of absolute alcohol, 16 cents per wine gallon, the per centum of alcohol taxable under this section to be reckoned by volume and not by weight;

On wines containing more than 14 per centum and not exceeding 21 per centum of absolute alcohol, 40 cents per wine gallon;

On wines containing more than 21 per centum and not exceeding 24 per centum of absolute alcohol, $1 per wine gallon;

All such wines containing more than 24 per centum of absolute alcohol by volume shall be classed as distilled spirits and shall pay tax accordingly.

Sec. 612. That under such regulations and official supervision and upon the giving of such notices, entries, bonds and other security as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe, any producer of wines defined under the provisions of this title may withdraw from any fruit distillery or special bonded warehouse grape brandy, or wine spirits, for the fortification of such wines on the premises where actually made: Provided, That there shall be levied and assessed against the producer of such wines a tax (in lieu of the internal revenue tax now imposed thereon by law) of 60 cents per proof gallon of grape brandy or wine spirits whenever withdrawn and hereafter so used by him in the fortification of such wines during the preceding month, which assessment shall be paid by him within ten months from the date of notice thereof: Provided further, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed as exempting any wines, cordials, liqueurs or similar compounds from the payment of any tax provided for in this title.

Sec. 613. That upon the following articles which are hereafter produced in or imported into the United States, or which on the day after the passage of this act are on any winery premises or other bonded premises or in transit thereto or at any custom house, there shall be levied, collected and paid taxes at rates as follows, when sold, or removed for consumption or sale:

On each bottle or other container of champagne or sparkling wine, 12 cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof;

On each bottle or other container of artificially carbonated wine, 6 cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof;

On each bottle or other container of liqueurs, cordials or similar compounds, by whatever name sold or offered for sale, containing sweet wine fortified with grape brandy, 6 cents on each one-half pint or fraction thereof;

The tax imposed by this section shall, in the case of any article upon which a corresponding internal revenue tax is now imposed by law, be in lieu of such tax.

Sec. 614. That upon all articles specified in section 611 or 613 upon which the internal revenue tax now imposed by law has been paid and which are on the day after the passage of this act held by any person and intended for sale, there shall be levied, collected and paid a floor tax equal to the difference between the tax imposed by this act and the tax so paid.

Sec. 615. That upon all sweet wines held for sale by the producer thereof upon the day after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a floor tax equivalent to 30 cents per proof gallon upon the grape brandy or wine spirits used in the fortification of such wine.

Sec. 616. That the taxes imposed by section 611 or 613 shall be paid by stamp on removal of the wines from the custom house, winery or other bonded place of storage for consumption or sale, and every person hereafter producing, or having in his possession or under his control when this title takes effect, any wines subject to the tax imposed in section 611 or 613 shall file such notice, describing the premises on which such wines are produced or stored; shall execute a bond in such form; shall make such inventories under oath; and shall, prior to sale or removal for consumption, affix to each cask or vessel containing such wine such marks, labels or stamps as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may from time to time prescribe; and the premises described in such notice shall, for the purpose of this act, be regarded as bonded premises. But the provisions of this section, except as to payment of tax and the affixing of the required stamps or labels, shall not apply to wines held by retail dealers, as defined in section 3244 of the revised statutes, nor, subject to regulations prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, shall the tax imposed by section 611 apply to wines produced for the family use of the duly registered producer thereof and not sold or otherwise removed from the place of manufacture and not exceeding in any case 200 gallons per year.

Sec. 617. That sections 42, 43 and 45 of the act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, as amended by section 68 of the act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 27, 1894, are further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 42. That any producer of pure sweet

wines may use in the preparation of such sweet wines, under such regulations and after the filing of such notices and bonds, together with the keeping of such records and the rendition of such reports as to materials and products as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe, wine spirits produced by any duly authorized distiller, and the commissioner of internal revenue, in determining the liability of any distiller of wine spirits to assessment under section 3309 of the revised statutes, is authorized to allow such distiller credit in his computations for the wine spirits withdrawn to be used in fortifying sweet wines under this act.

"Sec. 43. That the wine spirits mentioned in section 42 is the product resulting from the distillation of fermented grape juice, to which water may have been added prior to, during or after fermentation, for the sole purpose of facilitating the fermentation and economical distillation thereof, and shall be held to include the product from grapes or their residues commonly known as grape brandy, and shall include commercial grape brandy which may have been colored with burnt sugar or caramel; and the pure sweet wine which may be fortified with wine spirits under the provisions of this act is fermented or partially fermented grape juice only, with the usual cellar treatment, and shall contain no other substance whatever introduced before, at the time of or after fermentation, except as herein expressly provided: Provided, That the addition of pure boiled or condensed grape must or pure crystallized cane or beet sugar, or pure dextrose sugar containing, respectively, not less than 95 per centum of actual sugar, calculated on a dry basis, or water, or any or all of them, to the pure grape juice before fermentation, or to the fermented product of such grape juice, or to both, prior to the fortification herein provided for, either for the purpose of perfecting sweet wines according to commercial standards or for mechanical purposes, shall not be excluded by the definition of pure sweet wine aforesaid: Provided, however, That the cane or beet sugar or pure dextrose sugar added for sweetening purposes shall not be in excess of 11 per centum of the weight of the wine to be fortified: And provided further, That the addition of water herein authorized shall be under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue with the approval of the secretary of the treasury may from time to time prescribe: Provided, however, That records kept in accordance with such regulations as to the percentage of saccharine, acid, alcoholic and added water content of the wine offered for fortification shall be open to inspection by any official of the department of agriculture thereto duly authorized by the secretary of agriculture; but in no case shall such wines to which water has been added be eligible for fortification under the provisions of this act, where the same, after fermentation and before fortification, have an alcoholic strength of less than 5 per centum of their volume.

"Sec. 45. That under such regulations and official supervision, and upon the execution of such entries and the giving of such bonds, bills of lading, and other security as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe, any producer of pure sweet wines as defined by this act may withdraw wine spirits from any special bonded warehouse in original packages or from any registered distillery in any quantity not less than eighty wine gallons, and may use so much of the same as may be required by him under such regulations, and after the filing of such notices and bonds and the keeping of such records and the rendition of such reports as to materials and products and the disposition of the same as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe, in fortifying the pure sweet wines made by him, and for no other purpose, in accordance with the foregoing limitations and provisions; and the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is authorized whenever he shall deem it to be necessary for the prevention of violations of this law to prescribe that wine spirits withdrawn under this section shall not be used to fortify wines except at a certain distance prescribed by him from any distillery, rectifying house, winery or other establishment used for producing or storing distilled spirits, or for making or storing wines other than wines which are so fortified, and that in the building in which such fortification of wines is practiced no wines or spirits other than those permitted by this regulation shall be stored in any room or part of the building in which fortification of wines is practiced. The use of wine spirits for the fortification of sweet wines under this act shall be under the immediate supervision of an officer of internal revenue, who shall make returns describing the kinds and quantities of wine so fortified, and shall affix such stamps and seals to the packages containing such wines as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury; and the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall provide by regulations the time within which wines so fortified with the wine spirits so withdrawn may be subject to inspection, and for final accounting for the use of such wine spirits and for rewarehousing or for payments of the tax on any portion of such wine spirits which remain not used in fortifying pure sweet wines."

Sec. 618. (a) That under such regulations and upon the execution of such notices, entries, bonds and other security as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe, domestic wines subject to the tax imposed by section 611 may be removed from the winery where produced, free of tax, for storage on other bonded premises or from such premises to other bonded premises (but not more than one such additional removal shall be allowed), or for exportation from the United States or for use as distilling material at any regularly registered distillery: Provided, however, That the distiller using any such wine as material shall, subject to the provisions of section 3309 of the revised statutes, as amended, be held to pay the tax on the product of such wines as will include both the alcoholic strength therein produced by fermentation and that obtained from the brandy or wine spirits added to such wines at the time of fortification.

(b) Under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, it shall be lawful to produce grape wines on bonded winery premises by the usual method, and to transport and use the same, and like wines heretofore produced and now stored on bonded winery premises, as distilling material for the production of nonbeverage spirits in the production of nonalcoholic wines, containing less than ½ of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, in any fruit brandy or industrial distillery: Provided, That all alcoholic spirits so obtained at any industrial distillery shall be denatured, and all spirits so obtained at any fruit distillery shall be removed and used only for nonbeverage purposes or for denaturation.

Sec. 619. That the collection of the tax on imported still wines, including vermuth, and sparkling wines, including champagne, and on

imported liqueurs, cordials and similar compounds, may be made within the discretion of the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, by assessment instead of stamps.

Sec. 620. That whoever evades or attempts to evade any tax imposed by sections 611 to 615, both inclusive, or any requirement of sections 610 to 621, both inclusive, or regulation issued pursuant thereto, or whoever, otherwise than as provided in such sections, recovers or attempts to recover any spirits from domestic or imported wine, or whoever rectifies, mixes or compounds with distilled spirits any domestic wines, other than in the manufacture of liqueurs, cordials or similar compounds, shall, on conviction, be punished for each such offense by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, and in addition thereto by a penalty of double the tax evaded, or attempted to be evaded, to be assessed and collected in the same manner as taxes are assessed and collected, and all wines, spirits, liqueurs, cordials or similar compounds as to which such violation occurs shall be forfeited to the United States. But the provisions of this section and the provisions of section 3244 of the revised statutes, as amended, relating to rectification, or other internal revenue laws of the United States, shall not be held to apply to or prohibit the mixing or blending of wines subject to tax under the provisions of sections 611 to 615, both inclusive, with each other or with other wines for the sole purpose of perfecting such wines according to commercial standards: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting the use of tax-paid grain or other ethyl alcohol in the fortification of sweet wines as defined in section 610 of this act and section 43 of the act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, as amended by this act.

Sec. 621. That the commissioner, by regulations to be approved by the secretary, may require the use at each fruit distillery of such spirit meters, and such locks and seals to be affixed to fermenters, tanks or other vessels and to such pipe connections as may in his judgment be necessary or expedient, and is hereby authorized to assign to any such distillery and to each winery where wines are to be fortified such numbers of gaugers or storekeeper-gaugers in the capacity of gaugers, as may be necessary for the proper supervision of the manufacture of brandy or the making or fortifying of wines subject to tax imposed by this section; and the compensation of such officers shall not exceed $5 per diem while so assigned, together with their actual and necessary traveling expenses, and also a reasonable allowance for their board bills, to be fixed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, but not to exceed $2.50 per diem for such board bills.

Sec. 622. That the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, is hereby authorized to make such allowances for unavoidable loss of wines while in storage or during cellar treatment as in his judgment may be just and proper.

Sec. 623. That the second paragraph of section 3264 of the revised statutes, as amended by section 5 of the act of March 1, 1879, and as further amended by the act of June 22, 1910, be amended so as to read as follows:

"In all surveys forty-five gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain, and seven gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from molasses shall represent not less than one gallon of molasses, except in distilleries operated on the sour-mash principle, in which distilleries sixty gallons of beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain, and except that in distilleries where the filtration-aeration process is used, with the approval of the commissioner of internal revenue; that is, where the mash after it leaves the mash tub is passed through a filtering machine before it is run into the fermenting tub, and only the filtered liquor passes into the fermenting tub, there shall hereafter be no limitation upon the number of gallons of water which may be used in the process of mashing or filtration for fermentation; but the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, in order to protect the revenue, shall be authorized to prescribe by regulation, to be made by him, such character of survey as he may find suitable for distilleries using such filtration-aeration process. The provisions hereof relating to filtration-aeration process shall apply only to sweet-mash distilleries."

Sec. 624. That under such regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe, alcohol or other distilled spirits of a proof strength of not less than 180 degrees intended for export free of tax may be drawn from receiving cisterns at any distillery, or from storage tanks in any distillery warehouse, for transfer to tanks or tank cars for export from the United States, and all provisions of existing law relating to the exportation of distilled spirits not inconsistent herewith shall apply to spirits removed for export under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 625. That section 3255 of the revised statutes as amended by the act of June 3, 1896, and as further amended by the act of March 2, 1911, be further amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3255. The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may exempt distillers of brandy made exclusively from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, plums, pawpaws, persimmons, prunes, figs or cherries from any provision of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the tax thereon, when in his judgment it may seem expedient to do so: Provided, That where, in the manufacture of wine, artificial sweetening has been used the wine or the fruit pomace residuum may be used in the distillation of brandy, and such use shall not prevent the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, from exempting such distiller from any provision of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the tax thereon, when in his judgment it may seem expedient to do so: And provided further, That the distillers mentioned in this section may add to not less than five hundred gallons (or ten barrels) of grape cheese not more than five hundred gallons of a sugar solution made from cane, beet, starch, or corn sugar, 95 per centum pure, such solution to have a saccharine strength of not to exceed 10 per centum, and may ferment the resultant mixture on a winery or distillery premises, and such fermented product shall be regarded as distilling material."

Sec. 626. That distilled spirits known commercially as gin of not less than 80 per centum proof may at any time within eight years after entry in bond at any distillery be bottled in bond at such distillery for export without the payment of tax, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe.

Sec. 627. That section 3354 of the revised statutes as amended by the act approved June 18, 1890, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3354. Every person who withdraws any fermented liquor from any hogshead, barrel, keg, or other vessel upon which the proper stamp has not been affixed for the purpose of bottling the same, or who carries on or attempts to carry on the business of bottling fermented liquor in any brewery or other place in which fermented liquor is made, or upon any premises having communication with such brewery, or any warehouse, shall be liable to a fine of $500, and the property used in such bottling or business shall be liable to forfeiture: Provided, however, That this section shall not be construed to prevent the withdrawal and transfer of unfermented, partially fermented, or fermented liquors from any of the vats in any brewery by way of a pipe line or other conduit to another building or place for the sole purpose of bottling the same, such pipe line or conduit to be constructed and operated in such manner and with such cisterns, vats, tanks, valves, cocks, faucets, and gauges, or other utensils or apparatus, either on the premises of the brewery or the bottling house, and with such changes of or additions thereto, and such locks, seals, or other fastenings, and under such rules and regulations as shall be from time to time prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury, and all locks and seals prescribed shall be provided by the commissioner of internal revenue at the expense of the United States: Provided further, That the tax imposed in section 3339 of the revised statutes shall be paid on all fermented liquor removed from a brewery to a bottling house by means of a pipe or conduit, at the time of such removal, by the cancellation and defacement, by the collector of the district or his deputy, in the presence of the brewer, of the number of stamps denoting the tax on the fermented liquor thus removed. The stamps thus canceled and defaced shall be disposed of and accounted for in the manner directed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury. And any violation of the rules and regulations hereafter prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, in pursuance of these provisions, shall be subject to the penalties above provided by this section. Every owner, agent, or superintendent of any brewery or bottling house who removes, or connives at the removal of, any fermented liquor through a pipe line or conduit, without payment of the tax thereon, or who attempts in any manner to defraud the revenue as above, shall forfeit all the liquors made by and for him, and all the vessels, utensils, and apparatus used in making the same."

Sec. 628. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in lieu of the taxes imposed by sections 313 and 315 of the revenue act of 1917—

(a) Upon all beverages derived wholly or in part from cereals or substitutes therefor, and containing less than one-half of one per centum of alcohol, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, in bottles or other closed containers, a tax equivalent to 15 per centum of the price for which so sold; and upon all unfermented grape juice, ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop, artificial mineral waters (carbonated or not carbonated), other carbonated waters or beverages, and other soft drinks, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, in bottles or other closed containers, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(b) Upon all natural mineral waters or table waters, sold by the producer, bottler, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, at over 10 cents per gallon, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.

Sec. 629. That each manufacturer, producer, bottler, or importer of any of the articles enumerated in section 628 shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the taxes imposed in respect to such articles by such section to the collector for the district in which is located the principal place of business, containing such information necessary for the assessment of the tax, and at such times and in such manner as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may by regulation prescribe.

The tax shall, without assessment by the commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time so fixed for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax a penalty of 5 per centum, together with interest at the rate of 1 per centum for each full month, from the time when the tax became due.

Sec. 630. That on and after May 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid to any person conducting a soda fountain, ice cream parlor, or other similar place of business, for drinks commonly known as soft drinks, compounded or mixed at such place of business, or for ice cream, ice cream sodas, sundaes, or other similar articles of food or drink, when any of the above are sold on or after such date for consumption in or in proximity to such place of business. Such tax shall be paid by the purchaser to the vendor at the time of the sale and shall be collected, returned, and paid to the United States by such vendor in the same manner as provided in section 502.

TITLE VII.—TAX ON CIGARS, TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

Sec. 700. (a) That upon cigars and cigarettes manufactured in or imported into the United States, and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law, in lieu of the internal revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof—

On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, $1.50 per thousand;

On cigars made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at not more than 5 cents each, $4 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 5 cents each and not more than 8 cents each, $6 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 8 cents each and not more than 15 cents each, $9 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 15 cents each and not more than 20 cents each, $12 per thousand;

If manufactured or imported to retail at more than 20 cents each, $15 per thousand;

On cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, $3 per thousand;

Weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $7.20 per thousand.

(b) Whenever in this section reference is made to cigars manufactured or imported to retail at not over a certain price each, then in determining the tax to be paid regard shall be had to the ordinary retail price of a single cigar.

(c) The commissioner may, by regulation, require the manufacturer or importer to af-

fix to each box, package, or container a conspicuous label indicating the clause of this section under which the cigars therein contained have been tax paid, which must correspond with the tax paid stamp on such box or container.

(d) Every manufacturer of cigarettes (including small cigars weighing not more than three pounds per thousand) shall put up all the cigarettes and such small cigars that he manufactures or has manufactured for him, and sells or removes for consumption or sale, in packages or parcels containing five, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-four, forty, fifty, eighty, or one hundred cigarettes each, and shall securely affix to each of such packages or parcels a suitable stamp denoting the tax thereon and shall properly cancel the same prior to such sale or removal for consumption or sale under such regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, shall prescribe; and all cigarettes imported from a foreign country shall be packed, stamped, and the stamps canceled in a like manner, in addition to the import stamp indicating inspection of the custom house before they are withdrawn therefrom.

Sec. 701. (a) That upon all tobacco and snuff manufactured in or imported into the United States, and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the internal revenue taxes now imposed thereon by law, a tax of 18 cents per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof.

(b) Section 3362 of the revised statutes, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3362. All manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale, or removal for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description and in no other manner:

"All smoking tobacco, snuff, fine cut chewing tobacco, all cut and granulated tobacco, all shorts, the refuse of fine cut chewing, which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, and all refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, and all other kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages containing one-eighth of an ounce, three-eighths of an ounce, and further packages with a difference between each package and the one next smaller of one-eighth of an ounce up to and including two ounces, and further packages with a difference between each package and the one next smaller of one-fourth of an ounce up to and including four ounces, and packages of five ounces, six ounces, seven ounces, eight ounces, ten ounces, twelve ounces, fourteen ounces, and sixteen ounces: Provided, That snuff may, at the option of the manufacturer, be put up in bladders and in jars containing not exceeding twenty pounds.

"All cavendish, plug and twist tobacco, in wooden packages not exceeding 200 pounds net weight.

"And every such wooden package shall have printed or marked thereon the manufacturer's name and place of manufacture, the registered number of the manufactory and the gross weight, the tare and the net weight of the tobacco in each package: Provided, That these limitations and descriptions of packages shall not apply to tobacco and snuff transported in bond for exportation and actually exported: And provided further, That perique tobacco, snuff flour, fine cut shorts, the refuse of fine cut chewing tobacco, refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco may be sold in bulk as material, and without the payment of tax, by one manufacturer directly to another manufacturer, or for export, under such restrictions, rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe: And provided further, That wood, metal, paper or other materials may be used separately or in combination for packing tobacco, snuff, and cigars, under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue may establish."

Sec. 702. That upon all the articles enumerated in section 700 or 701, which were manufactured or imported, and removed from factory or custom house on or prior to the date of the passage of this act, and upon which the tax imposed by existing law has been paid, and which are, on the day after the passage of this act, held by any person and intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a floor tax equal to the difference between (a) the tax imposed by this act upon such articles according to the class in which they are placed by this title, and (b) the tax imposed upon such articles by existing law other than section 403 of the revenue act of 1917.

Sec. 703. That there shall be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 404 of the revenue act of 1917, upon cigarette paper made up into packages, books, sets or tubes, made up in or imported into the United States and hereafter sold by the manufacturer or importer to any person (other than to a manufacturer of cigarettes for use by him in the manufacture of cigarettes) the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer: On each package, book or set, containing more than twenty-five but not more than fifty papers, ½ cent; containing more than fifty but not more than 100 papers, 1 cent; containing more than 100 papers, ½ cent for each fifty papers or fractional part thereof; and upon tubes, 1 cent for each fifty tubes or fractional part thereof.

Every manufacturer of cigarettes purchasing any cigarette paper made up into tubes (a) shall give bond in an amount and with sureties satisfactory to the commissioner that he will use such tubes in the manufacture of cigarettes or pay thereon a tax equivalent to the tax imposed by this section, and (b) shall keep such records and render under oath such returns as the commissioner finds necessary to show the disposition of all tubes purchased or imported by such manufacturer of cigarettes.

Sec. 704. That section 35 of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1909, be, and is hereby, repealed, to take effect April 1, 1919.

That section 3360 of the revised statutes be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3360. (a) Every dealer in leaf tobacco shall file with the collector of the district in which his business is carried on a statement in duplicate, subscribed under oath, setting forth the place, and, if in a city, the street and number of the street where his business is to be carried on, and the exact location of each place where leaf tobacco is held by him on storage, and whenever he adds to or discontinues any of his leaf tobacco storage places he shall give immediate notice to the collector of the district in which he is registered.

"Every such dealer shall give a bond with surety, satisfactory to, and to be approved by, the collector of the district, in such penal sum as the collector may require, not less than $500; and a new bond may be required in the discretion of the collector or under instructions of the commissioner.

"Every such dealer shall be assigned a number by the collector of the district, which number shall appear in every inventory, in-

voice and report rendered by the dealer, who shall also obtain certificates from the collector of the district setting forth the place where his business is carried on and the places designated by the dealer as the places of storage of his tobacco, which certificates shall be posted conspicuously within the dealer's registered place of business, and within each designated place of storage.

"(b) Every dealer in leaf tobacco shall make and deliver to the collector of the district a true inventory of the quantity of the different kinds of tobacco held or owned, and where stored by him, on the 1st day of January of each year, or at the time of commencing and at the time of concluding business, if before or after the 1st day of January, such inventory to be made under oath and rendered in such form as may be prescribed by the commissioner.

"Every dealer in leaf tobacco shall render such invoices and keep such records as shall be prescribed by the commissioner, and shall enter therein, day by day, and upon the same day on which the circumstance, thing or act to be recorded is done or occurs, an accurate account of the number of hogsheads, tierces, cases and bales, and quantity of leaf tobacco contained therein, purchased or received by him, on assignment, consignment, for storage, by transfer or otherwise, and of whom purchased or received, and the number of hogsheads, tierces, cases and bales, and the quantity of leaf tobacco contained therein, sold by him, with the name and residence in each instance of the person to whom sold, and if shipped, to whom shipped, and to what district; such records shall be kept at his place of business at all times and preserved for a period of two years, and the same shall be open at all hours for the inspection of any internal revenue officer or agent.

"Every dealer in leaf tobacco on or before the 10th day of each month, shall furnish to the collector of the district a true and complete report of all purchases, receipts, sales and shipments of leaf tobacco made by him during the month next preceding, which report shall be verified and rendered in such form as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, shall prescribe.

"(c) Sales or shipments of leaf tobacco by a dealer in leaf tobacco shall be in quantities of not less than a hogshead, tierce, case or bale, except loose leaf tobacco comprising the breaks on warehouse floors, and except to a duly registered manufacturer of cigars for use in his own manufactory exclusively.

"Dealers in leaf tobacco shall make shipments of leaf tobacco only to other dealers in leaf tobacco, to registered manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes, or for export.

"(d) Upon all leaf tobacco sold, removed or shipped by any dealer in leaf tobacco in violation of the provisions of subdivision (c), or in respect to which no report has been made by such dealer in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (b), there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax equal to the tax then in force upon manufactured tobacco, such tax to be assessed and collected in the same manner as the tax on manufactured tobacco.

"(e) Every dealer in leaf tobacco

"(1) who neglects or refuses to furnish the statement, to give bond, to keep books, to file inventory or to render the invoices, returns or reports required by the commissioner, or to notify the collector of the district of additions to his places of storage; or

"(2) who ships or delivers leaf tobacco, except as herein provided; or

"(3) who fraudulently omits to account for tobacco purchased, received, sold or shipped; shall be fined not less than $100 or more than $500, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

"(f) For the purposes of this section a farmer or grower of tobacco shall not be regarded as a dealer in leaf tobacco in respect to the leaf tobacco produced by him."

TITLE VIII.—TAX ON ADMISSIONS AND DUES.

Sec. 809. (a) That from and after April 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 700 of the revenue act of 1917—

(1) A tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any place on or after such date, including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission;

(2) In the case of persons (except bona fide employes, municipal officers on official business, persons in the military or naval forces of the United States when in uniform, and children under 12 years of age) admitted free or at reduced rates to any place at a time when and under circumstances under which an admission charge is made to other persons, a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the price so charged to such other persons for the same or similar accommodations, to be paid by the person so admitted;

(3) Upon tickets or cards of admission to theaters, operas and other places of amusement, sold at news stands, hotels and places other than the ticket offices of such theaters, operas or other places of amusement, at not to exceed 50 cents in excess of the sum of the established price therefor at such ticket offices plus the amount of any tax imposed under paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount of such excess; and if sold for more than 50 cents in excess of the sum of such established price plus the amount of any tax imposed under paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 50 per centum of the whole amount of such excess, such taxes to be returned and paid, in the manner provided in section 903, by the person selling such tickets;

(4) A tax equivalent to 50 per centum of the amount for which the proprietors, managers or employes of any opera house, theater or other place of amusement sell or dispose of tickets or cards of admission in excess of the regular or established price or charge therefor, such tax to be returned and paid, in the manner provided in section 903, by the person selling such tickets;

(5) In the case of persons having the permanent use of boxes or seats in an opera house or any place of amusement or a lease for the use of such box or seat in such opera house or place of amusement, in lieu of the tax imposed by paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for each performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder, such tax to be paid by the lessee or holder; and

(6) A tax of 1½ cents for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any public performance for profit at any roof garden, cabaret or other similar entertainment, to which the charge for admission is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service or merchandise; the amount paid for such admission to be deemed to be 20 per centum of the amount paid for refreshment, service and merchandise; such tax to be paid by the person paying for such refreshment, service or merchandise.

(b) No tax shall be levied under this title

in respect to any admissions all the proceeds of which inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational or charitable institutions, societies or organizations, societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals or exclusively to the benefit of organizations conducted for the sole purpose of maintaining symphony orchestras and receiving substantial support from voluntary contributions, none of the profits of which are distributed to members of such organizations, or exclusively to the benefit of persons in the military or naval forces of the United States, or admissions to agricultural fairs none of the profits of which are distributed to stockholders or members of the association conducting the same.

(c) The term "admission" as used in this title includes seats and tables, reserved or otherwise and other similar accommodations, and the charges made therefor.

(d) The price (exclusive of the tax to be paid by the person paying for admission) at which every admission ticket or card is sold shall be conspicuously and indelibly printed, stamped or written on the face or back thereof, together with the name of the vendor if sold other than at the ticket office of the theater, opera or other place of amusement. Whoever sells an admission ticket or card on which the name of the vendor and price is not so printed, stamped, or written, or at a price in excess of the price so printed, stamped, or written thereon, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $100.

Sec. 801. That from and after April 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 701 of the revenue act of 1917, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of any amount paid on or after such date, for any period after such date, (a) as dues or membership fees (where the dues or fees of an active resident annual member are in excess of $10 per year) to any social, athletic, or sporting club or organization; or (b) as initiation fees to such a club or organization, if such fees amount to more than $10, or if the dues or membership fees (not including initiation fees) of an active resident annual member are in excess of $10 per year; such taxes to be paid by the person paying such dues or fees: Provided, That there shall be exempted from the provisions of this section all amounts paid as dues or fees to a fraternal society, order, or association, operating under the lodge system. In the case of life memberships a life member shall pay annually, at the time for the payment of dues by active resident annual members, a tax equivalent to the tax upon the amount paid by such member, but shall pay no tax upon the amount paid for life membership.

Sec. 802. That every person (a) receiving any payments for such admission, dues, or fees shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by section 800 or 801 from the person making such payments, or (b) admitting any person free to any place for admission to which a charge is made, shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by section 800 from the person so admitted. Every club or organization having life members shall collect from such members the amount of the tax imposed by section 801. In all the above cases returns and payments of the amount so collected shall be made at the same time and in the same manner as provided in section 502.

TITLE IX.—EXCISE TAXES.

Sec. 900. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the following articles sold or leased by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to the following percentages of the price for which so sold or leased—

(1) Automobile trucks and automobile wagons (including tires, inner tubes, parts and accessories therefor, sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), 3 per centum;

(2) Other automobiles and motorcycles (including tires, inner tubes, parts and accessories therefor, sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), except tractors, 5 per centum;

(3) Tires, inner tubes, parts or accessories, for any of the articles enumerated in subdivision (1) or (2), sold to any person other than a manufacturer or producer of any of the articles enumerated in subdivision (1) or (2), 5 per centum;

(4) Pianos, organs (other than pipe organs), piano players, graphophones, phonographs, talking machines, music boxes and records used in connection with any musical instrument, piano player, graphophone, phonograph or talking machine, 5 per centum;

(5) Tennis rackets, nets, racket covers and presses, skates, snowshoes, skis, toboggans, canoe paddles and cushions, polo mallets, baseball bats, gloves, masks, protectors, shoes and uniforms, football helmets, harness and goals, basket ball goals and uniforms, golf bags and clubs, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, including baseballs, footballs, tennis, golf, lacrosse, billiard and pool balls, fishing rods and reels, billiard and pool tables, chess and checker boards and pieces, dice, games and parts of games (except playing cards and children's toys and games), and all similar articles commonly or commercially known as sporting goods, 10 per centum;

(6) Chewing gum or substitutes therefor, 3 per centum;

(7) Cameras, weighing not more than 100 pounds, 10 per centum;

(8) Photographic films and plates, other than moving-picture films, 5 per centum;

(9) Candy, 5 per centum;

(10) Firearms, shells and cartridges, except those sold for the use of the United States, any state, territory, or possession of the United States, any political subdivision thereof, the District of Columbia, or any foreign country while engaged against the German government in the present war, 10 per centum;

(11) Hunting and bowie knives, 10 per centum;

(12) Dirk knives, daggers, sword canes, stilettos and brass or metallic knuckles, 100 per centum;

(13) Portable electric fans, 5 per centum;

(14) Thermos and thermostatic bottles, carafes, jugs, or other thermostatic containers, 5 per centum;

(15) Cigar or cigarette holders and pipes, composed wholly or in part of meerschaum or amber, humidors and smoking stands, 10 per centum;

(16) Automatic slot device vending machines, 5 per centum, and automatic slot device weighing machines, 10 per centum; if the manufacturer, producer, or importer of any such machine operates it for profit, he shall pay a tax in respect to each such machine put into operation equivalent to 5 per centum of its fair market value in the case of a vending machine, and 10 per centum of its fair market value in the case of a weighing machine;

(17) Liveries and livery boots and hats, 10 per centum;

(18) Hunting and shooting garments and riding habits, 10 per centum;

(19) Articles made of fur on the hide or pelt, or of which any such fur is the component material of chief value, 10 per centum;

(20) Yachts and motor boats not designed for trade, fishing, or national defense; and pleasure boats and pleasure canoes if sold for more than $15, 10 per centum; and

(21) Toilet soaps and toilet soap powders, 3 per centum

If any manufacturer, producer or importer of any of the articles enumerated in this section customarily sells such articles both at wholesale and at retail, the tax in the case of any article sold by him at retail shall be computed on the price for which like articles are sold by him at wholesale.

The taxes imposed by this section shall, in the case of any article in respect to which a corresponding tax is imposed by section 600 of the revenue act of 1917, be in lieu of such tax.

Sec. 901. That if any person manufactures, produces or imports any article enumerated in section 900, or leases or licenses for exhibition any positive motion-picture film containing a picture ready for projection, and, whether through any agreement, arrangement, or understanding, or otherwise, sells, leases or licenses such article at less than the fair market price obtainable therefor, either (a) in such manner as directly or indirectly to benefit such person or any person directly or indirectly interested in the business of such person, or (b) with intent to cause such benefit, the amount for which such article is sold, leased or licensed shall be taken to be the amount which would have been received from the sale, lease or license of such article if sold, leased or licensed at the fair market price.

Sec. 902. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon sculpture, paintings, statuary, art porcelains and bronzes, sold by any person other than the artist, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold. This section shall not apply to the sale of any such article to an educational institution or public art museum.

Sec. 903. That every person liable for any tax imposed by section 900, 902, or 906 shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the taxes imposed by such sections to the collector for the district in which is located the principal place of business. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may by regulations prescribe.

The tax shall, without assessment by the commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time so fixed for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax a penalty of 5 per centum, together with interest at the rate of 1 per centum for each full month, from the time when the tax became due.

Sec. 904. (a) That on and after May 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of so much of the amount paid for any of the following articles as is in excess of the price hereinafter specified as to each such article, when such article is sold by or for a dealer or his estate on or after such date for consumption or use—

(1) Carpets and rugs, including fiber, except imported and American rugs made principally of wool, on the amount in excess of $5 per square yard;

(2) Picture frames, on the amount in excess of $10 each;

(3) Trunks, on the amount in excess of $50 each;

(4) Valises, traveling bags, suitcases, hat boxes used by travelers, and fitted toilet cases, on the amount in excess of $25 each;

(5) Purses, pocket books, shopping and hand bags, on the amount in excess of $7.50

(6) Portable lighting fixtures, including lamps of all kinds and lamp shades, on the amount in excess of $25 each;

(7) Umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades, on the amount in excess of $4 each;

(8) Fans, on the amount in excess of $1 each;

(9) House or smoking coats or jackets, and bath or lounging robes, on the amount in excess of $7.50 each;

(10) Men's waistcoats, sold separately from suits, on the amount in excess of $5 each;

(11) Women's and misses' hats, bonnets and hoods, on the amount in excess of $15 each;

(12) Men's and boys' hats, on the amount in excess of $5 each;

(13) Men's and boys' caps, on the amount in excess of $2 each;

(14) Men's, women's, misses' and boys' boots, shoes, pumps and slippers, not including shoes or appliances made to order for any person having a crippled or deformed foot or ankle, on the amount in excess of $10 per pair;

(15) Men's and boys' neckties and neckwear on the amount in excess of $2 each;

(16) Men's and boys' silk stockings or hose, on the amount in excess of $1 per pair;

(17) Women's and misses' silk stockings or hose, on the amount in excess of $2 per pair;

(18) Men's shirts, on the amount in excess of $3 each;

(19) Men's, women's, misses' and boys' pajamas, nightgowns and underwear, on the amount in excess of $5 each; and

(20) Kimonos, petticoats and waists, on the amount in excess of $15 each.

(b) The tax imposed by this section shall not apply (1) to any article enumerated in paragraphs (2) to (8), both inclusive, of subdivision (a), if such article is made of, or ornamented, mounted, or fitted with, precious metals or imitations thereof or ivory, or (2) to any article made of fur on the hide or pelt, or of which any such fur is the component material of chief value, or to (3) any article enumerated in subdivision (17) or (18) of section 900.

(c) The taxes imposed by this section shall be paid by the purchaser to the vendor at the time of the sale and shall be collected, returned, and paid to the United States by such vendor in the same manner as provided in section 502.

Sec. 905. That on and after April 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid (in lieu of the tax imposed by subdivision (e) of section 600 of the revenue act of 1917) upon all articles commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation; pearls, precious and semiprecious stones, and imitations thereof; articles made of, or ornamented, mounted or fitted with, precious metals or imitations thereof or ivory (not including surgical instruments); watches; clocks; opera glasses; lorgnettes; marine glasses; field glasses and binoculars; upon any of the above when sold by or for a dealer or his estate for consumption or use, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold.

Every person selling any of the articles enumerated in this section shall make returns under oath in duplicate (monthly or quarterly as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe) and pay the taxes imposed in respect to such articles by this section to the collector for the district in which is located the principal place of business. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may by regulations prescribe.

The tax shall, without assessment by the commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time so fixed for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax a penalty of 5 per centum, together with interest at the rate of 1 per centum for each full month, from the time when the tax became due.

Sec. 906. That on and after the 1st day of May, 1919, any person engaged in the business of leasing or licensing for exhibition positive motion-picture films containing pictures ready for projection shall pay monthly an excise tax in respect to carrying on such business equal to 5 per centum of the total rentals earned from each such lease or license during the preceding month. If a person owning such a film exhibits it for profit he shall pay a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the fair rental or license value of such film at the time and place where and for the period during which exhibited. If any such person has, prior to Dec. 6, 1918, made a bona fide contract with any person for the lease or licensing, after the tax imposed by this section takes effect, of such a film for exhibition for profit, and if such contract does not permit the adding of the whole of the tax imposed by this section to the amount to be paid under such contract then the lessee or licensee shall, in lieu of the lessor or licensor, pay so much of such tax as is not so permitted to be added to the contract price. The tax imposed by this section shall be in lieu of the tax imposed by subdivisions (c) and (d) of section 600 of the revenue act of 1917.

Sec. 907. (a) That on and after May 1, 1919, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid (in lieu of the taxes imposed by subdivisions (g) and (h) of section 600 of the revenue act of 1917) a tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for any of the following articles when sold by or for a dealer or his estate on or after such date for consumption or use:

(1) Perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatic cachous, toilet powders (other than soap powders), or any similar substance, article, or preparation by whatsoever name known or distinguished, any of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes;

(2) Pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, medicinal cordials or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except those taxed under section 628 of this act), essences, spirits, oils, and other medicinal preparations, compounds, or compositions (not including serums and antitoxins), upon the amount paid for any of the above as to which the manufacturer or producer claims to have any private formula, secret, or occult art for making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or trade-mark, or which (if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished) are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale of vaccines and bacterines which are not advertised to the general lay public, nor to the sale by a physician in personal attendance upon a patient of medicinal preparations not so advertised.

(b) The taxes imposed by this section shall be collected by whichever of the following methods the commissioner may deem expedient: (1) by stamp affixed to such article by the vendor, the cost of which shall be reimbursed to the vendor by the purchaser; or (2) by payment to the vendor by the purchaser at the time of the sale, the taxes so collected being returned and paid to the United States by such vendor in the same manner as provided in section 502.

TITLE X.—SPECIAL TAXES.

Sec. 1000. (a) That on and after July 1, 1918, in lieu of the tax imposed by the first subdivision of section 407 of the revenue act of 1916—

(1) Every domestic corporation shall pay annually a special excise tax with respect to carrying on or doing business, equivalent to $1 for each $1,000 or so much of the fair average value of its capital stock for the preceding year ending June 30 as is in excess of $5,000. In estimating the value of capital stock the surplus and undivided profits shall be included;

(2) Every foreign corporation shall pay annually a special excise tax with respect to carrying on, or doing business in the United States, equivalent to $1 for each $1,000 of the average amount of capital employed in the transaction of its business in the United States during the preceding year ending June 30.

(b) In computing the tax in the case of insurance companies such deposits and reserve funds as they are required by law or contract to maintain or hold for the protection of or payment to or apportionment among policyholders shall not be included.

(c) The taxes imposed by this section shall not apply in any year to any corporation which was not engaged in business (or in the case of a foreign corporation not engaged in business in the United States) during the preceding year ending June 30, nor to any corporation enumerated in section 231. The taxes imposed by this section shall apply to mutual insurance companies, and in the case of every such domestic company the tax shall be equivalent to $1 for each $1,000 of the excess over $5,000 of the sum of its surplus or contingent reserves maintained for the general use of the business and any reserves the net additions to which are included in net income under the provisions of Title II., as of the close of the preceding accounting period used by such company for purposes of making its income tax return. Provided, That in the case of a foreign mutual insurance company the tax shall be equivalent to $1 for each $1,000 of the same proportion of the sum of such surplus and reserves, which the reserve fund upon business transacted within the United States is of the total reserve upon all business transacted, as of the close of the preceding accounting period used by such company for purposes of making its income tax return.

(d) Section 257 shall apply to all returns filed with the commissioner for purposes of the tax imposed by this section.

Sec. 1001. That on and after Jan. 1, 1919, there shall be levied, collected, and paid annually the following special taxes—

(1) Brokers shall pay $50. Every person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, other securities, produce or merchandise, for others, shall be regarded as a broker. If a broker is a member of a stock exchange, or if he is a member of any produce exchange, board of trade, or similar organization, where produce or merchandise is sold, he shall pay

an additional amount as follows: If the average value, during the preceding year ending June 30, of a seat or membership in such exchange or organization was $2,000 or more but not more than $5,000, $100; if such value was more than $5,000, $150.

(2) Pawnbrokers shall pay $100. Every person whose business or occupation it is to take or receive, by way of pledge, pawn, or exchange, any goods, wares, or merchandise, or any kind of personal property whatever, as security for the repayment of money loaned thereon, shall be regarded as a pawnbroker.

(3) Ship brokers shall pay $50. Every person whose business it is as a broker to negotiate freights and other business for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consignors or consignees of freight carried by vessels, shall be regarded as a ship broker.

(4) Custom house brokers shall pay $50. Every person whose occupation it is, as the agent of others, to arrange entries and other custom house papers, or transact business at any port of entry relating to the importation or exportation of goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be regarded as a custom house broker.

(5) Proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls, where a charge for admission is made, having a seating capacity of not more than 250, shall pay $50; having a seating capacity of more than 250 and not exceeding 500, shall pay $100; having a seating capacity exceeding 500 and not exceeding 800, shall pay $150; having a seating capacity of more than 800, shall pay $200. Every edifice used for the purpose of dramatic or operatic or other representations, plays, or performances, for admission to which entrance money is received, not including halls or armories rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, and not including edifices owned by religious, educational or charitable institutions, societies or organizations where all the proceeds from admissions inure exclusively to the benefit of such institutions, societies or organizations or exclusively to the benefit of persons in the military or naval forces of the United States, shall be regarded as a theater: Provided, that in cities, towns or villages of 5,000 inhabitants or less the amount of such payment shall be one-half of that above stated: Provided further, That whenever any such edifice is under lease at the time the tax is due, the tax shall be paid by the lessee, unless otherwise stipulated between the parties to the lease.

(6) The proprietor or proprietors of circuses shall pay $100. Every building, space, tent or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports or theatrical performances not otherwise provided for in this section are exhibited shall be regarded as a circus: Provided, That no special tax paid in one state, territory or the District of Columbia shall exempt exhibitions from the tax in another state, territory or the District of Columbia, and but one special tax shall be imposed for exhibitions within any one state, territory or district.

(7) Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated in this section shall pay $15: Provided, That a special tax paid in one state, territory, or the District of Columbia shall not exempt exhibitions from the tax in another state, territory, or the District of Columbia, and but one special tax shall be required for exhibitions within any one state, territory or the District of Columbia: Provided further, That this paragraph shall not apply to chautauquas, lecture lyceums, agricultural or industrial fairs, or exhibitions held under the auspices of religious or charitable associations: Provided further, That an aggregation of entertainments, known as a street fair, shall not pay a larger tax than $100 in any state, territory or in the District of Columbia.

(8) Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms shall pay $10 for each alley or table. Every building or place where bowls are thrown or where games of billiards or pool are played, except in private homes, shall be regarded as a bowling alley or a billiard room, respectively.

(9) Proprietors of shooting galleries shall pay $20. Every building, space, tent or area where a charge is made for the discharge of firearms at any form of target shall be regarded as a shooting gallery.

(10) Proprietors of riding academies shall pay $100. Every building, space, tent or area where a charge is made for instruction in horsemanship or for facilities for the practice of horsemanship shall be regarded as a riding academy.

(11) Persons carrying on the business of operating or renting passenger automobiles for hire shall pay $10 for each such automobile having a seating capacity of more than two and not more than seven, and $20 for each such automobile having a seating capacity of more than seven.

(12) Every person carrying on the business of a brewer, distiller, wholesale liquor dealer, retail liquor dealer, wholesale dealer in malt liquor, retail dealer in malt liquor, or manufacturer of stills, as defined in section 3244 as amended and section 3247 of the revised statutes, in any state, territory or district of the United States contrary to the laws of such state, territory or district, or in any place therein in which carrying on such business is prohibited by local or municipal law, shall pay, in addition to all other taxes, special or otherwise, imposed by existing law or by this act, $1,000.

The payment of the tax imposed by this subdivision shall not be held to exempt any person from any penalty or punishment provided for by the laws of any state, territory or district for carrying on such business in such state, territory or district, or in any manner to authorize the commencement or continuance of such business contrary to the laws of such state, territory or district, or in places prohibited by local or municipal law.

The taxes imposed by this section shall, in the case of persons upon whom a corresponding tax is imposed by section 407 of the revenue act of 1916, be in lieu of such tax.

Sec. 1002. That on and after Jan. 1, 1919, there shall be levied, collected and paid annually, in lieu of the taxes imposed by section 408 of the revenue act of 1916, the following special taxes, the amount of such taxes to be computed on the basis of the sales for the preceding year ending June 30—

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay $6;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds shall each pay $12;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 pounds shall each pay $24;

Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 200,000 pounds shall each pay $24, and at the rate of 16 cents per 1,000 pounds, or fraction thereof, in respect to the excess over 200,000 pounds;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 cigars shall each pay $4;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 cigars shall each pay $6;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000 cigars shall each pay $12;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales

exceed 200,000 and do not exceed 400,000 cigars shall each pay $24;

Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 400,000 cigars shall each pay $24, and at the rate of 10 cents per 1,000 cigars, or fraction thereof, in respect to the excess over 400,000 cigars;

Manufacturers of cigarettes, including small cigars, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand shall each pay at the rate of 6 cents for every 10,000 cigarettes, or fraction thereof.

In arriving at the amount of special tax to be paid under this section, and in the levy and collection of such tax, each person engaged in the manufacture of more than one of the classes of articles specified in this section shall be considered and deemed a manufacturer of each class separately.

Sec. 1003. That sixty days after the passage of this act, and thereafter on July 1 in each year, and also at the time of the original purchase of a new boat by a user, if on any other date than July 1, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid in lieu of the tax imposed by section 603 of the revenue act of 1917, upon the use of yachts, pleasure boats, power boats and sailing boats of over five net tons, and motor boats with fixed engines not used exclusively for trade, fishing or national defense, or not built according to plans and specifications approved by the navy department, a special excise tax to be based on each yacht or boat, at rates as follows: Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, of over 5 net tons, length not over 50 feet, $1 for each foot; length over 50 feet and not over 100 feet, $2 for each foot; length over 100 feet, $4 for each foot; motor boats of not over five net tons with fixed engines, $10.

In determining the length of such yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, the measurement of over-all length shall govern.

In the case of a tax imposed at the time of the original purchase of a new boat on any other date than July 1, and in the case of the tax taking effect sixty days after the passage of this act, the amount to be paid shall be the same number of twelfths of the amount of the tax as the number of calendar months (including the month of sale or the month in which is included the sixty-first day after the passage of this act, as the case may be) remaining prior to the following July 1.

If the tax imposed by section 603 of the revenue act of 1917, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, has been paid in respect to the use of any boat, the amount so paid shall under such regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe, be credited upon the first tax due under this section in respect to the use of such boat, or be refunded to the person paying the first tax imposed by this section in respect to the use of such boat.

Sec. 1004. That if the tax imposed by section 407 or 408 of the revenue act of 1916, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, has been paid by any person subject to the corresponding tax imposed by this title, collectors may issue a receipt in lieu of special tax stamp for the amount by which the tax under this title is in excess of that paid or payable and evidenced by stamp under the revenue act of 1916. Such receipt shall be posted as the case of the special tax stamp, as provided by law, and with it, within the place of business of the taxpayer.

If the corresponding tax imposed by section 407 of the revenue act of 1916 was not payable by stamp, the amount paid under such section for any period for which a tax is also imposed by this title may be credited against the tax imposed by this title.

Sec. 1005. That any person who carries on any business or occupation for which a special tax is imposed by sections 1000, 1001 or 1002, without having paid the special tax therein provided, shall, besides being liable for the payment of such special tax, be subject to a penalty of not more than $1,000 or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 1006. That section 1 of the act of congress approved Dec. 17, 1914, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. That on or before July 1 of each year every person who imports, manufactures, produces, compounds, sells, deals in, dispenses or gives away opium or coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative or preparation thereof, shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of business and place or places where such business is to be carried on, and pay the special taxes hereinafter provided;

"Every person who on Jan. 1, 1919, is engaged in any of the activities above enumerated, or who between such date and the passage of this act first engages in any of such activities, shall within 30 days after the passage of this act make like registration, and shall pay the proportionate part of the tax for the period ending June 30, 1919; and

"Every person who first engages in any of such activities after the passage of this act shall immediately make like registration and pay the proportionate part of the tax for the period ending on the following June 30th;

"Importers, manufacturers, producers, or compounders, $24 per annum; wholesale dealers, $12 per annum; retail dealers, $6 per annum; physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and other practitioners lawfully entitled to distribute, dispense, give away or administer any of the aforesaid drugs to patients upon whom they in the course of their professional practice are in attendance, shall pay $3 per annum.

"Every person who imports, manufactures, compounds or otherwise produces for sale or distribution any of the aforesaid drugs shall be deemed to be an importer, manufacturer or producer.

"Every person who sells or offers for sale any of said drugs in the original stamped packages, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed a wholesale dealer.

"Every person who sells or dispenses from original stamped packages, as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed a retail dealer: Provided, That the office, or if none, the residence, of any person shall be considered for the purpose of this act his place of business; but no employe of any person who has registered and paid special tax as herein required, acting within the scope of his employment, shall be required to register and pay special tax provided by this section: Provided further, That officials of the United States, territorial, District of Columbia, or insular possessions, state or municipal governments, who in the exercise of their official duties engage in any of the businesses herein described, shall not be required to register, nor pay special tax, nor stamp the aforesaid drugs as hereinafter prescribed, but their right to this exemption shall be evidenced in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulations prescribe.

"It shall be unlawful for any person required to register under the provisions of this act to import, manufacture, produce, compound, sell, deal in, dispense, distribute, administer, or give away any of the aforesaid

drugs without having registered and paid the special tax as imposed by this section.

"That the word 'person' as used in this act shall be construed to mean and include a partnership, association, company, or corporation, as well as a natural person; and all provisions of existing law relating to special taxes, as far as necessary, are hereby extended and made applicable to this section.

"That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon opium, coca leaves, any compound, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, produced in or imported into the United States, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, an internal revenue tax at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, and any fraction of an ounce in a package shall be taxed as an ounce, such tax to be paid by the importer, manufacturer, producer or compounder thereof, and to be represented by appropriate stamps, to be provided by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury; and the stamps herein provided shall be so affixed to the bottle or other container as to securely seal the stopper, covering, or wrapper thereof.

"The tax imposed by this section shall be in addition to any import duty imposed on the aforesaid drugs.

"It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, sell, dispense, or distribute any of the aforesaid drugs except in the original stamped package or from the original stamped package; and the absence of appropriate tax-paid stamps from any of the aforesaid drugs shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section by the person in whose possession same may be found; and the possession of any original stamped package containing any of the aforesaid drugs by any person who has not registered and paid special taxes as required by this section shall be prima facie evidence of liability to such special tax: Provided, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any person having in his or her possession any of the aforesaid drugs which have been obtained from a registered dealer in pursuance of a prescription, written for legitimate medical uses, issued by a physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, or other practitioner registered under this act; and where the bottle or other container in which such drug may be put up by the dealer upon said prescription bears the name and registry number of the druggist, serial number of prescription, name and address of the patient, and name, address and registry number of the person writing said prescription; or to the dispensing, or administration, or giving away of any of the aforesaid drugs to a patient by a registered physician, dentist, veterinary surgeon, or other practitioner in the course of his professional practice, and where said drugs are dispensed or administered to the patient for legitimate medical purposes, and the record kept as required by this act of the drugs so dispensed, administered, distributed, or given away.

"And all the provisions of existing laws relating to the engraving, issuance, sale, accountability, cancellation, and destruction of tax-paid stamps provided for in the internal revenue laws are, in so far as necessary, hereby extended and made to apply to stamps provided by this section.

"That all unstamped packages of the aforesaid drugs found in the possession of any person, except as herein provided, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, and all the provisions of existing internal revenue laws relating to searches, seizures, and forfeitures of unstamped articles are hereby extended to and made to apply to the articles taxed under this act and the persons upon whom these taxes are imposed.

"Importers, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers shall keep such books and records and render such monthly returns in relation to the transactions in the aforesaid drugs as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulations require.

"The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall make all needful rules and regulations for carrying the provisions of this act into effect."

Sec. 1007. That section 6 of such act of Dec. 7, 1914, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the manufacture, sale, distribution, giving away, dispensing, or possession of preparations and remedies which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semisolid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments, or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, and other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them: Provided, That such remedies and preparations are manufactured, sold, distributed, given away, dispensed, or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intentions and provisions of this act: Provided further, That any manufacturer, producer, compounder, or vender (including dispensing physicians) of the preparations and remedies mentioned in this section shall keep a record of all sales, exchanges or gifts of such preparations and remedies in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall direct. Such record shall be preserved for a period of two years in such a way as to be readily accessible to inspection by any officer, agent or employe of the treasury department duly authorized for that purpose, and the state, territorial, district, municipal, and insular officers named in section 5 of this act, and every such person so possessing or disposing of such preparations and remedies shall register as required in section 1 of this act and, if he is not paying a tax under this act, he shall pay a special tax of $1 for each year, or fractional part thereof, in which he is engaged in such occupation, to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which he carries on such occupation as provided in this act. The provisions of this act as amended shall not apply to decocainized coca leaves or preparations made therefrom, or to other preparations of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine."

Sec. 1008. That all opium, its salts, derivatives, and compounds, and coca leaves, salts, derivatives, and compounds thereof, which may now be under seizure or which may hereafter be seized by the United States government from any person or persons charged with any violation of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1897, Feb. 9, 1909, and Jan. 17, 1914, or the act of Dec. 17, 1914, shall upon conviction of the person or persons from whom seized be confiscated by and forfeited to the United States; and the secretary is hereby authorized to deliver for medical or scientific purposes to any department, bureau, or other agency of the United States government, upon proper application therefor under such regulation as may be prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, any of the drugs

so seized, confiscated, and forfeited to the United States.

The provisions of this section shall also apply to any of the aforesaid drugs seized or coming into the possession of the United States in the enforcement of any of the above-mentioned acts where the owner or owners thereof are unknown. None of the aforesaid drugs coming into possession of the United States under the operation of said acts, or the provisions of this section, shall be destroyed without certification by a committee appointed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, that they are of no value for medical or scientific purposes.

Sec. 1009. That the act approved Oct. 22, 1914, entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," and the joint resolution approved Dec. 17, 1915, entitled "Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes,' approved Oct. 22, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1916," are hereby repealed, except that the provisions of such act shall remain in force for the assessment and collection of all special taxes imposed by sections 3 and 4 thereof, or by such sections as extended by such joint resolution, for any year or part thereof ending prior to Jan. 1, 1917, and of all other taxes imposed by such act, or by such act as so extended, accrued prior to Sept. 8, 1916, and for the imposition and collection of all penalties or forfeitures which have accrued or may accrue in relation to any of such taxes.

TITLE XI.—STAMP TAXES.

Sec. 1100. That on and after April 1, 1919, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect of the several bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock and of indebtedness, and other documents, instruments, matters, and things mentioned and described in schedule A of this title, or for or in respect of the vellum, parchment, or paper upon which such instruments, matters, or things, or any of them, are written or printed, by any person who makes, signs, issues, sells, removes, consigns, or ships the same, or for whose use or benefit the same are made, signed, issued, sold, removed, consigned, or shipped, the several taxes specified in such schedule. The taxes imposed by this section shall, in the case of any article upon which a corresponding stamp tax is now imposed by law, be in lieu of such tax.

Sec. 1101. That there shall not be taxed under this title any bond, note, or other instrument, issued by the United States, or by any foreign government, or by any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, or local subdivision thereof, or municipal or other corporation exercising the taxing power; or any bond of indemnity required to be filed by any person to secure payment of any pension, allowance, allotment, relief, or insurance by the United States; or stocks and bonds issued by co-operative building and loan associations which are organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members and make loans only to their shareholders, or by mutual ditch or irrigating companies.

Sec. 1102. That whoever—

(a) Makes, signs, issues, or accepts, or causes to be made, signed, issued, or accepted, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever without the full amount of tax thereon being duly paid;

(b) Consigns or ships, or causes to be consigned or shipped, by parcel post any parcel, package, or article without the full amount of tax being duly paid;

(c) Manufactures or imports and sells, or offers for sale, or causes to be manufactured or imported and sold, or offered for sale, any playing cards, package, or other article without the full amount of tax being duly paid;

(d) Makes use of any adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this title without canceling or obliterating such stamp as prescribed in section 1104;

Is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $100 for each offense.

Sec. 1103. That whoever—

(a) Fraudulently cuts, tears, or removes from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package, or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title, any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other article provided, made, or used in pursuance of this title;

(b) Fraudulently uses, joins, fixes, or places to, with, or upon any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package, or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title, (1) any adhesive stamp, or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other article, which has been cut, torn, or removed from any other vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package, or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title; or (2) any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other article of insufficient value; or (3) any forged or counterfeit stamp, or the impression of any forged or counterfeited stamp, die, plate or other article;

(c) Willfully removes, or alters the cancellation, or defacing marks of, or otherwise prepares, any adhesive stamp, with intent to use, or cause the same to be used, after it has been already used, or knowingly or willfully buys, sells, offers for sale, or gives away, any such washed or restored stamp to any person for use, or knowingly uses the same;

(d) Knowingly and without lawful excuse (the burden of proof of such excuse being on the accused) has in possession any washed, restored, or altered stamp, which has been removed from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package, or article;

Is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, and any such reused, canceled, or counterfeit stamp and the vellum, parchment, document, paper, package, or article upon which it is placed or impressed shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 1104. That whenever an adhesive stamp is used for denoting any tax imposed by this title, except as hereinafter provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write or stamp or cause to be written or stamped thereupon the initials of his or its name and the date upon which the same is attached or used, so that the same may not again be used. Provided, That the commissioner may prescribe such other method for the cancellation of such stamps as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 1105. (a) That the commissioner shall cause to be prepared and distributed for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this title suitable stamps denoting the tax on the document, articles, or thing to which the same may be affixed, and shall prescribe such method for the affixing of said stamps in substitution for or in addition to the method provided in this title, as he may deem expedient.

(b) The commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, is authorized to procure any of the stamps provided for in this title by contract whenever such stamps cannot be speedily prepared by the bureau of engraving and printing; but this authority shall expire on Jan. 1, 1920, except as to imprinted stamps furnished under contract, authorized by the commissioner.

(c) All internal revenue laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes are hereby extended to and made a part of this title, so far as applicable, for the purpose of

collecting stamp taxes omitted through mistake or fraud from any instrument, document, paper, writing, parcel, package, or article named herein.

Sec. 1106. That the commissioner shall furnish to the postmaster-general without prepayment a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps to be distributed to and kept on sale by the various postmasters in the United States. The postmaster-general may require each such postmaster to give additional or increased bond as postmaster for the value of the stamps so furnished, and each such postmaster shall deposit the receipts from the sale of such stamps to the credit of and render accounts to the postmaster-general at such times and in such form as he may by regulations prescribe. The postmaster-general shall at least once monthly transfer all collections from this source to the treasury as internal revenue collections.

Sec. 1107. That the collectors of the several districts shall furnish without prepayment to any assistant treasurer or designated depositary of the United States located in their respective collection districts a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps for sale. In such cases the collector may require a bond, with sufficient sureties, to an amount equal to the value of the adhesive stamps so furnished, conditioned for the faithful return, whenever so required, of all quantities or amounts undisposed of, and for the payment monthly of all quantities or amounts sold or not remaining on hand. The secretary may from time to time make such regulations as he may find necessary to insure the safekeeping or prevent the illegal use of all such adhesive stamps.

Schedule A.—Stamp Taxes.

1. Bonds of indebtedness: On all bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued by any person, and all instruments, however termed, issued by any corporation with interest coupons or in registered form, known generally as corporate securities, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That every renewal of the foregoing shall be taxed as a new issue: Provided further, That when a bond conditioned for the repayment or payment of money is given in a penal sum greater than the debt secured, the tax shall be based upon the amount secured.

2. Bonds, indemnity and surety: On all bonds executed for indemnifying any person who shall have become bound or engaged as surety, and on all bonds executed for the due execution or performance of any contract, obligation or requirement, or the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, and on all policies of guaranty and fidelity insurance, including policies guaranteeing titles to real estate and mortgage guaranty policies, and on all other bonds of any description, made, issued or executed, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, 50 cents: Provided, That where a premium is charged for the issuance, execution, renewal or continuance of such bond the tax shall be 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged: Provided further, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

3. Capital stock, issued: On each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock, or of profits, or of interest in property or accumulations, by any corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That where a certificate is issued without face value, the tax shall be 5 cents per share, unless the actual value is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 5 cents on each $100 of actual value or fraction thereof.

The stamps representing the tax imposed by this subdivison shall be attached to the stock books and not to the certificates issued.

4. Capital stock, sales or transfers: On all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries of, or transfers of legal title to shares or certificates of stock or of profits or of interest in property or accumulations in any corporation, or to rights to subscribe for or to receive such shares or certificates, whether made upon or shown by the books of the corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, interest, or rights, or not, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents, and where such shares are without par or face value, the tax shall be 2 cents on the transfer or sale or agreement to sell on each share, unless the actual value thereof is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 2 cents on each $100 of actual value or fraction thereof: Provided, That it is not intended by this title to impose a tax upon an agreement evidencing a deposit of certificates as collateral security for money loaned thereon, which certificates are not actually sold, nor upon the delivery or transfer for such purpose of certificates so deposited: Provided further, That the tax shall not be imposed upon deliveries or transfers to a broker for sale, nor upon deliveries or transfers by a broker to a customer for whom and upon whose order he has purchased same, but such deliveries or transfers shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the facts: Provided further, That in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the corporation the stamp shall be placed upon such books; and where the change of ownership is by transfer of the certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers. Any person liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person, who makes any such sale, or who in pursuance of any such sale delivers any certificate or evidence of the sale of any stock, interest or right, or bill or memorandum thereof, as herein required, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

5. Produce, sales of, on exchange: Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell (not including so called transferred or scratch sales), any products or merchandise at, or under the rules or usage of, any exchange, or board of trade, or other similar place, for future delivery, for each $100 in value of the merchandise covered by said sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, 2 cents, and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents: Provided, That on every sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell as aforesaid there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, to which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of the tax on such sale: Provided further, That sellers of commodities

described herein, having paid the tax provided by this subdivision, may transfer such contracts to a clearing-house corporation or association, and such transfer shall not be deemed to be a sale, or agreement of sale, or an agreement to sell within the provisions of this act, provided that such transfer shall not vest any beneficial interest in such clearing-house association but shall be made for the sole purpose of enabling such clearing-house association to adjust and balance the accounts of the members of such clearing-house association on their several contracts. Every such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale or agreement to sell shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers; and any person liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person, who makes any such sale or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, or who, in pursuance of any such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, delivers any such products or merchandise without a bill, memorandum, or other evidence thereof as herein required, or who delivers such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale, or agreement to sell, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding $1,000 or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

No bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, in case of cash sales of products or merchandise for immediate or prompt delivery which in good faith are actually intended to be delivered shall be subject to this tax.

6. Drafts or checks (payable otherwise than at sight or on demand) upon their acceptance or delivery within the United States whichever is prior, promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents; and for each additional $100, or fractional part thereof, 2 cents.

This subdivision shall not apply to a promissory note secured by the pledge of bonds or obligations of the United States issued after April 24, 1917, or secured by the pledge of a promissory note which itself is secured by the pledge of such bonds or obligations: Provided, That in either case the par value of such bonds or obligations shall be not less than the amount of such note.

7. Conveyances: Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed, exclusive of the value of any lien or incumbrance remaining thereon at the time of sale, exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents; and for each additional $500 or fractional part thereof, 50 cents. This subdivision shall not apply to any instrument or writing given to secure a debt.

8. Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding $500 in value, $1.

9. Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

10. Passage ticket, one way or round trip, for each passenger, sold or issued in the United States for passage by any vessel to a port or place not in the United States, Canada or Mexico, if costing not exceeding $30, $1; costing more than $30 and not exceeding $60, $3; costing more than $60, $5. This subdivision shall not apply to passage tickets costing $10 or less.

11. Proxy for voting at any election for officers or meeting for the transaction of business, of any corporation, except religious, educational, charitable, fraternal, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

12. Power of attorney granting authority to do or perform some act for or in behalf of the grantor, which authority is not otherwise vested in the grantee, 25 cents. This subdivision shall not apply to any papers necessary to be used for the collection of claims from the United States or from any state for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service, or to powers of attorney required in bankruptcy cases.

13. Playing cards: Upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured or imported, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, a tax of 8 cents per pack.

14 Parcel post packages: Upon every parcel or package transported from one point in the United States to another by parcel post on which the postage amounts to 25 cents or more, a tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fractional part thereof charged for such transportation, to be paid by the consignor.

No such parcel or package shall be transported until a stamp or stamps representing the tax due shall have been affixed thereto.

15. On each policy of insurance, or certificate, binder, covering note, memorandum, cablegram, letter, or other instrument by whatever name called whereby insurance is made or renewed upon property within the United States (including rents and profits) against peril by sea or on inland waters or in transit on land (including transshipments and storage at termini or way points) or by fire, lightning, tornado, windstorm, bombardment, invasion, insurrection or riot, issued to or for or in the name of a domestic corporation or partnership or an individual resident of the United States by any foreign corporation or partnership or any individual not a resident of the United States, when such policy or other instrument is not signed or countersigned by an officer or agent of the insurer in a state, territory, or district of the United States within which such insurer is authorized to do business, a tax of 3 cents on each dollar, or fractional part thereof of the premium charged: Provided, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

Any person to or for whom or in whose name any such policy or other instrument is issued, or any solicitor or broker acting for or on behalf of such person in the procurement of any such policy or other instrument, shall affix the proper stamps to such policy or other instrument, and for failure to affix such stamps with intent to evade the tax shall, in addition to other penalties provided therefor, pay a fine of double the amount of the tax.

TITLE XII.—TAX ON EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD LABOR.

Sec. 1200. That every person (other than a bona fide boys' or girls' canning club recognized by the agricultural department of a state and of the United States) operating (a) any mine or quarry situated in the United States in which children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year; or (b) any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States in which children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock post meridian, or before the hour of six o'clock

ante meridian, during any portion of the taxable year, shall pay for each taxable year, in addition to all other taxes imposed by law, an excise tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the entire net profits received or accrued for such year from the sale or disposition of the product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment.

Sec. 1201. That in computing net profits under the provisions of this title, for the purpose of the tax there shall be allowed as deductions from the gross amount received or accrued for the taxable year from the sale or disposition of such products manufactured within the United States the following items:

(a) The cost of raw materials entering into the production;

(b) Running expenses, including rentals, cost of repairs, and maintenance, heat, power, insurance, management, and a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensations for personal services actually rendered, and for depreciation;

(c) Interest paid within the taxable year on debts or loans contracted to meet the needs of the business, and the proceeds of which have been actually used to meet such needs;

(d) Taxes of all kinds paid during the taxable year with respect to the business or property relating to the production; and

(e) Losses actually sustained within the taxable year in connection with the business of producing such products, including losses from fire, flood, storm, or other casualties, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

Sec. 1202. That if any such person during any taxable year or part thereof, whether under any agreement, arrangement, or understanding or otherwise, sells or disposes of any product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment at less than the fair market price obtainable therefor either (a) in such manner as directly or indirectly to benefit such person or any person directly or indirectly interested in the business of such person; or (b) with intent to cause such benefit; the gross amount received or accrued for such year or part thereof from the sale or disposition of such product shall be taken to be the amount which would have been received or accrued from the sale or disposition of such product if sold at the fair market price.

Sec. 1203. (a) That no person subject to the provisions of this title shall be liable for the tax herein imposed if the only employment or permission to work which but for this section would subject him to the tax, has been of a child as to whom such person has in good faith procured at the time of employing such child or permitting him to work, and has since in good faith relied upon and kept on file a certificate, issued in such form, under such conditions and by such persons as may be prescribed by a board consisting of the secretary, the commissioner, and the secretary of labor, showing the child to be of such age as not to subject such person to the tax imposed by this title. Any person who knowingly makes a false statement or presents false evidence in or in relation to any such certificate or application therefor shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

In any state designated by such board an employment certificate or other similar paper as to the age of the child, issued under the laws of that state, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, shall have the same force and effect as a certificate herein provided for.

(b) The tax imposed by this title shall not be imposed in the case of any person who proves to the satisfaction of the secretary that the only employment or permission to work which but for this section would subject him to the tax, has been of a child employed or permitted to work under a mistake of fact as to the age of such child, and without intention to evade the tax.

Sec. 1204. That on or before the first day of the third month following the close of each taxable year, a true and accurate return under oath shall be made by each person subject to the provisions of this title to the collector for the district in which such person has his principal office or place of business, in such form as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, shall prescribe, setting forth specifically the gross amount of income received or accrued during such year from the sale or disposition of the product of any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, in which children have been employed subjecting him to the tax imposed by this title, and from the total thereof deducting the aggregate items of allowance authorized by this title, and such other particulars as to the gross receipts and items of allowance as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may require.

Sec. 1205. That all such returns shall be transmitted forthwith by the collector to the commissioner, who shall, as soon as practicable, assess the tax found due and notify the person making such return of the amount of tax for which such person is liable, and such person shall pay the tax to the collector on or before thirty days from the date of such notice.

Sec. 1206. That for the purposes of this act the commissioner, or any other person duly authorized by him, shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment. The secretary of labor, or any person duly authorized by him, shall, for the purpose of complying with a request of the commissioner to make such an inspection, have like authority, and shall make report to the commissioner of inspections made under such authority in such form as may be prescribed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary of the treasury.

Any person who refuses or obstructs entry or inspection authorized by this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 1207. That as used in this title the term "taxable year" shall have the same meaning as provided for the purposes of income tax in section 200. The first taxable year for the purposes of this title shall be the period between sixty days after the passage of this act and Dec. 31, 1919, both inclusive, or such portion of such period as is included within the fiscal year (as defined in section 200) of the taxpayer.

TITLE XIII.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1300. That hereafter the salary of the commissioner shall be $10,000 a year. The difference between the amount appropriated under existing law and the salary herein established shall, for the period between the passage of this act and July 1, 1919, be paid out of the appropriations for collecting internal revenue.

Sec. 1301. (a) That hereafter there may be employed in the bureau of internal revenue, in lieu of the deputy commissioners whose salaries are now fixed by law, five deputy commissioners and an assistant to the commissioner, who shall each receive a salary of $5,000 a year, payable monthly. The assistant to the commissioner may be authorized by the commissioner to perform any duties which the deputy commissioners may perform under existing law.

(b) The salaries of collectors may be readjusted and increased under such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner, subject to the approval of the secretary, but no collector shall receive a salary in excess of $6,000 a year.

(c) There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the sum of $7,500,000 for the expenses of assessing and collecting the internal revenue taxes as provided in this act, including the employment of necessary officers, attorneys, experts, agents, inspectors, deputy collectors, clerks, janitors, and messengers, in the District of Columbia and the several collection districts, to be appointed as provided by law, telegraph and telephone service, rental and repair of quarters, postage, and the purchase of such supplies, equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, printing, stationery, law books and books of reference, not to exceed $500 for street car fares in the District of Columbia, and such other articles as may be necessary for use in the District of Columbia and the several collection districts: Provided, That not more than $2,750,000 of the total amount appropriated by this section may be expended in the bureau of internal revenue, in the District of Columbia.

(d) 1. There is hereby created a board to be known as the "advisory tax board," hereinafter called the board, and to be composed of not to exceed six members to be appointed by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary. The board shall cease to exist at the expiration of two years after the passage of this act, or at such earlier time as the commissioner with the approval of the secretary may designate.

Vacancies in the membership of the board shall be filled in the same manner as an original appointment. Any member shall be subject to removal by the commissioner with the approval of the secretary. The commissioner with the approval of the secretary shall designate the chairman of the board. Each member shall receive an annual salary of $9,000, payable monthly, together with actual necessary expenses when absent from the District of Columbia on official business.

(2) The commissioner may, and on the request of any taxpayer directly interested shall, submit to the board any question relating to the interpretation or administration of the income, war-profits or excess-profits tax laws, and the board shall report its findings and recommendations to the commissioner.

(3) The board shall have its office in the bureau of internal revenue in the District of Columbia. The expenses and salaries of members of the board shall be audited, allowed, and paid out of appropriations for collecting internal revenue, in the same manner as expenses and salaries of employes of the bureau of internal revenue are audited, allowed, and paid.

(4) The board shall have the power to summon witnesses, take testimony, administer oaths, and to require any person to produce books, papers, documents, or other data relating to any matter under investigation by the board. Any member of the board may sign subpœnas and members and employes of the bureau of internal revenue designated to assist the board, when authorized by the board, may administer oaths, examine witnesses, take testimony and receive evidence.

Sec. 1302. That all internal revenue agents and inspectors shall be granted leave of absence with pay, which shall not be cumulative, not to exceed thirty days in any calendar year, under such regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe.

Sec. 1303. (a) That there is hereby created a legislative drafting service under the direction of two draftsmen, one of whom shall be appointed by the president of the senate, and one by the speaker of the house of representatives, without reference to political affiliations and solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of the office. Each draftsman shall receive a salary of $5,000 a year, payable monthly. The draftsmen shall, subject to the approval of the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives, employ and fix the compensation of such assistant draftsmen, clerks and other employes, and purchase such furniture, office equipment, books, stationery and other supplies as may be necessary for the proper performance of the duties of the service and as may be appropriated for by congress.

(b) The drafting service shall aid in drafting public bills and resolutions or amendments thereto on the request of any committee of either house of congress, but the library committee of the senate and the library committee of the house of representatives, respectively, may determine the preference, if any, to be given to such requests of the committees of either house, respectively. The draftsmen shall, from time to time, prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of the work of the service for the committees of each house, subject to the approval of the library committee of each house, respectively.

(c) For the remainder of the current fiscal year there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the service, including the payment of salaries herein authorized. One-half of all appropriations for the service shall be disbursed by the secretary of the senate and one-half by the clerk of the house of representatives.

Sec. 1304. That there shall be levied, collected and paid in the United States upon articles coming into the United States from the Virgin islands a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon like articles of domestic manufacture; such articles shipped from such islands to the United States shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of such islands: Provided, That there shall be levied, collected and paid in such islands, upon articles imported from the United States, a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in such islands upon like articles there manufactured; and such articles going into such islands from the United States shall be exempt from payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 1305. That all administrative, special or stamp provisions of law, including the law relating to the assessment of taxes, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to and made a part of this act, and every person liable to any tax imposed by this act, or for the collection thereof, shall keep such records and render, under oath, such statements and returns, and shall comply with such regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may from time to time prescribe.

Whenever in the judgment of the commissioner necessary he may require any person, by notice served upon him, to make a return or such statements as he deems sufficient to show whether or not such person is liable to tax.

The commissioner, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any return or for the purpose of making a return where none has been made, is hereby authorized, by any revenue agent or inspector designated by him for that purpose, to examine any books, papers, records or memoranda bearing upon the matters required to be included in the return, and may require the attendance of the person

rendering the return or of any officer or employe of such person, or the attendance of any other person having knowledge in the premises, and may take his testimony with reference to the matter required by law to be included in such return, with power to administer oaths to such person or persons.

Sec. 1306. That where floor taxes are imposed by this act in respect to articles or commodities, in respect to which the tax imposed by existing law has been paid, the person required by this act to pay the tax shall, within thirty days after its passage, make return under oath in such form and under such regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, shall prescribe. Payment of the tax shown to be due may be extended to a date not exceeding seven months from the passage of this act, upon the filing of a bond for payment in such form and amount and with such sureties as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe.

Sec. 1307. That in all cases where the method of collecting the tax imposed by this act is not specifically provided in this act, the tax shall be collected in such manner as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, may prescribe. All administrative and penalty provisions of Title XI. of this act, in so far as applicable, shall apply to the collection of any tax which the commissioner determines or prescribes shall be paid by stamp.

Sec. 1308. (a) That any person required under Titles V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X. or XII. to pay, or to collect, account for and pay over any tax, or required by law or regulations made under authority thereof to make a return or supply any information for the purposes of the computation, assessment or collection of any such tax, who fails to pay, collect or truly account for and pay over any such tax, make any such return or supply any such information at the time or times required by law or regulation shall in addition to other penalties provided by law be subject to a penalty of not more than $1,000.

(b) Any person who willfully refuses to pay, collect or truly account for and pay over any such tax, make such return or supply such information at the time or times required by law or regulation, or who willfully attempts in any manner to evade such tax shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and in addition to other penalties provided by law shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, together with the costs of prosecution.

(c) Any person who willfully refuses to pay, collect or truly account for and pay over any such tax shall in addition to other penalties provided by law be liable to a penalty of the amount of the tax evaded, or not paid, collected or accounted for and paid over, to be assessed and collected in the same manner as taxes are assessed and collected: Provided, however, That no penalty shall be assessed under this subdivision for any offense for which a penalty may be assessed under authority of section 3176 of the revised statutes, as amended, or of section 605 or 620 of this act, or for any offense for which a penalty has been recovered under section 3256 of the revised statutes.

(d) The term "person" as used in this section includes an officer or employe of a corporation or a member or employe of a partnership, who as such officer, employe or member is under a duty to perform the act in respect of which the violation occurs.

Sec. 1309. That the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, is hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

The commissioner with such approval may by regulation provide that any return required by Titles V., VI., VII., VIII., IX. or X. to be under oath may, if the amount of the tax covered thereby is not in excess of $10, be signed or acknowledged before two witnesses instead of under oath.

Sec. 1310. (a) That in the case of any overpayment or overcollection of any tax imposed by section 628 or 630 or by Title V., Title VIII. or Title IX., the person making such overpayment or overcollection may take credit therefor against taxes due upon any monthly return, and shall make refund of any excessive amount collected by him upon proper application by the person entitled thereto.

(b) Wherever in this act a tax is required to be paid by the purchaser to the vendor at the time of a sale, and such sale is made on credit, then, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, the tax may, at the option of the vendor, be returned and paid by him to the United States as if paid to him by the purchaser at the time of the sale, and in such case the vendor shall have a right of action in any court of competent jurisdiction against the purchaser for the amount of the tax so returned and paid to the United States.

(c) Under such rules and regulations as the commissioner with the approval of the secretary may prescribe, the taxes imposed under the provisions of Titles VI., VII. or IX. shall not apply in respect to articles sold or leased for export and in due course so exported. Under such rules and regulations the amount of any internal revenue tax erroneously or illegally collected in respect to exported articles may be refunded to the exporter of the article, instead of to the manufacturer, if the manufacturer waives any claim for the amount so to be refunded.

Sec. 1311. That where the rate of tax imposed by this act, payable by stamps, is an increase over previously existing rates, stamps on hand in the collectors' offices and in the bureau of internal revenue may continue to be used until the supply on hand is exhausted, but shall be sold and accounted for at the rates provided by this act, and assessment shall be made against manufacturers and other taxpayers having such stamps on hand on the day this act takes effect for the difference between the amount paid for such stamps and the tax due at the rates provided by this act.

Sec. 1312. (1) That (a) if any person has prior to May 9, 1917, made a bona fide contract with a dealer for the sale or lease, after the tax takes effect, of any article in respect to which a tax is imposed under Title VI., VII. or IX., or under subdivision 13 of schedule A of Title XI., or under this subdivision, and (b) if such contract does not permit the adding of the whole of such tax to the amount to be paid under such contract, then the vendee or lessee shall, in lieu of the vendor or lessor, pay so much of such tax as is not so permitted to be added to the contract price. If a contract of the character above described was made with any person other than a dealer, the tax collected under this act shall be the tax in force on May 9, 1917.

(2) If (a) any person has prior to Sept. 3, 1918, made a bona fide contract with a dealer for the sale or lease, after the tax takes effect, of any article in respect to which a tax is imposed under Title VI., VII. or IX., or under subdivision 13 of schedule A of Title XI., or under this subdivision, and in respect to which no corresponding tax was imposed by the revenue act of 1917, and (b) such contract does not permit the adding, to the amount to be paid under such contract, of the whole of the tax imposed by this act, then the vendee or lessee shall, in lieu of the vendor or lessor, pay so much of the tax imposed by this act as is not so permitted to be added to the contract price. If a contract of the character above described was made with any

person other than a dealer, no tax shall be collected under this act.

(3) If (a) any person has prior to Sept. 3, 1918, made a bona fide contract with a dealer for the sale or lease, after the tax takes effect, of any article in respect to which a tax is imposed under Title VI., VII. or IX., or under subdivision 13 of schedule A of Title XI., or under this subdivision, and in respect to which a corresponding tax was imposed by the revenue act of 1917, and (b) such contract does not permit the adding, to the amount to be paid under such contract, of the whole of the difference between such tax and the corresponding tax imposed by the revenue act of 1917, then the vendee or lessee shall, in lieu of the vendor or lessor, pay so much of such difference as is not so permitted to be added to the contract price. If a contract of the character above described was made with any person other than a dealer, the tax collected under this act shall be the tax in force on Sept. 3, 1918.

(4) The taxes payable by the vendee or lessee under this section shall be paid to the vendor or lessor at the time the sale or lease is consummated, and collected, returned and paid to the United States by such vendor or lessor in the same manner as provided in section 502.

(5) The term "dealer" as used in this section includes a vendee who purchases any article with intent to use it in the manufacture or production of another article intended for sale.

(6) This section shall not apply to any tax imposed by section 906.

Sec. 1313. That in the payment of any tax under this act not payable by stamp a fractional part of a cent shall be disregarded unless it amounts to one-half cent or more, in which case it shall be increased to 1 cent.

Sec. 1314. That collectors may receive, at par with an adjustment for accrued interest, certificates of indebtedness issued by the United States and uncertified checks in payment of income, war-profits and excess-profits taxes and any other taxes payable other than by stamp, during such time and under such regulations as the commissioner, with the approval of the secretary, shall prescribe; but if a check so received is not paid by the bank on which it is drawn the person by whom such check has been tendered shall remain liable for the payment of the tax and for all legal penalties and additions the same as if such check had not been tendered.

Sec. 1315. That section 3315 of the revised statutes, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3315. The commissioner of internal revenue may, under regulations prescribed by him with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, issue stamps for restamping packages of distilled spirits, tobacco, cigars, snuff, cigarettes, fermented liquors and wines which have been duly stamped but from which the stamps have been lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident."

Sec. 1316. (a) That section 3220 of the revised statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3220. The commissioner of internal revenue, subject to regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, is authorized to remit, refund and pay back all taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, all penalties collected without authority, and all taxes that appear to be unjustly assessed or excessive in amount, or in any manner wrongfully collected; also to repay to any collector or deputy collector the full amount of such sums of money as may be recovered against him in any court, for any internal revenue taxes collected by him, with the cost and expenses of suit; also all damages and costs recovered against any assessor, assistant assessor, collector, deputy collector, agent or inspector, in any suit brought against him by reason of anything done in the due performance of his official duty, and shall make report to congress at the beginning of each regular session of congress of all transactions under this section."

(b) Section 3225 of the revised statutes of the United States is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3225. When a second assessment is made in case of any list, statement or return which in the opinion of the collector or deputy collector was false or fraudulent, or contained any understatement or undervaluation, such assessment shall not be remitted, nor shall taxes collected under such assessment be refunded, or paid back, or recovered by any suit, unless it is proved that such list, statement or return was not willfully false or fraudulent and did not contain any willful understatement or undervaluation."

(c) That the paragraph of section 3689 of the revised statutes, as amended, reading as follows: "Refunding taxes illegally collected (internal revenue): To refund and pay back duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected under the internal revenue laws," is repealed from and after June 30, 1920; and the secretary of the treasury shall submit for the fiscal year 1921, and annually thereafter, an estimate of appropriations to refund and pay back duties or taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected under the internal revenue laws, and to pay judgments, including interest and costs, rendered for taxes or penalties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected under the internal revenue laws.

Sec. 1317. That sections 3164, 3165, 3167, 3172, 3173 and 3176 of the revised statutes as amended are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3164. It shall be the duty of every collector of internal revenue having knowledge of any willful violation of any law of the United States relating to the revenue, within thirty days after coming into possession of such knowledge, to file with the district attorney of the district in which any fine, penalty or forfeiture may be incurred a statement of all the facts and circumstances of the case within his knowledge, together with the names of the witnesses, setting forth the provisions of law believed to be so violated on which reliance may be had for condemnation or conviction.

"Sec. 3165. Every collector, deputy collector, internal revenue agent and internal revenue officer assigned to duty under an internal revenue agent is authorized to administer oaths and to take evidence touching any part of the administration of the internal revenue laws with which he is charged, or where such oaths and evidence are authorized by law or regulation authorized by law to be taken.

"Sec. 3167. It shall be unlawful for any collector, deputy collector, agent, clerk or other officer or employe of the United States to divulge or to make known in any manner whatever not provided by law to any person the operations, style of work or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any income return, or to permit any income return or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; and it shall be unlawful for any person to print or publish in any manner whatever not provided by law any income return, or any part thereof or source of income, profits, losses or expenditures appearing in any income return; and any offense against the foregoing pro-

vision shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if the offender be an officer or employe of the United States he shall be dismissed from office or discharged from employment.

"Sec. 3172. Every collector shall, from time to time, cause his deputies to proceed through every part of his district and inquire after and concerning all persons therein who are liable to pay any internal revenue tax, and all persons owning or having the care and management of any objects liable to pay any tax, and to make a list of such persons and enumerate said objects.

"Sec. 3173. It shall be the duty of any person, partnership, firm, association or corporation made liable to any duty, special tax or other tax imposed by law, when not otherwise provided for, (1) in case of a special tax, on or before the 31st day of July in each year, and (2) in other cases before the day on which the taxes accrue, to make a list or return, verified by oath, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district where located, of the articles or objects, including the quantity of goods, wares and merchandise, made or sold and charged with a tax, the several rates and aggregate amount, according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, for which such person, partnership, firm, association or corporation is liable: Provided, That if any person liable to pay any duty or tax, or owning, possessing or having the care or management of property, goods, wares and merchandise articles or objects liable to pay any duty, tax or license, shall fail to make and exhibit a list or return required by law, but shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the property, goods, wares and merchandise, articles or objects liable to pay any duty or tax, or any business or occupation liable to pay any tax as aforesaid, then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the collector or deputy collector to make such list or return, which, being distinctly read, consented to and signed and verified by oath by the person so owning, possessing or having the care and management as aforesaid, may be received as the list of such person: Provided further, That in case no annual list or return has been rendered by such person to the collector or deputy collector as required by law, and the person shall be absent from his or her residence or place of business at the time the collector or a deputy collector shall call for the annual list or return, it shall be the duty of such collector or deputy collector to leave at such place of residence or business, with some one of suitable age and discretion, if such be present, otherwise to deposit in the nearest postoffice, a note or memorandum addressed to such person, requiring him or her to render to such collector or deputy collector the list or return required by law within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum, verified by oath. And if any person, on being notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to render such list or return within the time required as aforesaid, or whenever any person who is required to deliver a monthly or other return of objects subject to tax fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the collector, is erroneous, false or fraudulent, or contains any undervaluation or understatement, or refuses to allow any regularly authorized government officer to examine the books of such person, firm or corporation, it shall be lawful for the collector to summon such person, or any other person having possession, custody or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person or any other person he may deem proper, to appear before him and produce such books at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogatories, under oath, respecting any objects or income liable to tax or the returns thereof. The collector may summon any person residing or found within the state or territory in which his district lies; and when the person intended to be summoned does not reside and cannot be found within such state or territory, he may enter any collection district where such person may be found and there make the examination herein authorized. And to this end he may there exercise all the authority which he might lawfully exercise in the district for which he was commissioned: Provided, That 'person,' as used in this section, shall be construed to include any corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company when such construction is necessary to carry out its provisions.

"Sec. 3176. If any person, corporation, company or association fails to make and file a return or list at the time prescribed by law or by regulation made under authority of law, or makes, willfully or otherwise, a false or fraudulent return or list, the collector or deputy collector shall make the return or list from his own knowledge and from such information as he can obtain through testimony or otherwise. In any such case the commissioner may, from his own knowledge and from such information as he can obtain through testimony or otherwise, make a return or amend any return made by a collector or deputy collector. Any return or list so made and subscribed by the commissioner, or by a collector or deputy collector and approved by the commissioner, shall be prima facie good and sufficient for all legal purposes.

"If the failure to file a return or list is due to sickness or absence, the collector may allow such further time, not exceeding thirty days, for making and filing the return or list as he deems proper.

"The commissioner of internal revenue shall determine and assess all taxes, other than stamp taxes, as to which returns or lists are so made under the provisions of this section. In case of any failure to make and file a return or list within the time prescribed by law, or prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue or the collector in pursuance of law, the commissioner of internal revenue shall add to the tax 25 per centum of its amount, except that when a return is filed after such time and it is shown that the failure to file it was due to a reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, no such addition shall be made to the tax. In case a false or fraudulent return or list is willfully made, the commissioner of internal revenue shall add to the tax 50 per centum of its amount.

"The amount so added to any tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner and as part of the tax unless the tax has been paid before the discovery of the neglect, falsity or fraud, in which case the amount so added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax."

Sec. 1318. That if any person is summoned under this act to appear, to testify or to produce books, papers or other data, the District court of the United States for the district in which such person resides shall have jurisdiction by appropriate process to compel such attendance, testimony or production of books, papers, or other data.

The District courts of the United States at the instance of the United States are hereby invested with such jurisdiction to make and issue, both in actions at law and suits in equity, writs and orders of injunction, and of ne exeat republica, orders appointing receivers,

and such other orders and process, and to render such judgments and decrees, granting in proper cases both legal and equitable relief together, as may be necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of the provisions of this act. The remedies hereby provided are in addition to and not exclusive of any and all other remedies of the United States in such courts or otherwise to enforce such provisions.

Sec. 1319. That whoever in connection with the sale or lease, or offer for sale or lease, of any article, or for the purpose of making such sale or lease, makes any statement, written or oral, (1) intended or calculated to lead any person to believe that any part of the price at which such article is sold or leased, or offered for sale or lease, consists of a tax imposed under the authority of the United States, or (2) ascribing a particular part of such price to a tax imposed under the authority of the United States, knowing that such statement is false or that the tax is not so great as the portion of such price ascribed to such tax, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Sec. 1320. That wherever by the laws of the United States or regulations made pursuant thereto, any person is required to furnish any recognizance, stipulation, bond, guaranty or undertaking, hereinafter called "penal bond," with surety or sureties, such person may, in lieu of such surety or sureties, deposit as security with the official having authority to approve such penal bond, United States liberty bonds or other bonds of the United States in a sum equal at their par value to the amount of such penal bond required to be furnished, together with an agreement authorizing such official to collect or sell such bonds so deposited in case of any default in the performance of any of the conditions or stipulations of such penal bond. The acceptance of such United States bonds in lieu of surety or sureties required by law shall have the same force and effect as individual or corporate sureties, or certified checks, bank drafts, post-office money orders, or cash, for the penalty or amount of such penal bond. The bonds deposited hereunder, and such other United States bonds as may be substituted therefor from time to time as such security, may be deposited with the treasurer or an assistant treasurer of the United States, a government depository, federal reserve bank or member bank, which shall issue receipt therefor, describing such bonds so deposited. As soon as security for the performance of such penal bond is no longer necessary, such bonds so deposited shall be returned to the depositor: Provided, That in case a person or persons supplying a contractor with labor or material as provided by the act of congress, approved Feb. 24, 1905 (33 Stat., 811), entitled "An act to amend an act approved Aug. 13, 1894, entitled 'An act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works,'" shall file with the obligee, at any time after a default in the performance of any contract subject to said acts, the application and affidavit therein provided, the obligee shall not deliver to the obligor the deposited bonds nor any surplus proceeds thereof until the expiration of the time limited by said acts for the institution of suit by such person or persons, and, in case suit shall be instituted within such time, shall hold said bonds or proceeds subject to the order of the court having jurisdiction thereof; Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall affect or impair the priority of the claim of the United States against the bonds deposited or any right or remedy granted by said acts or by this section to the United States for default upon any obligation of said penal bond: Provided further, That all laws inconsistent with this section are hereby so modified as to conform to the provisions hereof: And provided further, That nothing contained herein shall affect the authority of courts over the security, where such bonds are taken as security in judicial proceedings, or the authority of any administrative officer of the United States to receive United States bonds for security in cases authorized by existing laws. The secretary may prescribe rules and regulations necessary and proper for carrying this section into effect.

TITLE XIV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1400. (a) That the following parts of acts are hereby repealed, subject to the limitations provided in subdivision (b):

(1) The following titles of the revenue act of 1916:

Title I. (called "Income Tax");
Title II. (called "Estate Tax");
Title III. (called "Munitions Manufacturers' Tax"), as amended;
Title IV. (called "Miscellaneous Taxes").

(2) The following parts of the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1917:

Title III. (called "Estate Tax");
Section 402 (called "Returns of Dividends").

(3) The following titles of the revenue act of 1917:

Title I. (called "War Income Tax");
Title II. (called "War Excess-Profits Tax");
Title III. (called "War Tax on Beverages");
Title IV. (called "War Tax on Cigars, Tobacco and Manufactures Thereof");
Title V. (called "War Tax on Facilities Furnished by Public Utilities, and Insurance");
Title VI. (called "War Excise Taxes");
Title VII. (called "War Tax on Admissions and Dues");
Title VIII. (called "War Stamp Taxes");
Title IX. (called "War Estate Tax");
Title X. (called "Administrative Provisions");
Title XII. (called "Income-Tax Amendments").

(b) Such parts of acts shall remain in force for the assessment and colection of all taxes which have accrued thereunder, and for the imposition and collection of all penalties or forfeitures which have accrued and may accrue in relation to any such taxes, and except that the unexpended balance of any appropriation heretofore made and now available for the administration of any such part of an act shall be available for the administration of this act or the corresponding provision thereof: Provided, That, except as otherwise provided in this act, no taxes shall be collected under Title I. of the revenue act of 1916 as amended by the revenue act of 1917, or Title I. or II. of the revenue act of 1917, in respect to any period after Dec. 31, 1917: Provided further, That the assessment and collection of all estate taxes, and the imposition and collection of all penalties or forfeitures, which have accrued under Title II. of the revenue act of 1916 as amended by the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1917, or Title IX. of the revenue act of 1917, shall be according to the provisions of Title IV. of this act. In the case of any tax imposed by any part of an act herein repealed, if there is a tax imposed by this act in lieu thereof, the provision imposing such tax shall remain in force until the corresponding tax under this act takes effect under the provisions of this act.

Title I. of the revenue act of 1916 as

amended by the revenue act of 1917 shall remain in force for the assessment and collection of the income tax in Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, except as may be otherwise provided by their respective legislatures.

Sec. 1401. That section 1100 of the revenue act of 1917 is hereby repealed, to take effect on July 1, 1919, and thereafter the rate of postage on all mail matter of the first class shall be the same as the rate in force on Oct. 2, 1917: Provided, That letters written and mailed by soldiers, sailors, and marines assigned to duty in a foreign country engaged in the present war may be mailed free of postage, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the postmaster-general.

Section 1107 of such act, is hereby repealed, to take effect July 11, 1919.

Sec. 1402. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment has been rendered.

Sec. 1403. That the revenue act of 1916 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a section to read as follows:

"Sec. 903. That this act may be cited as the 'revenue act of 1916.'"

Sec. 1404. That the revenue act of 1917 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a section to read as follows:

"Sec. 1303. That this act may be cited as the 'revenue act of 1917.'"

Sec. 1405. That this act may be cited as the "revenue act of 1918."

Sec. 1406. That all persons serving in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war who have, since April 6, 1917, resigned or been discharged under honorable conditions (or, in the case of reservists, been placed on inactive duty), or who at any time hereafter (but not later than the termination of the current enlistment or term of service) in the case of the enlisted personnel and female nurses, or within one year after the termination of the present war in the case of officers, may resign or be discharged under honorable conditions (or, in the case of reservists, be placed on inactive duty), shall be paid, in addition to all other amounts due them in pursuance of law, $60 each.

This amount shall not be paid (1) to any person who though appointed or inducted into the military or naval forces on or prior to Nov. 11, 1918, had not reported for duty at his station on or prior to such date; or (2) to any person who has already received one month's pay under the provisions of section 9 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917; or (3) to any person who is entitled to retired pay; or (4) to the heirs or legal representatives of any person entitled to any payment under this section who has died or may die before receiving such payment. In the case of any person who subsequent to separation from the service as above specified has been appointed or inducted into the military or naval forces of the United States and has been or is again separated from the service as above specified, only one payment of $60 shall be made.

The above amount, in the case of separation from the service on or prior to the passage of this act, shall be paid as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and in the case of separation from the service after the passage of this act shall be paid at the time of such separation.

The amounts herein provided for shall be paid out of the appropriations for "pay of the army" and "pay of the navy," respectively by such disbursing officers as may be designated by the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy.

The secretary of war and the secretary of the navy respectively shall make all regulations necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this section.

Sec. 1407. That the provisions of section 5 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1917, relating to intoxicating liquors in interstate commerce, as amended by section 1110 of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 3, 1917, be, and the same are hereby, made applicable to the District of Columbia.

Sec. 1408. That every person who on or after April 6, 1917, has entered into any contract, undertaking or agreement with the United States, or with any department, bureau, officer, commission, board, or agency under the United States or acting in its behalf, or with any other person having contract relations with the United States, for the performance of any work or the supplying of any materials or property for the use of or for the account of the United States, shall, within thirty days after a request of the commissioner therefor, file with the commissioner a true and correct copy of every such contract, undertaking, or agreement.

Whoever fails to comply with such request of the commissioner shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

The commissioner shall (when not violative of the technical military or naval secrets of the government) have access to all information and data relating to any such contract, undertaking, or agreement, in the possession, control or custody of any department, bureau, board, agency, officer or commission of the United States, and may call upon any such department, bureau, board, agency, officer or commission for a full statement and description of any allowance for amortization, obsolescence, depreciation or loss, or of any valuation, appraisal, adjustment or final settlement, made in pursuance of any such contract, undertaking or agreement.

Sec. 1409. That unless otherwise herein specially provided, this act shall take effect on the day following its passage.

Approved 6:55 p. m. Feb. 24, 1919.

THE CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON.

The corner stone of the original capitol building was laid by President Washington Sept. 18, 1793. The north wing was finished in 1810 and the south wing in 1811, a wooden passageway connecting them. The original designs of the structure were made by Dr. William Thornton. The two wings were burned by the British in 1814, but were immediately restored. In 1827 the original building was completed at a cost of $2,433,844.13. Extensions of the wings were begun in 1851 and completed in 1859. The dome, which is 287 feet 5 inches in height, was completed in 1865. The capitol stands in latitude 38 degrees 53 minutes 20.4 seconds north and longitude 77 degrees 00 minutes 35.7 seconds west from Greenwich. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet. Value of building and grounds: Building, $15,000,000; grounds, $10,400,000; total, $25,400,000.

WORK OF SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

Session began Dec. 2, 1918; ended March 4, 1919.

Act to provide revenue, and for other purposes; passed by house Sept. 20, 1918; by senate Dec. 23; approved Feb. 24, 1919.

Act to provide for the fourteenth and subsequent censuses; passed by house July 2, 1918; by senate Jan. 17, 1919; approved March 3, 1919.

Act to amend the liberty bond acts and the war finance corporation act; passed by house Feb. 26, 1919; by senate March 2; approved March 3.

Act providing for the relief of populations in Europe outside the former German alliance; passed by house Jan. 13, 1919; by senate Jan. 24; approved Feb. 25.

Act to enable the president to carry out the price guaranties made to producers of wheat of the crops of 1918 and 1919 and to protect the United States against undue enhancement of its liabilities thereunder; passed by house Feb. 22, 1919; by senate Feb. 28; approved March 4.

Act permitting any person who has served in the United States army, navy or marine corps in the present war to retain his uniform and personal equipment and to wear the same under certain conditions; passed by house Dec. 16, 1918; by senate Jan. 20, 1919; approved Feb. 28.

Act to authorize the resumption of voluntary enlistment in the regular army; passed by senate Jan. 20, 1919; by house Feb. 18; approved Feb. 28.

Act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war; passed by house Jan. 9, 1919; by senate Jan. 30; approved March 2.

Act to authorize the secretary of the treasury to provide hospital and sanitarium facilities for discharged sick and disabled soldiers, sailors and marines; passed by house Jan. 27, 1919; by senate Feb. 21; approved March 3.

Act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920; passed by house Feb. 1, 1919; by senate Feb. 11; approved Feb. 25.

Act to provide for the award of medals of honor, distinguished service medals and navy crosses; passed by house Oct. 14, 1918; by senate Jan. 9, 1919; approved Feb. 4.

Act to amend fiftieth article of war relating to court-martial sentences; passed by house Oct. 4, 1918; by senate Feb. 24, 1919; approved Feb. 28.

Act to establish the Grand Canyon National park in the state of Arizona; passed by senate May 16, 1918; by house Jan. 20, 1919; approved Feb. 26.

Act to amend the federal reserve act; passed by senate Jan. 20, 1919; by house Feb. 17; approved March 3.

Act to amend and codify laws relating to the judiciary (increasing salaries, etc.); passed by house Dec. 13, 1918; by senate Jan. 18, 1919; approved Feb. 25.

Act creating a commission for the maintenance, control, care, etc., of the Perry Victory memorial on Put-in-Bay island, Lake Erie, Ohio; passed by house Feb. 17, 1919; by senate Feb. 28; approved March 3.

Act to establish the Lafayette National park in the state of Maine; passed by senate Oct. 3, 1918; by house Feb. 17, 1919; approved Feb. 26.

Act authorizing the secretary of the interior to make investigations through the bureau of mines of lignite coals and peat to determine practicability of their utilization as a fuel and in producing commercial products; passed by senate July 6, 1918; by house Jan. 7, 1919; approved Feb. 25.

FILIBUSTERING SENATORS REBUKED.

Owing to a republican filibuster in the senate carried out by L. Y. Sherman of Illinois, Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin and Joseph I. France of Maryland several important measures passed by the house failed of enactment by the 65th congress when it expired by limitation March 4, 1919. The idea of the senators seemed to be that by taking this course of action they could compel the president to call an extra session of the 66th congress in which the party control would pass from the democrats to the republicans. Immediately after the adjournment President Wilson issued the following statement:

"A group of men in the senate have deliberately chosen to embarrass the administration of the government, to imperil the financial interests of the railway systems of the country and to make arbitrary use of powers intended to be employed in the interest of the people.

"It is plainly my present duty to attend the peace conference in Paris. It is also my duty to be in close contact with the public business during a session of the congress. I must make my choice between these two duties, and I confidently hope that the people of the country will think that I am making the right choice.

"It is not in the interest of the right conduct of public affairs that I should call the congress in special session while it is impossible for me to be in Washington, because of a more pressing duty elsewhere, to co-operate with the houses.

"I take it for granted that the men who have obstructed and prevented the passage of necessary legislation have taken all of this into consideration and are willing to assume the responsibility of impaired efficiency of the government and the embarrassed finances of the country during the time of my enforced absence."

FAILED OF PASSAGE.

Among the bills of importance which failed to pass because of the filibuster or for other reasons were the following appropriation measures: Army, navy, general deficiency, including $750,000,000 addition to the revolving fund for the railroad administration; sundry civil, agriculture, District of Columbia and Indian. Legislative measures which remained unacted upon included: Water power and coal and oil land leasing bills; civil service retirement bill; bill to extend government control over telegraph and telephones; public buildings; soldiers' settlement land bill; immigration; prohibition enforcement; repeal of semi-luxury tax and woman suffrage constitutional amendment.

PRICE GUARANTIES OF WHEAT.

An act to enable the president to carry out the price guaranties made to producers of wheat of the crops of 1918 and 1919 and to protect the United States against undue enhancement of its liabilities thereunder.

Be it enacted, etc., That by reason of the emergency growing out of the war with Germany and in order to carry out the guaranties made to producers of wheat of the crops of 1918 and 1919 by the two proclamations of the president of the United States dated, respectively, the 21st day of February, 1918, and the 2d day of September, 1918, pursuant to section 14 of "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved Aug. 10, 1917, and to protect the

United States against undue enhancement of its liabilities under said guaranties, the instrumentalities, means, methods, power, authorities, duties, obligations and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred and prescribed.

Sec. 2. That, in carrying out the provisions of this act, the president is authorized to make such regulations and issue such orders as may be necessary, to enter into any voluntary arrangements or agreements, to use any existing agency or agencies, to accept the services of any person without compensation, to co-operate with any agency or person, to utilize any department or agency of the government, including the food administration grain corporation, and to co-ordinate their activities so as to avoid any preventable loss or duplication of effort or funds.

Sec. 3. That whenever the president shall find it essential, in order to carry out the guaranties aforesaid or to protect the United States against undue enhancement of its liabilities thereunder, he is authorized to buy, or contract for the purchase of, wheat of said crops of 1918 and 1919 at the places designated for the delivery of the same by the president's proclamations or such other places as he may designate, for cash at the said guaranteed prices, and he is authorized thereafter to buy or contract for the purchase of, for cash, or sell, consign or contract for the sale of, for cash or on credit, wheat of the said crops of 1918 and 1919 and flour produced therefrom at the said guaranteed prices or at such other prices and on such terms or conditions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act and to enable the people of the United States to purchase wheat products at a reasonable price; to make reasonable compensation for handling, transportation, insurance and other charges with respect to wheat and wheat flour of said crops, and for storage thereof in elevators, on farms, and elsewhere; to take such steps, to make such arrangements and to adopt such methods as may be necessary to maintain and assure an adequate and continuous flow of wheat and wheat flour in the channels of trade, including the protection or indemnification of millers, wholesalers, jobbers, bakers and retail merchants who purchase in carload lots against actual loss by them on account of abnormal fluctuations in the price of wheat and wheat flour of said crops due to the action of the government; to borrow such sums of money as may be secured by the property or other assets acquired under this act; to lease and utilize storage facilities for, and to store, such wheat and wheat flour; and to requisition storage facilities therefor. He shall ascertain and pay a just compensation for facilities so requisitioned. If the compensation so ascertained by the president be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per centum of such amount and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation for such facilities; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the United States District courts to hear and determine all such controversies.

Sec. 4. That whenever the president shall find that operations, practices or transactions at, on, in or under the rules of any exchange, board of trade or similar institution or place of business cause or are likely to cause unjust market manipulation, or unfair and misleading market quotations, or undue depression or fluctuation of the prices of, or injurious speculation in, wheat or wheat flour, hereafter in this section called evil practices, calculated or likely to enhance unduly the liabilities of the United States under the said guaranties, he is authorized to prescribe such regulations governing, or may either wholly or partly prohibit, operations, practices and transactions in wheat or wheat flour at, on, in or under the rules of any exchange, board of trade or similar institution or place of business as he may find essential in order to prevent, correct or remove such evil practices. Such regulations may require all persons coming within their provisions to keep such records and statements of account, and may require such persons to make such returns, verified under oath or otherwise, as will fully and correctly disclose all transactions in wheat or wheat flour at, in, on or under the rules of any such exchange, board of trade or similar institution or place of business, including the making, execution, settlement and fulfillment thereof. He may also require all persons acting in the capacity of a clearing house, clearing association or similar institution, for the purpose of clearing, settling or adjusting transactions in wheat or wheat flour at, in, on or under the rules of any such exchange, board of trade or similar institution or place of business, to keep such records and to make such returns as will fully and correctly disclose all facts in their possession relating to such transactions, and he may appoint agents to conduct all investigations necessary to enforce the provisions of this section and all regulations made by him in pursuance thereof, and may fix and pay the compensation of such agents. Any person who intentionally and willfully violates any regulation made pursuant to this section, or who knowingly engages in any operation, practice or transaction prohibited pursuant to this section, or who intentionally and willfully aids or abets in such violation, or any such prohibited operation, practice or transaction, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000. The president shall take seasonable steps to provide for and to permit the establishment of a free and open market for the purchase, sale and handling of wheat and wheat products upon the expiration of this act.

Sec. 5. That, from time to time, whenever the president shall find it essential to license any business of importation, exportation, manufacture, storage or distribution of wheat or wheat flour in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce: Provided, That as between the two articles mentioned preference shall be given to the exportation of flour, except when the public interest would, in the judgment of the president, be injuriously affected thereby, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The regulations prescribed pursuant to this act may include requirements with respect to the issuance of licenses, systems of accounts and the auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the president's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees. It shall be unlawful for any licensee to engage in any unfairly discriminatory or deceptive practice or device, or to make any unjust or unreasonable rate, commission or charge, or to exact an unreasonable profit or price, in handling or dealing in or with wheat, wheat flour, bran and shorts. Whenever the president shall find that any practice, device, rate, commission, charge, profit or price of any licensee is unfairly discriminatory, deceptive, unjust or unreasonable, and shall order such licensee, within a reasonable time fixed in the order, to discontinue the same, unless such order, which shall recite the facts found, is revoked or suspended, such licensee shall, within the time prescribed in the order, discontinue such unfairly discriminatory, de-

ceptive, unjust or unreasonable practice, device, rate, commission, charge, profit or price. The president may, in lieu of any such unfairly discriminatory, deceptive, unjust or unreasonable practice, device, rate, commission, charge, profit or price, find what is a fair, just or reasonable practice, device, rate, commission, charge, profit or price, and in any proceeding brought in any court such order of the president shall be prima facie evidence. Any person who, without a license issued pursuant to this section, or whose license shall have been suspended or revoked after opportunity to be heard has been afforded him, intentionally and knowingly engages in or carries on any business for which a license is required under this section, or intentionally and willfully fails or refuses to discontinue any unfairly discriminatory, deceptive, unjust or unreasonable practice, device, rate, commission, charge, profit or price, in accordance with the requirement of an order issued under this section, or intentionally and willfully violates any regulation prescribed under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000: Provided, That this section shall not apply to any farmer or co-operative association of farmers or other person with respect to the products of any farm or other land owned, leased or cultivated by him, nor to any common carrier.

Sec. 6. That whenever the president shall find it essential in carrying out the guaranties aforesaid, or to protect the United States against undue enhancement of its liabilities thereunder, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to import into the United States from any country named in such proclamation, or to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation, wheat, semolina or wheat flour, except at such time or times, and under such regulations or orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the president shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the president or by congress: Provided, That no preference shall be given to the ports of one state over those of another. Any person who shall import, export, ship or take out of the United States, or attempt to import, export, ship or take out of the United States, any wheat, semolina or wheat flour in violation of this section or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000: Provided further, That when the president finds that the importation into the United States of any wheat, semolina or wheat flour produced outside of the United States materially enhances or is likely materially to enhance the liabilities of the United States under guaranties of prices therefor made pursuant to law, and ascertains what rate of duty, added to the then existing rate of duty on wheat and to the value of wheat, semolina or wheat flour at the time of importation, would be sufficient to bring the price thereof at which imported up to the price fixed or prevailing under the direction of the president under or pursuant to this act, he shall proclaim such facts, and thereafter there shall be levied, collected and paid upon wheat, semolina or wheat flour when imported in addition to the then existing rate of duty the rate of duty so ascertained; but in no case shall any such rate of duty be fixed at an amount which will effect a reduction of the rate of duty upon wheat, semolina or wheat flour under any then existing tariff law of the United States.

That the United States cotton-futures act, approved Aug. 11, 1916 (Thirty-ninth statutes at large, page 476), is hereby amended as follows:

In the fifth subdivision of section 5 of said act, strike out the words "good ordinary" whenever the same occur and substitute therefor the words "low middling"; strike out the words "low middling" and substitute therefor the word "middling"; and strike out the words "if stained, cotton that is below the grade of middling" and substitute therefor the words "if yellow stained, cotton that is below the grade of strict middling, or, if blue stained, cotton that is below the grade of good middling," so that the said subdivision shall read as follows:

"Fifth. Provide that cotton that, because of the presence of extraneous matter of any character, or irregularities or defects, is reduced in value below that of low middling, or cotton that is below the grade of low middling, or, if tinged, cotton that is below the grade of strict middling, or, if yellow stained, cotton that is below the grade of good middling, the grades mentioned being of the official cotton standards of the United States, or cotton that is less than seventh-eighths of an inch in length of staple, or cotton of perished staple or of immature staple, or cotton that is 'gin cut' or reginned, or cotton that is 'repacked' or 'false packed' or 'mixed packed' or 'water packed,' shall not be delivered on, under or in settlement of such contract."

Strike out the sentence comprising the seventh subdivision of section 5 of said act and substitute therefor the following:

"Seventh. Provided, That all tenders of cotton and settlements therefor under such contract shall be in accordance with the classification thereof made under the regulations of the secretary of agriculture by such officer or officers of the government as shall be designated for the purpose, and the costs of such classification shall be fixed, assessed, collected and paid as provided in such regulations. All moneys collected as such costs may be used as a revolving fund for carrying out the purposes of this subdivision, and section 19 of this act is amended accordingly."

Strike out the last sentence of section 5 of said act and substitute therefor the following:

"The secretary of agriculture is authorized to prescribe regulations for carrying out the purposes of the seventh subdivision of this section, and the certificates of the officers of the government as to the classification of any cotton for the purposes of said subdivision shall be accepted in the courts of the United States in all suits between the parties to such contract, or their privies, as prima facie evidence of the true classification of the cotton involved."

The foregoing amendments to section 5 of said act shall become effective on and after the approval of this act, but nothing herein shall be construed to diminish any authority conferred on any official of the United States necessary to enable him to carry out any duties remaining to be performed by him under said act as unamended, or to impair the effect of such act as to any contract subject to its provisions entered into prior to the effective date of said amendments, or to impair the effect of the findings of the secretary of agriculture upon any dispute referred to him under said section 5 as unamended.

Effective on and after the date of the passage of this act, insert at the end of section 8 of said act the following:

"Provided further, That it shall be the duty of any person engaged in the business of dealing in cotton, when requested by the secretary of agriculture or any agent acting under his instructions, to answer correctly to the best of his knowledge, under oath or otherwise, all questions touching his knowledge of the number of bales, the classification, the price or bona fide price offered, and other terms of purchase or sale, of any cotton involved in any transaction participated in by him, or to produce all books, letters, papers or documents in his possession or under his control relating to such matter. Any such person who shall, within a reasonable time prescribed by the secretary of agriculture or such agent, willfully fail or refuse

to answer such questions or to produce such books, letters, papers or documents, or who shall willfully give any answer that is false or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500."

Sec. 7. That any person who intentionally and knowingly makes any false statement or representation to any officer, agent or employe of the United States engaged in the performance of any duty under this act, or falsely represents to any of said persons that the wheat he offers for sale was grown as a part of the 1918 or 1919 crops for the purpose of securing any of the benefits of the aforesaid guaranties, or any person who willfully assaults, resists, impedes or interferes with any officer, agent or employe of the United States in the execution of any duty authorized to be performed by or pursuant to this act, or any person who intentionally and knowingly violates any regulation issued pursuant to this act, except as otherwise made punishable in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000.

Sec. 8. That for carrying out the aforesaid guaranties and otherwise for the purpose of this act, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available during the time this act is in effect, the sum of $1,000,000,000, of which not to exceed $3,000,000 may be used for such administrative expenses, including the payment of such rent, the expense, including postage, of such printing and publications, the purchase of such material and equipment, and the employment of such persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as the president may deem essential. Any moneys received by the United States from or in connection with the disposal by the United States of wheat or wheat flour under this act may, in the discretion of the president, be used as a revolving fund for further carrying out the purposes of this act. Any balance of such moneys not used as part of such revolving fund shall be covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay rent in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 9. That an itemized statement, covering all receipts and disbursements under this act, shall be filed with the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives on or before the twenty-fifth day of each month after the taking effect of this act, covering the business of the preceding month, and such statement shall be subject to public inspection. Not later than the expiration of sixty days after this act shall cease to be in effect the president shall cause a detailed report to be made to the congress of all proceedings had under this act. Such report shall, in addition to other matters, contain an account of all persons appointed or employed, the salary or compensation paid or allowed each, the aggregate amount of the different kinds of property purchased or requisitioned, the use and disposition made of such property, and a statement of all receipts and expenditures, together with a statement showing the general character and estimated value of all property then on hand, and the aggregate amount and character of all claims against the United States growing out of this act.

Sec. 10. That words used in this act shall be construed to import the plural or singular, as the case demands; the word "person," wherever used in this act, shall include individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any official, agent or other person acting for or employed by any individual, partnership, association or corporation within the scope of his employment or office shall in every case also be deemed the act, omission or failure of such individual, partnership, association or corporation as well as that of the person.

Sec. 11. That the provisions of this act shall cease to be in effect whenever the president shall find that the emergency growing out of the war with Germany has passed and that the further execution of the provision of this act is no longer necessary for its purposes, the date of which termination shall be ascertained and proclaimed by the president; but the date when this act shall cease to be in effect shall not be later than the first day of June, 1920: Provided, That after June 1, 1920, neither the president nor any agency acting for him shall purchase or contract for the purchase of wheat or flour. The termination of this act shall not affect any act done, or any right or obligation accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil case before the said termination pursuant to this act; but all rights and liabilities under this act arising before its termination shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the act had not terminated. Any offense committed and all penalties or liabilities incurred prior to such termination may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been terminated. (Approved March 4, 1919.)

VALIDATION OF WAR CONTRACTS.

The secretary of war is hereby authorized to adjust, pay or discharge any agreement, express or implied, upon a fair and equitable basis that has been entered into in good faith during the present emergency and prior to Nov. 12, 1918, by any officer or agent acting under his authority, direction or instruction or that of the president, with any person, firm or corporation for the acquisition of lands or the use thereof, or for damages resulting from notice by the government of its intention to acquire or use said lands, or for the production, manufacture, sale, acquisition or control of equipment, materials or supplies, or for services, or for facilities, or other purposes connected with the prosecution of the war, when such agreement has been performed in whole or in part, or expenditures have been made or obligations incurred upon the faith of the same by any such person, firm or corporation prior to Nov. 12, 1918, and such agreement has not been executed in the manner prescribed by law: Provided, That in no case shall any award either by the secretary of war or the Court of Claims include prospective or possible profits on any part of the contract beyond the goods and supplies delivered to and accepted by the United States and a reasonable remuneration for expenditures and obligations or liabilities necessarily incurred in performing or preparing to perform said contract or order: Provided further, That this act shall not authorize payment to be made of any claim not presented before June 30, 1919: And provided further, That the secretary of war shall report to congress at the beginning of its next session following June 30, 1919, a detailed statement showing the nature, terms and conditions of every such agreement and the payment or adjustment thereof: And provided further, That no settlement of any claim arising under any such agreement shall bar the United States government through any of its duly authorized agencies or any committee of congress hereafter duly appointed from the right of review of such settlement, nor the right of recovery of any money paid by the government to any party under any settlement entered into, or payment made under the provisions of this act if the government has been defrauded, and the right of recovery in all such cases shall exist against the executors,

administrators, heirs, successors and assigns of any party or parties: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to relieve any officer or agent of the United States from criminal prosecution under the provisions of any statute of the United States for any fraud or criminal conduct: And provided further, That this act shall in no way relieve or excuse any officer or his agent from such criminal prosecution because of any irregularity or illegality in the manner of the execution of such agreement: And provided further, That in all proceedings hereunder witnesses may be compelled to attend, appear and testify and produce books, papers and letters or other documents; and the claim that any such testimony or evidence may tend to criminate the person giving the same shall not excuse such witness from testifying, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used against such person in the trial of any criminal proceeding.

Sec. 2. That the Court of Claims is hereby given jurisdiction on petition of any individual, firm, company or corporation referred to in section 1 hereof, to find and award fair and just compensation in the cases specified in said section in the event that such individual, firm, company or corporation shall not be willing to accept the adjustment, payment or compensation offered by the secretary of war as hereinbefore provided, or in the event that the secretary of war shall fail or refuse to offer a satisfactory adjustment, payment or compensation as provided for in said section.

Sec. 3. That the secretary of war, through such agency as he may designate or establish, is empowered, upon such terms as he or it may determine to be in the interest of the United States, to make equitable and fair adjustments and agreements, upon the termination or in settlement or readjustment of agreements or arrangements entered into with any foreign government or governments or nationals thereof, prior to Nov. 12, 1918, for the furnishing to the American expeditionary forces or otherwise for war purposes of supplies, materials, facilities, services or the use of property, or for the furnishing of any thereof by the United States to any foreign government or governments, whether or not such agreements or arrangements have been entered into in accordance with applicable statutory provisions; and the other provisions of this act shall not be applicable to such adjustments.

Sec. 4. That whenever, under the provisions of this act, the secretary of war shall make an award to any prime contractor with respect to any portion of his contract which he shall have sublet to any other person, firm or corporation who has in good faith made expenditures, incurred obligations, rendered service or furnished material, equipment or supplies to such prime contractor, with the knowledge and approval of any agent of the secretary of the war duly authorized thereunto, before payment of said award the secretary of war shall require such prime contractor to present satisfactory evidence of having paid said subcontractor or of the consent of said subcontractor to look for his compensation to said prime contractor only; and in the case of the failure of said prime contractor to present such evidence or such consent, the secretary of war shall pay directly to said subcontractor the amount found to be due under said award; and in case of the insolvency of any prime contractor the subcontractor of said prime contractor shall have a lien upon the funds arising from said award prior and superior to the lien of any general creditor of said prime contractor.

Sec. 5. That the secretary of the interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to adjust, liquidate and pay such net losses as have been suffered by any person, firm or corporation by reason of producing or preparing to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites or tungsten in compliance with the request or demand of the department of the interior, the war industries board, the war trade board, the shipping board, or the emergency fleet corporation to supply the urgent needs of the nation in the prosecution of the war; said minerals being enumerated in the act of congess approved Oct. 5, 1918, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of those ores, metals, and minerals which have formerly been largely imported, or of which there is or may be an inadequate supply."

The said secretary shall make such adjustments and payments in each case as he shall determine to be just and equitable; that the decision of said secretary shall be conclusive and final, subject to the limitation hereinafter provided; that all payments and expenses incurred by said secretary, including personal services, traveling and subsistence expenses, supplies, postage, printing and all other expenses incident to the proper prosecution of this work, both in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as the secretary of the interior may deem essential and proper, shall be paid from the funds appropriated by the said act of Oct. 5, 1918, and that said funds and appropriations shall continue to be available for said purpose until such time as the said secretary shall have fully exercised the authority herein granted and performed and completed the duties hereby provided and imposed; Provided, however, That the payments and disbursements made under the provisions of this section for and in connection with the payments and settlements of the claims herein described and the said expenses of administration shall in no event exceed the sum of $8,500,000: And provided further, That said secretary shall consider, approve, and dispose of only such claims as shall be made hereunder and filed with the department of the interior within three months from and after the approval of this act: And provided further, That no claim shall be allowed or paid by said secretary unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said secretary that the expenditures so made or obligations so incurred by the claimant were made in good faith for or upon property which contained either manganese, chrome, pyrites or tungsten in sufficient quantities to be of commercial importance: And provided further, That no claims shall be paid unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of said secretary that moneys were invested or obligations were incurred subsequent to April 6, 1917, and prior to Nov. 12, 1918, in a legitimate attempt to produce either manganese, chrome, pyrites or tungsten for the needs of the nation for the prosecution of the war, and that no profits of any kind shall be included in the allowance of any of said claims, and that no investment for merely speculative purposes shall be recognized in any manner by said secretary: And provided further, That the settlement of any claim arising under the provisions of this section shall not bar the United States government, through any of its duly authorized agencies or any committee of congress hereafter duly appointed, from the right of review of such settlement, nor the right to recover any money paid by the government to any party under and by virtue of the provisions of this section, if the government has been defrauded, and the right of recovery in all such cases shall extend to the executors, administrators, heirs and assigns of any party.

That a report of all operations under this section, including receipts and disbursements,

shall be made to congress on or before the first Monday in December of each year.

That nothing in this section shall be construed to confer jurisdiction upon any court to entertain a suit against the United States: Provided further, That in determining the net losses of any claimant the secretary of the interior shall, among other things, take into consideration and charge to the claimant the then market value of any ores or minerals on hand belonging to the claimant, and also the salvage or usable value of any machinery or other appliances which may be claimed was purchased to equip said mine for the purpose of complying with the request or demand of the agencies of the government above mentioned in the manner aforesaid. (Approved March 2, 1919.)

REPEAL OF MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS.

The second deficiency appropriation act of 1919, approved Feb. 25, 1919, provides that the following unexpended balances or portions of unexpended balances or combined unexpended balances or combined portions of unexpended balances of appropriations for the support of the military establishment contained in appropriation acts or for fiscal years enumerated in this section shall be carried to the surplus fund and be covered into the treasury immediately upon the approval of this act, namely:

Office of Chief Signal Officer.

For expenses of the signal service of the army, fiscal year 1919, $83,373,200.04.

The authorization of $45,000,000 for expenses of the signal service of the army, contained in the first deficiency appropriation act, 1919, is repealed.

Total appropriations and authorizations recovered, signal service, $128,373,200.04.

Office of the Provost Marshal General.

For all expenses necessary in the registration of persons available for military service and in selection of certain such persons and their draft into the military service, fiscal year 1919, $12,040,047.

Division of Military Aeronautics.

For expenses of the military air service under appropriations made directly to the division of military aeronautics or assigned to that division upon the order of the president, fiscal year 1919, $85,000,000.

Bureau of Aircraft Production.

For aerial appliances, aviation station, vocational training in aviation and so forth, fiscal year 1919, $400,000,000.

For signal service of the army, fiscal years 1917-1918 and 1918, $2,000,000.

Quartermaster Corps.

For general appropriations, quartermaster corps, fiscal year 1919, $2,996,414,707.14.

For pay of the army, fiscal year 1919, $654,557,911.68.

For supplies, services and transportation, fiscal years 1917-1918 and 1918, $6,971,460.45.

For horses for cavalry, artillery, engineers and so forth, fiscal years 1917-1918 and 1918, $32,170,956.08.

For civilian military training camps, fiscal years 1917-1918 and 1918, $244,272.41.

For inland and port storage and shipping facilities, fiscal years 1918 and 1919, $50,026,000.

Total appropriations to be covered into the treasury, quartermaster corps, $3,740,385,307.76.

The authorization of $15,750,000 for the quartermaster corps for the construction and repair of hospitals, contained in the first deficiency appropriation act, 1919, is repealed.

Total appropriations and authorizations recovered, quartermaster corps, $3,756,135,307.76.

Medical Department.

For medical and hospital department, fiscal year 1919, $54,145,513.73.

The authorization of $65,000,000 for medical and hospital supplies of the army, contained in the first deficiency appropriation act, 1919, is repealed.

Total appropriations and authorizations recovered, medical department, $119,145,513.73.

Engineer Department.

For engineer operations in the field, fiscal years 1917-1918 and 1918, $6,056,469.60.

For engineer operations in the field, fiscal year 1919, $660,000,000.

For engineer equipment of troops, fiscal year 1919, $126,532,966.16.

Total appropriations to be covered into the treasury, engineer department, $792,589,435.76.

The authorization of $200,000,000 for engineer operations in the field, contained in the first deficiency appropriation act, 1919, is repealed.

Total appropriations and authorizations recovered, engineer department, $992,589,435.76.

Ordnance Department.

For purchase, manufacture and test of mountain, field and siege cannon, including field artillery for the national guard, and including antiaircraft guns, fiscal years 1917-1918, 1918 and 1919, and amounts in the fortifications appropriation act approved July 8, 1918, $174,662,634.98.

For purchase, manufacture and test of ammunition, subcaliber guns and other accessories for mountain, field and siege artillery practice, fiscal year 1917-1918, and fortification appropriation act approved July 8, 1918, $85,418,177.38.

For alteration and maintenance mobile artillery, fiscal years 1917-1918 and 1918, and the fortification appropriation act approved July 8, 1918, $233,083,244.78.

For manufacture of arms and for manufacture of rifles, fiscal years 1917-1918, 1918 and 1919, $210,878,057.09.

For ordnance stores, ammunition, fiscal years 1917-1918, 1918 and 1919, $198,947,310.37.

For small arms target practice, fiscal years 1917-1918, 1918 and 1919, $100,108,390.84.

For automatic machine rifles, including automatic rifles for the national guard, fiscal years 1917-1918, 1918 and 1919, $256,215,443.12.

For armored motor cars, fiscal years 1917-1918, 1918 and 1919, $197,339,362.40.

For ordnance stores and supplies, fiscal years 1917-1918, 1918 and 1919, $34,029,315.28.

For ordnance service, fiscal years 1917-1918, 1918 and 1919, $7,129,116.55.

For ordnance stores and equipment, civilian military training camps, reserve officers' training corps, ordnance equipment for home guard organizations, ordnance supplies for military equipment of schools and colleges, special aids and appliances for manufacture of arms and so forth, fiscal years 1917-1918, 1918 and 1919, $5,557,956.96.

Total appropriations to be covered into the treasury, ordnance department, $1,503,369,009.75.

The following authorizations or portions of authorizations or combined authorizations or combined portions of authorizations granted to the ordnance department of the army in the appropriations acts enumerated are repealed:

For purchase, manufacture and test of mountain, field and siege cannon, fortification appropriation act approved July 8, 1918, and first deficiency appropriation act, 1919, $1,816,514,192.

For purchase, manufacture and test of ammunition for mountain, field and siege can-

non, fortification appropriation act approved July 8, 1918, and first deficiency appropriation act, 1919, $2,523,522,251.43.

For purchase, manufacture and test of ammunition, subcaliber guns for mountain, field and siege artillery practice, first deficiency appropriation act, 1919, $65,175,061.

For alteration and maintenance of mobile artillery, fortification appropriation act approved July 8, 1918, $100,000,000.

For manufacture of arms, army appropriation act, approved July 9, 1918, and first deficiency appropriation act, 1919, $242,481,200.

For ordnance stores, ammunition, army appropriation act approved July 9, 1918, and first deficiency appropriation act, 1919, $1,117,289,421.

For small arms target practice, army appropriation act approved July 9, 1918, and first deficiency appropriation act, 1919, $143,861,293.

For automatic machine rifles, army appropriation act approved July 9, 1918, and first deficiency appropriation act, 1919, $441,788,000.

For armored motor cars, army appropriation act approved July 9, 1918, and first deficiency appropriation act, 1919, $406,640,000.

For ordnance stores and supplies, army appropriation act approved July 9, 1918, and first deficiency appropriation act, 1919, $372,299,260.

For general contract authorization for ordnance and ordnance supplies and material, army appropriation act approved July 9, 1918, $484,708,616.27.

Total authorizations repealed, ordnance department, $7,714,279,294.70.

Total appropriations and authorizations recovered, ordnance department, $9,217,648,304.45.

Chemical Warfare Service.

For purchase, manufacture and test of mountain, field and siege cannon, fiscal year 1917-1918, and fortification appropriation act, approved July 8, 1918, $38,182,621.89.

For medical and hospital department, fiscal years 1917-1918 and 1919, $11,853,362.83.

For national security and defense, sundry civil act approved July 1, 1918, $146,567.05.

For ordnance service, fiscal years 1917-1918 and 1919, $219,871.65.

For ordnance stores, ammunition, fiscal years 1917-1918, 1918 and 1919, $27,025,214.40.

For ordnance stores and supplies, fiscal years 1917-1918, 1918 and 1919, $9,013,923.90.

For repairs of arsenals, fiscal year 1919, $16,736.44.

For chemical warfare service, fiscal year 1919, $97,474,312.50.

Total appropriations to be covered into the treasury, chemical warfare service, $183,932,610.66.

The authorization of $150,000,000 for expenses of the chemical warfare service, contained in the first deficiency appropriation act, 1919, is repealed.

Total appropriations and authorizations recovered, chemical warfare service, $333,932,610.66.

Total appropriations to be covered into the treasury, military establishment, $6,856,835,124.70.

Total authorizations repealed, military establishment, $8,190,029,294.70.

Total appropriations and authorizations recovered, military establishment, $15,046,864,419.40.

The portion of the army appropriation act, approved July 9, 1918, relating to the "sale of war supplies," which reads as follows:

"Provided, That any moneys received by the United States as the proceeds of any such sale shall be deposited to the credit of that appropriation out of which was paid the cost to the government of the property thus sold, and the same shall immediately become available for the purposes named in the original appropriation:" hereby is repealed.

The following unexpended balances or portions of the unexpended balances or combined unexpended balances or portions of combined unexpended balances of appropriations for the support of the naval establishment for the fiscal years 1917-1918, 1918 and 1919, as set forth in this section, shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the treasury immediately upon the approval of this act, namely:

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

For aviation in the navy, $97,000,000.

For basic patents for aircraft, $1,000,000.

Bureau of Navigation.

For instruments and supplies, $4,500,000.

Bureau of Ordinance.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, $8,000,000

For contingent, bureau of ordnance, $10,000.

For experiments, bureau of ordnance, $150,000.

For new batteries for ships of the navy, $60,305,257.

For torpedoes and appliances, $8,000,000.

For reserve ordnance supplies, $43,000,000.

For contingent building fund, $3,847.26.

For increase of the navy, armor and armament, $1,714,750.

For armament and ammunition of coast guard cutters, $79,574.03.

For ammunition for vessels, $30,000,000.

For ammunition for auxiliaries and merchantmen, $2,677,500.

For navy nitrate plant, $8,311,881.

For fuel lands for armor and projectile plants, $24,513.16.

For ammunition for merchant auxiliaries, $1,300,000.

For batteries for merchant auxiliaries, $1,256,521.24.

Total appropriations to be covered into the treasury, bureau of ordnance, $164,833,843.69.

The authorization of $20,000,000 for new batteries for ships of the navy contained in the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919 is repealed.

The authorization of $11,000,000 for ammunition for vessels contained in the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919 is repealed.

Total appropriations and authorizations recovered, bureau of ordnance, $195,833,843.69.

Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

For naval training camps, $257,885.

Navy yard, Boston, Mass.: For water-front improvements, $570,000.

Navy yard, Washington, D. C.: For the acquisition of additional land, $100,000.

Navy yard, Charleston, S. C.: For new superstructure for pier numbered 314, $17,000.

Navy yard, New Orleans, La.: For floating crane, $30,000.

Navy yard, Mare island, Calif.: For revolving crane, $40,000; for structural shop and auxiliary improvements $250,000; in all, $290,000.

Naval academy: For addition to Isherwood hall, $15,000.

Naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.: For additional land, $400,000.

Hospital construction: For hospitals and medical supply depots, $1,008,742.

For handling appliances at navy yards, $25,000.

Total appropriations to be covered into the treasury, public works, bureau of yards and docks, $2,713,627.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

For fuel and transportation, $23,096,000.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

For machinery plant, New York navy yard, $1,420.33.

Marine Corps.

For reserve supplies, marine corps, naval appropriation act approved July 1, 1918, $7,000,000: Provided, That the secretary of war is authorized and directed to transfer to the secretary of the navy for the use of the marine corps without payment therefor, such reserve stock of clothing, arms and equipment and other necessary military supplies, invenoried at the cost to the army and not to exceed in the aggregate $7,000,000, as the same from time to time may be requisitioned.

For maintenance, quartermaster's department, marine corps, $20,000,000.

For pay, marine corps, $14,191,975.96.

For expenses, marine corps reserve, $25,000.

Total appropriations to be covered into the treasury, marine corps, $41,216,975.96.

Total appropriations to be covered into the treasury, naval establishment, $334,361,866.98.

Total authorizations repealed, naval establishment, $31,000,000.

Total appropriations and authorizations recovered, naval establishment, $365,361,866.98.

VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN ACT.

The second liberty bond act is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 18. (a) That in addition to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness and war savings certificates authorized by this act and amendments thereto, the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, is authorized to borrow from time to time on the credit of the United States for the purposes of this act, and to meet public expenditures authorized by law, not exceeding in the aggregate $7,000,000,000, and to issue therefor notes of the United States at not less than par in such form or forms and denomination or denominations, containing such terms and conditions, and at such rate or rates of interest, as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, and each series of notes so issued shall be payable at such time not less than one year nor more than five years from the date of its issue as he may prescribe, and may be redeemable before maturity (at the option of the United States) in whole or in part, upon not more than one year's nor less than four months' notice, and under such rules and regulations and during such period as he may prescribe.

"(b) The notes herein authorized may be issued in any one or more of the following series as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe in connection with the issue thereof:

"(1) Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except estate or inheritance taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority;

"(2) Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state or any of the possessions of the United States or by any local taxing authority except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations;

"(3) Exempt, both as to principal and interest, as provided in paragraph (2); and with an additional exemption from the taxes referred to in clause (b) of such paragraph, of the interest on an amount of such notes the principal of which does not exceed $30,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation; or

"(4) Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes and (b) all income, excess-profits and war-profits taxes now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations.

"(c) If the notes authorized under this section are offered in more than one series bearing the same date of issue, the holder of notes of any such series shall (under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury) have the option of having such notes held by him converted at par into notes of any other such series offered bearing the same date of issue.

"(d) None of the notes authorized by this section shall bear the circulation privilege. The principal and interest thereof shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value. The word 'bond' or 'bonds' where it appears in sections 8, 9, 10, 14 and 15 of this act as amended, and sections 3702, 3703, 3704 and 3705 of the revised statutes and section 5200 of the revised statutes as amended, but in such sections only, shall be deemed to include notes issued under this section."

Sec. 2. (a) That until the expiration of five years after the date of the termination of the war between the United States and the German government, as fixed by proclamation of the president, in addition to the exemptions provided in section 7 of the second liberty bond act in respect to the interest on an amount of bonds and certificates, authorized by such act and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, and in addition to all other exemptions provided in the second liberty bond act or the supplement to second liberty bond act, the interest received on and after Jan. 1, 1919, on an amount of bonds of the first liberty loan converted, dated Nov. 15, 1917, May 9, 1918, or Oct. 24, 1918, the second liberty loan converted and unconverted, the third liberty loan and the fourth liberty loan, the principal of which does not exceed $30,000 in the aggregate, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation shall be exempt from graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations.

(b) In addition to the exemption provided in subdivision (a), and in addition to the other exemptions therein referred to, the interest received on and after Jan. 1, 1919, on an amount of the bonds therein specified the principal of which does not exceed $20,000 in the aggregate, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation shall be exempt from the taxes therein specified: Provided, That no owner of such bonds shall be entitled to such exemption in respect to the interest on an aggregate principal amount of such bonds exceeding three times the principal amount of notes of the victory liberty loan originally subscribed for by such owner and still owned by him at the date of his tax return.

Sec. 3. That section 5 of the second liberty bond act, as amended by section 4 of the third liberty bond act, is hereby further amended by striking out the figures "$8,000,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "$10,000,000,000."

Sec. 4. That section 3 of the fourth liberty

bond act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. That, notwithstanding the provisions of the second liberty bond act or of the war finance corporation act or of any other act, bonds, notes and certificates of indebtedness of the United States and bonds of the war finance corporation shall, while beneficially owned by a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation, partnership or association, not engaged in business in the United States, be exempt both as to principal and interest from any and all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state, or any of the possessions of the United States or by any local taxing authority."

Sec. 5. That the privilege of converting 4 per centum bonds of the first liberty loan converted and 4 per centum bonds of the second liberty loan into 4¼ per centum bonds, which privilege arose on May 9, 1918, and expired on Nov. 9, 1918, may be extended by the secretary of the treasury for such period, upon such terms and conditions and subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. For the purpose of computing the amount of interest payable, bonds presented for conversion under any such extension shall be deemed to be converted on the dates for the payment of the semiannual interest on the respective bonds so presented for conversion next succeeding the date of such presentation.

Sec. 6. (a) That there is hereby created in the treasury a cumulative sinking fund for the retirement of bonds and notes issued under the first liberty bond act, the second liberty bond act, the third liberty bond act, the fourth liberty bond act or under this act and outstanding on July 1, 1920. The sinking fund and all additions thereto are hereby appropriated for the payment of such bonds and notes at maturity, or for the redemption or purchase thereof before maturity by the secretary of the treasury at such prices and upon such terms and conditions as he shall prescribe, and shall be available until all such bonds and notes are retired. The average cost of the bonds and notes purchased shall not exceed par and accrued interest. Bonds and notes purchased, redeemed or paid out of the sinking fund shall be canceled and retired and shall not be reissued. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, and for each fiscal year thereafter until all such bonds and notes are retired there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of such sinking fund, an amount equal to the sum of (1) 2½ per centum of the aggregate amount of such bonds and notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, less an amount equal to the par amount of any obligations of foreign governments held by the United States on July 1, 1920, and (2) the interest which would have been payable during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made on the bonds and notes purchased, redeemed or paid out of the sinking fund during such year or in previous years.

The secretary of the treasury shall submit to congress at the beginning of each regular session a separate annual report of the action taken under the authority contained in this section.

(b) Sections 3688, 3694, 3695 and 3696 of the revised statutes and so much of section 3689 of the revised statutes as provides a permanent annual appropriation of 1 per centum of the entire debt of the United States to be set apart as a sinking fund are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. (a) That until the expiration of eighteen months after the termination of the war between the United States and the German government, as fixed by proclamation of the president, the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, is hereby authorized on behalf of the United States to establish, in addition to the credits authorized by section 2 of the second liberty bond act, as amended, credits with the United States for any foreign government now engaged in war with the enemies of the United States, for the purpose only of providing for purchases of any property owned directly or indirectly by the United States, not needed by the United States, or of any wheat the price of which has been or may be guaranteed by the United States. To the extent of the credits so established from time to time the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to make advances to or for the account of any such foreign government, and to receive at par from such foreign government for the amount of any such advances its obligations hereafter issued bearing such rate or rates of interest, not less than 5 per centum per annum, maturing at such date or dates, not later than Oct. 15, 1938, and containing such terms and conditions as the secretary of the treasury may from time to time prescribe. The secretary, with the approval of the president, is hereby authorized to enter into such arrangements from time to time with any such foreign government as may be necessary or desirable for establishing such credits and for the payment of such obligations before maturity.

(b) The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized from time to time to convert any short-time obligations of foreign governments which may be received under the authority of this section into long-time obligations of such foreign governments, respectively, maturing not later than Oct. 15, 1938, and in such form and terms as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe; but the rate or rates of interest borne by any such long-time obligations at the time of their acquisition shall not be less than the rate borne by the short-time obligations so converted into such long-time obligations; and under such terms and conditions as he may from time to time prescribe, to receive payment, on or before maturity, of any obligations of such foreign governments acquired on behalf of the United States under authority of this section, and with the approval of the president, to sell any of such obligations (but not less than par with accrued interest unless otherwise hereafter provided by law), and to apply the proceeds thereof, and any payments so received from foreign governments on account of the principal of such obligations, to the redemption or purchase, at not more than par and accrued interest, of any bonds of the United States issued under the authority of the first liberty bond act or second liberty bond act as amended and supplemented, and if such bonds cannot be so redeemed or purchased the secretary of the treasury shall redeem or purchase any other outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States which may at such time be subject to redemption or which can be purchased at not more than par and accrued interest.

(c) For the purpose of this section, there is appropriated the unexpended balance of the appropriations made by section 2 of the first liberty bond act and by section 2 of the second liberty bond act as amended by the third liberty bond act and the fourth liberty bond act, but nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the use of such unexpended balance or any part thereof for the purposes of section 2 of the second liberty bond act, as so amended, subject to the limitations therein contained.

Sec. 8. That the obligations of foreign governments acquired by the secretary of the treasury by virtue of the provisions of the first liberty bond act and the second liberty bond act, and amendments and supplements

thereto, shall mature at such dates as shall be determined by the secretary of the treasury: Provided, That such obligations acquired by virtue of the provisions of the first liberty bond act, or through the conversion of short-time obligations acquired under such act, shall mature not later than June 15, 1947, and all other such obligations of foreign governments shall mature not later than Oct. 15, 1938.

Sec. 9. That the war finance corporation act is hereby amended by adding to Title I. thereof a new section, to read as follows:

"Sec. 21. (a) That the corporation shall be empowered and authorized, in order to promote commerce with foreign nations through the extension of credits, to make advances upon such terms, not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, as it may prescribe, for periods not exceeding five years from the respective dates of such advances:

"(1) To any person, firm, corporation or association engaged in the business in the United States of exporting therefrom domestic products to foreign countries, if such person, firm, corporation or association is, in the opinion of the board of directors of the corporation, unable to obtain funds upon reasonable terms through banking channels. Any such advance shall be made only for the purpose of assisting in the exportation of such products, and shall be limited in amount to not more than the contract price therefor, including insurance and carrying or transportation charges to the foreign point of destination if and to the extent that such insurance and carrying or transportation charges are payable in the United States by such exporter to domestic insurers and carriers. The rate of interest charged on any such advance shall not be less than 1 per centum per annum in excess of the rate of discount for ninety-day commercial paper prevailing at the time of such advance at the federal reserve bank of the district in which the borrower is located; and

"(2) To any bank, banker or trust company in the United States which after this section takes effect makes an advance to any such person, firm, corporation or association for the purpose of assisting in the exportation of such products. Any such advance shall not exceed the amount remaining unpaid of the advances made by such bank, banker or trust company to such person, firm, corporation or association for such purpose.

"(b) The aggregate of the advances made by the corporation under this section remaining unpaid shall never at any time exceed the sum of $1,000,000,000.

"(c) Notwithstanding the limitation of section 1 the advances provided for by this section may be made until the expiration of one year after the termination of the war between the United States and the German government as fixed by proclamation of the president. Any such advance made by the corporation shall be made upon the promissory note or notes of the borrower, with full and adequate security in each instance by indorsement, guaranty or otherwise. The corporation shall retain power to require additional security at any time. The corporation in its discretion may upon like security extend the time of payment of any such advance through renewals, the substitution of new obligations or otherwise, but the time for the payment of any such advance shall not be extended beyond five years from the date on which it was originally made."

Sec. 10. That section 15 of the war finance corporation act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 15. That all net earnings of the corporation not required for its operations shall be accumulated as a reserve fund until such time as the corporation liquidates under the terms of this title. Such reserve fund shall, upon the direction of the board of directors, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be invested in bonds and obligations of the United States, issued or converted after Sept. 24, 1917, or upon like direction and approval may be deposited in member banks of the federal reserve system, or in any of the federal reserve banks, or be used from time to time, as well as any other funds of the corporation, in the purchase or redemption of any bonds issued by the corporation. The federal reserve banks are hereby authorized to act as depositaries for and as fiscal agents of the corporation in the general performance of the powers conferred by this title. Beginning twelve months after the termination of the war, the date of such termination to be fixed by a proclamation of the president of the United States, the directors of the corporation shall proceed to liquidate its assets and to wind up its affairs, but the directors of the corporation, in their discretion, may, from time to time, prior to such date, sell and dispose of any securities or other property acquired by the corporation. Any balance remaining after the payment of all its debts shall be paid into the treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, and thereupon the corporation shall be dissolved."

Sec. 11. That the short title of this act shall be "Victory Liberty Loan Act." (Approved March 3, 1919.)

MILITARY HOSPITALS.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to provide immediate additional hospital and sanitarium facilities for the care and treatment of discharged sick and disabled soldiers, sailors and marines, army and navy nurses (male and female), patients of the war risk insurance bureau and the following persons only: Merchant marine seamen, seamen on boats of the Mississippi river commission, officers and enlisted men of the United States coast guard, officers and employes of the public health service, certain keepers and assistant keepers of the United States lighthouse service, seamen of the engineer corps of the United States army, officers and enlisted men of the United States coast and geodetic survey, civilian employes entitled to treatment under the United States employes' compensation act and employes on army transports not officers or enlisted men of the army, now entitled by law to treatment by the public health service.

Sec. 2. There are hereby permanently transferred to the treasury department for the use of the public health service for hospital or sanitaria or other uses the following properties, with their present equipment, including sites and leases or so much thereof as may be required by the public health service, including mechanical equipment in connection therewith and approaches thereto, with authority to lease or purchase sites not owned by the government, as follows: Hospitals with such other buildings and land as may be required, at Camp Cody (New Mexico), Camp Hancock (Georgia), Camp Joseph E. Johnston (Florida), Camp Beauregard (Louisiana), Camp Logan (Texas), Camp Fremont (California) and nitrate plant, Perryville (Maryland) and such hospitals with other necessary buildings hereafter vacated by the war department as may be required and found suitable for the needs of the public health service for hospital or sanitaria purposes. And for the purpose of such remodeling of or additions to the above named plants as may be required to adapt them to the needs and uses of the public health service, the sum of $750,000 is hereby authorized.

Sec. 3. The secretary of war is hereby authorized and directed to transfer without charge to the secretary of the treasury for

the use of the public health service such hospital furniture and equipment, including hospital and medical supplies, motor trucks and other motor driven vehicles in good condition, not required by the war department, as may be required by the public health service for its hospitals, and the president is authorized to direct the transfer to the treasury department of the use of such lands or parts of lands, buildings, fixtures, appliances, furnishings or furniture under the control of any other department of the government not required for the purposes of such department and suitable for the uses of the public health service.

Sec. 4. So much of the Battle Mountain sanitarium at Hot Springs, S. D., the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, with its present equipment, as is not required for the purposes for which these facilities were provided, is hereby made available for the use of the public health service for a period of five years from the approval of this act, unless sooner released by the surgeon-general of the public health service.

Sec. 5. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to contract with any existing hospital or sanitarium, by lease or otherwise, for immediate use, in whole or in part, of their present facilities, so as to provide bed capacity and facilities for not exceeding one thousand patients, and for such purposes the sum of $300,000 is hereby authorized.

Sec. 6. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized, if in his judgment the same will be for the best interests of the government from the standpoint of cost, location and of the emergency needs of the public health service, to purchase the site, buildings and hospital facilities and appurtenances, at Corpus Christi, Tex., known as General Hospital Numbered 15, and for such purpose the sum of $150,000 is hereby authorized.

The sum of $1,500,000 is hereby authorized to be held as an emergency fund for the purchase of land and buildings suitable for hospital and sanitaria purposes, which the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to select and locate, and to make additions and improvements suitable to adapt them to the uses of the United States public health service, if in his judgment the emergency requires it.

Sec. 7. By the construction of new hospitals and sanitaria, to include the necessary buildings with their appropriate mechanical and other equipment and approach work, including roads leading thereto, for the accommodation of patients, officers, nurses, attendants, storage, laundries, vehicles and live stock on sites now owned by the government or on new sites to be acquired by purchase or otherwise, at the places hereinafter named: Provided, That if the secretary of the treasury shall make a finding that any hospital project hereinafter specifically authorized is not to the best interest of the government from the standpoint of cost, location and of the emergency needs of the public health service, he is hereby authorized to reject such project or projects and to locate, construct or acquire hospitals at such other locations as would best subserve the interest of the government and the emergency needs of the public health service within the limits of cost of such authorization.

a. At Cook county, Illinois, by taking over the land and executing the contract for the construction thereon of hospital buildings specified therein of a certain proposed contract executed by the Shank company, Aug. 31, 1918, and in accordance with such contract and the plans and specifications, identified in connection therewith Aug. 31, 1918, by the signature and initials of Brig.-Gen. R. C. Marshall, Jr., construction division, quartermaster department, United States army, by Lieut.-Col. C. C. Wright and the Shank company, by George H. Shank, president, at the cost stated therein, namely, $2,500,000, with such changes in said plans and specifications as may be required by the secretary of the treasury to adapt said specified buildings to the needs and purposes of the public health service, at a total limit of cost not to exceed $3,000,000.

b. In carrying the foregoing authorization into effect, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to execute the contract with the Shank company hereinbefore specified, with such verbal changes as are made necessary by a change in the contracting officers, and to assume all obligations in said contract contained, and to purchase materials and labor in the open market, or otherwise, and to employ laborers and mechanics for the construction of such buildings and their equipment as in his judgment shall best meet the public exigencies, within the limits of cost herein authorized.

c. At Dawson Springs, Ky., on land to be acquired by gift, the necessary buildings for a sanitarium having a capacity of not less than 500 beds. The sum of $1,500,000 is hereby authorized for the construction of such sanitarium.

d. The sum of $900,000 is hereby authorized for the construction, including site, of a hospital plant complete at Norfolk, Va.

e. The sum of $550,000 is hereby authorized for the construction, on land owned by the government, on a site to be selected by the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, of a hospital plant complete in the District of Columbia or vicinity.

f. The sum of $190,000 is hereby authorized for additional hospital accommodations, including such minor alteration in and remodeling of existing and authorized buildings as may be necessary to economically adapt them to the additional accommodations herein authorized for the Marine hospital at Stapleton, Staten island, N. Y., the sum appropriated for additions to the said hospital by the act approved March 28, 1918, is authorized to be expended in full without the construction of psychiatric units.

Sec. 8. In carrying the foregoing authorization into effect, all new construction work herein authorized shall, as far as feasible, be of fire resisting character, and the secretary of the treasury is authorized to enter into contracts for the construction, equipment, and so forth, of such buildings on government owned lands, or lands acquired for such purpose, to purchase materials and labor in the open market or otherwise, and to employ laborers and mechanics for the construction of such buildings and their equipment as in his judgment shall best meet the public exigencies, within the limits of cost herein authorized.

Sec. 9. For the purpose of carrying the foregoing authorization into effect there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available and remain available until expended, the sum of $8,840,000, and for furniture and equipment not otherwise provided for, the sum of $210,000; in all, $9,050,000.

Sec. 10. And the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to employ, for service within or without the District of Columbia, without regard to civil service laws, rules and regulations, and to pay from the sums hereby authorized and appropriated for construction purposes, at customary rates of compensation, such additional technical and clerical services as may be necessary, exclusively to aid in the preparation of the drawings and specifications for the above-named objects

and supervision of the execution thereof, for traveling expenses, and printing incident thereto, at a total limit of cost for such additional technical and clerical services and traveling expenses, and so forth, of not exceeding $210,000 of the above-named limit of cost. All of the above-mentioned work shall be under the direction and supervision of the surgeon-general of the public health service, subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 11. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for necessary personnel, including regular and reserve commissioned officers of the public health service and clerical help in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and maintenance, hospital supplies and equipment, leases, fuel, lights and water and freight, transportation and travel and reasonable burial expenses (not exceeding $100 for any patient dying in hospital), $785,333 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. (Approved March 3, 1919.)

NAVAL DECORATIONS.

That the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to present, in the name of congress, a medal of honor to any person who, while in the naval service of the United States, shall, in action involving actual conflict with the enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission of his command or the command to which attached.

Sec. 2. That the president be and he hereby is further authorized to present, but not in the name of congress, a distinguished-service medal of appropriate design and a ribbon, together with a rosette or other device to be worn in lieu thereof, to any person who, while in the naval service of the United States, since the sixth day of April, 1917, has distinguished or who hereafter shall distinguish himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility.

Sec. 3. That the president be and he hereby is further authorized to present, but not in the name of congress, a navy cross of appropriate design and a ribbon, together with a rosette or other device to be worn in lieu thereof, to any person who while in the naval service of the United States, since the sixth day of April, 1917, has distinguished, or who shall hereafter distinguish, himself by extraordinary heroism or distinguished service in the line of his profession, such heroism or service not being sufficient to justify the award of a medal of honor or a distinguished-service medal.

Sec. 4. That each enlisted or enrolled person of the naval service to whom is awarded a medal of honor, distinguished-service medal, or a navy cross shall for each such award be entitled to additional pay at the rate of $2 per month from the date of the distinguished act or service on which the award is based, and each bar or other suitable emblem or insignia, in lieu of a medal of honor, distinguished-service medal, or navy cross, as hereinafter provided for, shall entitle him to further additional pay at the rate of $2 per month from the date of the distinguished act or service for which the bar is awarded, and such additional pay shall continue throughout his active service, whether such service shall or shall not be continuous.

Sec. 5. That no more than one medal of honor or one distinguished-service medal or one navy cross shall be issued to any one person; but for each succeeding deed or service sufficient to justify the award of a medal of honor or a distinguished-service medal or navy cross, respectively, the president may award a suitable bar, or other suitable emblem or insignia, to be worn with the decoration and the corresponding rosette or other device.

Sec. 6. That the secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to expend from the appropriation "pay of the navy" of the navy department so much as may be necessary to defray the cost of the medals of honor, distinguished-service medals, and navy crosses, and bars, emblems or insignia herein provided for, and so much as may be necessary to replace any medals, crosses, bars, emblems or insignia as are herein or may heretofore have been provided for: Provided, That such replacement shall be made only in those cases where the medal of honor, distinguished-service medal or navy cross or bar, emblem or insignia presented under the provisions of this or any other act shall have been lost, destroyed or rendered unfit for use without fault or neglect on the part of the person to whom it was awarded and shall be made without charge therefor.

Sec. 7. That, except as otherwise prescribed herein, no medal of honor, distinguished-service medal, navy cross or bar or other suitable emblem or insignia in lieu of either of said medals or of said cross shall be issued to any person after more than five years from the date of the act or service justifying the award thereof, nor unless a specific statement or report distinctly setting forth the act or distinguished service and suggesting or recommending official recognition thereof shall have been made by his naval superior through official channels at the time of the act or service or within three years thereafter.

Sec. 8. That in case an individual who shall distinguish himself dies before the making of the award to which he may be entitled the award may nevertheless be made and the medal or cross or the bar or other emblem or insignia presented within five years from the date of the act or service justifying the award thereof to such representative of the deceased as the president may designate: Provided, That no medal or cross or no bar or other emblem or insignia shall be awarded or presented to any individual or to the representative of any individual whose entire service subsequent to the time he distinguished himself shall not have been honorable: Provided further, That in cases of persons now in the naval service for whom the award of the medal of honor has been recommended in full compliance with then existing regulations, but on account of services which, though insufficient fully to justify the award of the medal of honor, appear to have been such as to justify the award of the distinguished-service medal or navy cross hereinbefore provided for, such cases may be considered and acted upon under the provisions of this act authorizing the award of the distinguished-service medal and navy cross notwithstanding that said services may have been rendered more than five years before said cases shall have been considered as authorized by this proviso, but all consideration or any action upon any of said cases shall be based exclusively upon official records now on file in the navy department.

Sec. 9. That the president be and he hereby is authorized to delegate, under such conditions, regulations and limitations as he shall prescribe, to flag officers who are commanders-in-chief or commanding on important independent duty the power conferred upon him by this act to award the navy cross; and he is further authorized to make from time to time any and all rules, regulations and orders which he shall deem necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act and to execute full purpose and intention thereof. (Approved Feb. 4, 1919.)

RETENTION OF UNIFORM.

Any person who served in the United States army, navy or marine corps in the

war may, upon honorable discharge and return to civil life, permanently retain one complete suit of outer uniform clothing, including the overcoat and such articles of personal apparel and equipment as may be authorized respectively, by the secretary of war or the secretary of the navy and may wear such uniform clothing after such discharge: Provided, That the uniform above referred to shall include some distinctive mark or insignia to be prescribed, respectively, by the secretary of war or the secretary of the navy, such mark or insignia to be issued, respectively, by the war department or navy department to all enlisted personnel so discharged. The word "navy" shall include the officers and enlisted personnel of the coast guard who have served with the navy during the present war.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of this act shall apply to all persons who served in the United States army, navy or marine corps during the present war honorably discharged since April 6, 1917. And in cases where such clothing and uniforms have been restored to the government on their discharge the same or similar clothing and uniform in kind and value as near as may be shall be returned and given to such soldiers, sailors and marines.

Sec. 3. That section 126 of the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 126. That an enlisted man honorably discharged from the army, navy or marine corps since Nov. 11, 1918, or who may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall receive 5 cents per mile from the place of his discharge to his actual bona fide home or residence, or original muster into the service at his option: Provided, That for sea travel on discharge, transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men: Provided, That naval reservists duly enrolled who have been honorably released from active service since Nov. 11, 1918, or who may hereafter be honorably released from active service, shall be entitled likewise to receive mileage as aforesaid."

Sec. 4. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. (Approved Feb. 28, 1919.)

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

Article 50 of section 1342 of the revised statutes of the United States, as amended by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29, 1916, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Art. 50. Mitigation or remission of sentences—The power to order the execution of the sentence adjudged by a court-martial shall be held to include, inter alia, the power to mitigate or remit the whole or any part of the sentence.

"Any unexecuted portion of a sentence adjudged by a court-martial may be mitigated or remitted by the military authority competent to appoint, for the command, exclusive of penitentiaries and the United States disciplinary barracks, in which the person under sentence is held, a court of the kind that imposed the sentence, and the same power may be exercised by superior military authority; but no sentence approved or confirmed by the president shall be remitted or mitigated by any other authority, and no approved sentence of loss of files by an officer shall be remitted or mitigated by any authority inferior to the president, except as provided in the fifty-second article.

"When empowered by the president so to do, the commanding general of the army in the field or the commanding general of the territorial department or division may mitigate or remit, and order executed as mitigated or remitted, any sentence which under these articles requires the confirmation of the president before the same may be executed.

"The power of remission and mitigation shall extend to all uncollected forfeitures adjudged by sentence of a court-martial." (Approved Feb. 28, 1919.)

RELIEF OF EUROPEAN POPULATIONS.

The official title of the act is: "An act providing for the relief of such populations in Europe, and countries contiguous thereto, outside of Germany, German Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, as may be determined upon by the president as necessary." The act reads:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the participation by the government of the United States in the furnishing of foodstuffs and other urgent supplies, and for the transportation, distribution, and administration thereof to such populations in Europe, and countries contiguous thereto, outside of Germany, German Aus.ria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey: Provided, however, That Armenians, Syrians, Greeks and other Christian and Jewish populations of Asia Minor, now or formerly subjects of Turkey, may be included within the populations to receive relief under this act, as may be determined upon by the president from time to time as necessary, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, in the discretion of the president, there is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated $100,000,000, which may be used as a revolving fund until June 30, 1919, and which shall be audited in the same manner as other expenditures of the government: Provided, That expenditures hereunder shall be reimbursed so far as possible by the governments or subdivisions thereof or the peoples to whom relief is furnished: Provided further, That a report of the receipts, expenditures and an itemized statement of such receipts and expenditures made under this appropriation shall be submitted to congress not later than the first day of the next regular session: And provided further, That so far as said fund shall be expended for the purchase of wheat to be donated preference shall be given to grain grown in the United States. (Approved Feb. 25, 1919.)

VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS.

So much of sections 7 and 14 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, as impose restrictions upon enlistments in the regular army, are hereby repealed in so far as they apply to enlistments and re-enlistments in the regular army after the date of approval of this act: Provided, That from and after the approval of this act, one-third of the enlistments in the regular army of the United States shall be for a period of one year, and the remaining two-thirds thereof shall be for the period of three years. Any person enlisting under the provisions of this act shall not be required to serve with the reserves. The pay of the men enlisted hereunder shall be the same as that provided by the act entitled "An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917: Provided further, That after the expiration of one year those enlisting for the period of three years may be discharged in the discretion of the secretary of war under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by him after one year of service. (Approved Feb. 28, 1919.)

PENSIONS.

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes, namely: Army and navy pensions, as follows: For invalids, widows, minor children and dependent relatives, army nurses and all other pensioners who are now borne on the rolls, or who may hereafter be placed thereon, under the provisions of any and all acts of congress, $215,000,000: Provided, That the appropriation aforesaid for navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the navy pension fund, so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose: Provided further, That the amount expended under each of the above items shall be accounted for separately. For fees and expenses of examining surgeons, pensions, for services rendered within the fiscal year 1920, $30,000. (Approved Feb. 25, 1919.)

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

The act making appropriations for the service of the postoffice department, approved Feb. 28, 1919, contains the following provisions for aiding the states in the construction of good roads:

The act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the states in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, is hereby amended to provide that the term "rural post roads," as used in section 2 of said act, shall be construed to mean any public road a major portion of which is now used, or can be used, or forms a connecting link not to exceed ten miles in length of any road or roads now or hereafter used for the transportation of the United States mails, excluding every street and road in a place having a population, as shown by the latest available federal census, of 2,500 or more, except that portion of any such street or road along which the houses average more than 200 feet apart: Provided, That section 6 of said act be further amended so that the limitation of payments not to exceed $10,000 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges of more than twenty feet clear span, which the secretary of agriculture may make, be, and the same is, increased to $20,000 per mile.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said act, as herein amended, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following additional sums: The sum of $50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and available immediately; the sum of $75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920; and the sum of $75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921; said additional sums to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said act: Provided, That where the constitution of any state prohibits the same from engaging upon internal improvements or from contracting public debts for extraordinary purposes in an amount sufficient to meet the monetary requirements of the act of July 11, 1916, or any act amendatory thereof, or restricts annual tax levies for the purpose of constructing and improving roads and bridges and where a constitutional alteration or amendment to overcome either or all of such prohibitions must be submitted to a referendum at a general election, the sum to which such state is entitled under the method of apportionment provided in the act of July 11, 1916, or any act amendatory thereof, shall be withdrawn by the secretary of the treasury from the principal fund appropriated by the act of July 11, 1916, or any act amendatory thereof, upon receipt of the certification of the governor of such state to the existence of either or all of said prohibitions, and such sum shall be carried by the secretary of the treasury as a separate fund for future disbursement as hereinafter provided: Provided further, That when, by referendum, the constitutional alterations or amendments necessary to the enjoyment of the sum so withdrawn have been approved and ratified by any state, the secretary of the treasury, upon receipt of certification from the governor of such state to such effect, shall immediately make available to such state, for the purposes set forth in the act of July 11, 1916, or any act amendatory thereof, the sum withdrawn as hereinbefore provided: Provided further, That nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent any state from receiving such portion of said principal sum as is available under its existing constitution and laws: Provided further, That in the expenditure of this fund for labor preference shall be given, other conditions being equal, to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, but any other preference or discrimination among citizens of the United States in connection with the expenditure of this appropriation is hereby declared to be unlawful.

The secretary of war is hereby authorized in his discretion to transfer to the secretary of agriculture all available war material, equipment and supplies not needed for the purposes of the war department, but suitable for use in the improvement of highways, and that the same be distributed among the highway departments of the several states to be used on roads constructed in whole or in part by federal aid, such distribution to be made upon a value basis of distribution the same as provided by the federal aid road act, approved July 11, 1916: Provided, That the secretary of agriculture, at his discretion, may reserve from such distribution not to exceed 10 per centum of such material, equipment and supplies for use in the construction of national forest roads and other roads constructed under his direct supervision.

There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the sum of $3,000,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the sum of $3,000,000 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the sum of $3,000,000, available until expended by the secretary of agriculture in co-operation with the proper officials of the state, territory, insular possession, or county, in the survey, construction and maintenance of roads and trails within or partly within the national forests, when necessary for the use and development of resources of the same or desirable for the proper administration, protection and improvement of any such forest. Out of the sums so appropriated the secretary of agriculture may, without the co-operation of such officials, survey, construct and maintain any road or trail within a national forest which he finds necessary for the proper administration, protection and improvement of such forest, or which in his opinion is of national importance. In the expenditure of this fund for labor preference shall be given, other conditions being equal, to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines.

The secretary of agriculture shall make annual report to congress of the amounts expended hereunder.

No officer or enlisted man of the army, navy or marine corps shall be detailed for work on the roads which come within the provisions of this act except by his own consent: And provided further, That the secretary of agriculture through the war department shall ascertain the number of days any such soldiers, sailors and marines have worked on the public roads in the several states (other than roads within the limits of cantonments or military reservations in the several states) during the existing war and also the location where they worked and their names and rank, and report to congress at the beginning of its next regular session: Provided further, That when any officer or enlisted man in the army, the navy or the marine corps shall have been

or may be in the future detailed for labor in the building of roads or other highway construction or repair work (other than roads within the limits of cantonments or military reservations in the several states) during the existing war, the pay of such officer or enlisted man shall be equalized to conform to the compensation paid to civilian employes in the same or like employment and the amount found to be due such officers, soldiers, sailors and marines, less the amount of his pay as such officer, soldier, sailor or marine, shall be paid to him from the 1920 appropriation herein allotted to the states wherein such highway construction or repair work was or will be performed.

PERRY'S VICTORY MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

Whereas, there has been erected by the Perry's victory centennial commission, composed of members appointed pursuant to law, a great memorial monument on Put-in-Bay island, Lake Erie, Ohio, at a cost of approximately $1,000,000, perpetually memorializing the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the battle of Lake Erie and Gen. William Henry Harrison's northwestern campaign in the war of 1812, and commemorating the century of peace which has ensued between Great Britain and the United States since the termination of that conflict by the signing of the treaty of Ghent; and,

Whereas, the federal government and the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky, and Massachusetts have severally contributed to the payment of such cost; and,

Whereas, the legal title to the land constituting the site whereon said memorial has been erected is vested in the United States solely in perpetual trust, for the use, occupancy and enjoyment of said memorial and other memorial public uses and purposes not inconsistent with said memorial; and,

Whereas, said memorial is now self-sustaining and will so continue as to the maintenance thereof, if due provision is made for its care and protection; therefore,

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That a Perry's victory memorial commission is hereby created, consisting of Nelson A. Miles, Charles H. Davis and J. Warren Keifer, commissioners of the United States; George H. Worthington, Webster P. Huntington, S. M. Johannsen, Eli Winkler and Horace Holbrook, commissioners from the state of Ohio; A. E. Sisson, Milton W. Shreve, Edwin H. Vare, T. C. Jones and George W. Neff, commissioners from the state of Pennsylvania; Arthur P. Loomis, John C. Lodge, Roy S. Barnhart and E. K. Warren, commissioners from the state of Michigan; William H. Thompson, Chesley R. Perry, James Pugh, Richard S. Felsom, Nelson N. Lampert, Adam Weckler, William Porter Adams, Willis J. Wells, W. H. McIntosh and H. S. Beckemeyer, commissioners from the state of Illinois; Frederick M. Symonds, John M. Whitehead, A. W. Sanborn, C. B. Perry, S. W. Randolph, Louis Bohmrich and Sol P. Huntington, commissioners from the state of Wisconsin; William J. Conners, George D. Emerson, John F. Malone, Edward D. Jackson, Simon L. Adler, Martin H. Glynn, William F. Rafferty, William L. Ormrod, Charles H. Wiltsie and Jacob Shifferdecker, commissioners from the state of New York; John P. Sanborn, Louis N. Arnold, Sumner Mowry, Henry Davis and Harry Cutler, commissioners from the state of Rhode Island; and Henry Watterson, Andrew Cowan, Samuel M. Wilson, R. W. Nelson and Mackenzie R. Todd, commissioners from the state of Kentucky, who shall serve without compensation save necessary expenses.

As vacancies occur in the commission on the part of the several states, they shall remain unfilled until only three commissioners from each state remain; thereafter the commissioners from each state shall be three.

When a vacancy shall occur in the commission on the part of the United States it shall be filled by the president of the United States and when such vacancy shall occur on the part of any state the same shall be filled by the president of the United States on the recommendation of the governor of such state.

Sec. 2. That said commission, upon the said memorial and the site thereof being turned over to it, shall forthwith have full possession and control thereof with power to maintain, improve, protect and preserve the same from injury thereto so far as its revenues will permit, and with power to appoint all necessary officers, agents and employes and to fix their compensation; also to have such other powers as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes and objects and to fulfill the duties of the commission. It shall not contract any debt or obligation payable otherwise than from the net revenues derived from its operation and management of said site and memorial or that may be derived by it from other sources.

Sec. 3. That the title to said memorial and site hitherto conveyed to the United States by the state of Ohio is hereby accepted by the United States for the uses, purposes and trusts therein and by this act provided.

Sec. 4. That the said commission is authorized and empowered to receive donations and bequests, to improve said site and to erect thereon, when sufficient funds are available for such purposes, other structures of a general public character, but the same shall harmonize with the memorial, and such structures when erected shall become subject wholly to said commission and the title to the same shall vest as does the title to said site and memorial and be subject to the same uses, possession, trust, control and management.

Sec. 5. That said commission, through its president and treasurer, shall make, in writing, a report to the secretary of the interior of the United States on the first Monday in December of each year, in which shall be stated the condition of the said site and memorial as to preservation, and all receipts and disbursements of money pertaining thereto.

Sec. 6. That the officers of the commission shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer and such other officers, agents and employes as it may deem necessary.

The commission shall have power to adopt rules and by-laws for its government and to provide the methods of voting and the number of votes each state having more than three commissioners shall cast at its meeting.

Sec. 7. That the right to alter, amend or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved. (Approved March 3, 1919.)

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK.

There is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or disposal under the laws of the United States and dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, under the name of the "Grand Canyon National park," the tract of land in the state of Arizona particularly described by and included within metes and bounds as follows, to wit: [Here follows a legal description of the boundaries of the park, which includes some 996 square miles of land, embracing the finest portion of the Colorado river canyon in Arizona.] The administration, protection and promotion of said Grand Canyon National park shall be exercised, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, by the national park service, subject to the provisions of the act of Aug. 25, 1916, entitled "An act to establish a national park service, and for other purposes": Provided, That all concessions for hotels, camps, trans-

portation and other privileges of every kind and nature for the accommodation or entertainment of visitors shall be let at public bidding to the best and most responsible bidder.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of the Havasupai tribe of Indians to the use and occupancy of the bottom lands of the Canyon of Cataract Creek as described in the executive order of March 31, 1882, and the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to permit individual members of said tribe to use and occupy other tracts of land within said park for agricultural purposes.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right of way or any other purpose whatsoever or shall affect the rights of any such claimant, locator or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land and nothing herein contained shall affect, diminish or impair the right and authority of the county of Coconino, in the state of Arizona, to levy and collect tolls for the passage of live stock over and upon the Bright Angel toll road and trail, and the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to negotiate with the said county of Coconino for the purchase of said Bright Angel toll road and trail and all rights therein and report to congress at as early a date as possible the terms upon which the property can be procured.

Whenever consistent with the primary purposes of said park the act of Feb. 15, 1901, applicable to the locations of rights of way in certain national parks and the national forests for irrigation and other purposes and subsequent acts shall be and remain applicable to the lands included within the park. The secretary of the interior may, in his discretion and upon such conditions as he may deem proper, grant easements or rights of way for railroads upon or across the park.

Whenever consistent with the primary purposes of said park, the secretary of the interior is authorized, under general regulations to be prescribed by him, to permit the prospecting, development and utilization of the mineral resources of said park upon such terms and for specified periods or otherwise as he may deem to be for the best interests of the United States.

Whenever consistent with the primary purposes of said park, the secretary of the interior is authorized to permit the utilization of areas therein which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a government reclamation project.

Where privately owned lands within the said park lie within three hundred feet of the rim of the Grand Canyon no building, tent, fence or other structure shall be erected on the park lands lying between said privately owned lands and the rim.

The executive order of Jan. 11, 1908, creating the Grand Canyon national monument, is hereby revoked and repealed, and such parts of the Grand Canyon national game preserve, designated under authority of the act of congress, approved June 29, 1906, entitled "An act for the protection of wild animals in the Grand Canyon forest reserve," as are by this act included with the Grand Canyon national park are hereby excluded and eliminated from said game preserve. (Approved Feb. 26, 1919.)

LAFAYETTE NATIONAL PARK.

The tracts of land, easements and other real estate heretofore known as the Sieur de Monts National monument situated on Mount Desert island, in the county of Hancock and state of Maine, established and designated as a national monument under the act of June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," by presidential proclamation of July 8, 1916, is hereby declared to be a national park and dedicated as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people under the name of the Lafayette National park, under which name the aforesaid national park shall be entitled to receive and to use all moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for Sieur de Monts National monument.

The administration, protection and promotion of said Lafayette National park shall be exercised under the direction of the secretary of the interior by the national park service, subject to the provision of the act of Aug. 25, 1916, entitled "An act to establish a national park service, and for other purposes," and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

The secretary of the interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to accept in behalf of the United States such other property on said Mount Desert island, including lands, easements, buildings and moneys, as may be donated for the extension or improvement of said park. (Approved Feb. 26, 1919.)

LIGNITE AND PEAT INVESTIGATION.

The secretary of the interior is hereby authorized and directed to make experiments and investigations, through the bureau of mines, of lignite coals and peat, to determine the commercial and economic practicability of their utilization in producing fuel oil, gasoline substitutes, ammonia, tar, solid fuels, gas for power and other purposes; and there is hereby appropriated, out of the funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, to conduct such experiments and investigations, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and including supplies, equipment, expenses of traveling and subsistence, and for every other expense incident to this work.

The secretary of the interior is authorized and directed to sell or otherwise dispose of any property, plant or machinery purchased or acquired under the provisions of this act, as soon as the experiments and investigations hereby authorized have been concluded, and report the results of such experiments and investigations to congress. (Approved Feb. 25, 1919.)

FOURTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS.

A census of the population, agriculture, manufactures, forestry and forest products and mines and quarries of the United States shall be taken by the director of the census in the year 1920 and every ten years thereafter. The census herein provided for shall include each state, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. A census of Guam and Samoa shall be taken in the same year by the respective governors of said islands and a census of the Panama Canal Zone by the governor of the Canal Zone in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the director of the census.

Sec. 2. That the period of three years beginning the first day of July next preceding the census provided for in section 1 of this act shall be known as the decennial census period, and the reports upon the inquiries provided for in said section shall be completed and published within such period.

Sec. 3. That during the decennial census period, and no longer, there may be employed in the census office, in addition to the force provided for by the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year immediately preceding the decennial census period, an assistant director, who shall be an experienced practical statistician; a chief statistician, who shall be a person of known and tried experience in statistical work; a disbursing clerk; an appointment clerk; a private secretary to the director; four stenographers;

eight expert chiefs of division; and ten statistical experts. The assistant director shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The chief statistician, the disbursing clerk, the appointment clerk, the chiefs of divisions and the private secretary to the director shall be appointed without examination by the secretary of commerce upon the recommendation of the director of the census. The statistical experts and the stenographers shall be appointed in conformity with the civil service act and rules: Provided, That whenever practicable women and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors shall be employed in the positions herein provided for.

Sec. 4. That the assistant director shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the director of the census. In the absence of the director, the assistant director shall serve as director and in the absence of the director and assistant director, the chief clerk shall serve as director.

The appointment clerk shall perform the duties assigned him by the director of the census. The disbursing clerk of the census office shall, at the beginning of the decennial census period, give bond to the secretary of the treasury in the sum of $100,000, surety to be approved by the solicitor of the treasury, which bond shall be conditioned that the said officer shall render, quarter yearly, a true and faithful account to the proper accounting officers of the treasury of all moneys and properties which shall be received by him by virtue of his office during the said decennial census period. Such bond shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the treasury, to be by him put in suit upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

Sec. 5. That during the decennial census period the annual compensation of the officials of the census office shall be as follows: The director of the census, $7,500; the assistant director, $5,000; the chief clerk and three chief statisticians for the divisions of population, manufactures and agriculture, respectively, $4,000 each; three other chief statisticians for the divisions of vital statistics and statistics of cities, and the chief statistician provided for in section 3 of this act, $3,600 each; the geographer, $3,000; the disbursing clerk, $3,000; the appointment clerk, $2,750; the chiefs of division, $2,500 each; the private secretary to the director, $2,250; the statistical experts, $2,000 each; and the stenographers provided for in section 3 of this act, $1,800 each.

Sec. 6. That in addition to the force hereinbefore provided for and to that authorized by the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year immediately preceding the decennial census period, there may be employed in the census office during the decennial census period, and no longer, as many clerks with salaries at the rates of $1,800, $1,680, $1,560, $1,440, $1,380, $1,320, $1,260 $1,200, $1,140, $1,080, $1,020, $960 and $900; one engineer at $1,200; and two photostat operators at $1,200 each; as many skilled laborers with salaries at the rate of not less than $720 nor more than $1,000 per annum; and as many messengers, assistant messengers, messenger boys, watchmen, unskilled laborers and charwomen as may be found necessary for the proper and prompt performance of the duties herein required; these additional clerks and employes to be appointed by the director of the census: Provided, That the total number of such additional clerks with salaries at the rate of $1,440 or more per annum shall at no time exceed 150: Provided further, That employes engaged in the compilation or tabulation of statistics by the use of mechanical devices may be compensated on a piece-price basis to be fixed by the director: Provided, That hereafter in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive departments and in independent governmental establishments preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines and widows of such, if they are qualified to hold such positions.

Sec. 7. That the additional clerks and other employes provided for by section 6 shall be subject to such special test examinations as the director of the census may prescribe, subject to the approval of the United States civil service commission, these examinations to be conducted by the United States civil service commission, to be open to all applicants without regard to political party affiliations, and to be held at such places in each state as may be designated by the civil service commission. Certifications shall be made by the civil service commission upon request of the director of the census from the eligible registers so established, in conformity with the law of apportionment as now provided for the classified service, and selections therefrom shall be made by the director of the census, in the order of rating: Provided, That the requirement as to conformity with the law of apportionment shall not apply to messenger boys, unskilled laborers and charwomen: Provided further, That hereafter all examinations of applicants for positions in the government service, from any state or territory, shall be had in the state or territory in which such applicant resides, and no person shall be eligible for such examination or appointment unless he or she shall have been actually domiciled in such state or territory for at least one year previous to such examination: Provided further, That the civil service commission shall hold examinations of applicants temporarily absent from the places of their legal residence or domicile in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States where examinations are usually held, upon proof satisfactory to the commission that such applicants are bona fide residents of the states or territories in which such applicants claim to have legal residence or domicile: Provided further, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to abridge the existing law of apportionment or change the requirements of existing law as to legal residence or domicile of such applicants: And provided further, That no person afflicted with tuberculosis shall be appointed and that each applicant for appointment shall accompany his or her application with a certificate of health from some reputable physician: And provided further, That in no instance shall more than one person be appointed from the same family: And provided further, That when the exigencies of the service require, the director may appoint for temporary employment not exceeding six months' duration from the aforesaid list of eligibles those who, by reason of residence or other conditions, are immediately available; and may also appoint for not exceeding six months' duration persons having had previous experience in operating mechanical appliances in census work whose efficiency records in operating such appliances are satisfactory to him, and may accept such records in lieu of the civil service examination: And provided further, That employes in other branches of the departmental classified service who have had previous experience in census work may be transferred without examination to the census office to serve during the whole or a part of the decennial census period and at the end of such service the employes so transferred shall be eligible to appointment to positions in any department held by them at date of transfer to the census office without examination, but no employe so transferred shall within one year after such transfer receive higher salary than he is receiving at the time of the transfer: And provided further, That during the decennial census period and no longer the director of the census may fill vacancies in the

permanent force of the census office by the promotion or transfer of clerks or other employes employed on the temporary force authorized by section 6 of this act: And provided further, That at the expiration of the decennial census period the term of service of all employes so transferred and of all other temporary officers and employes appointed under the provisions of this act shall terminate, and such officers and employes shall not be eligible to appointment or transfer into the classified service of the government by virtue of their examination or appointment under this act: And provided further, That in the selection of the additional clerks and employes provided for by section 6 the director of the census is authorized to use, so far as practicable, the re-employment registers established by executive order of Nov. 26, 1918, and so far as the same applies to permanent appointments by competition.

Sec. 8. That the fourteenth census shall be restricted to inquiries relating to population, to agriculture, to manufactures, to forestry and forest products, and to mines and quarries. The schedules relating to population shall include for each inhabitant the name, place of abode, relationship to head of family, color, sex, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, nationality or mother tongue of all persons born in foreign countries, nationality or mother tongue of parents of foreign birth, number of years in the United States, citizenship, occupation, whether or not employer or employe, whether or not engaged in agriculture, school attendance, literacy, tenure of home and the incumbrance thereon, and the name and address of each blind or deaf and dumb person.

The schedules relating to agriculture shall include name, color, sex and country of birth of occupant of each farm, tenure, acreage of farm, acreage of woodland, value of farm and improvements, and the incumbrance thereon, value of farm implements, number of live stock on farms, ranges and elsewhere, and the acreage of crops and the quantities of crops and other farm products for the year ending Dec. 31, next preceding the enumeration. Inquiries shall be made as to the quantity of land reclaimed by irrigation and drainage and the crops produced; also as to the location and character of irrigation and drainage enterprises, and the capital invested in such enterprises.

The schedules of inquiries relating to manufactures, to forestry and forest products, and to mines and quarries shall include the name and location of each establishment; character of organization, whether individual, corporate or other form; character of business or kind of goods manufactured; amount of capital actually invested; number of proprietors, firm members, copartners and officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employes and the amount of their wages; quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures; principal miscellaneous expenses; quantity and value of products; time in operation during the year; character and quantity of power used; and character and number of machines employed.

The census of manufactures, of forestry and forest products, and of mines and quarries shall relate to the year ending Dec. 31, next preceding the enumeration of population, and shall be confined to manufacturing establishments and mines and quarries which were in active operation during all or a portion of that year. The census of manufactures shall furthermore be confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, exclusive of the so-called neighborhood, household and hand industries.

Whenever he shall deem it expedient, the director of the census may charge the collection of these statistics upon special agents or upon detailed employes, to be employed without respect to locality.

The number, form and subdivision of inquiries provided for in section 8 shall be determined by the director of the census.

Sec. 9. That the director of the census shall, at least six months prior to the date fixed for commencing the enumeration at the fourteenth and each succeeding decennial census, designate the number, whether one or more, of supervisors of census for each state, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, and shall define the districts within which they are to act; except that the director of the census, in his discretion, need not designate supervisors for Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, but in lieu thereof may employ special agents as hereinafter provided. The supervisors shall be appointed by the secretary of commerce upon the recommendation of the director of the census: Provided, That the whole number of supervisors shall not exceed 400: Provided further, That so far as practicable and desirable the boundaries of the supervisors' districts shall conform to the boundaries of the congressional districts: And provided further, That if in any supervisor's district the supervisor has not been appointed and qualified ninety days preceding the date fixed for the commencement of the enumeration, or if any vacancy shall occur thereafter, either through death, removal or resignation of a supervisor, or from any other cause, the director of the census may appoint a temporary supervisor or detail an employe of the census office to act as supervisor for that district.

Sec. 10. That each supervisor of census shall be charged with the performance within his own district of the following duties: To consult with the director of census in regard to the division of his district into subdivisions most convenient for the purpose of the enumeration, which subdivisions or enumeration districts shall be defined and the boundaries thereof fixed by the director of the census; to designate to the director suitable persons and with his consent to employ such persons as enumerators, one or more for each subdivision; to communicate to enumerators the necessary instructions and directions relating to their duties; to examine and scrutinize the returns of the enumerators, and in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies appearing in any of the said returns, to use all diligence in causing the same to be corrected or supplied; to forward the completed returns of the enumerators to the director at such time and in such manner as shall be prescribed, and to make up and forward to the director the accounts of each enumerator in his district for service rendered, which accounts shall be duly certified to by the enumerator, and the same shall be certified as true and correct if so found by the supervisor, and said accounts so certified shall be accepted and paid by the director. The duties imposed upon the supervisor by this act shall be performed in any and all particulars in accordance with the orders and instructions of the director of the census.

Sec. 11. That each supervisor of the census shall, upon the completion of his duties to the satisfaction of the director of the census, receive the sum of $1,500, and in addition thereto $1 for each 1,000 or major fraction of 1,000 of population enumerated in his district, such sums to be in full compensation for all services rendered and expenses incurred by him: Provided, That of the above-named compensation a sum not to exceed $600, in the discretion of the director of the census, may be paid to any supervisor prior to the completion of his duties in one or more payments, as the director of the census may determine:

Provided further, That in emergencies arising in connection with the work of preparation for or during the progress of the enumeration in his district or in connection with the re-enumeration of any subdivision, a supervisor may, in the discretion of the director of the census, be allowed actual and necessary traveling expenses and an allowance in lieu of subsistence not exceeding $4 per day during his necessary absence from his usual place of residence: And provided further, That an appropriate allowance to supervisors for clerk hire may be made when deemed necessary by the director of the census.

Sec. 12. That each enumerator shall be charged with the collection in his subdivision of the facts and statistics required by the population and agricultural schedules and such other schedules as the director of the census may determine shall be used by him in connection with the census, as provided in section 8 of this act. It shall be the duty of each enumerator to visit personally each dwelling house in his subdivision, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of each family or of the member thereof deemed most competent and trustworthy, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all particulars required by this act, as of date Jan. 1 of the year in which the enumeration shall be made; and in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family or individual living out of a family, competent to answer the inquiries made in compliance with the requirements of this act, then it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information as nearly as may be practicable from the family or families or person or persons living nearest to such place of abode who may be competent to answer such inquiries. It shall be the duty also of each enumerator to forward the original schedules, properly filled out and duly certified, to the supervisors of his district as his returns under the provisions of this act; and in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies being discovered in these schedules he shall use all diligence in correcting or supplying the same. In case an enumeration district embraces all or any part of any incorporated borough, village, town or city, and also other territory not included within the limits of such incorporated borough, village, town or city, it shall be the duty of the enumerator to clearly and plainly distinguish and separate, upon the population schedules, the inhabitants of such borough, village, town or city from the inhabitants of the territory not included therein. No enumerator shall be deemed qualified to enter upon his duties until he has received from the supervisor of his district to which he belongs a commission, signed by the supervisor, authorizing him to perform the duties of enumerator and setting forth the boundaries of the subdivision within which such duties are to be performed.

Sec. 13. That the territory assigned to each supervisor shall be divided into as many enumeration districts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, and in the discretion of the director of the census, two or more enumeration districts may be given to one enumerator and the boundaries of all the enumeration districts shall be clearly described by civil divisions, rivers, roads, public surveys or other easily distinguishable lines: Provided, That enumerators may be assigned for the special enumeration of institutions, when desirable, without reference to the number of inmates.

Sec. 14. That any supervisor of census may, with the approval of the director of the census, remove any enumerator in his district and fill the vacancy thus caused or otherwise occurring. Whenever it shall appear that any portion of the census provided for in this act has been negligently or improperly taken, and is by reason thereof incomplete or erroneous, the director of the census may cause such incomplete and unsatisfactory enumeration and census to be amended or made anew.

Sec. 15. That the director of the census may authorize and direct supervisors of census to employ interpreters to assist the enumerators of their respective districts in the enumeration of persons not speaking the English language, but no authorizations shall be given for such employment in any district until due and proper effort has been made to employ an enumerator who can speak the language or languages for which the services of an interpreter would otherwise be required. It shall be the duty of such interpreters to accompany the enumerators and faithfully translate the latter's inquiries and the replies thereto, but in no case shall any such interpreter perform the duties of the enumerator unless commissioned as such by the director of the census. The compensation of such interpreters shall be fixed by the director of the census in advance and shall not exceed $5 per day for each day actually and necessarily employed.

Sec. 16. That the compensation of enumerators shall be determined by the director of the census as follows: In subdivisions where he shall deem such remuneration sufficient, an allowance of not less than 2 nor more than 4 cents for each inhabitant; not less than 20 nor more than 30 cents for each establishment of productive industry reported; not less than 20 nor more than 30 cents for each farm reported; not less than 20 nor more than 50 cents for each irrigation or drainage enterprise reported, and 10 cents for each barn and inclosure containing live stock not on farms. In other subdivisions the director of the census may fix a mixed rate of not less than $1 nor more than $2 per day, and, in addition, an allowance of not less than 1 nor more than 3 cents for each inhabitant enumerated and not less than 15 nor more than 20 cents for each farm and each establishment of productive industry reported. In other subdivisions per diem rates shall be fixed by the director according to the difficulty of enumeration, having special reference to the regions to be canvassed and the sparsity of settlement or other considerations pertinent thereto. The compensation allowed to an enumerator in any such district shall not be less than $3 nor more than $6 per day of eight hours' actual field work, and no payment shall be made for time in excess of eight hours for any one day. The subdivisions or enumeration districts to which the several rates of compensation shall apply shall be designated by the director of the census at least two weeks in advance of the enumeration. No claim for mileage or traveling expenses shall be allowed any enumerator in either class of subdivisions—except in extreme cases, and then only when authority has been previously granted by the director of the census; and the decision of the director as to the amount due any enumerator shall be final: Provided, That within the limits of continental United States each supervisor to be appointed or selected under this act shall be an actual resident of the district, and each enumerator to be appointed or selected under this act shall, so far as practicable, be an actual resident of the subdivision within which his duties are to be performed; but an enumerator may be appointed if he be an actual resident of the city, township or other civil division of which the subdivision in which his duties are to be performed is a part.

Sec. 17. That in the event of the death of any supervisor or enumerator after his ap-

pointment and entrance on his duties, the director of census is authorized to pay to the widow or legal representative of such supervisor or enumerator such sum as he may deem just and fair for the services rendered by such supervisor or enumerator.

Sec. 18. That special agents may be appointed by the director of the census to carry out the provisions of this act and of the act to provide for a permanent census office, approved March 6, 1902, and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto; and such special agents shall perform such duties in connection with the enforcement of said acts as may be required of them by the director of the census. The special agents thus appointed shall receive compensation at rates to be fixed by the director of the census, such compensation, however, not to exceed $6 per diem except as hereinafter provided: Provided, That during the decennial census period the director of the census may fix the compensation of not to exceed twenty-five special agents, who shall be persons of known and tried experience in statistical work, at an amount not to exceed $10 per diem: Provided further, That the director of the census may in his discretion fix the compensation of special agents on a piece-price basis without limitation as to the amount earned per diem: And provided further, That the special agents appointed under this section shall be entitled to necessary traveling expenses and an allowance in lieu of subsistence not to exceed $4 per diem during necessary absence from their usual places of residence; but no pay or allowance in lieu of subsistence shall be allowed special agents when employed in the census office on other than the special work committed to them, and no appointments of special agents shall be made for clerical work: And provided further, That the director of the census shall have power, and is hereby authorized, to appoint special agents to assist the supervisors whenever he may deem it proper, in connection with the work of preparation for, or during the progress of, the enumeration or in connection with the re-enumeration of any district or a part thereof; or he may, in his discretion, employ for this purpose any of the permanent or temporary employes of the census office; and the special agents and employes of the census office so appointed or employed shall perform such duties in connection with the enforcement of this act as may be required of them by the director of the census or by the supervisors of the districts to which they are assigned, and when engaged in the work of enumeration or re-enumeration shall have like authority with and perform the same duties as the enumerators in respect to the subjects committed to them under this act.

Sec. 19. That every supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other employe shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation, to be prescribed by the director of the census. All appointees and employes provided for in this act shall be appointed or employed and examined, if examination is required by this act, solely with reference to their fitness to perform the duties required of them by the provisions of this act and without reference to their political party affiliations.

Sec. 20. That the enumeration of the population required by section 1 of this act shall be taken as of the first day of January, and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to commence the enumeration of his district on the day following, unless the director of the census in his discretion shall defer the enumeration in said district by reason of climatic or other conditions which would materially interfere with the proper conduct of the work; but in any event it shall be the duty of each enumerator to prepare the returns hereinbefore required to be made and to forward the same to the supervisor of his district within thirty days from the commencement of the enumeration of his district: Provided, That in any city having 2,500 inhabitants or more under the preceding census the enumeration of the population shall be completed within two weeks from the commencement thereof.

Sec. 21. That if any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment or employment of any person as supervisor, enumerator or clerk or other employe, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation paid to any supervisor, enumerator, clerk or other employe, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $3,000 and be imprisoned not more than five years.

Sec. 22. That any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent or other employe who, having taken and subscribed to the oath of office required by this act, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $500; or if he shall, without the authority of the director of census, publish or communicate any information coming into his possession by reason of his employment under the provisions of this act, or the act to provide for a permanent census office or acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, he shall be guilty of a felony and shall upon conviction thereof be fined not to exceed $1,000 or be imprisoned not to exceed two years, or both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court; or if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely as to the truth of any statement required to be made or subscribed by him under oath by or under authority of this act or of the act to provide for a permanent census office or acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $2,000 or imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both; or if he shall willfully and knowingly make a false certificate or a fictitious return he shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction of either of the last named offenses he shall be fined not exceeding $2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding five years or both; or if any person who is or has been an enumerator shall knowingly or willfully furnish or cause to be furnished, directly or indirectly, to the director of the census or to any supervisor of the census any false statement or false information with reference to any inquiry for which he was authorized and required to collect information he shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding five years or both.

Sec. 23. That it shall be the duty of all persons over 18 years of age when requested by the director of the census or by any supervisor, enumerator or special agent or other employe of the census office, acting under the instructions of the said director, to answer correctly, to the best of their knowledge, all questions on the census schedules applying to themselves and to the families to which they belong or are related, and to the farm or farms of which they or their families are the occupants; and any person over 18 years of age who, under the conditions hereinbefore stated, shall refuse or willfully neglect to answer any of these questions, or shall willfully give answers that are false, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $100.

And it is hereby made unlawful for any individual, committee or other organization of any kind whatsoever to offer or render to any

supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent or other officer or employe of the census office engaged in making an enumeration of population, either directly or indirectly, any suggestion, advice or assistance of any kind, with the intent or purpose of causing an inaccurate enumeration of population to be made, either as to the number of persons resident in any district or community or in any other respect; and any individual or any officer or member of any committee or other organization of any kind whatsoever, who directly or indirectly offers or renders any such suggestion, advice, information or assistance, with such unlawful intent or purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $5,000.

And it shall be the duty of every owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement or other building, when requested by the director of the census or by any supervisor, enumerator, special agent or other employe of the census office, acting under the instructions of the said director, to furnish the names of the occupants of said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement or other building, and to give thereto free ingress and egress to any duly accredited representative of the census office, so as to permit of the collection of statistics for census purposes, including the proper and correct enumeration of all persons having their usual place of abode in said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement or other building; and any owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement or other building who shall refuse or willfully neglect to give such information or assistance under the conditions hereinbefore stated shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $500

Sec. 24. That it shall be the duty of every owner, official, agent, person in charge or assistant to the person in charge, of any company, business, institution, establishment, religious body or organization of any nature whatsoever, to answer completely and correctly to the best of his knowledge all questions relating to his respective company, business, institution, establishment, religious body or other organization or to records or statistics in his official custody, contained on any census schedule prepared by the director of the census under the authority of this act or of the act to provide for a permanent census office, approved March 6, 1902, or of acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto; and any person violating the provisions of this section by refusing or willfully neglecting to answer any of said questions or by willfully giving answers that are false, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $10,000 or imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year, or both so fined and imprisoned.

Sec. 25. That the information furnished under the provisions of the next preceding section shall be used only for the statistical purposes for which it is supplied. No publication shall be made by the census office whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment can be identified, nor shall the director of the census permit any one other than the sworn employes of the census office to examine the individual reports.

Sec. 26. That all fines and penalties imposed by this act may be enforced by indictment or information in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 27. That the director of the census may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for the actual and necessary traveling expenses of the officers and employes of the census office, including an allowance in lieu of subsistence not exceeding $4 per day during their necessary absence from the census office or instead of such an allowance their actual subsistence expenses, not to exceed $5 per day; and he may authorize the incidental, miscellaneous and contingent expenses necessary for the carrying out of this act, as herein provided and not otherwise, including advertising in newspapers, the purchase of manuscripts, books of reference and periodicals, the rental of sufficient quarters in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and the furnishing thereof and expenditures necessary for compiling, printing, publishing and distributing the results of the census, the purchase of necessary paper and other supplies, the purchase, rental, exchange, construction and repair of mechanical appliances, the compensation of such permanent and temporary clerks as may be employed under the provisions of this act and the act establishing the permanent census office and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto and all other expenses incurred under authority conveyed in this act.

Sec. 28. That the director of the census is hereby authorized to make requisition upon the public printer for such printing as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, to wit: Blanks, schedules, circulars, pamphlets, envelopes, work sheets and other items of miscellaneous printing; that he is further authorized to have printed by the public printer, in such editions as the director may deem necessary, preliminary and other census bulletins and final reports of the results of the several investigations authorized by this act or by the act to establish a permanent census office and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto and to publish and distribute said bulletins and reports.

Sec. 29. That all mail matter, of whatever class or weight, relating to the census and addressed to the census office or to any official thereof and indorsed "Official business, census office," shall be transmitted free of postage and by registered mail if necessary and so marked: Provided, That if any person shall make use of such indorsement to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his or her private letter, package or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of $300, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 30. That the secretary of commerce, whenever he may deem it advisable, on request of the director of the census, is hereby authorized to call upon any other department or office of the government for information pertinent to the work herein provided for.

Sec. 31. That there shall be in the year 1925 and once every ten years thereafter, a census of agriculture and live stock, which shall show the acreage of farm land, the acreage of the principal crops and the number and value of domestic animals on the farms and ranges of the country. The schedule employed in this census shall be prepared by the director of the census. Such census shall be taken as of the first day of January and shall relate to the preceding calendar year. The director of the census may appoint enumerators or special agents for the purpose of this census in accordance with the provisions of the permanent census act.

Sec. 32. That the director of the census be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to collect and publish for the years 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1927, and for every tenth year after each of said years, statistics of the products of manufacturing industries; and the director is hereby authorized to prepare such schedules as in his judgment may be necessary.

Sec. 33. That the director of the census be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, upon the written request of the governor of

any state or territory or of a court of record, to furnish such governor or court of record with certified copies of so much of the population or agricultural returns as may be requested, upon the payment of the actual cost of making such copies and $1 additional for certification; and that the director of the census is further authorized, in his discretion, to furnish to individuals such data from the population schedules as may be desired for genealogical or other proper purposes, upon payment of the actual cost of searching the records and $1 for supplying a certificate; and that the director of the census is authorized to furnish transcripts of tables and other records and to prepare special statistical compilations for state or local officials, private concerns or individuals upon the payment of the actual cost of such work: Provided, however, That in no case shall information furnished under the authority of this act be used to the detriment of the person or persons to whom such information relates. All moneys hereafter received by the bureau of the census in payment for labor and materials used in furnishing transcripts of census records or special statistical compilations from such records shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation for collecting statistics.

Sec. 34. That the act establishing the permanent census office, approved March 6, 1902, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, except as herein amended, shall remain in full force. That the act entitled "An act to provide for the thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses," approved July 2, 1909, and acts amendatory thereof, and all other laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. (Approved March 3, 1919.)

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

Section 2 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Each of the district judges, including the judges in Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska exercising federal jurisdiction, shall receive a salary of $7,500 a year, to be paid in monthly installments."

Sec. 2. That section 118 of the act aforesaid be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 118. There shall be in the second, seventh and eighth circuits, respectively, four circuit judges; in the fourth circuit, two circuit judges, and in each of the other circuits three circuit judges, to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. All circuit judges shall receive a salary of $8,500 a year each, payable monthly. Each circuit judge shall reside within his circuit. The circuit judges in each circuit shall be judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals in that circuit, and it shall be the duty of each circuit judge in each circuit to sit as one of the judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals in that circuit from time to time according to law: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent any circuit judge holding District court or otherwise, as provided for and authorized in other sections of this act."

Sec. 3. That the judges of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia shall receive salaries the same as salaries provided by this act to be paid to judges of District courts of the United States, and such salaries shall be paid as now provided by law. The judges of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia shall receive salaries the same as the salaries provided by this act to be paid to judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, and such salaries shall be paid as now provided by law.

Sec. 4. That section 136 of the act aforesaid be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 136. The Court of Claims established by act of Feb. 24, 1855, shall be continued. It shall consist of a chief justice and four judges, who shall be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and hold their offices during good behavior. Each of them shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and to discharge faithfully the duties of his office. The chief justice shall be entitled to receive an annual salary of $8,000, and each of the other judges an annual salary of $7,500, payable monthly from the treasury."

Sec. 5. That the judges of the United States Court of Customs Appeal shall receive salaries equal in amount to the salaries provided by this act to be paid judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, payable monthly from the treasury.

Sec. 6. That section 260 of the act aforesaid be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 260. That when any judge of any court of the United States, appointed to hold his office during good behavior, resigns his office after having held a commission or commissions as judge of any such court or courts at least ten years continuously, and having attained the age of 70 years, he shall, during the residue of his natural life, receive the salary which is payable at the time of his resignation for the office that he held at the time of his resignation. But, instead of resigning, any judge who is qualified to resign under the foregoing provisions, may retire, upon the salary of which he is then in receipt, from regular active service on the bench, and the president shall thereupon be authorized to appoint a successor; but a judge so retiring may nevertheless be called upon by the senior circuit judge of that circuit and be by him authorized to perform such judicial duties in such circuit as such retired judge may be willing to undertake, or he may be called upon by the chief justice and be by him authorized to perform such judicial duties in any other circuit as such retired judge may be willing to undertake, or he may be called upon either by the presiding judge or senior judge of any other such court and be by him authorized to perform such judicial duties in such court as such retired judge may be willing to undertake.

"In the event any circuit judge, or district judge, having so held a commission or commissions at least ten years continuously, and having attained the age of 70 years as aforesaid, shall nevertheless remain in office, and if he finds any such judge is unable to discharge efficiently all the duties of his office by reason of mental or physical disability of permanent character, may, when necessary for the efficient dispatch of business, appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, an additional circuit judge of the circuit or district judge of the district to which such disabled judge belongs. And the judge so retiring voluntarily, or whose mental or physical condition caused the president to appoint an additional judge, shall be held and treated as if junior in commission to the remaining judges of said court, who shall, in the order of the seniority of their respective commissions, exercise such powers and perform such duties as by law may be incident to seniority. In districts where there may be more than one district judge, if the judges or a majority of them cannot agree upon the appointment of officials of the court to be appointed by such judges, then the senior judge shall have the power to make such appointments.

"Upon the death, resignation or retirement

of any circuit or district judge, so entitled to resign, following the appointment of any additional judge as provided in this section, the vacancy caused by such death, resignation or retirement of the said judge so entitled to resign shall not be filled."

Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of the month next following its approval. (Approved, Feb. 25, 1919.)

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT AMENDED.

That that part of the first paragraph of section 7 of the federal reserve act, which reads as follows: "After the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met, all the net earnings shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax except that one-half of such net earnings shall be paid into a surplus fund until it shall amount to 40 per centum of the paid-in capital stock of such bank," be amended to read as follows:

"After the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met, the net earnings shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax except that the whole of such net earnings, including those for the year ending Dec. 31, 1918, shall be paid into a surplus fund until it shall amount to 100 per centum of the subscribed capital stock of such bank, and that thereafter 10 per centum of such net earnings shall be paid into the surplus."

Sec. 2. That that part of section 10 of the federal reserve act which reads as follows: "The members of said board, the secretary of the treasury, the assistant secretaries of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency, shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any office, position or employment in any member bank," be amended to read as follows:

"The secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any office, position or employment in any member bank. The appointive members of the federal reserve board shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any office, position or employment in any member bank, except that this restriction shall not apply to a member who has served the full term for which he was appointed."

Sec. 3. That section 11 of the federal reserve act as amended by the act of Sept. 7, 1916, be further amended by striking out the whole of subsection (m) and by substituting therefor a subsection to read as follows:

"(m) Upon the affirmative vote of not less than five of its members, the federal reserve board shall have power to permit federal reserve banks to discount for any member bank notes, drafts or bills of exchange bearing the signature or indorsement of any one borrower in excess of the amount permitted by section 9 and section 13 of this act, but in no case to exceed 20 per centum of the member bank's capital and surplus: Provided, however, that all such notes, drafts or bills of exchange discounted for any member bank in excess of the amount permitted under such sections shall be secured by not less than a like face amount of bonds or notes of the United States issued since April 24, 1917, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States: Provided further, that the provisions of this subsection (m) shall not be operative after Dec. 31, 1920."

Sec. 4. That section 5172, revised statutes of the United States, be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5172. That in order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the comptroller of the currency shall, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, cause plates and dies to be engraved, in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and shall have printed therefrom and numbered such quantity of circulating notes in blank or bearing engraved signatures of officers, as herein provided, of the denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, as may be required to supply the associations entitled to receive the same. Such notes shall express upon their face that they are secured by United States bonds deposited with the treasurer of the United States, by the written or engraved signatures of the treasurer and register, and by the imprint of the seal of the treasury; and shall also express upon their face the promise of the association receiving the same to pay on demand, attested by the written or engraved signatures of the president or vice-president and cashier; and shall bear such devices and such other statements and shall be in such form as the secretary of the treasury shall, by regulation, direct." (Approved March 3, 1919.)

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

Executive order of May 29, 1916.

It is hereby ordered that national flags and union jacks for all departments of the government, with the exception noted under (a), shall conform to the following proportions:

Hoist (width) of flag, 1.
Fly (length) of flag, 1.9.
Hoist (width) of union, 7-13.
Fly (length) of union .76.
Width of each stripe, 1-13.

(a). Exception: The colors carried by troops and camp colors shall be the sizes prescribed for the military service (army and navy).

Limitation of the number of sizes: With the exception of colors under note (a) the sizes of flags manufactured or purchased for the government departments will be limited to those with the following hoists:

(1), 20 feet; (2), 19 feet (standard); (3), 14.35 feet; (4), 12.19 feet; (5), 10 feet; (6), 8.94 feet; (7), 5.14 feet; (8), 5 feet; (9), 3.52 feet; (10), 2.90 feet; (11), 2.37 feet; (12), 1.31 feet.

Union jacks: The size of the jack shall be the size of the union of the national flag with which it is flown.

The national flag of the United States now consists of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, representing the original thirteen states, and a blue field on which are forty-eight white stars arranged in six rows of eight stars each, representing the forty-eight states now constituting the union. The last two stars were added in 1912 when New Mexico and Arizona were officially admitted as states.

Laws are in force in some of the states forbidding the desecration or mutilation of the flag or its use in any way for advertising purposes. A federal law forbids the use of the national flag on trade-marks.

The national flag was officially adopted by congress June 14, 1777. Accordingly June 14 is now generally observed as Flag day.

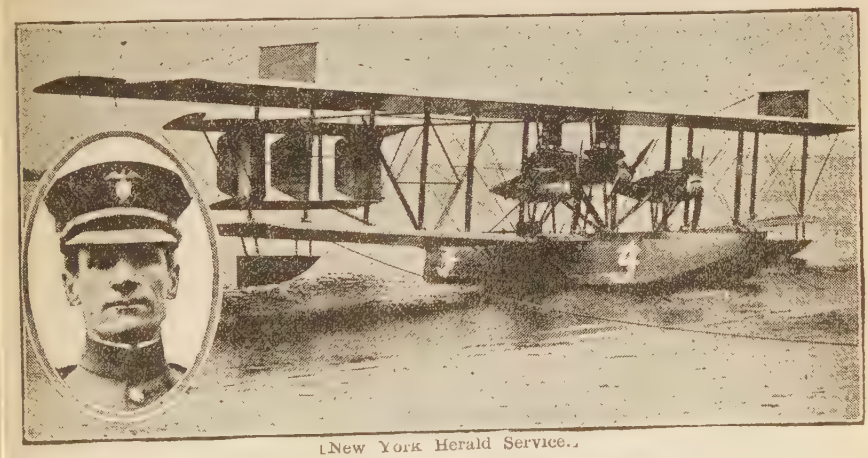
LARGEST TELESCOPES IN THE WORLD.

The largest reflecting telescope in the world is that at the Canadian government laboratory on Little Sanitch hill, six miles from Victoria, B. C., the objective having a measurement of seventy-two inches. The largest refracting telescope is that at the Yerkes' observatory at Williams Bay, Wis. It has an object glass measuring forty inches. The glass for the Canadian telescope was made in Belgium and polished in Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST AERIAL FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The NC-4, a Curtiss seaplane, was the first aircraft to cross the Atlantic ocean under its own power all the way and the credit for this historic event belongs to the United States navy. The flight was made in May, 1919, under varied weather conditions, over a course beginning at Rockaway beach, Long Island, and ending at Plymouth, England, the ocean crossing proper being from Trepassey bay, Newfoundland, to Lisbon, Portugal, by way of the Azores. Lieutenant-Commander Albert C. Read, U. S. N., was in command of the craft.

Careful plans for the first cross-ocean flight were made by the navy department. Destroyers were stationed at intervals of about fifty miles along the whole route to assist the flyers in keeping their course and to come to their rescue in case of accident. Ample supplies of gasoline and oil were provided at the various terminals. The most competent and experienced men available were selected as commanders, pilots, engineers and radio operators and arrangements for reliable weather reports were made. Nothing was left undone to make the venture a success.



[New York Herald Service.]

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER A. C. READ AND THE NC-4.

Three of the navy's latest seaplanes, the NC-1, NC-3 and NC-4, were used in the flight. The NC-3 was the flagship and was in charge of Commander John N. Towers, U. S. N. Lieutenant-Commander Patrick N. Bellinger, U. S. N., had charge of the NC-1 and Lieutenant-Commander Albert Cushing Read, U. S. N., of the NC-4. The start was made from the naval air station on Rockaway beach opposite Barren island, L. I., at 9:59 o'clock Thursday morning, May 8, the first objective being Halifax, N. S., 540 nautical miles (622 statute miles) distant. The course was along the south shore of Long island, over Monomy point to the Massachusetts coast, along that coast as far as Chatham, thence across the Bay of Fundy to Yarmouth, N. S., and then along the Nova Scotian coast to Halifax. The NC-1 and the NC-3 arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock in the evening, local time, or 7 o'clock New York time, having covered the 540 nautical miles in nine hours flat. The weather conditions were perfect until Nova Scotia was reached. Then cross winds were encountered, but no serious delay was experienced.

Luck was not with the NC-4 on the first leg of the flight. Trouble due to overheating developed in one of the four engines early in the morning but the journey was continued with the other three engines until 2:50 in the afternoon, when another motor gave out. Then the plane was brought to the surface of the water about 100 miles northeast of Cap Cod. The radio apparatus was also out of order. The sea was calm and the plane was able to proceed on the water to Chatham, Mass., where she arrived at 7 a. m., Friday and laid up for repairs.

One day was spent by the NC-1 and NC-3 in Halifax and then on Saturday morning, May 10, they resumed the flight with Trepassey bay, Newfoundland, as the objective. The distance to be covered was 460 nautical miles (529 statute miles). The NC-1 left at 8:44 and at 9:01 the NC-3 was under way. Lieutenant-Commander Bellinger and his five companions on the NC-1 came through without any mishap, arriving at Trepassey bay at 4:14 p. m., and making a perfect "landing." The time of the flight was 6 hours and 56 minutes. There was some adverse wind, but the average speed was a little more than sixty-five miles an hour. The NC-3 after traveling fifty miles developed a defective propeller and Commander Towers turned back to get a new one. The hydroplane reached the cruiser Baltimore, stationed at Halifax, at 11 o'clock. A new propeller was fitted on in place of the central propeller, which was shifted to the starboard shaft, where the trouble had occurred. At 12:40 the plane rose from the water and after an uneventful flight arrived at Trepassey bay at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Several days were passed by the planes in Trepassey bay in preparing for the longest leg of the flight—that from Newfoundland to the Azores, a distance of 1,350 miles. In the meantime the NC-4 at Chatham, Mass., had been receiving a complete overhauling and it was Wednesday, May 14, before the flight was resumed by Lieutenant-Commander Read and his crew. On that day at 9:16 a. m., Chatham time, it set out for Halifax, 340 miles away, and with a favoring wind arrived there at 2:11 p. m., the average speed being more than eighty-five miles an hour. On the following morning at 10:03, local time, the craft started, but owing to a slight engine trouble was forced to descend and return for repairs. These

were speedily effected and at 12:47 p. m. a fresh start was made. This time all went well and Trepassey bay was reached at 6:41, Halifax time.

On Friday evening, May 16, the three seaplanes left Trepassey bay for the Azores under good weather conditions. They started almost simultaneously, the NC-3 at 6:06 New York time, the NC-4 at 6:07 and the NC-1 at 6:09. In less than five minutes they had disappeared from the view of the hundreds of watchers on shore and were flying rapidly in a southeasterly direction. From that time on until near the close of the flight they were in touch by wireless with the score or more of navy patrol ships stationed at regular intervals all the way from Newfoundland to the Azores. These vessels reported to shore stations and the navy department in Washington was in touch with the seaplanes almost the whole way.

Lieutenant-Commander Read's NC-4, which had experienced so much trouble in the first part of the journey, had all the luck in this the longest jump of the trip. It led almost from the start and lost sight of the other planes before midnight. The first part of the night was dark, but the stars could be seen and the various destroyers were located by star shells and searchlights. Radio messages were sent and received without trouble. An altitude of between 800 and 1,800 feet was maintained and though considerable "bumpy" air was encountered the conditions were generally favorable and an average speed of ninety knots an hour was made until the wind became less favorable. The moon appeared soon after midnight, making things look brighter, and at 5:45 (Greenwich time) dawn came. The men did not sleep at all during the night, but remained on watch all the time. They were supplied with sandwiches, chocolate and candy and had coffee in thermos bottles. At 8 o'clock fog was encountered and from then on the plane had to change direction and altitude frequently to avoid cloud banks. At 11:27 the southern end of Flores island was sighted and it was found that the airship was forty-five miles off its course. At 1:04 p. m., the northern end of Fayal island was sighted and at 1:23 the craft alighted near the cruiser Columbia at the port of Horta, Fayal. It had been decided to make for Ponta Delgada, but the fog made it inadvisable to continue farther than Horta. The elapsed time was 15 hours 18 minutes and the average speed 81.7 knots.

In the meantime the NC-1 and the NC-3 had not been equally fortunate, the fog bringing disaster to both. On the NC-1, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Patrick N. Bellinger, everything ran smoothly through the night and the early morning hours. Then about the middle of the forenoon thick fog was encountered. For a time the plane flew above the clouds, but nothing could be seen below and the course was lost. Commander Bellinger decided to come to the surface of the water and at 13:10 (9:10 a. m. New York time) alighted. The ocean was very rough and it seemed for some time as if the NC-1 would go down. It was badly battered, but managed to keep afloat until the steamer Ionia came up at 19:20 (3:20 New York time) and took the imperiled men aboard and brought them to Horta. The destroyer Fairfax attempted to salvage the NC-1, but the heavy seas made towing impossible and the NC-1 finally sank off the island of Corvo.

Commander Towers' crew in the flagship NC-3 had an even more thrilling experience than had that on the NC-1. The first part of the flight was similar to that of the others. Rain squalls and rough air were encountered and after flying for fifteen and a half hours the commander decided to come down to the surface of the water to get a sextant observation. It was discovered too late that the seas were running so high that it was impossible to take the air again. The position of the plane was sixty miles southeast of the patrol ships and about fifty miles south of the island of Corvo. The high seas damaged the plane seriously, breaking the lower left wing, the tail and the lower elevator. The port pontoon was carried away and for several hours the situation was very gloomy for Towers and his men. The waves ran thirty feet high, the wind was strong and away from the land and the water was nearly two feet deep in the hull. This was Sunday, May 18. The struggle was continued throughout that day and until the morning of the 19th, when conditions were a little better. The NC-3 managed to progress along the surface and at 10:21 land was sighted. It proved to be the island of St. Michael (San Miguel), the largest of the Azores, on which Ponta Delgada is situated. The seaplane proceeded slowly along the coast and finally was seen and reported to the world, which had become anxious as to the fate of Commander Towers and his men. Seven miles out of Ponta Delgada the destroyer Harding came out and offered assistance, but the NC-4 came into port under her own power. The craft was too badly damaged to be repaired and was dismantled.

Both the NC-1 and the NC-3 being out of the running, it devolved upon the NC-4 to win the race alone. It left Horta at 12:40 p. m., Greenwich time, on Tuesday, May 20, and arrived at Ponta Delgada at 1:20 p. m. Here a delay occurred on account of some repairs that had to be made, but chiefly on account of adverse weather conditions, and it was not until Tuesday, May 27, that the flight was resumed. The start was made at 10:18 a. m., and at 4:02 p. m., the NC-4 arrived at the harbor of Lisbon, Portugal, 800 knots away, and came to a stop near the U. S. cruiser Rochester. The first airplane flight across the Atlantic had been successfully accomplished. The arrival of the NC-4 at Lisbon was witnessed by thousands of people and was greeted with ringing of bells and blowing of whistles by all the ships in the harbor. Lieutenant-Commander Read and his companions received hearty congratulations from President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and many others.

On Friday, May 30, the NC-4 left Lisbon for Plymouth, England, but engine trouble developed and a landing had to be made at the mouth of the Mondego river. So much time was lost in making repairs and in waiting for high tide to enable the craft to rise from the shallow water that only 225 miles more could be made before nightfall, when a stop was made at Ferrol, Spain. Leaving Ferrol at 6:40 the next morning, May 31, the NC-4 crossed the bay of Biscay and following the French coast crossed the channel and arrived at Plymouth at 2:26 p. m. Here the aviators were accorded another warm greeting by British naval, military and municipal authorities and representatives of the royal air force. After a brief rest aboard the American cruiser Aroostook, which had come to meet them, Commander Read and his comrades were taken ashore, where they were officially welcomed by Mayor Brown, who said:

"It is with profound gratitude that I here to-day on behalf of old Plymouth, from which the Mayflower sailed 300 years ago, welcome you after your tremendous and wonderful flight over the waters separating us. I think I can speak with the voice of England in expressing great admiration for your achievement and in welcoming to these shores our American cousins. Your flight to-day brings our two great countries together in the warmest fellowship. Gentlemen, I salute you and welcome you to England."

At the mayor's suggestion the crew of the NC-4 stood with him on the Mayflower stone to be photographed. On the following day the aviators went to London, where at the Paddington station they were met and cheered

by a tremendous crowd. The British royal air force joined with American naval men in London to welcome Commander Read and his men and, forming a procession, took them to the Aero club and later to the Hendon flying field. In the evening they were guests of the royal air force at a dinner. June 4 Commanders Towers, Read and Bellinger were received by President Wilson in Paris, who said he was glad to shake hands with them and to tell them that he, the navy and all Americans were proud of them. Returning to London on June 5 the American naval aviators were the guests of Maj.-Gen. Seely, undersecretary for war, at a luncheon in the house of commons. The prince of Wales, Lord Birkenhead, James W. Lowther, the earl of Reading, Winston Spencer Churchill and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig were present.

Those on the NC-4, who made the historic flight across the Atlantic were: Lieutenant-Commander Albert Cushing Read, commander; Lieut. Walter Hinton and Lieut. Elmer F. Stone, pilots; Ensign Herbert Charles Rodd, radio operator; Lieut. James L. Breese and Chief Special Mechanic E. C. Rhodes, engineers.

Pilots are in hull just forward of gasoline tanks.
Complete sets of instruments provided for pilots, including one compass for each pilot.
Navigating station is in front end of boat hull. Navigator is provided with chart board, charts and ordinary navigating instruments, including compass and sextant.
Complete wireless installation, including telegraph and telephone and wireless direction indicator, is provided. System should give a radius of approximately 300 miles while in the air and of 100 to 150 miles while on the water.
Electric current is furnished by electric generator operated by a wind-driven propeller. Current is delivered to storage batteries. In addition to operating wireless set, storage batteries operate complete lighting system for interior of boat and for wing tip and tail lights as well as lights for night landing.
Wireless operator and engineer are located in main after-compartment just aft of gasoline tanks. Each is provided with complete instrument board.
Cruising speed of boats, about 72 miles per hour.

Record of Crossing.

Course.	Date.	*Distance.	Time.	†Speed.
Trepassey-Horta	May 16-17	1,200	15:18	78.4
Horta-Ponta Delgada	May 20	150	1:45	86.7
Ponta Delgada-Lisbon	May 27	800	9:44	82.1
Trepassey to Lisbon		2,150	26:47	80.3

*Nautical miles. †Nautical miles per hour.

Facts About the Seaplanes.

Wing span from tip to tip, 126 feet.
Upper wing from tip to tip, 114 feet.
Aileron projections beyond wing tips, 6 feet on either side.
Lower wing span, 94 feet.
Width of wings, 12 feet.
Distance between wings, 14 feet at center and 12 feet at outer tips of lower wing.
Over-all length from front end to the rear end, 68 feet 3½ inches.
Length of hull, 44 feet 9 inches.
Wing area, 2,380 square feet.
Weight of flying boat (empty), including wireless installation and all navigating instruments, 15,100 pounds.
Weight full load flying condition, 28,500 pounds.
Percentage of useful load to total load, that is, load not a portion of structure or equipment, 47 per cent.
Weight carried per square foot of wing surface, 12 pounds.
Estimated speed at full load, 79 nautical miles per hour.
Estimated speed at light load, 84 nautical miles per hour.
Horsepower of four Liberty engines, 1,600.
Number of gasoline tanks, nine in hull, one in upper wing above boat hull.
Capacity of gasoline tanks, 200 gallons for each hull tank and 90 gallons for gravity feed tank in upper wing.
Weight of gasoline system, 6 pounds per gallon of gasoline.
Weight of engines, 825 pounds each.
Weight of boat hull (empty), 2,650 pounds.
Area of ailerons, 265 square feet.
Area of stabilizers, 267.6 square feet.
Area of elevators, 240.1 square feet.
Area of rudders, 69 square feet.
Displacement of wing tip pontoons, 1,800 pounds each.
Weight of wing tip pontoons, 95 pounds each.
Gasoline pumps are wind driven by small wooden propellers and are in duplicate; an auxiliary hand-operated gasoline pump is provided.
Flying control is of the dual control Deperdussin system with side-by-side seating.
Gasoline consumption at cruising speed, about 650 pounds average per hour.
Total gasoline carried, about 11,400 pounds.
Cruising radius without wind, about 1,476 nautical miles.
Lubricating oil capacity, about 900 pounds.
Crew and provisions, about 1,000 pounds.
Crew, five men—two pilots, one navigator, one wireless operator and one engineer.

HAWKER-GRIEVE ATTEMPT.

Harry G. Hawker, Australian aviation pilot, and Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie Grieve, navigator, left the east coast of Newfoundland at 5:55 p. m., Greenwich time (1:55 p. m. New York time), Saturday, May 18, 1919, in a Sopwith airplane in an attempt to fly across the Atlantic to Ireland, a distance of approximately 1,980 miles, for a prize of $50,000 offered by the London Daily Mail. With favorable weather they hoped to reach the other side in about twenty hours. The machine they used was a Sopwith biplane with a wing spread of forty-six feet six inches and a length from radiator to rudder of thirty-one feet. It was provided with a Rolls-Royce engine of 375 horsepower capable of turning the crankshaft 1,800 times per minute and carried 340 gallons of gasoline.

Hawker and Grieve arrived at St. John's, N. F., March 30, assembled their machine at Mount Pearl, a few miles outside the city, and then waited for favorable weather. This was slow in coming, for when conditions were good locally they were otherwise at sea, or the reverse was the case. Even when the start was finally made the reports from the ocean were not satisfactory, but Hawker and Grieve were tired of waiting and in addition they wanted to reach England before the American naval flyers could do so. They made a successful start and disappeared on the eastern horizon. From Sunday, May 18, to Sunday, May 25, nothing was heard of the daring aviators and they were given up as lost. Then the world was electrified by the announcement that they had been picked up alive and well, some 1,100 miles out from Newfoundland and 780 miles from Ireland by the little Danish freight steamer Mary, bound

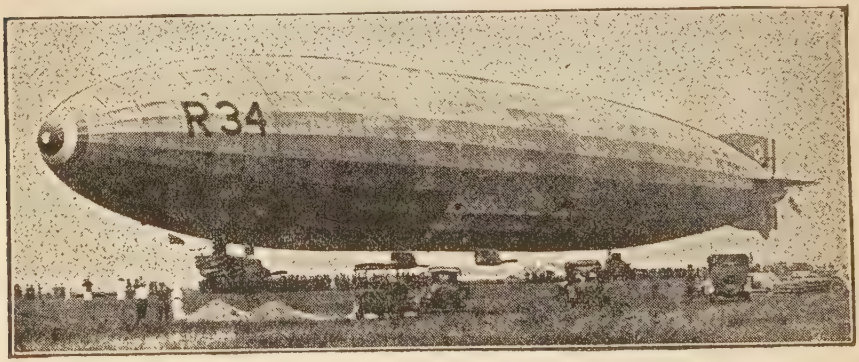
from New Orleans and Norfolk for Aarhuus, Denmark. Having no wireless outfit aboard, the captain of the Mary could not inform the world of the rescue until his ship was opposite the Butt of Lewis, in the Orkneys north of Scotland, where the information was signaled to the shore that the missing men were aboard. A little later the British admiralty sent out a destroyer which landed the aviators at Thurso, Scotland, May 26. On the following day they arrived in London and were received with great enthusiasm and shown every honor. They were taken to Buckingham palace, where King George conferred on them the insignia of the air force cross. At a luncheon given in their honor by the Daily Mail in London May 28 Mr. Hawker made a speech in the course of which he referred to the feat of the American naval aviators in a manner which caused some resentment. He afterward joined in greeting the Americans on their arrival in London and explained that his remarks had been misunderstood. This restored good feeling and closed the incident.

In telling of their experiences on the flight Hawker and Grieve said they encountered fog immediately after leaving Newfoundland. They rose to a height of about 15,000 feet, but

FIRST CROSSING OF ATLANTIC BY A DIRIGIBLE.

The British rigid dirigible balloon, the R-34, was the first craft of its kind to cross the Atlantic ocean. It started from East Fortune, Scotland, at 1:48 a. m., July 2, 1919, and moored at Roosevelt field, Mineola, L. I., at 9:54 a. m., July 6. The distance covered was about 3,200 miles and the time consumed was 108 hours. The craft carried a crew of 31 persons, including a stowaway. The return trip was begun at 11:55 p. m., July 9, and ended at Pulham, England, at 7:02 a. m., July 13. The distance traveled on the eastward journey was about 3,000 miles and the time consumed 79 hours. The faster time made was due to better weather conditions.

On the outward journey the craft had a following wind for a time and good progress was made over Scotland and Ireland, the average altitude maintained being 1,200 feet. Afterward to avoid clouds the R-34 ascended to 4,000 and 5,000 feet altitude. When off Newfoundland an area of depression was encountered, with adverse winds, necessitating the use of all the engines and cutting into the reserve supply of petrol. On July 4, at 12:50 p. m.,



[Copyright, Western Newspaper Union.]
THE R-34, THE FIRST DIRIGIBLE BALLOON TO FLY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

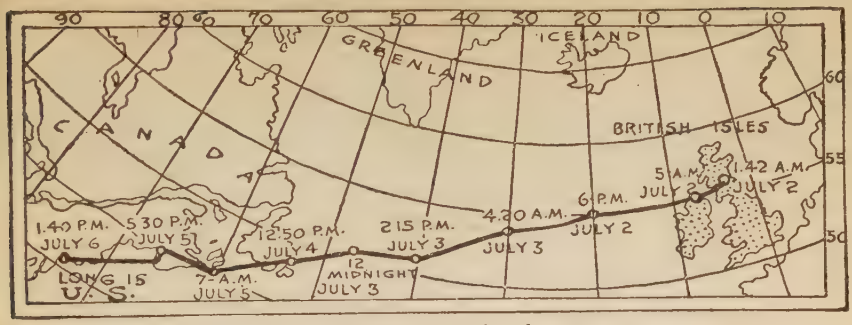
even here they encountered a heavy storm of wind and rain. After they had been five and a half hours out they had trouble with the water circulation system for cooling the engine and they were compelled to fly at a lower altitude. This improved things for a time, but at the end of ten and a half hours from the start the trouble increased and they decided that they must change their course so as to get above the main shipping route. After flying two and a half hours longer they sighted the Danish steamer and came to the surface of the sea. This was rough and it was an hour and a half before they were rescued. The airplane was abandoned where it alighted in latitude 50:20, longitude 29:30. The undercarriage had been dropped soon after leaving Newfoundland to lessen the wind pressure on the machine.

When Hawker and Grieve started on their flight another team of British airmen, Capt. Frederick P. Raynham, pilot, and Charles W. F. Morgan, navigator, attempted to follow their example, but the Martinsyde machine upon which they pinned their hopes was overloaded with gasoline and, instead of rising, it plunged into the ground and was wrecked. Both men were injured, though not seriously.

the navigators caught their first sight of land far ahead and Newfoundland was dimly seen in the fog. The crossing from Scotland to Newfoundland through fog and squalls had been made in 59 hours.

When Cape Canso, Nova Scotia, was reached at 7 a. m., July 5, severe head winds were encountered. These were avoided to some extent by changing the course and better progress was made. The fuel began to run low, but it was decided to continue on until the destination was reached, if there was any chance of doing so. Good fortune and the skill of the navigators triumphed and the voyage was completed without mishap. The first passenger to land was Maj. John E. M. Pritchard, who reached the ground after a parachute jump of 2,000 feet.

The officers who made this adventurous first trip in a dirigible balloon across the Atlantic were Brig.-Gen. E. M. Maitland, senior officer of the British air fleet, who traveled as an admiral does in his flagship; Maj. G. H. Scott, commanding officer; Capt. G. S. Greenland, second officer; Lieut. H. F. Luck, third officer; Lieut. J. D. Shotter, engineer officer; Lieut. R. F. Durrant, wireless officer; Maj. J. E. M. Pritchard, Maj. G. G. H. Cook, Capt. Guy Harris, weather expert, and Lieutenant-Com-



[Scientific American.]

ROUTE OF THE R-34 FROM EUROPE TO THE UNITED STATES.

mander Zachary Lansdowne, of the United States navy, who traveled as a passenger and representative of America.

Description of the R-34.

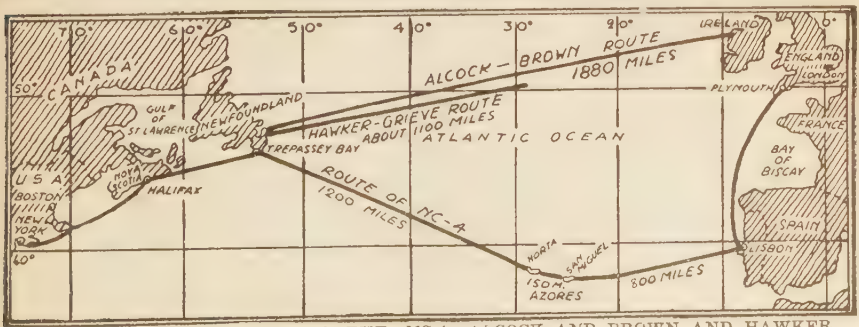
Type, rigid dirigible.
Length, 639 feet.
Beam, 79.
Height, 90 feet.
Gondolas, 5.
Motors, 5 (Sunbeam-Maori).
Gas capacity, 2,200,000 cubic feet.
Lifting capacity, 30 tons.
Petrol carried, 4,000 gallons.
Oil carried, 2,070 pounds.
Speed, 40 to 70 miles per hour.
Radius of wireless, 1,500 miles.
Cruising radius, 5,000 miles.
Cost, $2,500,000.

FIRST NONSTOP FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The first nonstop airplane flight across the Atlantic ocean was made on June 14-15, 1919, by the British aviators Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur Whitten Brown, in a Vickers-Vimy biplane. The course was from a point near St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland, a distance of approximately 1,880 miles. The coast line of Newfoundland was crossed at 5:28 p. m., Saturday, June 14, and the Irish coast line at 9:25 a. m. on Sunday, June 15. The flight from coast to coast thus took 15 hours and 57 minutes. The great speed was made possible by a favorable wind all the way across, although other conditions were extremely unfavorable. A great deal of fog was encountered, together with sleet, hail and snow. The air speed indicator jammed through sleet freezing on it. In telling of his experiences Capt. Alcock said:

"After the first hour of the flight we got into clouds and mist. We were between layers of clouds and could see neither sea nor sky. One lot of clouds was 2,000 feet up and one 6,000 feet. It was impossible to get our drift. So we flew on our original course until 3 a. m., when we struck a patch of clear sky and Lieut. Brown got the position. We went on steadily until the weather started to get thick again about 4 or 5 a. m. We could see nothing and the bank of fog was extremely thick. When the speed indicator jammed I did not know exactly what I was doing. We did some comic stunts then. I believe we looped the loop and by accident we did a steep spiral. It was very alarming. We had no sense of horizon. We came down quickly from 4,000 feet until we saw the water very near. That gave me my horizon again and I was all right.

"The airspeed indicator had begun to work as the result of the deep dive. We climbed after that and got on fairly well until we got to 6,000 feet, when we found fog once more. We went higher and saw the moon and one or two stars. We never saw the sun rise. We climbed up to 11,000 feet and encountered hail and snow. The machine was covered with ice and it remained like that until an hour before we landed. My radiator shutter and water temperature indicator were covered with ice for four or five hours and Lieut. Brown had to climb up continually to chip the ice off with a knife. It was a terrible trip. We never saw a boat and got no wireless messages at all.



MAP SHOWING ROUTES OF THE NC-4, ALCOCK AND BROWN AND HAWKER AND GRIEVE.

"We saw land about 9:15 a. m. when we suddenly discovered the coast. It was great to do that and we were very much pleased that our job was over. We saw two little islands which must have been Eashal and Turbot. We came along and got to Ardbear bay and when we saw the wireless mast we knew exactly where we were. We flew along and looked for a place to land. We passed over Clifden village and saw what looked like a lovely meadow, but on landing we found it to be a bog and the plane was badly damaged."

Capt. Alcock and Lieut. Brown were given the £10,000 ($50,000) prize offered by the Daily Mail of London for the first transatlantic flight and received the congratulations of King George, Lord Northcliffe, Hawker and Grieve, Commander Read and many other Englishmen and Americans.

The airplane in which the Atlantic was crossed was a Vickers-Vimy machine with two Rolls-Royce 350 horsepower engines, an overall length of 42 feet 8 inches, an overall height of 15 feet 3 inches and a span of 67 feet. It was one of the regular standard type of British bombing planes with an approximate carrying capacity of 12,500 pounds.

Capt. J. Alcock, D. S. C., was born in Manchester, England, in 1892. In the war he did valuable work on the Turkish front, where he won the D. S. C. and held the record for long distance bombing expeditions.

Lieut. Arthur W. Brown was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1886, of American parents. In the war he was an observer for the royal flying corps and was wounded and taken prisoner by the Germans.

LOSS OF U. S. DIRIGIBLE C-5.

The United States navy dirigible C-5, in command of Lieutenant-Commander Emery W. Coll, left Montauk Point, N. Y., May 14, 1919, at 8 a. m., and arrived at the Quidividi anchorage near St. John's N. F., at 11:45 a. m. the next day. Late in the afternoon of the same day it was torn from its moorings with no one aboard and blown out to sea. It was not recovered. It had been the intention to cross the Atlantic either by way of the Azores or directly to the British isles and the plan would probably have been carried out but for the accident.

FIRST CROSSINGS OF ATLANTIC OCEAN.

By sailing vessel—The Santa Maria, Spanish, commanded by Christopher Columbus. Time, 70 days. (The Atlantic between Norway and Greenland was crossed by Norwegian sailors before the year 1000.)

By steamship—The Savannah, American. Savannah to Liverpool, May 24 to June 20, 1819. Time, 25 days.

By hydroplane—The NC-4, American, from Trepassey, N. F., to Lisbon, Portugal, May 16-17, 1919. Flying time, 26 hours 47 minutes.

By airplane—Vickers-Vimy biplane, British, from St. John's, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, June 14-15, 1919. Time, 15 hours 57 minutes.

By rigid dirigible—The R-34, British, from East Fortune, Scotland, to Long Island, N. Y. Time, 108 hours.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER CLEMENCEAU.

One of the sensations of the peace conference in Paris was the attempt made by an anarchist, Emile Cottin, to assassinate Premier Georges Clemenceau. The clearest account of the crime was contained in the charge brought against Cottin in the trial which was held before the Third Court-martial on March 14, 1919. The accusation was as follows:

"On Feb. 19 last the people of Paris learned with emotion shared by France and the whole world that an abominable outrage had been perpetrated on M. Clemenceau. About 8:45 a. m. the prime minister left his home, 8 Rue Franklin, for the ministry of war. On the box by the chauffeur was the staff secretary, M. Decaudin. At the angle of the Boulevard Delessert, a short distance away, the car veered to the left. At that moment a fair young man of middle stature, wearing a mackintosh and a soft felt hat, sprang from behind a shelter and fired a revolver of large caliber at the car.

"The first bullet pierced both the windows and hit a policeman on the opposite pavement. The chauffeur put on full speed, while M. Decaudin jumped off to arrest the assassin, who continued to run after the car, firing nine more bullets and only stopping when he had emptied the revolver. All these shots struck the car, the first three slanting and the rest in the rear. The third bullet hit M. Clemenceau, piercing his overcoat above the left shoulder, but it got no farther than his shirt. The prime minister had the presence of mind to crouch down, and this probably saved his life. The projectiles were deadened by having to traverse wood and upholstering, and were stopped by the overcoat, but the fourth—the one that wounded M. Clemenceau—was fired slantwise and struck him in the shoulder, traveling from left to right towards the shoulder-blade.

"The assailant was arrested and taken to the police station, whilst the car returned with M. Clemenceau to the Rue Franklin. Medical aid was prompt, but it was impossible to diagnose the wound until it had been examined radiographically. This was done on the following morning, and it was found that a bullet had lodged in the lung. Thanks to his energy and robust constitution, M. Clemenceau recovered quickly, and a week later, on Feb. 26, took his first drive; and the next day he resumed his labors at the ministry of war and the peace conference.

"On being examined, the assailant gave his name as Emile Cottin, born at Creil, March 14, 1896, a discharged soldier and a carpenter by trade. He is a militant libertaire, well-known in anarchist circles under the name of Milou, and has already been sentenced three times for antimilitarism and for inciting soldiers to disobedience. He at once admitted premeditation, and did not regret his crime. He had been watching the Boulevard Delessert since 7 o'clock in the morning, and had in his pocket a clip with ten bullets and also four loose bullets. When asked for his motives for his act, he replied calmly that he was an individualist anarchist, and had resolved to suppress M. Clemenceau as injurious to the future of the proletariat. This statement he repeated to Capt. Bouchardson, the reporter of the Third Court-martial, who has had the case in hand, and who has taken only a fortnight to make investigations with regard to possible accomplices and the sanity of Cottin, and to examine witnesses."

The proceedings before the court-martial were brief, as the defendant admitted that he had tried to kill the premier. He said he was an antimilitarist, an antipatriot and against all constituted authority. He gloried in the deed he had done and declared that he favored bolshevism. Capt. Mornet, the prosecutor, asked for the death penalty on the ground that there had been premeditation and no mitigating circumstances. By a unanimous vote the members of the court sentenced Cottin to death.

On April 8 President Poincare, on the recommendation of M. Clemenceau, commuted the sentence to ten years' imprisonment.

THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST LAW.

Passed by the 51st congress and approved July 2, 1890.

Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories and any state or states or the District of Columbia or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. The several Circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent or restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the attorney-general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed as soon as may be to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpœnas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act and being in the course of transportation from one state to another or to a foreign country shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state or the laws of any foreign country.

THE MONROE AND DRAGO DOCTRINES.

The "Monroe doctrine" was enunciated by President Monroe in his message to congress Dec. 2, 1823. Referring to steps taken to arrange the respective rights of Russia, Great Britain and the United States on the northwest coast of this continent, the president went on to say:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. • • • We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

DRAGO DOCTRINE.

When in the winter of 1902-03 Germany, Britain and Italy blockaded the ports of Venezuela in attempt to make the latter country settle up its debts Dr. L. F. Drago, a noted jurist of Argentina, maintained that force cannot be used by one power to collect money owing to its citizens by another power. Prominence was given to the contention by the fact that it was officially upheld by Argentina and favored by other South American republics. The principle embodied has become generally known as the "Drago doctrine."

LODGE RESOLUTION.

In connection with the reported attempt of Japan to obtain land for the establishment of a naval base in Magdalena bay, on the western coast of Mexico, the senate of the United States adopted the following resolution Aug. 2, 1912:

"Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes."

DEATH OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Andrew Carnegie, multimillionaire and philanthropist, died at his summer home, Shadow Brook, at New Lenox, Mass., at 7:10 o'clock on the morning of Monday, Aug. 11, 1919, after an illness of three days from bronchial pneumonia. He was born on Nov. 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland, and was therefore at the time of his death in his 84th year. Mr. Carnegie came with his father to America in 1846 and gradually worked his way up from bobbin boy in a Pittsburgh linen mill to a steel manufacturer possessing the second largest fortune in America and one of the largest in the world. Before going into the steel business he was a telegraph operator, manufacturer of sleeping cars and an investor in oil properties. Becoming interested in building iron bridges, he united with Henry Phipps and Thomas Miller in making structural iron. In 1868 he introduced the Bessemer steel process in the United States and this led to his establishing, in partnership with others, seven large steel plants in Pittsburgh and vicinity, these being subsequently incorporated into the Carnegie Steel company. In 1901 he sold out to the United States Steel company, the combined plants bringing $420,000,000. His personal fortune at that time was estimated at nearly $500,000,000 and at the time of his death it was estimated that the fortune still stood at about that figure in spite of the fact that up to June 1, 1918, he had given away or made grants amounting to nearly $350,700,000.

According to a statement issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace the gifts and grants by Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation of New York up to June 1, 1918, aggregated $350,695,360. The bulk of the amount, or $288,743,360, represented gifts within the United States. No gifts and donations made since June 1, 1918, were embraced in the computation, but it was explained that there had been few of them. The list follows:

Free public library buildings [2,811]		$60,364,808
Colleges—		
Library buildings	$4,065,699.27	
Other buildings	4,672,186.92	
Endowment	9,977,588.92	
Other purposes	1,647,535.00	
Total colleges		20,363,010
Church organs [7,689]		6,248,309
Carnegie Corp. of New York		125,000,000
Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching [including $1,000,000 to Teachers' Insurance and Annuity association]		29,250,000
Carnegie institute [including $13,431 Carnegie Inst. of Technology]		26,719,380
Carnegie Inst., of Washington		22,300,000
Carnegie hero funds		10,540,000
Carnegie endowment for international peace		10,000,000
Scottish universities' trust		10,000,000
United Kingdom trust		10,000,000
Steel workers' pensions		4,000,000
Dunfermline trust		3,750,000
Church Peace union		2,025,000
Hague Peace palace		1,500,000
Endowments for institutes at Braddock, Pa.; Homestead, Pa.; and Duquesne, Pa.		1,000,000
Int'l Bureau of Amer. Republics [Pan.-Amer. bldg.]		$850,000
Engineers' building		500,000
King Edward's hosp. fund		500,000
Church pension fund		324,744
Simplified spelling boards		280,000
Central American Peace palace [court of justice]		200,000
Study of methods of Americanization		190,000
Koch institute, Berlin		120,000
New York Zoological society		118,000
New York Association for the Blind		114,000
American Library association		100,000
St. Andrew's society		100,000
Iron and Steel Inst., London		89,000
Pittsburgh Kingsley House association		79,000
Northampton, Mass., Home Culture club		77,000
Foreign students' friendly relations committee		70,000
Sorbonne [Mme. Curie fund]		250,000
Scots' Charitable society, Boston, Mass.		30,000
War grants—		
Red Cross	$1,500,000	
32 cantonment library bldgs.	320,000	
Knights of Columbus	250,000	
Y. M. C. A.	250,000	
National Research Council	150,000	
Nat'l Security league	150,000	
Y. W. C. A.	100,000	
War Camp Community	50,000	
National Board of Medical Examiners	22,500	
Total war grants		2,792,500
Miscellaneous [comprising National Civic federation, Bureau of Municipal Research, New York Anti-Saloon league, Charity Organization society, Oratorio society, Boy Scouts of America, Harwick mine disaster relief fund, etc.]		1,050,000
Grand total		350,695,653

Of the above total $288,743,360 constitute gifts within the United States.

Of the total amount $49,818,450 had been appropriated from the revenue of Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Mr. Carnegie was survived by his wife, born Louise Whitfield; his daughter Margaret, wife of Ensign Roswell Miller; three nephews, Andrew, Morris and William C. Carnegie of New York, and a niece, Mrs. Ricketson of Boston. The funeral took place at Shadow Brook, the summer home in which he died, and the burial at Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Because not only of his philanthropic activity but on account of his literary efforts Mr. Carnegie was honored with degrees by institutions of learning and was decorated by France and Holland. Besides a number of magazine articles Mr. Carnegie wrote seven books: "An American Four-in-Hand in Great Britain" (1883), "Around the World" (1884), "Triumphant Democracy" and "The Gospel of Wealth," "The Empire of Business," "The Life of James Watt," and "Problems of To-day."

CROPS ON IRRIGATED FARMS.

Year.	Acres.	Value.*
1910	475,000	$12,500,000
1911	560,000	13,000,000
1912	645,000	14,500,000
1913	700,000	16,000,000
1914	770,000	$16,500,000
1915	857,000	19,000,000
1916	1,010,000	35,000,000
1917	1,030,000	57,000,000

*Value of crops.

DEATH OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States, died at his home on Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y., at 4:15 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 6, 1919. The end came while he was asleep and was due directly to a clot of blood lodged in one of his lungs. The following statement was issued by the attending physicians:

"Col. Roosevelt had been suffering from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism for about two months. His progress had been entirely satisfactory, and his condition had not given cause for especial concern.

"On Sunday he was in good spirits and spent that evening with his family dictating letters. He retired at 11 p. m. and about 4 a. m. his man, who occupied an adjoining room, noticed that, while sleeping quietly, Col. Roosevelt's breathing was becoming very heavy.

"He died almost instantly, without awakening from what seemed to be a natural sleep. The cause of his death was an embolus.

"DR. G. W. FALLER.
"DR. JOHN H. RICHARDS.
"DR. JOHN F. HARTWELL."

Of Dutch ancestry, Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York city Oct. 27, 1858, son of Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt. He was graduated from Harvard university in 1880 and in 1882, 1883 and 1884 was elected to the New York legislature. After this he spent some time in North Dakota on his ranches, dividing his time between hunting and literary work. President Harrison in 1889 appointed him a United States civil service commissioner, an office which he held until he became police commissioner in New York city in 1895. President McKinley in 1897 made him assistant secretary of the navy. In the Spanish-American war he was lieutenant-colonel of the Rough Riders' regiment, of which Leonard Wood was colonel.

From Jan. 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1900, he was governor of New York. In November, 1900, he was elected to the vice-presidency of the United States, and on the death of William McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901, succeeded him as president. On Nov. 8, 1904, he was elected president of the United States by a popular vote amounting to 56.41 per cent of the total—the largest ever received by any candidate for the office. For his efforts in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan he was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1906. In 1912 he was the candidate of the progressive party for another term as president, but was defeated. Though nominated by the same party for the presidency in 1916 he declined and supported Charles E. Hughes.

In 1909-1910 he made a hunting trip to Africa, and in 1914 went on an exploring expedition in the interior of Brazil, in the course of which he discovered a new tributary of the Madeira river, the stream being subsequently named "Rio Teodore" by the Brazilian government in his honor. Col. Roosevelt wrote many books and magazine articles dealing chiefly with natural history, biography and politics. The Roosevelt family belonged to the Dutch Reformed church, but he was also an attendant at Episcopal services. At Oyster Bay he and his family attended Christ Protestant Episcopal church, the pastor of which, the Rev. George E. Talmage, conducted the funeral services on Jan. 8. These were of an extremely simple character, in accordance with his own and Mrs. Roosevelt's wishes. He was buried in Youngs Memorial cemetery on a knoll overlooking Oyster Bay cove.

Theodore Roosevelt was survived by his wife, formerly Edith Kermit Carow; his daughter by his first wife, Mrs. Alice Longworth; his daughter, Mrs. Ethel Derby, and three sons, Theodore, Kermit and Archibald. His youngest son, Quentin, was killed while serving as an aviator in France, July 14, 1918.

Messages of sympathy and condolence were received by Mrs. Roosevelt from distinguished men and women in all parts of the world. President Wilson, who was in Paris in connection with the peace conference, cabled a personal dispatch to Mrs. Roosevelt, and also caused the following proclamation to be issued by the state department in Washington, D. C.:

"Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America.

"A proclamation to the people of the United States:

"It becomes my sad duty to announce officially the death of Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States from Sept. 14, 1901, to March 4, 1909, which occurred at his home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y., at 4:15 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 6, 1919.

"In his death the United States has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic citizens, who had endeared himself to the people by his strenuous devotion to their interests and to the public interests of his country.

"As president of the police board of his native city, as member of the legislature and governor of his state, as civil service commissioner, as assistant secretary of the navy, as vice-president and as president of the United States, he displayed administrative powers of a signal order and conducted the affairs of these various offices with a concentration of effort and a watchful care which permitted no divergence from the line of duty he had definitely set for himself.

"In the war with Spain he displayed singular initiative and energy and distinguished himself among the commanders of the army in the field. As president he awoke the nation to the dangers of private control which lurked in our financial and industrial systems. It was by thus arresting the attention and stimulating the purpose of the country that he opened the way for subsequent necessary and beneficent reforms.

"His private life was characterized by a simplicity, a virtue and an affection worthy of all admiration and emulation by the people of America.

"In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags of the white house and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half staff for a period of thirty days, and that suitable military and naval honors, under orders of the secretaries of war and navy, be rendered on the day of the funeral.

"Done this 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1919, and of the independence of the United States of America the 143d.

"By the president: WOODROW WILSON.
"Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Capital punishment prevails in all of the states of the union except Arizona, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin. In Michigan the only crime punishable by death is treason. The death penalty was abolished in the state of Washington in 1913. It was abolished in Iowa in 1872 and restored in 1878. It was also abolished in Colorado in 1897, but was restored in 1901. Hanging is the ordinary mode of execution, but in Arkansas, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia and Oklahoma electrocution is the legal method. In Nevada hanging or shooting is optional with the condemned.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

CANAL STATISTICS (OFFICIAL).

Length from deep water to deep water—50.5 miles.
Length on land—40.5 miles.
Length at summit level—31.7 miles.
Bottom width of channel—Maximum, 1,000 feet; minimum (in Gaillard cut), 300 feet.
Depth—Minimum, 41 feet; maximum 45 feet.
Summit level—85 feet above mean tide.
Locks in pairs—12.
Locks, usable length—1,000 feet.
Locks, usable width—110 feet.
Gatun lake, area—164 square miles.
Gatun lake channel, depth—85 to 45 feet.
Concrete required—5,000,000 cubic yards.
Time of transit through canal—10 to 12 hours.
Time of passage through locks—3 hours.
Length of relocated Panama railroad—46.2 miles.
Canal Zone area—About 448 square miles.
Canal Zone area—owned by United States—About 322 square miles.
French buildings acquired—2,150.
French buildings used—1,537.
Value of utilized French equipment—$1,000,000.
Cubic yards excavated by French—108,046,960.
Cubic yards excavated by Americans—250,000,000.
Canal force, average at work—About 39,000.
Approximate cost of construction—$375,000,000.

PANAMA CANAL OFFICIALS.

Governor—Col. Chester Harding, U. S. A.
Executive Secretary—C. A. McIlvaine.
Chief Division of Civil Affairs—Crede H. Calhoun.
Chief Division of Police and Fire—Guy Johannes.
District Attorney—Albert C. Hindman.
Department Headquarters — Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.
Engineer of Maintenance — Lieut.-Col. J. J. Morrow, U. S. A.
Electrical Engineer—W. L. Hersh.
Marine Superintendent—Commander Leonard R. Sargent, U. S. N.
Superintendent Division of Dredging—Joel M. Pratt.
Resident Engineer Building Division—Hartley Rowe.
Chief Quartermaster—R. K. Morris.
Auditor—H. A. A. Smith.
Chief Health Officer—Col. H. C. Fisher, U. S. A.
Chief Quarantine Officer—Dr. S. B. Grubbs, U. S. P. H. S.

Washington Office.

General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office—A. L. Flint.
Assistant to Chief of Office—Ray L. Smith.

Courts.

District Judge—John W. Hanan.
Clerks—E. L. Goolsley and W. B. Cheatham.

CHRONOLOGY.

First exploration of route 1527.
Advocated by Humboldt 1803.
Panama railroad built 1850-1855.
Panama canal company formed by De Lesseps 1879.
Work on canal begun Feb. 24, 1881.
Canal company failed Dec. 11, 1888.
De Lesseps and others sentenced to prison for fraud Feb. 9, 1893.
New French canal company formed October, 1894.
De Lesseps died Dec. 7, 1894.
Hay-Pauncefote treaty superseding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty signed Nov. 18, 1901; ratified by senate Dec. 16; ratified by Great Britain Jan. 20, 1902.
Canal property offered to the United States for $40,000,000 Jan. 9, 1902; accepted Feb. 16, 1903.
Bill authorizing construction of canal passed by house of representatives Jan. 9, 1902; passed by senate June 19, 1902; approved June 28, 1902.
Canal treaty with Colombia signed Jan. 22, 1903; ratified by senate March 17, 1903; rejected by Colombia Aug. 12, 1903.
Revolution in Panama Nov. 3, 1903.
Canal treaty with Panama negotiated Nov. 18, 1903; ratified by republic of Panama Dec. 2, 1903; ratified by the United States senate Feb. 23, 1904.
Canal commissioners appointed Feb. 29, 1904.
Papers transferring canal to the United States signed in Paris April 22, 1904.
Bill for government of Canal Zone passed by the senate April 15, 1904; passed by house April 21; approved April 26.
Canal property at Panama formally turned over to the United States commissioners May 4, 1904.
Work begun by Americans May 4, 1904.
President outlines rules for the government of the Canal Zone and war department takes charge of the work on May 9, 1904.
Gen. George W. Davis appointed first governor of Canal Zone May 9, 1904.
John F. Wallace appointed chief engineer May 10, 1904; resigned June 29, 1905.
Republic of Panama paid $10,000,000 May 21, 1904.
First payment on $40,000,000 to French company made May 24, 1904.
Lorin C. Collins appointed Supreme court judge for Canal Zone June 17, 1905.
New commission with Theodore P. Shonts as chairman named April 3, 1905; Shonts resigned March 4, 1907.
John F. Stevens appointed chief engineer June 29, 1905; resigned Feb. 26, 1907.
Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals appointed chief engineer Feb. 26, 1907.
Gatun dam finished June 14, 1913.
Dry excavation completed Sept. 10, 1913.
First vessel lifted through Gatun locks Sept. 26, 1913.
Gamboa dike blown up Oct. 10, 1913.
First vessels pass through Miraflores locks Oct. 14, 1913.
Permanent organization of canal administration in effect April 1, 1914; Col. George W. Goethals first governor; existence of isthmian canal commission ended.
First freight barges go through canal from ocean to ocean May 14, 1914.
First steamship (the Cristobal) passes through canal Aug. 13, 1914.
Canal opened for general traffic Aug. 15, 1914.
Canal blocked by slides, September, 1915, to April, 1916.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Traffic through the canal from its opening to July 1, 1919:

Year.	Atlantic to Pacific. Vessels.	Atlantic to Pacific. Cargo, tons.	Pacific to Atlantic. Vessels.	Pacific to Atlantic. Cargo, tons.	Totals Vessels.	Totals Cargo, tons.
1914	181	744,682	176	1,009,252	357	1,753,934
1915	583	2,128,996	588	2,837,564	1,171	4,966,560
1916	627	2,124,918	626	2,806,993	1,253	4,931,911
1917	948	3,162,398	1,100	4,380,098	2,048	7,542,496
1918	849	2,198,196	1,250	4,935,525	2,099	7,133,721
1919	486	1,691,664	556	1,842,685	1,042	3,534,349
Total	3,674	12,050,854	4,296	17,812,117	7,970	29,862,971

REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenses.
1914-15	$4,358,002.37	$4,289,159.00
1916	2,558,542.38	6,999,750.15
1917	5,808,398.70	6,788,047.60
1918	6,601,275.92	5,903,719.69

Note—The revenues include tolls, licenses, fees, fines, etc., and services to outsiders; the expenses are for operation and maintenance and overhead charges.

LABOR FORCE.

May 21, 1919, the actual working force on the canal was 20,182, of whom 16,903 were silver and 3,279 gold employes, the latter being almost exclusively white Americans.

CANAL ZONE.

The Canal Zone contains about 448 square miles and in June, 1918, had a total population of 21,707. It begins at a point three marine miles from mean low water mark in each ocean and extends for five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the canal. It includes the group of islands in the Bay of Panama, named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco. The cities of Panama and Colon are excluded from the zone, but the United States has the right to enforce sanitary ordinances and maintain public order there in case the republic of Panama should not be able to do so.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

The Panama railroad and the steamships run in connection with it between New York and Colon are owned and operated by the United States government. The road practically parallels the canal nearly the whole distance. It is 46½ miles long and runs between the cities of Colon and Panama.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL TRAFFIC.

SUMMARY BY YEARS.

Year.	Freight—Tons.	Freight—Value.	Charges.
1910	62,363,218	$654,010,844	$38,710,904
1911	53,477,216	595,019,844	29,492,196
1912	72,472,676	791,357,837	40,578,225
1913	79,718,344	865,957,838	44,380,865
1914	55,369,939	634,800,268	27,597,099
1915	71,290,304	882,263,141	41,984,031
1916	91,888,219	974,161,156	60,845,023
1917	89,813,898	1,196,922,183	89,277,226
1918	85,680,327	987,005,347	83,507,638

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The total receipts of transit tonnage tolls of the Suez canal in 1913 amounted to $23,443,643, a decrease of $1,886,189 as compared with 1912. The decrease was owing to the reduction of the toll rate which went into effect Jan. 1, 1913. The total toll-paying tonnage for 1913 was 19,165,000 tons, or 456,000 tons in excess of that for 1912.

In 1913 the total number of vessels passing through the Suez canal was 5,085 as against 5,373 in 1912. The average time of vessels going through the canal in 1913 was 16 hours 19 minutes. Freight traffic was greatly diminished by the war in Europe, and no detailed statistics have been published since 1913.

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,* feet.	Cost.
Cape Cod	1914	8	25	150	$12,000,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26.25	72	5,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20.50	220	10,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	5,831,000
Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	94,818,000
Manchester ship (England)	1894	35.5	26	120	75,000,000
Panama (U. S.)	1914	50.5	45	300	375,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (U. S.)	1855	1.6	22	100	10,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1.11	20.25	142	2,791,873
Suez (Egypt)	1869	90	31	108	100,000,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	25,000,000

*At the bottom. †Rebuilt.

ACCIDENTS ON STEAM RAILROADS.

[From reports of interstate commerce commission.]

Year ended June 30.	Employes. Killed.	Employes. Injured.	Passengers. Killed.	Passengers. Injured.	Other persons. Killed.	Other persons. Injured.	Total. Killed.	Total. Injured.
1892	2,554	28,267	376	3,227	4,217	5,158	7,147	36,652
1893	2,727	31,729	299	3,229	4,320	5,435	7,346	40,393
1894	1,823	23,422	324	3,034	4,300	5,433	6,447	31,889
1895	1,811	25,696	170	2,375	4,155	5,677	6,136	33,748
1896	1,861	29,969	181	2,873	4,406	5,845	6,448	38,687
1897	1,693	27,667	222	2,795	4,522	6,269	6,437	36,731
1898	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	4,680	6,176	6,859	40,882
1899	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	4,674	6,255	7,123	44,620
1900	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	5,066	6,549	7,865	50,320
1901	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	5,498	7,209	8,455	53,339
1902	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	5,274	7,455	8,588	64,662
1903	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	5,879	7,841	9,840	76,553
1904	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	5,973	7,977	10,046	84,155
1905	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	5,805	8,718	9,703	86,008
1906	3,929	76,701	359	10,764	6,330	10,241	10,618	97,706
1907	4,534	87,644	610	13,041	6,695	10,331	11,839	111,016
1908	3,405	82,487	381	11,556	6,402	10,187	10,188	104,230
1909	2,610	75,006	253	10,311	5,859	10,309	8,722	95,626
1910	3,382	95,671	324	12,451	5,976	11,385	9,682	119,507
1911	3,602	126,039	356	13,433	6,438	10,687	10,396	150,159
1912	3,635	142,442	318	16,386	6,632	10,710	10,585	169,538
1913	3,715	171,417	403	16,539	6,846	12,352	10,964	200,308
1914	3,259	165,212	265	15,121	6,778	12,329	10,302	192,662
1915	2,152	138,092	222	12,110	6,247	11,838	8,621	162,040
1916	2,687	160,663	283	8,379	6,394	11,333	9,364	180,375
1916*	2,941	176,923	291	8,008	6,769	11,791	10,001	196,722
1917*	2,781	176,615	343	8,374	6,963	9,816	10,087	194,805

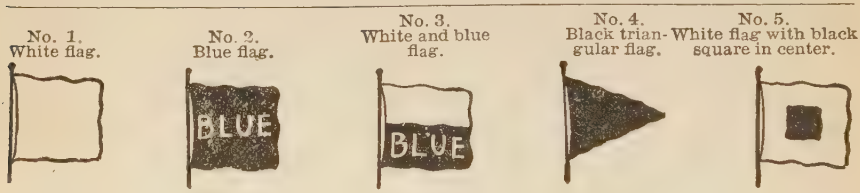
*Year ended Dec. 31.

WEATHER FORECASTS AND SIGNALS.

The operations of the weather bureau of the department of agriculture are based on observations of the weather taken at about 200 observatories throughout the United States at the same moment of time and telegraphed daily to Washington, D. C., and to other important cities. These observations, comprising barometric pressure, temperature, precipitation, winds and clouds, are entered upon outline charts of the United States by means of symbols, forming the "daily weather map," from which the forecasts are made. These forecasts are issued every day for every state in the union, and whenever necessary special warnings are sent out of storms, frosts, cold waves, heavy snows and floods. In addition to the main office in Washington, there are subordinate forecast centers in Chicago, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco and Portland, Ore. Weather forecasts for a week in advance are now sent out from Washington.

The forecasts are first telegraphed to about 2,300 principal distributing points, whence they are further disseminated by telegraph, telephone and through the mail by means of forecast cards, rural free delivery slips and newspapers.

It is estimated that the total number of persons in the United States to whom the weather forecasts are available is more than 4,000,000.



No. 1. White flag. Clear or fair weather.
No. 2. Blue flag. Rain or snow.
No. 3. White and blue flag. Local rain or snow.
No. 4. Black triangular flag. Temperature.
No. 5. White flag with black square in center. Cold wave.

WEATHER FLAGS.

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold-wave flag is used to indicate anticipated frosts.

Small craft. Northwest winds. Southwest winds. Northeast winds. Southeast winds. "Hurricane" signal

STORM-WARNING FLAGS.

Small craft warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected.

Storm warnings—A red flag with a black center indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: Red, easterly; white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds and a white light above a red light westerly winds.

Two red flags, with black centers, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and northern Atlantic coast. Hurricane warnings are not displayed at night.

FAST RAILROAD RUNS.

Eastbound express train No. 4, of the New York Central, on Sunday, May 14, being more than an hour behind time, traversed the division from Elkhart, Ind., to Toledo, O., 133.01 miles, in 1 hour 54 minutes, or at the rate of 70 miles an hour. From Millersburg, Ind., eighteen miles east of Elkhart, to Nasby tower, about four miles short of Toledo, a distance of 111.31 miles, the time was 1 hour 27 minutes, equal to 76.76 miles an hour.

The train consisted of seven steel cars, weighing about 940,900 lbs.

Equally good time was made over this division, westbound, by the Twentieth Century limited, on May 25, 1903, but that train had only four cars. On June 8, 1905, a train of the Pennsylvania lines, western division, No. 18, eastbound, second section, three cars, was run fifty miles at 79 miles an hour; 100 miles at 77.2 miles an hour; and 200 miles, including two stops, at 71.3 miles an hour. On Oct. 24 of the same year, a Pennsylvania special train of four cars, westbound, weighing 260 tons, was run from Crestline, O., to Clarke Junction, Ind., 257.4 miles, at 74.55 miles an hour. In this run a distance of 131 miles was covered at 77.81 miles an hour.

RACES OF THE WORLD.

The six great races of mankind according to Whitaker's Almanack are divided as follows:

Race.	Number.
Mongolian	655,000,000
Caucasian	645,000,000
Negro	100,000,000
Semitic	81,000,000
Malayan	52,000,000
Red Indian	23,000,000
Total	1,646,000,000

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

Coin.	Country.	U. S. equivalent.
Archefri (gold)	Persia	$.095
Argentina (gold)	Argentine Republic.	4.820
Balboa (gold)	Panama	1.000
Bolivar (silver)	Venezuela	.193
Boliviano (silver)	Bolivia	.389
Cash (copper)	China	.006
Cent	China	.005
Centavo (copper)	Mexico	.003
Centime (copper)	France	.002
Colon (gold)	Costa Rica	.465
Condor (gold)	Colombia	10.000
Condor (gold)	Chile	7.300
Condor (gold)	Ecuador	4.900
Cordova (gold)	Nicaragua	1.000
Crown (silver)	Austria	.203
Crown (silver)	Denmark	.268
Crown (silver)	Great Britain	1.220
Crown (silver)	Norway	.268
Crown (silver)	Sweden	.268
Dinar (gold)	Serbia	.193
Dinero (silver)	Peru	.050
Dollar (gold)	British Honduras	1.000
Dollar (gold)	Newfoundland	1.014
Dollar (gold)	British possessions	1.000
Dollar (gold)	Colombia	1.000
Dollar (gold)	Liberia	1.000
Dollar (gold)	Straits Settlements	.567
Dollar (silver)	China	.475
Dollar (gold)	Santo Domingo	1.000
Drachma (silver)	Greece	.193
Escudo (gold)	Portugal	1.080
Farthing (copper)	Great Britain	.005
Florin (silver)	Austria	.400
Florin (silver)	Great Britain	.490
Florin (gold)	Netherlands	.402
Franc (silver)	France	.193
Franc (gold)	Belgium	.193
Franc (gold)	Switzerland	.193
Gourde (silver)	Haiti	.965
Guinea (gold)	Great Britain	5.040
Gulden (silver)	Austria	.480
Heller (silver)	Austria	.004
Kopeck (copper)	Russia	.005
Kran (silver)	Persia	.091
Krone (see crown).		
Leu (silver)	Roumania	.193
Libra (gold)	Peru	$4.865
Lira (silver)	Italy	.193
Lira (gold)	Turkey	4.400
Mark (silver)	Germany	.238
Mark (gold)	Finland	.193
Medjidie (gold)	Turkey	.880
Milreis (gold)	Brazil	.546
Milreis (gold)	Portugal	1.080
Napoleon (gold)	France	3.860
Onlik (silver)	Turkey	.400
Ore (copper)	Scandinavia	.0025
Para (silver)	Turkey	.001
Penny (copper)	Great Britain	.020
Perper (gold)	Montenegro	.203
Peseta (silver)	Spain	.193
Peso (gold)	Argentine Republic.	.965
Peso (gold)	Chile	.365
Peso (gold)	Colombia	1.000
Peso (gold)	Cuba	.910
Peso (silver)	Guatemala	.398
Peso (silver)	Honduras	.398
Peso (silver)	Salvador	.398
Peso (silver)	Mexico	.498
Peso (silver)	Paraguay	.398
Peso (gold)	Philippines	.500
Peso (gold)	Uruguay	1.034
Pfennig (copper)	Germany	.0025
Piaster (silver)	Cochin China	.550
Piaster (silver)	Cyprus	.030
Piaster (silver)	Turkey	.044
Pound (gold)	Egypt	4.943
Pound (gold)	Great Britain	4.865
Ruble (gold)	Russia	.515
Rupee (silver)	India	.324
Scudo (gold, silver)	Italy	.950
Sen (copper)	Japan	.005
Shilling (silver)	Great Britain	.240
Sixpence (silver)	Great Britain	.120
Sol (silver)	Peru	.490
Soldo (copper)	Italy	.010
Sovereign (gold)	Great Britain	4.866
Sucre (gold)	Ecuador	.487
Tael (customs, silv.)	China	.828
Tical (silver)	Siam	.370
Yen (silver)	Japan	.498

EASTER SUNDAY DATES.

1850	March 31	1884	April 13	1918	March 31
1851	April 20	1885	April 5	1919	April 20
1852	April 11	1886	April 25	1920	April 4
1853	March 27	1887	April 10	1921	March 27
1854	April 16	1888	April 1	1922	April 16
1855	April 8	1889	April 21	1923	April 1
1856	March 23	1890	April 6	1924	April 20
1857	April 12	1891	March 29	1925	April 12
1858	April 4	1892	April 17	1926	April 4
1859	April 24	1893	April 2	1927	April 17
1860	April 8	1894	March 25	1928	April 8
1861	March 31	1895	April 14	1929	March 31
1862	April 20	1896	April 5	1930	April 20
1863	April 5	1897	April 18	1931	April 5
1864	March 27	1898	April 10	1932	March 27
1865	April 16	1899	April 2	1933	April 16
1866	April 1	1900	April 15	1934	April 1
1867	April 21	1901	April 7		
1868	April 12	1902	March 30		
1869	March 28	1903	April 12		
1870	April 17	1904	April 3		
1871	April 9	1905	April 23		
1872	March 31	1906	April 15		
1873	April 13	1907	March 31		
1874	April 5	1908	April 19		
1875	March 28	1909	April 11		
1876	April 16	1910	March 27		
1877	April 1	1911	April 16		
1878	April 21	1912	April 7		
1879	April 13	1913	March 23		
1880	March 28	1914	April 12		
1881	April 17	1915	April 4		
1882	April 9	1916	April 23		
1883	March 25	1917	April 8		

1935	April 21		
1936	April 12		
1937	March 28		
1938	April 17		
1939	April 9		
1940	March 24		
1941	April 13		
1942	April 5		
1943	April 25		
1944	April 9		
1945	April 1		
1946	April 21		
1947	April 6		
1948	March 28		
1949	April 17		
1950	April 9		

The earliest date on which Easter Sunday has fallen within a century was March 22, 1818. As will be seen from the above table, it fell on March 23 in 1856 and 1913. The time of the celebration of the principal church days which depend upon Easter is as follows:

Days.	Before Easter.
Septuagesima Sunday	9 weeks
First Sunday in Lent	6 weeks
Ash Wednesday (beginning of Lent)	46 days
Palm Sunday	8 days
	After Easter.
Rogation Sunday	5 weeks
Ascension Day (Holy Thursday)	40 days
Pentecost (Whitsunday)	7 weeks
Trinity Sunday	8 weeks

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONG MEASURE.

12 inches = 1 foot.
3 feet = 1 yard = 36 inches.
5½ yards = 1 rod = 16½ feet.
40 rods = 1 furlong = 660 feet.
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 5,280 feet.

MARINERS' MEASURE.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
120 fathoms = 1 cable length.
7½ cable lengths = 1 mile.
5,280 feet = 1 statute mile.
6,080 feet = 1 nautical mile.
3 marine miles = 1 marine league.

LIQUID MEASURE.

4 gills = 1 pint. | 4 quarts = 1 gallon
2 pints = 1 quart. | 31½ gallons = 1 barrel
2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 square inches = 1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.
30¼ square yards = 1 square rod.
160 square rods = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile.
36 square miles = 1 township.

CUBIC MEASURE.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.
128 cubic feet = 1 cord of wood or stone.
1 gallon contains 231 cubic inches.
1 bushel contains 2,150.4 cubic inches.
A cord of wood is 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high.

DRY MEASURE.

2 pints = 1 quart. | 4 pecks = 1 bushel.
8 quarts = 1 peck. | 196 lbs. flour = 1 barrel.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds = 1 minute.
60 minutes = 1 degree.
360 degrees = 1 circle.
1 degree = 60 geographic miles.
1 geographic mile = 1.1527 statute miles
1 degree of the equator = 69.124 statute miles.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains = 1 scruple. | 8 drams = 1 ounce.
3 scruples = 1 dram. | 12 ounces = 1 pound.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27 11-32 grains = 1 dram. | 16 ounces = 1 pound.
16 drams = 1 ounce. | 2,000 lbs = 1 short ton.
2,240 lbs = 1 long ton.

TROY WEIGHT.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights = 1 ounce.
12 ounces = 1 pound.

TIME MEASURE.

60 seconds = 1 minute 24 hours = 1 day.
60 minutes = 1 hour. 365 days = 1 year.
100 years = 1 century.

CLOTH MEASURE.

2¼ inches = 1 nail. | 4 nails = 1 quarter.
4 quarters = 1 yard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

3 inches = 1 palm. | 6 inches = 1 span.
4 inches = 1 hand. | 18 inches = 1 cubit.
21.8 inches = 1 bible cubit.
2½ feet = 1 military pace.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7.92 inches = 1 link. | 4 rods = 1 chain.
25 links = 1 rod. | 10 chains = 1 furlong
8 furlongs = 1 mile.

COUNTING.

12 things = 1 dozen. | 12 gross = 1 great gr.
12 dozen = 1 gross. | 20 things = 1 score.

STATIONERS' TABLE.

24 sheets = 1 quire. | 2 reams = 1 bundle.
20 quires = 1 ream. | 5 bundles = 1 bale.

SIZES OF BOOKS.

	Pages.	Leaves.	Sheet.
Folio	4	2	1
Quarto (4to)	8	4	1
Octavo (8vo.)	16	8	1
Duodecimo (12mo.)	24	12	1
Octodecimo (18mo.)	36	18	1

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system is in general use in all the principal nations of Europe and America with the exception of Great Britain, Russia and the United States, where it is authorized but not compulsory. Its use for scientific purposes is common throughout the world.

Weights.

Milligram (.001 gram)	=	.0154 grain.
Centigram (.01 gram)	=	.1543 grain.
Decigram (.1 gram)	=	1.5432 grains.
Gram	=	15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams)	=	.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams)	=	3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams)	=	2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams)	=	22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams)	=	220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams)	=	2,204.6 pounds.

Dry.

Milliliter (.001 liter)	=	.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (.01 liter)	=	.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (.1 liter)	=	6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter	=	.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters)	=	9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters)	=	2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters)	=	1.308 cubic yards.

Liquid.

Milliliter (.001 liter)	=	.0388 fluid ounce.
Centiliter (.01 liter)	=	.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (.1 liter)	=	.845 gill.
Liter	=	1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters)	=	2.6418 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters)	=	26.418 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters)	=	264.18 gallons.

Length.

Millimeter (.001 meter)	=	.0394 inch.
Centimeter (.01 meter)	=	.3937 inch.
Decimeter (.1 meter)	=	3.937 inches.
Meter.	=	39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters)	=	393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters)	=	328 ft. 1 in.
Kilometer (1,000 meters)	=	.62137 mile (3,280 ft. 10 in.)
Myriameter (10,000 meters)	=	6.2137 miles.

Surface.

Centare (1 square meter)	=	1,550 sq. in.
Are (100 square meters)	=	119.6 sq. yds.
Hectare (10,000 sq. meters)	=	2.471 acres.

METRIC CONVERSION TABLES.

Centimeters.	Inches.
1	0.393
2	0.787
3	1.181
4	1.574
5	1.968
6	2.362
7	2.755
8	3.149
9	3.543
10	3.937

Feet.	Meters.
1	0.304
2	0.609
3	0.914
4	1.219
5	1.524
6	1.828
7	2.133
8	2.436
9	2.742
10	3.048

Inches.	Centimeters.
1	2.540
2	5.080
3	7.620
4	10.160
5	12.700
6	15.240
7	17.780
8	20.320
9	22.860
10	25.400

Meters.	Yards.
1	1.093
2	2.187
3	3.280
4	4.374
5	5.463
6	6.561
7	7.655
8	8.749
9	9.842
10	10.936

Meters.	Feet.
1	3.280
2	6.561
3	9.842
4	13.123
5	16.404
6	19.684
7	22.965
8	26.246
9	29.527
10	32.808

Yards.	Meters.
1	0.914
2	1.829
3	2.743
4	3.657
5	4.571
6	5.486
7	6.400
8	7.315
9	8.229
10	9.143

Kilometers.	Miles.
1	0.621
2	1.243
3	1.864
4	2.486
5	3.106
6	3.728
7	4.349
8	4.971
9	5.592
10	6.213

Miles.	Kilometers.
1	1.609
2	3.218
3	4.827
4	6.437
5	8.046
6	9.655
7	11.265
8	12.874
9	14.483
10	16.093

Square centimeters.	Square inches.
1	0.155
2	0.310
3	0.465
4	0.620
5	0.775
6	0.930
7	1.085
8	1.240
9	1.395
10	1.650

Square inches.	Square centimeters.
1	6.452
2	12.903
3	19.354
4	25.806
5	32.257
6	38.709
7	45.160
8	51.612
9	58.063
10	64.514

Square meters.	Square feet.
1	10.764
2	21.528
3	32.292
4	43.055
5	53.819
6	64.583
7	75.347
8	86.111
9	96.874
10	107.638

Square feet.	Square meters.
1	0.092
2	0.185
3	0.278
4	0.371
5	0.464
6	0.557
7	0.650
8	0.742
9	0.836
10	0.928

Square meters.	Square yards.
1	1.196
2	2.392
3	3.588
4	4.784
5	5.980
6	7.176
7	8.372
8	9.568
9	10.764
10	11.960

Square yards	Square meters.
1	0.836
2	1.672
3	2.508
4	3.344
5	4.181
6	5.017
7	5.853
8	6.689
9	7.525
10	8.362

Square kilometers.	Square miles.
1	0.386
2	0.772
3	1.158
4	1.544
5	1.930
6	2.316
7	2.702
8	3.088
9	3.474
10	3.860

Square miles.	Square kilometers.
1	2.592
2	5.184
3	7.776
4	10.368
5	12.960
6	15.552
7	18.144
8	20.736
9	23.328
10	25.920

Hectares.	Acres.
1	2.471
2	4.942
3	7.413
4	9.844
5	12.355
6	15.552
7	17.297
8	19.769
9	22.240
10	24.711

Acres.	Hectares.
1	0.404
2	0.809
3	1.214
4	1.618
5	2.023
6	2.428
7	2.832
8	3.237
9	3.642
10	4.046

Cubic meters.	Cubic yards.
1	1.307
2	2.615
3	3.923
4	5.231
5	6.539
6	7.847
7	9.155
8	10.463
9	11.771
10	13.079

Cubic yards.	Cubic meters.
1	0.764
2	1.529
3	2.293
4	3.058
5	3.822
6	4.587
7	5.351
8	6.116
9	6.881
10	7.645

Centigrams.	Grains.
1	0.154
2	0.308
3	0.463
4	0.617
5	0.771
6	0.925
7	1.080
8	1.234
9	1.388
10	1.542

Grains.	Centigrams.
1	6.479
2	12.959
3	19.439
4	25.919
5	32.399
6	38.879
7	45.359
8	51.839
9	58.319
10	64.798

Grams.	Ounces (av.)
1	0.035
2	0.070
3	0.105
4	0.140
5	0.176
6	0.211
7	0.246
8	0.282
9	0.317
10	0.352

Ounces (av.)	Grams.
1	28.349
2	56.699
3	85.048
4	113.398
5	141.747
6	170.097
7	198.446
8	226.796
9	255.145
10	282.796

Kilograms.	Pounds.
1	2.204
2	4.409
3	6.613
4	8.818
5	11.023
6	13.227
7	15.432
8	17.636
9	19.841
10	22.046

Pounds.	Kilograms
1	0.453
2	0.907
3	1.360
4	1.814
5	2.267
6	2.721
7	3.175
8	3.628
9	4.082
10	4.534

Metric tons.	Long tons.
1	0.984
2	1.968
3	2.952
4	3.936
5	4.921
6	5.905
7	6.889
8	7.873
9	8.857
10	9.842

Long tons.	Metric tons.
1	1.016
2	2.032
3	3.048
4	4.064
5	5.080
6	6.096
7	7.112
8	8.128
9	9.144
10	10.160

Cubic yards.	Cubic meters.
1	0.764
2	1.529
3	2.293
4	3.058
5	3.822
6	4.587
7	5.351
8	6.116
9	6.881
10	7.645

Cubic meters.	Cubic feet.
1	35.314
2	70.629
3	105.943
4	141.258
5	176.572
6	211.887
7	247.201
8	282.516
9	317.830
10	353.144

Cubic feet.	Cubic meters.
1	0.028
2	0.056
3	0.084
4	0.113
5	0.141
6	0.169
7	0.198
8	0.226
9	0.254
10	0.282

Liters. (liquid)	Quarts. (liquid)
1	1.056
2	2.113
3	3.170
4	4.226
5	5.283
6	6.341
7	7.396
8	8.453
9	9.510
10	10.566

Quarts. (liquid)	Liters. (liquid)
1	0.946
2	1.892
3	2.839
4	3.785
5	4.731
6	5.678
7	6.624
8	7.570
9	8.572
10	9.463

Hectoliters.	Bushels.
1	2.837
2	5.675
3	8.513
4	11.350
5	14.188
6	17.026
7	19.864
8	22.701
9	25.396
10	28.376

Bushels.	Hectoliters.
1	0.352
2	0.704
3	1.057
4	1.409
5	1.761
6	2.114
7	2.466
8	2.819
9	3.171
10	3.522

Metric Equivalents.

1 grain	=	0.06480 gram.
1 ounce	=	28.3495 grams.
1 pound	=	0.45359 kilogram.
1 dram (apoth.)	=	3.6967 grams.
1 scruple (apoth.)	=	1.2322 grams.
1 quart (dry)	=	1.1012 liters.
1 peck (dry)	=	8.8098 liters.
1 bushel	=	0.35239 hectoliter.
1 quart (liq.)	=	0.94636 liter.
1 gallon	=	3.78543 liters.
1 inch	=	25.4001 millimeters.
1 inch	=	2.54001 centimeters.
1 inch	=	0.0254 meter.
1 foot	=	0.3048 meter.
1 yard	=	0.9144 meter.
1 mile	=	1.6093 kilometers.
1 sq. inch	=	645.16 sq. millimeters.
1 sq. foot	=	0.0929 sq. meter.
1 sq. yard	=	0.8361 sq. meter.
1 sq. mile	=	2.5900 sq. kilometers.
1 acre	=	0.4017 hectare.
1 cubic inch	=	16.387 cu. millimeters.
1 cubic foot	=	0.02832 cubic meter.
1 cubic yard	=	0.7645 cubic meter.

CONVERSION FIGURES.

To reduce	Multiply by
Millimeters to inches	.04
Centimeters to inches	.4
Meters to feet	3.3
Meters to yards	1.1
Kilometers to yards	1093.6
Kilometers to miles	.62
Inches to millimeters	25.4
Inches to centimeters	2.54
Feet to meters	.3
Yards to meters	.9
Yards to kilometers	.0009
Miles to meters	.1609
Miles to kilometers	1.6
Square millimeters to square inches	.0015
Square centimeters to square inches	.155
Square meters to square feet	10.76
Square meters to square yards	1.2
Square inches to square millimeters	645.
Square inches to square centimeters	6.45
Square feet to square meters	.09
Square yards to square meters	.83
Cubic centimeters to cubic inches	.06
Cubic meters to cubic feet	35.3
Cubic meters to cubic yards	1.3
Cubic meters to gallons	220.
Liters to gallons	.22
Liters to cubic feet	.035
Liters of water to pounds	2.2
Cubic inches to cubic centimeters	16.4
Cubic feet to liters	28.3
Cubic feet to cubic meters	.03
Cubic feet to gallons	6.2
Cubic feet of water to pounds	62.37
Cubic yards to cubic meters	.76
Gallons to liters	4.5
Gallons to cubic meters	.0045
Gallons to cubic feet	.16
Gallons of water to pounds	10.
Pounds of water to gallons	.1
Pounds of water to cubic feet	.016
Pounds of water to liters	.454
Milligrams to grains	.015
Grams to grains	15.4
Grams to ounces	.035
Kilograms to ounces	35.3
Kilograms to pounds	2.2
Kilograms to cwt.	.02
Kilograms to tons	.001
Grains to milligrams	64.8
Grains to grams	.065
Ounces to grams	28.35
Pounds to grams	453.6
Pounds to grains troy	7000.
Pounds to kilograms	.45
Cwt. to kilograms	50.8
Tons to kilograms	1016.
Grams per sq. cm. to pounds per sq. in.	.014
Kilograms per sq. mm. to pounds per sq. in.	1422.
Kilograms per sq. cm. to pounds per sq. in.	14.2
Kilograms per sq. cm. to tons per sq. ft.	.9
Pounds per sq. in. to grams per sq. cm.	70.3
Pounds per sq. in. to kilograms per sq. cm.	.07
Tons per sq. ft. to kilograms per sq. cm	1.09
Pounds per sq. in. to tons per sq. ft.	.064
Tons per sq. ft. to pounds per sq. in.	15.5
Pounds per sq. in. to head of water (meters)	.7
Pounds per sq. in. to head of water (feet)	2.3
Tons per sq. ft. to head of water (meters)	10.7
Tons per sq. ft. to head of water (feet)	36.
Head of water (meters) to pounds per sq. in.	1.4
Head of water (meters) to tons per sq. ft.	.09
Head of water (feet) to pounds per sq. in.	.43
Head of water (feet) to tons per sq. ft.	.027
Atmosphere to pounds per sq. in.	14.7
Atmosphere to tons per sq. ft.	.94
Pounds per sq. in. to atmospheres	.07
Tons per sq. ft. to atmospheres	1.06
Dynes per sq. cm. to grains per sq. in.	.1
Grains per sq. in. to dynes per sq. cm.	9.8
Foot pounds to joules	1.35
Foot pounds to kilogrammeters	.14
Kilogrammeters to foot pounds	7.2
Kilogrammeters to pounds deg. F.	.009
Kilogrammeters to joules	9.8
Kilogrammeters to calories	2.34
Calories to kilogrammeters	.42
Calories to joules	4.158
Horsepower to kilogrammeters per second	76.
Horsepower to foot pounds per minute	33000.
Horsepower to watts	746.
Watts to foot pounds per minute	44.
Watts to kilogrammeters per sec.	.1
Meters per second to feet per minute	197.
Feet per minute to meters per second	.005
Feet per minute to miles per hour	.0113
Miles per hour to feet per minute	88.

ELECTRICAL UNITS DEFINED.

Ohm—Unit of resistance; represents resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of ice, 14.5421 grams in mass, of a cross-sectional area of 1.00003 square millimeters and of the length of 106.3 centimeters.

Ampere—Unit of current, decomposes .0009324 of a gram of water in one second or deposits silver at the rate of .001118 of a gram per second, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water.

Volt—Unit of electromotive force; one volt equals one ampere of current passing through a substance having one ohm of resistance.

Coulomb—Unit of quantity; amount of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.

Farad—Unit of capacity; capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one volt by one coulomb. A microfarad is one-millionth of a farad.

Joule—Unit of work; equivalent to energy expended in one second by one ampere current in one ohm resistance.

Watt—Unit of power; equivalent to work done at the rate of one joule per second. A kilowatt is 1,000 watts.

STATUTORY WEIGHTS OF THE BUSHEL.

State or Territory.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Shelled corn.	Corn on cob.	Cornmeal.	Bran.	Potatoes, Irish.	Potatoes, sweet.	Carrots.	Onions.	Turnips.	Beets.	Beans.	Peas.	Apples.	Dried apples.	Dried peaches.	Castor beans.	Flax seed.	Hemp seed.	Millet.	Timothy seed.	Blue grass seed.	Hungarian gr. seed	Clover seed.
United States	60	56	32	48	42	..	70	48	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	..	..	50	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alabama	60	56	32	47	..	56	70	46	..	60	55	..	..	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	60	56	32	45	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	20	60	50	..	57	57	..	60	60	50	24	33	..	56	..	50	60	14	..	60
California	60	54	32	50	40	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	..	60	..	..	57	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	45	14	..	60
Connecticut	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	..	20	60	54	50	52	50	60	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	60
Delaware	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District of Columbia	..	..	32	..	..	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	60	56	32	48	..	56	70	48	20	60	60	..	56	54	..	60	..	48	24	33	48	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
Georgia	60	56	32	47	52	56	70	48	20	60	55	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	..	56	44	..	45	14	..	60
Hawaii	60	56	32	48	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	60	56	36	48	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Illinois	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	48	20	60	50	50	57	55	60	60	60	50	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Indiana	60	56	32	48	50	56	68	50	..	60	55	..	48	55	..	60	..	..	25	33	46	..	44	50	45	14	..	60
Iowa	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	57	..	..	60	..	48	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Kansas	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	20	60	50	..	57	55	..	60	..	48	24	33	50	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Kentucky	60	56	32	47	56	56	70	50	20	60	55	..	57	60	..	60	60	..	24	33	45	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Louisiana	60	56	32	48	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	60	50	32	48	48	56	..	50	..	60	..	50	52	50	60	60	60	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..
Maryland	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	50	20	60	54	50	52	..	..	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	..	60
Michigan	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	..	60	56	..	54	58	..	60	60	48	25	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Minnesota	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	..	..	60	55	45	52	..	50	60	60	50	28	28	..	..	50	48	45	14	48	60
Mississippi	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	48	20	60	60	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	26	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
Missouri	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	56	50	57	42	..	60	60	48	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	48	60
Montana	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	..	50	57	50	50	60	60	45	..	..	..	56	44	..	45	14	50	60
Nebraska	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	20	60	50	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	24	33	46	56	44	50	45	14	50	60
New Hampshire	60	56	32	..	..	56	..	50	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	62	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
New Jersey	60	56	30	48	50	56	..	..	..	60	54	..	57	..	..	60	60	50	25	33	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
New York	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	50	20	60	54	50	57	..	..	60	60	48	25	33	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	..	60
North Carolina	60	56	32	48	50	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
North Dakota	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	50	45	..	..	..	60
Ohio	60	56	32	48	50	56	68	..	..	60	50	50	55	60	60	60	60	50	24	33	..	56	44	50	45	..	50	60
Oklahoma	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	42	..	..	..	60
Oregon	60	56	32	46	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Pennsylvania	60	56	32	47	48	56	..	..	..	56	..	..	50	50	50	60	60	48	25	33	46	56	44	50	45	..	50	60	60
Rhode Island	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	20	60	54	50	50	50	50	60	60	48	25	33	46	56	44	50	45	..	50	60	60
South Carolina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	46	..	52	60	60	60	60	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	42	..	..	..	60
Tennessee	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	..	20	60	50	50	56	50	50	60	60	50	24	26	46	56	44	50	45	14	48	60	60
Texas	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	..	20	60	55	..	57	55	..	60	..	45	28	28	..	56	44	50	45	..	48	60	60
Vermont	60	56	32	48	48	56	..	..	..	60	..	50	52	60	60	62	60	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	60
Virginia	60	56	30	48	52	56	70	50	..	56	56	..	57	55	..	60	60	..	28	30	..	56	44	50	45	14	48	60	60
Washington	60	56	32	48	42	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	28	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
West Virginia	60	56	32	48	52	56	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	25	33	..	56	..	..	45	..	..	..	60
Wisconsin	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	20	60	54	50	57	42	50	60	60	50	25	33	..	56	44	50	45	..	48	60	60

Note—Rye meal takes 48 pounds to the bushel in the District of Columbia and 50 in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. The metric system is used in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Compared with water.

Water, distilled	100	Iron, cast	721
Water, sea	103	Ivory	183
Alcohol	84	Lead	1,135
Aluminum	256	Mahogany	106
Ash	84	Maple	75
Beer	102	Marble	270
Brass	840	Milk, cow's	103
Butter	94	Milk, goat's	104
Cedar	61	Oak	117
Chalk	279	Opium	134
Cider	102	Platina	2,150
Coal	130	Porcelain	226
Copper	895	Silver	1,017
Cork	24	Steel	783
Diamond	353	Sulphur	203
Ebony	133	Tin	729
Fir	55	Turpentine	99
Glass	289	Walnut	67
Gold	1,926	Wine	100
Ice	92	Zinc	691

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS.

Railway and country.	Miles.	Yards.
Simplon, Switzerland-Italy	12	458
St. Gothard, Switzerland-Italy	9	564
Loetschberg, Switzerland	9	55
Mont Cenis, France-Italy	7	1,730
Arlberg, Austria	6	404
Ricken, Switzerland	5	578
Tauern, Austria	5	546
Ronco, Italy	5	277
Tenda, Italy	5	56
Transandine, Chile-Argentina	5	..
Karawanken, Austria	4	1,683
Hoosac, United States	4	1,320
Borzallo, Italy	4	700
Severn, England	4	636
Turchina, Italy	4	10
Wocheiner, Austria	3	1,647
Mont d'Or, France-Switzerland	3	1,320
Albula, Switzerland	3	1,150
Totley, England	3	950
Peloritana, Sicily	3	686
Gravehals, Norway	3	516
Standedge, England	3	62
Woodhead, England	3	17
Cascade, United States	2	1,080
Khojak, Baluchistan	2	769
Snoqualmie, United States	2	487

THERMOMETERS COMPARED.

There are three kinds of thermometers, with varying scales, in general use throughout the world—the Fahrenheit, Reaumur and centigrade. The freezing and boiling points on their scales compare as follows:

Thermometer.	Freezing pt.	Boiling pt.
Fahrenheit	32 degrees	212 degrees
Reaumur	zero	80 degrees
Centigrade	zero	100 degrees

The degrees on one scale are reduced to their equivalents on another by these formulas:

Fahrenheit to Reaumur—Subtract 32, multiply by four-ninths.

Fahrenheit to Centigrade—Subtract 32, multiply by five-ninths.

Reaumur to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fourths, add 32.

Reaumur to Centigrade—Multiply by five-fourths.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fifths, add 32.

Centigrade to Reaumur—Multiply by four-fifths.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit.

C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
−30 =	−22.0	−9 =	15.8	12 =	53.6
−29 =	−20.2	−8 =	17.6	13 =	55.4
−28 =	−18.4	−7 =	19.4	14 =	57.2
−27 =	−16.6	−6 =	21.2	15 =	59.0
−26 =	−14.8	−5 =	23.0	16 =	60.8
−25 =	−13.0	−4 =	24.8	17 =	62.6
−24 =	−11.2	−3 =	26.6	18 =	64.4
−23 =	− 9.4	−2 =	28.4	19 =	66.2
−22 =	− 7.6	−1 =	30.2	20 =	68.0
−21 =	− 5.8	0 =	32.0	21 =	69.8
−20 =	− 4.0	1 =	33.8	22 =	71.6
−19 =	− 2.2	2 =	35.6	23 =	73.4
−18 =	− 0.4	3 =	37.4	24 =	75.2
−17 =	1.4	4 =	39.2	25 =	77.0
−16 =	3.2	5 =	41.0	26 =	78.8
−15 =	5.0	6 =	42.8	27 =	80.6
−14 =	6.8	7 =	44.6	28 =	82.4
−13 =	8.6	8 =	46.4	29 =	84.2
−12 =	10.4	9 =	48.2	30 =	86.0
−11 =	12.2	10 =	50.0	50 =	122.0
−10 =	14.0	11 =	51.8	100 =	212.0

Reaumur to Fahrenheit.

R.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.
−30 =	−35.5	−9 =	11.7	12 =	59.0
−29 =	−33.2	−8 =	14.0	13 =	61.2
−28 =	−31.0	−7 =	16.25	14 =	63.5
−27 =	−28.7	−6 =	18.5	15 =	65.7
−26 =	−26.5	−5 =	20.7	16 =	68.0
−25 =	−24.2	−4 =	23.0	17 =	70.2
−24 =	−22.0	−3 =	25.2	18 =	72.5
−23 =	−19.7	−2 =	27.5	19 =	74.7
−22 =	−17.5	−1 =	29.7	20 =	77.0
−21 =	−15.2	0 =	32.0	21 =	79.2
−20 =	−13.0	1 =	34.2	22 =	81.5
−19 =	−10.7	2 =	36.5	23 =	83.7
−18 =	− 8.5	3 =	38.7	24 =	86.0
−17 =	− 6.2	4 =	41.0	25 =	88.2
−16 =	− 4.0	5 =	43.2	26 =	90.5
−15 =	− 1.7	6 =	45.5	27 =	92.7
−14 =	0.5	7 =	47.7	28 =	95.0
−13 =	2.7	8 =	50.0	29 =	97.2
−12 =	5.0	9 =	52.2	30 =	99.5
−11 =	7.2	10 =	54.5	50 =	144.5
−10 =	9.5	11 =	56.7	100 =	257.0

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.	Fifteenth—Crystal.
Second—Paper.	Twentieth—China.
Third—Leather.	Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Fifth—Wooden.	Thirtieth—Pearl.
Seventh—Woolen.	Fortieth—Ruby.
Tenth—Tin.	Fiftieth—Golden.
Twelfth—Silk and fine linen.	Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260
27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

Time 1 mile. Min. Sec.	Miles per hour	Time 1 mile. Min. Sec.	Miles per hour	Time 1 mile. Min. Sec.	Miles per hour
0:36	100.00	1:08	52.94	1:40	36.00
0:37	97.30	1:09	52.17	1:41	35.64
0:38	94.74	1:10	51.43	1:42	35.29
0:39	92.31	1:11	50.70	1:43	34.95
0:40	90.00	1:12	50.00	1:44	34.61
0:41	87.80	1:13	49.31	1:45	34.29
0:42	85.71	1:14	48.65	1:46	33.96
0:43	83.72	1:15	48.00	1:47	33.64
0:44	81.82	1:16	47.37	1:48	33.33
0:45	80.00	1:17	46.74	1:49	33.03
0:46	78.26	1:18	46.15	1:50	32.73
0:47	76.59	1:19	45.57	1:51	32.43
0:48	75.00	1:20	45.00	1:52	32.14
0:49	73.47	1:21	44.44	1:53	31.86
0:50	72.00	1:22	43.90	1:54	31.58
0:51	70.59	1:23	43.37	1:55	31.30
0:52	69.23	1:24	42.86	1:56	31.03
0:53	67.92	1:25	42.35	1:57	30.77
0:54	66.66	1:26	41.86	1:58	30.51
0:55	65.45	1:27	41.38	1:59	30.25
0:56	64.29	1:28	40.91	2:00	30.00
0:57	63.16	1:29	40.45	2:01	29.75
0:58	62.07	1:30	40.00	2:02	29.52
0:59	61.02	1:31	39.56	2:04	29.03
1:00	60.00	1:32	39.13	2:06	28.57
1:01	59.02	1:33	38.71	2:08	28.12
1:02	58.06	1:34	38.29	2:10	27.69
1:03	57.14	1:35	37.89	2:12	27.27
1:04	56.25	1:36	37.50	2:14	26.87
1:05	55.38	1:37	37.11	2:16	26.47
1:06	54.55	1:38	36.73	2:18	26.06
1:07	53.73	1:39	36.36	2:20	25.72

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

Note—To find the amount of interest at 2½ per cent on any given sum, divide the amount given for the same sum in the table at 5 per cent by 2; at 3½ per cent divide the amount at 7 per cent by 2, etc.

Time. Amt.	Int.	Days 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	Months. 1	2	3	4	5	6	1 Year.
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	1	1	1	2	4
$1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	5
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	6
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	4	7
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	3	6
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	8
$2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	10
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	6	7	14
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	9
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
$3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	5	6	8	15
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	5	6	8	9	18
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	9	11	21
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	6	8	16
$4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	8	10	20
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	24
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	7	9	12	14	28
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	7	8	15
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	10	20
$5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	13	25
	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	10	13	15	30
	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	9	12	15	18	35
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	5	7	10	12	15	30
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	10	13	16	20	40
$10	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	8	13	17	21	25	50
	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	60
	7	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	12	18	23	29	35	70
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	6	12	19	25	31	38	75
	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	8	16	25	33	41	50	1.00
$25	5	..	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	7	10	21	31	42	52	63	1.25
	6	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	8	13	25	38	50	63	75	1.50
	7	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	10	15	29	44	58	73	88	1.75
	3	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	8	12	25	37	50	62	75	1.50
	4	..	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	11	16	33	50	67	83	1.00	2.00
$50	5	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	14	21	42	63	83	1.04	1.25	2.50
	6	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	17	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	19	29	58	88	1.17	1.46	1.75	3.50
	3	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	16	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	4	1	2	3	4	6	6	8	9	10	11	22	33	66	1.00	1.33	1.67	2.00	4.00
$100	5	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	13	14	28	42	83	1.25	1.67	2.08	2.50	5.00
	6	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17	33	50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	6.00
	7	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	19	39	58	1.17	1.75	2.33	2.92	3.50	7.00

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR.

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
1	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07
1½	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.10
2	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.14
2½	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.18
3	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.22
3½	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.27
4	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.26	1.31
4½	1.14	1.19	1.24	1.30	1.36
5	1.16	1.21	1.28	1.34	1.41
5½	1.17	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45
6	1.19	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.51
6½	1.21	1.29	1.37	1.46	1.56
7	1.23	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.61
7½	1.24	1.34	1.44	1.55	1.67
8	1.26	1.37	1.48	1.60	1.73
8½	1.28	1.39	1.52	1.65	1.79

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
9	1.30	1.42	1.55	1.70	1.85
9½	1.32	1.45	1.59	1.75	1.92
10	1.34	1.48	1.63	1.80	1.98
100	19.25	50.50	131.50	340.00	868.00

WHEN MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST.

Rate.	Interest. Simple. Years.	Comp'd. Years.	Rate.	Interest. Simple. Years.	Comp'd. Years.
1	100.00	69.66	4½	22.22	15.75
1½	66.66	46.56	5	20.00	14.21
2	50.00	35.00	5½	18.18	12.94
2½	40.00	28.07	6	16.67	11.90
3	33.33	23.45	6½	15.38	11.00
3½	28.57	20.15	7	14.29	10.24
4	25.00	17.67	7½	13.33	9.58

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

According to Whitaker's Almanack the principal European languages are divided as follows:

English	160,000,000	Spanish	50,000,000
German	110,000,000	Italian	50,000,000
Russian	100,000,000	Portuguese	25,000,000
French	70,000,000		

Swedish is spoken by 5,500,000 persons; Norwegian and Danish by 6,000,000; Servo-Croatian by 8,000,000; Bohemian or Czech by 7,000,000; Bulgarian by 5,600,000; Dutch by 3,500,000; Polish by 16,000,000; Greek by 9,000,000 and Flemish by 3,500,000. Chinese is spoken by some 400,000,000 people if all the various dialects are included. Japanese by 53,000,000 and Hindustani by about 100,000,000. There are about 5,000 different languages spoken in the world.

DAYS OF GRACE, INTEREST AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

STATE.	Days of grace.	INTEREST.		LIMITATIONS.		
		Legal rate.	By contract.	Judgments.	Notes.	Accounts.
		P. ct.	P. ct.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Alabama	Yes	8	8	20	†6	3
Alaska	Yes	8	12	10	6	1
Arkansas	Yes	6	10	10	5	3
Arizona	No	6	12	5	4	3
California	No	7	Any	5	4	4
Colorado	No	8	Any	20	6	6
Connecticut	No	6	6	... ‡	... §	6
Delaware	No	6	6	10	6	3
Dist. of Columbia	No	6	10	12	3	3
Florida	No	8	10	20	5	2
Georgia	No	7	8	7	6	4
Idaho	No	7	12	6	5	4
Illinois	No	5	7	20	10	5
Indiana	No	6	8	20	10	6
Iowa	No	6	8	20	10	5
Kansas	No	6	10	5	5	3
Kentucky	No	6	6	15	15	5
Louisiana	No	5	8	10	5	3
Maine	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6
Maryland	No	6	6	12	3	3
Massachusetts	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6
Michigan	No	5	7	10	6	6
Minnesota	No	7	10	10	6	6
Mississippi	Yes	6	8	7	6	3
Missouri	No	6	8	10	10	5
Montana	No	8	Any	10	8	5
Nebraska	No	7	10	5	5	4
Nevada	No	7	Any	6	4	4
New Hampshire	No*	6	6	20	6	6
New Jersey	No	6	6	20	6	6
New Mexico	Yes	6	12	7	6	4
New York	No	6	6	20	6	6
North Carolina	Yes*	6	6	10	3	3
North Dakota	No	7	12	10	6	6
Ohio	No	6	8	15	15	6
Oklahoma	Yes	6	10	5	5	3
Oregon	Yes	6	10	10	6	6
Pennsylvania	No	6	6	5	6	6
Rhode Island	Yes*	6	Any	20	6	6
South Carolina	Yes*	7	8	10	6	6
South Dakota	Yes	7	12	20	6	6
Tennessee	No	6	6	10	6	6
Texas	Yes*	6	10	10	4	2
Utah	No	8	12	8	6	4
Vermont	No	6	6	8	6	6
Virginia	No	6	6	20	5	2
Washington	No	6	12	6	6	3
West Virginia	No	6	6	10	10	5
Wisconsin	No	6	10	20	6	6
Wyoming	No	8	12	21	5	8

*Sight, yes; demand, no. †Under seal 10. ‡No law. §Negotiable notes 6, nonnegotiable 17.

TABLE OF MONTHLY WAGES.

DAYS.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20	$21	$22	$23	$24	$25
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77	.81	.85	.88	.92	.96
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54	1.62	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.92
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.65	2.77	2.88
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08	3.23	3.38	3.54	3.69	3.85
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85	4.04	4.23	4.42	4.62	4.81
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62	4.85	5.08	5.31	5.54	5.77
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38	5.65	5.92	6.19	6.46	6.73
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15	6.46	6.77	7.08	7.38	7.69
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92	7.27	7.62	7.96	8.31	8.65
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69	8.08	8.46	8.85	9.23	9.62
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46	8.88	9.31	9.73	10.15	10.58
12	4.62	5.08	5.54	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23	9.69	10.15	10.62	11.08	11.54
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77	11.31	11.85	12.38	12.92	13.46
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54	12.12	12.69	13.27	13.85	14.42
16	6.15	6.77	7.38	8.00	8.62	9.23	9.85	10.46	11.08	11.69	12.31	12.92	13.54	14.15	14.77	15.38
17	6.54	7.19	7.85	8.50	9.15	9.81	10.46	11.12	11.77	12.42	13.08	13.73	14.38	15.04	15.69	16.35
18	6.92	7.62	8.31	9.00	9.69	10.38	11.08	11.77	12.46	13.15	13.85	14.54	15.23	15.92	16.62	17.31
19	7.31	8.04	8.77	9.50	10.23	10.96	11.69	12.42	13.15	13.88	14.62	15.35	16.08	16.81	17.54	18.27
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.08	13.85	14.62	15.38	16.15	16.92	17.69	18.46	19.23
21	8.08	8.88	9.69	10.50	11.31	12.12	12.92	13.73	14.54	15.35	16.15	16.96	17.77	18.58	19.38	20.19
22	8.46	9.31	10.15	11.00	11.85	12.69	13.54	14.38	15.23	16.08	16.94	17.77	18.62	19.46	20.31	21.15
23	8.85	9.73	10.62	11.50	12.38	13.27	14.15	15.04	15.92	16.81	17.69	18.58	19.46	20.35	21.23	22.12
24	9.23	10.15	11.08	12.00	12.92	13.85	14.77	15.69	16.62	17.54	18.46	19.38	20.31	21.23	22.15	23.08
25	9.62	10.58	11.54	12.50	13.46	14.42	15.38	16.35	17.31	18.27	19.23	20.19	21.15	22.12	23.08	24.04

TABLE OF YEARLY WAGES.

Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.
$20 is	$1 67	$0.38	$0.05	$100 is	$8.33	$1.92	$0.27	$180 is	$15.00	$3.45	$0.49
25	2.08	.48	.07	105	8.75	2.01	.29	185	15.42	3.55	.51
30	2 50	.58	.08	110	9.17	2.11	.30	190	15.83	3.64	.52
35	2.92	.67	.10	115	9.58	2.21	.32	195	16.25	3.74	.53
40	3.33	.77	.11	120	10.00	2.30	.33	200	16.57	3.84	.55
45	3.75	.86	.12	125	10.42	2.40	.34	205	17.08	3.93	.56
50	4.17	.96	.14	130	10.83	2.49	.36	210	17.50	4.03	.58
55	4.58	1.06	.15	135	11.25	2.59	.37	215	17.92	4.12	.59
60	5.00	1.15	.16	140	11.67	2.69	.38	220	18.33	4.22	.60
65	5.42	1.25	.18	145	12.08	2.78	.40	225	18.75	4.31	.62
70	5.83	1.34	.19	150	12.50	2.88	.41	230	19.17	4.41	.63
75	6.25	1.44	.21	155	12.92	2.97	.42	235	19.58	4.51	.64
80	6.67	1.53	.22	160	13.33	3.07	.44	240	20.00	4.60	.66
85	7.08	1.63	.23	165	13.75	3.16	.45	245	20.42	4.70	.67
90	7.50	1.73	.25	170	14.17	3.26	.47	250	20.83	4.79	.69
95	7.92	1.82	.26	175	14.58	3.36	.48				

ACCUMULATION OF ANNUITY OF $1 AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
2	2.02500	2.03000	2.03500	2.04000	2.04500	2.05000	2.06000
3	3.07563	3.09090	3.10623	3.12160	3.13703	3.15250	3.18360
4	4.15252	4.18363	4.21494	4.24646	4.27819	4.31013	4.37462
5	5.25633	5.30914	5.36247	5.41632	5.47071	5.52563	5.63709
6	6.38774	6.46841	6.55015	6.63298	6.71689	6.80191	6.97532
7	7.54743	7.66246	7.77941	7.89829	8.01915	8.14201	8.39384
8	8.73612	8.89234	9.05169	9.21423	9.38001	9.54911	9.89747
9	9.95452	10.15911	10.36850	10.58280	10.80211	11.02656	11.49132
10	11.20338	11.46388	11.73139	12.00611	12.28821	12.57789	13.18079
11	12.48347	12.80780	13.14199	13.48635	13.84118	14.20679	14.97164
12	13.79555	14.19203	14.60196	15.02581	15.46403	15.91713	16.86994
13	15.14044	15.61779	16.11303	16.62684	17.15991	17.71298	18.88214
14	16.51895	17.08632	17.67699	18.29191	18.93211	19.59863	21.01507
15	17.93193	18.59891	19.29568	20.02359	20.78405	21.57856	23.27597
16	19.38022	20.15688	20.97140	21.82453	22.71934	23.65749	25.67253
17	20.86473	21.76159	22.70502	23.69751	24.74171	25.84037	28.21288
18	22.38635	23.41444	24.49969	25.64541	26.85508	28.13238	30.90565
19	23.94601	25.11687	26.35718	27.67123	29.06356	30.53900	33.75999
20	25.54466	26.87037	28.27968	29.77808	31.37142	33.06595	36.78559
21	27.18327	28.67649	30.26947	31.96920	33.78314	35.71925	39.99273
22	28.86286	30.53678	32.32890	34.24797	36.30338	38.50521	43.39229
23	30.58443	32.45288	34.46041	36.61789	38.93703	41.43048	46.99583
24	32.34904	34.42647	36.66653	39.08260	41.68920	44.50200	50.81558
25	34.15776	36.45926	38.94986	41.64591	44.56521	47.72710	54.86451
26	36.01171	38.55304	41.31310	44.31174	47.57064	51.11345	59.15638
27	37.91200	40.70963	43.75906	47.08421	50.71132	54.66913	63.70577
28	39.85980	42.93092	46.29063	49.96758	53.99333	58.40258	68.52811
29	41.85630	45.21885	48.91080	52.96629	57.42303	62.32271	73.63980
30	43.90270	47.57542	51.62268	56.08494	61.00707	66.43885	79.05819
31	46.00027	50.00268	54.42947	59.32834	64.75239	70.76079	84.80168
32	48.15028	52.50276	57.33450	62.70147	68.66625	75.29883	90.88978
33	50.35403	55.07784	60.34121	66.20953	72.75623	80.06377	97.34316
34	52.61289	57.73018	63.45315	69.85791	77.03026	85.06696	104.18375
35	54.92821	60.46208	66.67401	73.65222	81.49662	90.32031	111.43478
36	57.30141	63.27594	70.00760	77.59831	86.16397	95.83632	119.12087
37	59.73395	66.17422	73.45787	81.70225	91.04134	101.62814	127.26812
38	62.22730	69.15945	77.02889	85.97034	96.13820	107.70955	135.90421
39	64.78298	72.23423	80.72491	90.40915	101.46442	114.09502	145.05846
40	67.40256	75.40126	84.55028	95.02552	107.03032	120.79977	154.76197
41	70.08762	78.66330	88.50954	99.82654	112.84669	127.83976	165.04768
42	72.83981	82.02320	92.60737	104.81960	118.92479	135.23175	175.95054
43	75.66081	85.48389	96.84863	110.01238	125.27640	142.99334	187.50758
44	78.55232	89.04841	101.23833	115.41288	131.91384	151.14301	199.75803
45	81.51613	92.71986	105.78167	121.02939	138.84997	159.70016	212.74351
46	84.55403	96.50146	110.48403	126.87057	146.09821	168.68516	226.50812
47	87.66789	100.39650	115.35097	132.94539	153.67263	178.11942	241.09861
48	90.85958	104.40840	120.38826	139.26321	161.58790	188.02539	256.56453
49	94.13107	108.54065	125.60185	145.83373	169.85936	198.42666	272.95840
50	97.48435	112.79687	130.99791	152.66708	178.50303	209.34800	290.33590

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF $1.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	0.97561	0.97087	0.96618	0.96154	0.95694	0.95238	0.94340
2	1.92742	1.91347	1.89969	1.88609	1.87267	1.85941	1.83339
3	2.85602	2.82861	2.80164	2.77509	2.74896	2.72325	2.67301
4	3.76197	3.71710	3.67308	3.62990	3.58753	3.54595	3.46511
5	4.64583	4.57971	4.51505	4.45182	4.38998	4.32948	4.21236
6	5.50813	5.41719	5.32855	5.24214	5.15787	5.07569	4.91732
7	6.34939	6.23028	6.11454	6.00205	5.89270	5.78637	5.58238
8	7.17014	7.01969	6.87396	6.73274	6.59589	6.46321	6.20979
9	7.97087	7.78611	7.60769	7.43533	7.26879	7.10782	6.80169
10	8.75206	8.53020	8.31661	8.11090	7.91272	7.72173	7.36009
11	9.51421	9.25262	9.00155	8.76048	8.52892	8.30641	7.88687
12	10.25776	9.95100	9.66333	9.38507	9.11858	8.86325	8.38384
13	10.98319	10.63496	10.30274	9.98565	9.68285	9.39357	8.85268
14	11.69091	11.29607	10.92052	10.56312	10.22283	9.89864	9.29498
15	12.38138	11.93794	11.51741	11.11839	10.73955	10.37966	9.71225
16	13.05500	12.56110	12.09412	11.65230	11.23402	10.83777	10.10590
17	13.71220	13.16612	12.65132	12.16567	11.70719	11.27407	10.47726
18	14.35336	13.75351	13.18968	12.65930	12.15999	11.68959	10.82760
19	14.97889	14.32380	13.70984	13.13394	12.59329	12.08532	11.15812
20	15.58916	14.87747	14.21240	13.59033	13.00794	12.46221	11.46992
21	16.18455	15.41502	14.69797	14.02916	13.40472	12.82115	11.76408
22	16.76541	15.93692	15.16712	14.45112	13.78442	13.16300	12.04158
23	17.33211	16.44361	15.62041	14.85684	14.14777	13.48857	12.30338
24	17.88499	16.93554	16.05837	15.24696	14.49548	13.79864	12.55036
25	18.42438	17.41315	16.48151	15.62208	14.82821	14.09394	12.78336
26	18.95061	17.87684	16.89035	15.98277	15.14661	14.37519	13.00317
27	19.46401	18.32703	17.28536	16.32959	15.45130	14.64303	13.21053
28	19.96489	18.76411	17.66702	16.66306	15.74287	14.89813	13.40616
29	20.45355	19.18845	18.03577	16.98371	16.02189	15.14107	13.59072
30	20.93029	19.60044	18.39205	17.29203	16.28889	15.37245	13.76483
31	21.39541	20.00043	18.73628	17.58849	16.54439	15.59281	13.92909

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
32	21.84918	20.38877	19.06887	17.87355	16.78889	15.80268	14.08404
33	22.29188	20.76579	19.39021	18.14765	17.02286	16.00255	14.23023
34	22.72379	21.13184	19.70068	18.41120	17.24676	16.19290	14.36814
35	23.14516	21.48722	20.00066	18.66461	17.46101	16.37419	14.49825
36	23.55625	21.83225	20.29049	18.90828	17.66604	16.54685	14.62099
37	23.95732	22.16724	20.57053	19.14258	17.86224	16.71129	14.73678
38	24.34860	22.49246	20.84109	19.36786	18.04999	16.86789	14.84602
39	24.73034	22.80822	21.10250	19.58448	18.22966	17.01704	14.94907
40	25.10278	23.11477	21.35507	19.79277	18.40158	17.15909	15.04630
41	25.46612	23.41240	21.59910	19.99305	18.56611	17.29437	15.13802
42	25.82061	23.70136	21.83488	20.18563	18.72355	17.42321	15.22454
43	26.16645	23.98190	22.06269	20.37079	18.87421	17.54591	15.30617
44	26.50385	24.25427	22.28279	20.54884	19.01838	17.66277	15.38318
45	26.83302	24.51871	22.49545	20.72004	19.15635	17.77407	15.45583
46	27.15417	24.77545	22.70092	20.88465	19.28837	17.88007	15.52437
47	27.46748	25.02471	22.89944	21.04294	19.41471	17.98102	15.58903
48	27.77315	25.26671	23.09124	21.19513	19.53561	18.07716	15.65003
49	28.07137	25.50166	23.27656	21.34147	19.65130	18.16872	15.70757
50	28.36231	25.72976	23.45562	21.48218	19.76201	18.25593	15.76186
55	29.71398	26.77443	24.26405	22.10861	20.24802	18.63447	15.99054
60	30.90866	27.67556	24.94473	22.62349	20.63802	18.92929	16.16143
65	31.96458	28.45289	25.51785	23.04668	20.95098	19.16107	16.28912
70	32.89786	29.12342	26.00040	23.39451	21.20211	19.34268	16.38454
75	33.72274	29.70183	26.40669	23.68041	21.40363	19.48497	16.45585
80	34.45182	30.20076	26.74878	23.91539	21.56534	19.59646	16.50913
85	35.09621	30.63115	27.03680	24.10853	21.69511	19.68382	16.54805

ANNUITY WHICH $1 WILL BUY FOR YEARS GIVEN.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.02500	1.03000	1.03500	1.04000	1.04500	1.05000	1.06000
2	.51883	.52261	.52640	.53030	.53410	.53780	.54544
3	.35014	.35353	.35693	.36035	.36377	.36721	.37411
4	.26582	.26903	.27225	.27549	.27874	.28201	.28859
5	.21525	.21835	.22148	.22463	.22779	.23097	.23740
6	.18155	.18470	.18767	.19076	.19388	.19702	.20336
7	.15760	.16051	.16354	.16661	.16970	.17282	.17914
8	.13947	.14246	.14548	.14853	.15161	.15472	.16104
9	.12546	.12843	.13145	.13449	.13757	.14069	.14702
10	.11426	.11723	.12024	.12329	.12638	.13950	.13587
11	.10511	.10808	.11109	.11415	.11725	.12039	.12679
12	.09749	.10046	.10348	.10655	.10967	.11283	.11928
13	.09105	.09403	.09706	.10014	.10328	.10646	.11296
14	.08554	.08853	.09157	.09467	.09782	.10102	.10758
15	.08077	.08377	.08683	.08994	.09311	.09634	.10296
16	.07670	.07961	.08268	.08582	.08902	.09227	.09895
17	.07293	.07595	.07904	.08230	.08542	.08880	.09544
18	.06967	.07271	.07582	.07899	.08224	.08555	.09326
19	.06676	.06981	.07294	.07614	.07941	.08275	.08962
20	.06415	.06722	.07036	.07358	.07688	.08024	.08718
21	.06179	.06487	.06804	.07128	.07460	.07810	.08500
22	.05965	.06275	.06593	.06930	.07255	.07597	.08305
23	.05780	.06081	.06402	.06731	.07068	.07414	.08128
24	.05591	.05905	.06227	.06559	.06899	.07247	.07968
25	.05428	.05743	.06067	.06401	.06744	.07095	.07823
26	.05277	.05594	.05921	.06257	.06602	.06956	.07690
27	.05138	.05456	.05785	.06124	.06472	.06829	.07570
28	.05009	.05329	.05660	.06001	.06352	.06712	.07459
29	.04889	.05211	.05545	.05888	.06241	.06605	.07358
30	.04778	.05102	.05437	.05783	.06139	.06505	.07265
31	.04674	.05010	.05337	.05686	.06044	.06413	.07179
32	.04577	.04905	.05244	.05595	.05956	.06328	.07100
33	.04486	.04816	.05157	.05510	.05874	.06249	.07027
34	.04401	.04732	.05076	.05431	.05798	.06176	.06920
35	.04321	.04654	.05010	.05358	.05727	.06107	.06897
36	.04245	.04580	.04928	.05289	.05661	.06043	.06839
37	.04174	.04511	.04861	.05224	.05598	.05984	.06786
38	.04107	.04446	.04798	.05163	.05540	.05928	.06736
39	.03044	.04384	.04739	.05106	.05486	.05876	.06689
40	.03984	.04326	.04683	.05052	.05434	.05828	.06646
41	.03927	.04271	.04640	.05002	.05386	.05782	.06606
42	.03873	.04219	.04590	.04954	.05341	.05739	.06568
13	.03822	.04180	.04533	.04909	.05298	.05699	.06533
44	.03773	.04123	.04488	.04866	.05258	.05662	.06501
45	.03727	.04079	.04445	.04826	.05220	.05626	.06470
46	.03683	.04036	.04405	.04788	.05184	.05593	.06441
47	.03641	.03996	.04367	.04752	.05151	.05561	.06415
48	.03601	.03958	.04331	.04718	.05119	.05532	.06390
49	.03562	.03921	.04296	.04686	.05089	.05504	.06366
50	.03526	.03887	.04263	.04655	.05060	.05478	.06344
55	.03365	.03735	.04121	.04523	.04939	.05367	.06254
60	.03225	.03613	.04009	.04420	.04845	.05283	.06188
65	.03128	.03515	.03919	.04339	.04773	.05219	.06139
70	.03040	.03434	.03846	.04275	.04717	.05170	.06103
75	.02965	.03367	.03787	.04223	.04672	.05132	.06077
80	.02903	.03311	.03738	.04181	.04637	.05103	.06057

WEIGHTS OF DIAMONDS AND FINENESS OF GOLD.

The weight of diamonds and other precious stones is expressed in metric carats. The unit is the international carat of 200 milligrams, which has been officially adopted by the United States and most of the countries in Europe. Until July 1, 1913, there were three different standards in use in the United States, although the one generally accepted was 205.3 milligrams. This was usually subdivided on the binary system, the smallest subdivision being 1-64 of the carat. The new carat is subdivided on the decimal system.

Equivalents of old carats in new metric carats:

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
1-64	0.02	6	6.16
1-32	0.03	7	7.19
1-16	0.06	8	8.21
⅛	0.13	9	9.24
¼	0.26	10	10.26
½	0.51	25	25.66
1	1.03	50	51.32
2	2.05	75	76.99
3	3.08	100	102.65
4	4.11	200	205.30
5	5.13	300	307.95
400	410.60	1,000	1,026.50
500	513.25		

Equivalents of new metric carats in old carats:

New carat.	Old carat.	New carat.	Old carat.
1	62-64	20	19 31-64
2	1 61-64	25	24 23-64
3	2 59-64	50	48 45-64
4	3 57-64	75	73 4-64
5	4 56-64	100	97 27-64
6	5 54-64	200	194 54-64
7	6 52-64	300	292 16-64
8	7 51-64	400	389 43-64
9	8 49-64	500	487 6-64
10	9 47-64	1,000	974 12-64
15	14 39-64		

The fineness of gold is also expressed in carats. Pure gold is said to be twenty-four carats fine. If it contains eight parts of a baser metal or alloy it is only sixteen carats fine. The carats therefore indicate the proportion of pure gold to alloy. Most of the gold used by jewelers is about fourteen carats fine, having ten parts of alloy.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS DIAMONDS.

Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.
Cullinan	3,025	Imperatrice Eugenie..	51	Pacha d'Egypt	40
D'Angleterre (blue).	44¼	Kohinoor (1st cutt'g)	279	Regent	136¾
Etoile Polaire	40	Kohinoor (2d cutt'g)	106 1-16	Sancy	53½
Etoile du Sud	124	Loterie d'Angleterre..	49	Shah	86
Grand Duc de Toscane	133.16	Nassak	78⅝	Tiffany	969
Great Mogul	279 3-16	Orloff	194¾	Tiffany (yellow)	125

ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES, DEGREES, ETC.

Following is a list of some of the more common abbreviations used after the names of persons to designate title, rank, degree, membership in societies, orders or public bodies, etc.:

A. R. A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
B. A.—Bachelor of Arts.
B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
C. B.—Companion of the Bath.
C. E.—Civil Engineer.
C. I. E.—Companion of Order of Indian Empire.
C. J.—Chief Justice.
C. M. G.—Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C. V. O.—Companion of Victorian Order.
D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.
D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order.
F. R. G. S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
J. P.—Justice of the Peace.
K. C.—King's Counsel.
K. C. B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. M. G.—Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K. C. V. O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.
K. G.—Knight of the Garter.
L. H. D.—Doctor of Humanities.
LL. B.—Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
Litt. D.—Doctor of Literature.
M. A.—Master of Arts.
M. C.—Member of Congress.
M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.
M. P.—Member of Parliament.
M. V. O.—Member of the Victorian Order.
N. A.—National Academician.
O. M.—Order of Merit.
P. C.—Privy Councilor.
Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
R. A.—Royal Academician.
S. J.—Society of Jesus.
S. T. D.—Doctor of Sacred Theology.
U. S. A.—United States Army.
U. S. N.—United States Navy.
V. C.—Victoria Cross.

BURIAL PLACES OF PRESIDENTS.

George Washington—Mount Vernon, Va.
John Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Thomas Jefferson—Monticello, Va.
James Madison—Montpelier, Va.
James Monroe—Richmond, Va.
John Quincy Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Andrew Jackson—Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn.
Martin Van Buren—Kinderhook, N. Y.
William Henry Harrison—North Bend, O.
John Tyler—Richmond, Va.
James Knox Polk—Nashville, Tenn.
Zachary Taylor—Springfield, Ky.
Millard Fillmore—Buffalo, N. Y.
Franklin Pierce—Concord, N. H.
James Buchanan—Lancaster, Pa.
Abraham Lincoln—Springfield, Ill.
Ulysses S. Grant—New York, N. Y.
Rutherford B. Hayes—Fremont, O.
James A. Garfield—Cleveland, O.
Chester A. Arthur—Albany, N. Y.
Benjamin Harrison—Indianapolis, Ind.
William McKinley—Canton, O.
Grover Cleveland—Princeton, N. J.
Theodore Roosevelt—Oyster Bay, N. Y.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	IX	9
II	2	X	10
III	3	L	50
IV	4	C	100
V	5	D	500
VI	6	M	1000
VII	7	MCMX	1910
VIII	8	MCMXX	1920

THE PULSE AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Newborn infants, per minute	130 to 140
First year, per minute	115 to 130
Second year, per minute	95 to 110
Third year, per minute	85 to 95
Seventh to fourteenth year, per min.	80 to 90
In adult age, per minute	70 to 75
In old age, per minute	60 to 75

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS IN THE WORLD.

CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

In order to compare the elevations in the United States with those in foreign countries the following list is given, but many of the figures, showing feet above and below sea level, must be considered as approximate only:

Continent.	Highest point.	Above sea level (ft.).	Lowest point.	Below sea level (ft.).
North America.	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death valley, California	276
South America.	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina	23,080	Sea level	
Europe	Mont Blanc, France	15,782	Caspian sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,002	Dead sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kibo peak, German East Africa	19,320	Desert of Sahara	150
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,328	Lake Torrens, South Australia	25

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Mountain.	Feet.
Asia—	
Mt. Everest	29,002
Godwin - Austen	28,280
Kunchinginga	28,156
Gusherbrum	26,378
Dhawalagiri	26,826
Kutha Kangir	24,740
Nanda Devi	25,600
Mustaghata	24,400
Chumalari	23,946
South America—	
Aconcagua	23,080
Mercedario	22,315
Huascaran	22,188
Anconhuma	21,490
Illampu	21,192
Huandoy	20,847
Illimani	21,030
Pamiri	20,735
Chimborazo	20,498
Tupungato	20,286
Haina	20,171
San Jose	20,020
North America—	
McKinley	20,300

HIGH MOUNTAINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Feet.
Alaska—	
Mt. McKinley	20,300
St. Elias	18,026
California—	
Mt. Whitney	14,501
Mt. Williamson	14,384
Mt. Shasta	14,380
Mt. Russell	14,190
Mt. Langley	14,042
Mt. Muir	14,025
Mt. Tyndall	14,025
Mt. Barnard	14,003
Colorado—	
Mt. Elbert	14,436
Blanca peak	14,390
Mt. Harvard	14,375
Gray's peak	14,341
Mt. Lincoln	14,297
Uncompahgre peak	14,289
Long's peak	14,271
Mt. Princeton	14,196
Mt. Yale	14,187
Pike's peak	14,108
Mt. of Holy Cross	14,006
Spanish peaks	13,620
Idaho—	Feet.
Hyndman peak	12,078
Montana—	
Granite peak	12,850
Mt. Wood	12,750
Cold mountain	12,610
Mt. Villa	12,200
Mt. Hague	12,100
Snobank Mt.	12,000
Oregon—Mt. Hood	11,225
Utah—King's peak	13,498
Mt. Emmons	13,428
Gilbert peak	13,422
Mt. Lovenia	13,250
Tokewanna peak	13,200
Wilson peak	13,095
Washington—	
Mt. Rainier	14,363
Mt. Adams	12,470
Wyoming—	
Gannett peak	13,785
Grand Teton	13,747
Fremont peak	13,730
Cloud peak	13,165

HIGHEST POINT IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

[From table compiled by the United States geological survey.]

State and place.	Elevation.
Alabama, Che-aw-ha mountain	2,407
Alaska, Mount McKinley	20,300
Arizona, San Francisco peak	12,611
Arkansas, Magazine and Blue mountains	2,800
California, Mount Whitney	14,501
Colorado, Mounts Elbert and Massive	14,402
Connecticut, Bear mountain	2,355
Delaware, Centerville	440
District of Columbia, Tenley	420
Florida, Mount Pleasant	301
Georgia, Brasstown Bald mountain	4,768
Idaho, Hyndman peak	12,078
Illinois, Charles mound, Joe Daviess co.	1,241
Indiana, Carlos, Randolph county	1,210
Iowa, five miles southeast of Sibley	1,670
Kansas, west boundary north of Arkansas river	4,135
Kentucky, Big Black mountain, Harlan county	4,100
Louisiana, summits in western parishes	400
Maine, Mount Katahdin (west)	5,273
Maryland, Backbone mountain	3,340
Massachusetts, Mount Greylock	3,505
Michigan, Porcupine mountain	2,023
Minnesota, Mesabi range, St. Louis co.	1,920
Mississippi, Holly Springs	600
Missouri, Tom Sauk mountain	1,750
Montana, Granite peak	12,850
Nebraska, Banner county	5,350
Nevada, Wheeler peak	13,058
New Hampshire, Mount Washington	6,293
New Jersey, High Point	1,809
New Mexico, North Truchas peak	13,306
New York, Mount Marcy	5,344
North Carolina, Mount Mitchell	6,711
North Dakota, south part of Bowman co.	3,500
Ohio, Campbell's hill, Logan county	1,550
Oklahoma, west end Cimarron county	4,750
Oregon, Mount Hood	11,225
Pennsylvania, Blue Knob	3,136
Rhode Island, Durfee hill	805
South Carolina, Sassafras mountain	3,548
South Dakota, Harney peak	7,242
Tennessee, Mount Guyot	6,636
Texas, El Capitan, Guadaloupe mountain	9,020
Utah, King's peak	13,498
Vermont, Mount Mansfield	4,364
Virginia, Mount Rogers	5,719
Washington, Mount Rainier	14,408
West Virginia, Spruce Knob	4,860
Wisconsin, Rib hill, Marathon county	1,940
Wyoming, Mount Gannett	13,785
Guam, Mount Jummulong Mangloc	1,274
Hawaii, Mauna Kea	13,823
Philippines, Mount Apo	9,610
Porto Rico, Luquillo mountains	3,532

AREAS OF OCEANS AND GREAT LAKES.

Oceans.	Sq. miles.
Antarctic	5,731,350
Arctic	4,781,000
Atlantic	34,801,400
Indian	17,084,000
Pacific	67,699,630
Lakes—Baikal	13,000
Chad	50,000
Erie	9,960
Great Bear	10,000
Great Slave	12,000
Huron	23,800
Michigan	22,450
Nyassa	12,000
Ontario	7,240
Superior	31,200
Tanganyika	15,000
Victoria Nyanza	26,500
Winnipeg	9,000

AVERAGE DEPTH OF OCEANS AND SEAS.

	Feet.
Antarctic	10,800
Arctic	5,160
Atlantic	12,200
Indian	11,136
Pacific	12,960
Baltic	122
Bering	900
Caribbean	7,614
China	402
Japan	7,320
Mediterranean	4,560
Mexico, Gulf of	4,632
North	300
Okhotsk	5,040

The mean depth of all the oceans and seas is estimated to be from 2 to 2½ miles.

STATE MOTTOES.

Following are the mottoes adopted by the various states of the union and appearing on their state seals except as otherwise noted:

Alabama—Here we rest.
Arizona—Ditat Deus (God enriches).
Arkansas—Regnant populi (The people rule).
California—Eureka (I have found it).
Colorado—Nil nisi numine (Nothing without Providence).
Connecticut—Qui transtulit sustinet (Who transplanted sustains).
Delaware—Liberty and independence.
Florida—In God we trust.
Georgia—Wisdom, justice, moderation.
Idaho—Esto perpetua (May it be perpetual).
Illinois—State sovereignty, national union.
Indiana—(No motto).
Iowa—Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.
Kansas—Ad astra per aspera (To the stars through difficulties).
Kentucky—United we stand, divided we fall.
Louisiana—Union, justice, confidence.
Maine—Dirigo (I direct).
Maryland—Fatti maschii, parole femine (Deeds, men; words, women).
Massachusetts—Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem (By the sword he seeks repose settled under liberty).
Michigan—Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice (If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you).
Minnesota—L'etoile du nord (Star of the north).
Mississippi—(No motto).
Missouri—Salus populi suprema lex esto (Let the people's safety be the supreme law).
Montana—Oro y plata (Gold and silver).
Nebraska—Equality before the law.
Nevada—All for our country.
New Hampshire—(No motto).
New Jersey—Liberty and prosperity.
New Mexico—Crescit eundo (It increases as it advances).
New York—Excelsior (Higher).
North Carolina—Esse quam videri (To be rather than to seem).
North Dakota—Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
Ohio—(No motto).
Oklahoma—Labor omnia vincit (Labor conquers all things).
Oregon—The union.
Pennsylvania—Virtue, liberty and independence.
Rhode Island—Hope.
South Carolina—Animis opibusque parati (Ready in soul and resource) and Dum spiro spero (While I breathe I hope).
South Dakota—Under God the people rule.
Tennessee—Agriculture, commerce.
Texas—Has no official motto, but "Texas—one and indivisible," adopted by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, is sometimes used.
Utah—Industry. (State seal indicates industry and independence.)
Vermont—Freedom and unity.
Virginia—Sic semper tyrannis (Thus ever to tyrants).
Washington—(No motto).
West Virginia—Montani semper liberi (Mountaineers are always free).
Wisconsin—Forward.
Wyoming—Equal rights.
United States—E pluribus unum (Out of many, one).

STATE NICKNAMES AND FLOWERS.

State.	Nickname.	Flower.
Alabama	Cotton state	Goldenrod.
Arizona		Sequoia cactus.
Arkansas	Bear state	Apple blossom.
California	Golden state	Poppy.
Colorado	Centennial state	Columbine.
Connecticut	Nutmeg state	Mountain laurel.
Delaware	Blue Hen state	Peach blossom.
Florida	Peninsula state.	
Georgia	Cracker state	Cherokee rose.
Idaho		Syringa.
Illinois*	Sucker state	Violet.
Indiana†	Hoosier state	Carnation.
Iowa	Hawkeye state	Wild rose.
Kansas	Sunflower state.	Sunflo er.
Kentucky	Blue Grass state.	Blue grass.
Louisiana	Pelican state	Magnolia.
Maine	Pine Tree state.	'ine cone.
Maryland	Old Line state.	
Massachusetts	Bay state.	
Michigan	Wolverine state.	Apple blossom.
Minnesota	Gopher state	Moccasin.
Mississippi	Bayou state	Magnolia.
Montana	Stub Toe state.	Bitter root.
Missouri		Goldenrod.
Nebraska		Goldenrod.
Nevada	Silver state.	
N. Hampshire.	Granite state.	
New Jersey	Jersey Blue state	Sug. maple (tree)
New York	Empire state	Rose.
North Carolina	Old North state.	
North Dakota.	Flickertail state.	Goldenrod.
Ohio	Buckeye state.	
Oklahoma		Mistletoe.
Oregon	Beaver state	Oregon grape.
Pennsylvania	Keystone state.	
Rhode Island	Little Rhody	Violet.
South Carolina	Palmetto state.	
South Dakota.	Sunshine state.	Pasqueflower.
Tennessee	Big Bend state.	
Texas	Lone Star state.	Bluebonnet.
Utah		Sego lily.
Vermont	Green Mountain state	Red clover.
Virginia	The Old Dominion	
Washington	Evergreen state.	Rhododendron.
West Virginia.	The Panhandle.	Rhododendron.
Wisconsin	Badger state	Violet.

Note—Only nicknames that are well known and "state flowers" officially adopted or commonly accepted are given in the foregoing list. *Native state tree, the native oak. †Official state song, "On the Banks of the Wabash."

FLOWER AND GEM SYMBOLS OF MONTHS.

Month.	Flower.	Gem.
January	Snowdrop	Garnet.
February	Primrose	Amethyst.
March	Violet	Bloodstone.
April	Daisy	Diamond.
May	Hawthorn	Emerald.
June	Honeysuckle	Chalcedony.
July	Water lily	Ruby.
August	Poppy	Sardonyx.
September	Morning glory	Sardonyx.
October	Hops	Aquamarine.
November	Chrysanthemum	Topaz.
December	Holly	Turquoise.

The above gem symbols are those of Polish tradition. The Jewish gem symbols of the months are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, jasper; April, sapphire; May, chalcedony, carnelian or agate; June, emerald; July, onyx; August, carnelian; September, chalcedony, carnelian or agate; June, emerald; vember, topaz; December, ruby.

The birth stones authorized by the American Jewelers' association are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, aquamarine, bloodstone; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, pearl, moonstone; July, ruby; August, moonstone, peridot; September, sapphire; October, opal, tourmaline; November, topaz; December, turquoise, lapis lazuli.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Following are the existing tariff rates placed by the Underwood-Simmons act of 1913 on articles in common use or of extensive importation. A list of the principal articles on the free list is appended. Amounts given in dollars and cents are specific and the percentages are ad valorem duties. The abbreviation "n. s. p." means "not specially provided for."

DUTIABLE LIST.

Schedule A—Chemicals, Oils and Paints.

Acids: Boracic, ¾c lb.; citric, 5c lb.; formic, 1½c lb.; gallic, 6c lb.; lactic and oxalic, 1½c lb.; pyrogallic, 12c lb.; salicylic, 2½c lb.; tannic, 5c lb.; tartaric, 3½c lb.; acids n. s. p., 15%.
Albumen, dried egg, 3c lb.
Alkalies and compounds of, n. s. p., 15%.
Alumina and compounds, n. s. p., 15%.
Ammonia, carbonate and muriate, ¾c lb.; liquid anhydrous, 2½c lb.; ammoniacal gas liquor, 10%.
Argols, crude, and calcium tartrate, crude, 5%; with more than 90 per cent of potassium bitartrate, cream of tartar, Rochelle salts, 2½c lb.
Balsams, natural and crude, 10%; advanced in value, 15%.
Barium, chloride of, ¼c lb.; dioxide of, 1½c lb.; carbonate of, precipitated, 15%.
Blacking, all kinds, 15%.
Bleaching powder, chloride of lime, 1-10c lb.
Caffein, $1 lb.; compounds of, 25%.
Calomel, corrosive sublimate, 15%.
Chalk, manufactured, 25%.
Chemical and medicinal compounds, 10c lb. and 20% to 40c lb. and 20%.
Chemical and medicinal compounds in individual packages of 2½ lbs. or less, 20% to 25%.
Chloroform, 2c lb.
Coal tar dyes, n. s. p., 30%.
Coal tar products, not dyes, n. s. p., 5% to 15%.
Cobalt, oxide of, 10c lb.
Collodion, 15%; compounds, 25% to 40%.
Drugs, natural materials for, advanced in value, 10%.
Dyestuffs (see Emergency Revenue Act, this volume).
Ergot, 10c lb.
Ethers, 4c to 5c lb.; ethers n. s. p., 20%.
Extracts for dyeing, ⅝c lb.
Formaldehyde, 1c lb.
Fusel oil, ¼c lb.
Gelatin, glue and glue size, 1c lb.; valued at above 10c lb., 15% to 25%.
Glycerin, crude, 1c lb.; refined, 2c lb.
Gums, crude, n. s. p., $1 lb.; arabic, ½c lb.; camphor, crude, 1c lb.; camphor, refined 5c lb
Ink and ink powders, 15%.
Iodoform, 15c lb.
Leaves and roots, ¼c to 10c lb.
Licorice, extracts of, 1c lb.
Lime, citrate of, 1c lb.
Magnesia, 1-10c to 3 1-3c lb.
Menthol, 50c lb
Oils, fish, n. s. p., 3c gal.; whale, 5c gal. sperm, 8c gal.; oils and greases, n. s. p. 15%.
Oils, expressed, castor, 12c gal.; flaxseed and linseed, 10c gal.; olive, 20c to 30c gal.; other expressed oils n. s. p., 15%.
Oils, distilled and essential, 10% to 20% or 6c to 25c lb.
Opium, crude, $3 to $6 lb.; derivatives of, $2 to $3 oz.
Perfumery, cosmetics, dentifrices, if with alcohol, 40c lb. and 60%; without alcohol, 60%; perfumes n. s. p., 20%.
Pigments, 5% to 25%; lead, 25%; zinc oxide, 10% to 15%; varnishes, 10%; enamel paints, n. s. p., 20%.
Plasters, curative, 15%.
Potash, bicarbonate and chloride of, ½c lb.; chromate or bichromate of, 1c lb.; saltpeter, refined, $7 ton.
Soaps, perfumed, toilet, 30%; medicinal, 20%; castile and unperfumed, 10%; others n. s. p., 10%.
Soda, benzoate of, 5c lb.; alkalies and sulphites of, ¾c lb.; sal soda, ⅛c lb.
Sponges, 10%; bleached, 15%.
Talcum, 15%.
Vanillin, 10c oz.; vanilla beans, 30c lb.

Schedule B—Earths, Earthenware and Glassware.

Brick, 10%; glazed, decorated, 15%.
Cement, 10%.
Tiles, 1½c to 5c sq. ft.; 20% to 30%.
Lime, 5%.
Gypsum, 10%.
Pumice stone, unmanufactured, 5%; manufactured, ¼c lb. or 25%.
Clays, or earths, unmanufactured, n. s. p., 50c ton; manufactured, $1 to $1.50 ton.
Mica, unmanufactured, 4c lb. to 25%; manufactured, 30%.
Earthenware, common, not ornamented, 15%; ornamented, 20% to 30%.
Earthenware of nonvitrified absorbent body, 35% to 40%.
China and porcelain wares, 50% to 55%.
Gas retorts, 10%.
Glass bottles, 30% to 45%.
Glass, window, ⅞c to 2c lb.; cylinder and crown, 3c to 10c sq. ft.; cast plate, 6c to 12c sq. ft.; 4% additional if ground, frosted, etc.
Spectacles, 35%.
Lenses, 25%.
Opera glasses, optical instruments, n. s. p., 35%.
Telescopes, microscopes, photographic lenses, 25%.
Mirrors, stained glass windows, manufactures of glass n. s. p., 30%.
Marble, breccia, onyx, rough, 50c cu. ft.; dressed, 75c cu. ft.; paving tiles of, 6c to 10c superficial foot; mosaic cubes, 20% to 35%.
Marble, breccia, onyx, alabaster, jet, manufactured into monuments, vases, etc., 45%.
Stone, building, manufactured, 25%; unmanufactured, 3c cu. ft.
Grindstones, $1.50 ton.
Slates, n. s. p., 10%.

Schedule C—Metals and Manufactures Of.

Chrome metal and other alloys used in manufacture of steel, n. s. p., 15%.
Bar and other rolled or hammered iron, n. s. p., 5%.
Beams, girders and other structural iron and steel, 10%.
Boiler or other plate of iron and steel, n. s. p., 12%.
Iron and steel anchors, 12%; antifriction balls, 35%.
Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel n. s. p. and barrel hoops of iron and steel, 10%.
Railway fishplates and splice bars, 10%.
Iron or steel sheets with other metals imposed thereon, tin plates, terne plates, 15%.
Steel bars, mill shafting, castings, not containing alloys, 15%.
Rivet, screw, fence, nail and other iron or steel wire rods, 10%.
Round iron or steel wire, 15%; wire rope, 30%.
Anvils, 15%.
Automobiles valued at $2,000 or more, 45%; under $2,000, 30%; parts, 30%.
Bicycles, motorcycles, and parts, 25%.
Axles of iron and steel, 10%.
Blacksmiths' hammers and other tools of iron and steel, 10%.
Nuts and washers, 5% to 30%.

Cast iron pipe, 10%.
Chains, n. s. p., 20%; sprocket and machine, 25%.
Iron and steel tubing, n. s. p., 20%.
Knives, razors, etc., with folding blades, 35% to 55%.
Knives, table, etc., with fixed blades, and without handles, 25%; with handles, 30%.
Files and rasps, 25%.
Muskets and rifles, muzzle loading, 15%; breechloading guns, 35%.
Needles, 20%.
Fishhooks and fishing tackle, except lines and nets, 30%.
Steel plates for engraving, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, 15%; lithographic plates of stone, 25%.
Saws, 12%.
Screws, 25%.
Aluminum, crude, 2c lb.; in plates, bars, rods, 3½c lb.
Antimony, 10% to 25%.
Argentine, German silver, unmanufactured, 15%.
Bronze, 25%.
Copper, 5%.
Gold leaf, 35%.
Silver leaf, 30%.
Tinsel wire, 6% to 40%.
Buckles, metal, 15%.
Lead-bearing ores, ¾c lb. on lead therein.
Lead dross, bullion, in pigs and bars, 25% on lead therein.
Metallic mineral substances n. s. p., 10%.
Nickel, 10%; in sheets or strips, 20%.
Pens, metallic, n. s. p., 8c gross.
Penholders, gold pens, combination penholders, 25%.
Pins, metal, not jewelry, 20%.
Type and type metal, 15%.
Watches and clocks, 30%.
Zinc-bearing ores, 10% on zinc therein; in blocks, pigs or sheets, 15%.
Steam engines, locomotives, printing presses, machine tools, 15%; lace-making machines, 25%.
Articles of gold, silver and platinum, n. s. p., 50%; of iron, steel, lead, copper, brass, nickel, pewter, zinc or aluminum, n. s. p., 20%.

Schedule D—Wood and Manufactures Of.

Brier, ivy or laurel root, unmanufactured, 10%.
Cedar, lignum-vitæ, ebony, box, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, in boards and planks, 10%; veneers of wood, 15%.
Paving posts, railroad ties, telegraph poles, 10%.
Casks, barrels, packing boxes, 15%.
Boxes for fruit, 15%.
Chair cane or reeds, 10%; manufactures of osier or willow, 25%.
Toothpicks, 25%.
Blinds, screens of wood, bamboo, 20%; if dyed or ornamented, 25%.
Furniture of wood, manufactures of wood, n. s. p., 15%.

Schedule E—Sugar, Molasses and Manufactures Of.

Sugars, sirups and concentrated molasses testing not above 75 degrees, 71-100c lb.; for every additional degree, 26-1000c lb.; molasses not above 40 degrees, 15%; testing above 40 degrees, 2¼c to 4½c gal.
Maple sugar and sirup, 3c lb.; glucose or grape sugar, 1½c lb.; sugar cane in natural state, 15%.
Saccharin, 65c lb.
Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p., valued at 15c lb. or less, 2c lb.; valued at more than 15c lb., 25%.

Schedule F—Tobacco and Manufactures Of.

Wrapper tobacco, leaf tobacco, unstemmed, $1.85 lb.; stemmed, $2.50 lb.
All other tobacco n. s. p., 55c lb.; scrap tobacco, 35c lb.
Snuff, 55c lb.
Cigars and cigarettes, $4.50 lb. and 25%.

Schedule G—Agricultural Products and Provisions.

Horses and mules, 10%.
Live animals n. s. p., 10%.
Barley, 15c bu.; barley malt, 25c bu.; pearled or hulled, 1c lb.
Macaroni, vermicelli, 1c lb.
Oats, 6c lb.; oatmeal, 30c 100 lbs.
Rice, cleaned, 1c lb.; uncleaned, ⅝c lb.
Biscuits and cakes containing confectionery or nuts, 25%.
Butter and butter substitutes, 2½c lb.
Cheese, 20%.
Beans and lentils n. s. p., 25c bu.
Beets, 5%.
Beans, peas, in tins, jars, etc., 1c lb.
Vegetables, prepared, 25%; in natural state, n. s. p., 15%.
Pickles, n. s. p., 25%.
Cider, 2c gal.
Eggs, preserved, 2c lb.; dried, 10c lb.
Hay, $2 ton.
Honey, 10c gal.
Hops, 16c lb.
Garlic, 1c lb.
Onions, 20c bu.
Peas, green or dried, in bulk, 10c bu.; split peas, 20c bu.; peas in packages, ½c lb.
Orchids, palms, azalea indica, cut flowers, 25%; other flowers, $1 to $10 per 1,000.
Fruit plants, $1 per 1,000; rose plants, 4c each; nursery and greenhouse stock, n. s. p., 15%.
Seeds: Castor, 15c bu.; oil seeds, n. s. p., 20c bu.; poppy, 15c lb.; canary seed, ½c lb.; caraway, 1c lb.; anise, 2c lb.; carrot, parsley, parsnip, radish, turnip, rutabaga, 3c lb.; other seeds, 5c to 6c lb.
Straw, 50c ton.
Fish packed in oil, 25%; in tin packages, 15%.
Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears, 10c bu.; berries, edible, in natural condition, ½c qt.; cranberries, 10%; dried or prepared fruits, n. s. p., 1c lb.
Figs, 2c lb.; plums, prunes, 1c lb.; raisins, 2c lb.; dates, 1c lb.; currants, 1½c lb.; olives, 15c gal.
Grapes in barrels, 25c cu. ft.
Lemons, limes, oranges in packages of 1¼ cu. ft. or less, 18c per package; in larger packages up to 5 cu. ft., 35c to 70c per package; in packages exceeding 5 cu. ft. or in bulk, ½c lb.
Pineapples in packages, 6c cu. ft. of package; in bulk, $5 per 1,000.
Almonds, not shelled, 3c lb.; shelled, 4c lb
Filberts, walnuts, not shelled, 2c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
Peanuts, unshelled., ⅜c lb.; shelled, ¾c lb
Nuts, n. s. p., 1c lb.
Venison, game, 1½c lb.; game birds, dressed, 30%.
Poultry, live, 1c lb.; dead, 2c lb.
Chicory root, unground, 1c lb.; ground, 2c lb.
Chocolate and cocoa, unsweetened, n. s. p., 8%; sweetened, n. s. p., valued at 20c lb. or less, 2c lb.; at more than 20c lb., 25%.
Cocoa butter, 3½c lb.
Dandelion root, substitutes for coffee, 2c lb.
Starch, potato, 1c lb.; other starch, ½c lb.
Spices, unground, 1c to 18c lb.; ground, 20% additional.
Vinegar, 4c gal.

Schedule H—Spirits, Wines and Other Beverages.

Brandy and other distilled spirits, $2.60 proof gal.
Cordials, liqueurs, bitters, etc., containing spirits, $2.60 proof gal.
Bay rum, $1.75 gal

Champagne in bottles of more than 1 pint to 1 quart, $9.60 doz.; of more than ½ pint to 1 pint, $4.80 doz.; ½ pint or less, $2.40 doz.; more than 1 quart, in addition to $9.60 doz. bottles, on excess quantity above 1 quart at rate of $3 gal.
Still wines, 45c to 60c gal. or $1.85 per case.
Ale, porter, stout, beer, in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; not in bottles or jugs, 23c gal.
Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 23c gal.; in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; solid, 45%.
Fruit juices, 70c to 80c gal. and in addition $2.07 proof gal. on alcohol.
Ginger ale or beer, lemonade, soda water, containing no alcohol, 12c to 28c doz. bottles according to size.
Mineral waters, 10c to 20c doz. bottles, according to size; in bottles of more than 1 quart, 18c gal.; in bulk, 8c gal.

Schedule I—Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton thread, yarn, warps, not combed, bleached, dyed, mercerized or colored, 5% to 27½%, according to number.
Spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons, 15%.
Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, printed, figured or mercerized, 7½% to 30%, according to number.
Cloth of cotton and silk, 30%; waterproof cloth of cotton, 25%.
Cotton handkerchiefs, not hemmed, n. s. p., 25%; hemmed, 30%.
Cotton clothing, ready made, 30%.
Plushes, velvets, chiefly of cotton, 40%.
Curtains and other articles of cotton chenille, 35%.
Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on knitting machines, n. s. p., 20%.
Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on machines or knit by hand, valued at not more than 70c per doz. pair, 30%; valued at more than 70c and not more than $1.20, 40%; valued at more than $1.20, 50%.
Cotton gloves, 35%.
Cotton underwear, 30%.
Cotton bandings, belts, cords, suspenders, 25%.
Cotton table damask, 25%.
Cotton towels, quilts, blankets, 25%.
Cotton lace window curtains, 35% to 45%.
Cotton cloth, n. s. p., 30%.

Schedule J—Flax, Hemp and Jute and Manufactures Of.

Single yarns of jute, 15% to 20%.
Cables of istle, manila, etc., 1c lb.
Threads of flax, hemp or ramie, 20% to 25%.
Single yarns of flax, hemp or ramie, 10% to 20%.
Gill nettings, nets and seines of flax, hemp or ramie, 25%.
Floor mattings of straw, 2½c sq. yd.
Carpets, mats, rugs of flax, hemp, jute, 30%.
Tapes of flax, 20%.
Linoleum, 20% to 35%.
Linen shirt collars and cuffs, 30%.
Wearing apparel of flax, hemp or ramie, 40%.
Articles of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 40%.
Handkerchiefs of flax, hemp or ramie, 35% to 40%.
Plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 30%.
Istle or tampico, dressed, dyed and combed, 20%.

Schedule K—Wool and Manufactures Of.

Combed wool or tops advanced beyond scoured condition, n. s. p., 8%.
Yarns of wool, 18%.
Woolen cloth, 35%; cloth of cattle or horse hair, 25%; plushes, velvets, etc., of wool, 40%; stockings, hose, made on knitting machines, all wool, 20%; stockings, selvaged, fashioned or shaped by machine or by hand, valued at not more than $1.20 per doz. pairs, 30%; valued at more than $1.20, 40%.
Blankets and flannels of wool, 25% to 30%.
Women's and children's dress goods of wool, n. s. p., 35%.
Clothing, ready made, including shawls, of wool, 35%.
Webbings, suspenders, beltings, cords, etc., of wool, 35%.
Aubusson, Axminster, moquette and chenille carpets, 35%.
Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, 30%.
Brussels carpets, 25%.
Tapestry Brussels carpets, 20%.
Treble ingrain, three-ply carpets, 20%.
Carpets and rugs woven whole for rooms, 50%.
Hair of Angora goat, alpaca, 15%; tops of, 20%; yarns of, 25%; cloth of, 40%; plushes and velvets of, 45%.

Schedule L—Silks and Silk Goods.

Carded or combed silk, 20c lb.
Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, 35%.
Velvets, plushes, chenilles of silk, 50%.
Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers, 40% to 50%.
Ribbons, etc., of silk, 45%.
Clothing of silk, 50%.
Woven fabrics of silk, n. s. p., 45%.
Artificial or imitation silk fabrics and articles, 35% to 60%.

Schedule M—Papers and Books.

Sheathing paper, roofing felt, paper-box board, 5%.
Printing paper, japan paper, suitable for books and newspapers but not for covers or bindings, n. s. p., valued above 5c lb., 12%; in in case of imports from countries charging an export duty or export license fee on printing paper or wood pulp an additional duty equal to the highest export duty or export charge shall be imposed. (See Emergency Revenue Act, this volume.)
Copying paper, tissue paper, filtering paper, 30%.
Paper with surface coated in any way, 25% to 40%.
Lithographed pictures, cards, booklets, 15c to 60c lb.
Writing paper, 25%.
Paper envelopes, 15%.
Books of all kinds, bound or unbound, including blank books, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, 15%.
Albums, 25%.
Playing cards, 60%.
Postcards, not including American views, printed except by lithographic process, 25%.

Schedule N—Sundries.

Beads, 35%.
Braids, ramie hat, 40%.
Braids of straw, grass, willow, etc., suitable for ornamenting hats, not trimmed, 15% to 25%; trimmed, 40%.
Brooms, 15%; brushes and feather dusters, 35%.
Bristles, sorted, 7c lb.
Buttons, 15% to 40%.
Cork and articles of, 12c to 15c lb.; cork paper, 35%; manufactures of cork, n. s. p., 30%.
Dice, dominoes, chessmen, billiard balls, etc., of ivory, bone or other materials, 50%.
Dolls, marbles and toys not of china, porcelain, earthen or stone ware, 35%.
Emery, 1c lb.; emery wheels, 20%.
Firecrackers, 6c lb.; fireworks, 10c lb.
Matches, 3c per gross of 144 boxes; not in boxes, ⅝c per 1,000 matches; wax matches, tapers, 25%; white phosphorus matches not admitted.
Percussion caps, cartridges, 15%; blasting caps, $1 per 1,000; mining fuses, 15%.
Feathers, crude, 20%; dressed, 40%; suitable for millinery, 60%; importation of aigrettes,

egret plumes, osprey plumes or feathers, heads, wings, tails and skins of wild birds, except for scientific purposes, forbidden.
Furs dressed on the skin, 30%; manufactures of furs, 40%.
Fans, except common palm leaf, 50%.
Gun wads, 10%.
Hair, human, raw, 10%; drawn, 20%; manufactures of, n. s. p., 35%.
Hair for mattresses, 10%.
Hair cloth or crinoline, 6c sq. yd.
Hats of fur, 45%.
Jewelry, valued at above 20c per doz. pieces, 60%.
Diamonds and precious stones in the rough, not set, 10%; cut but not set, 20%.
Laces, n. s. p., 60%.
Chamois skins, 15%.
Leather, manufactures of, 30%.
Gloves, leather, $1 to $2.50 doz. pairs.
Manufactures of amber, asbestos or wax, 10% to 20%.
Manufactures of india rubber, 15%; of palm leaf, 15%; of bone and horn, 20%; of grass straw and weeds, 25%; combs of horn, 25%.
Ivory tusks in natural state, 20%; manufactures of ivory, 35%; manufactures of shell, 25%.
Matting of cocoa fiber or rattan, 5c sq. ft.
Moss and sea grass, manufactured or dyed, 10%.
Musical instruments and parts of, 35%.
Phonographs, graphophones, 25%.
Works of art, n. s. p., 15%.
Pencils of wood, lead pencils, 36c gross; slate pencils, 25%.
Pencil leads, 10%.
Photographic cameras and dry plates, n. s. p., 15%; moving picture film, exposed but not developed, 2c ft.; exposed and developed, 3c ft.; film subject to censorship.
Clay pipes, 25%; other pipes and all smokers' articles, 50%; meerschaum, 20%.
Hatters' plush, 10%.
Umbrellas, 35%; sticks for umbrellas, walking canes, 30%.

ON THE FREE LIST.

Acids: Acetic, carbolic, muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, sulphuric.
Agricultural implements.
Alcohol, methyl or wood.
Alizarin.
Ammonia, sulphate, perchlorate, nitrate of.
Antimony ore.
Animals, pure bred, for breeding.
Antitoxins, vaccine virus, serums.
Arsenic.
Art works—See works of art.
Asbestos, unmanufactured.
Asphaltum and limestone rock asphalt.
Bagging for cotton.
Balm of Gilead.
Barks (quinine).
Beeswax.
Bibles.
Binding twine.
Bismuth.
Bitumen.
Bolting cloths for milling purposes only.
Bones, crude.
Books printed more than twenty years.
Books in foreign languages.
Books for blind.
Boots and shoes, leather.
Borax.
Brass for remanufacture.
Bristles, crude.
Broom corn.
Buckwheat and buckwheat flour.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Cash registers.
Castor or castoreum.
Cement.
Chalk, crude
Charcoal.
Charts printed more than twenty years.
Chromate of iron.
Coal, coal tar.
Cobalt.
Cochineal.
Coffee.
Coins.
Coke.
Copper ore.
Coral, unmanufactured.
Cork wood or bark, unmanufactured.
Corn or maize, corn meal.
Cotton and cotton waste or flocks.
Curling stones.
Cream separators.
Curry and curry powder.
Dandelion roots, unground.
Dragon's blood.
Drugs, crude materials for and nonalcoholic, uncompounded, n. s. p.
Dyestuffs (see Emergency Revenue Act, this volume).
Eggs.
Emery ore and corundum.
Engravings and etchings more than twenty years old.
Fans, palm leaf.
Fish, fresh water; fish, n. s. p.
Flax straw.
Flint, flint stones, unground.
Fossils.
Fruits or berries, green, ripe or dried, n. s. p.
Fulminates.
Furs, undressed.
Gloves, leather, of horsehide, pigskins and cattle hides, except calfskin.
Grasses and fibers, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
Grease for soap making, n. s. p.
Guano; manures.
Gunpowder for mining, blasting and artillery purposes.
Gutta percha, crude.
Hair of animals, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
Hemp.
Hide cuttings, raw.
Hide rope.
Hides of cattle.
Hones and whetstones.
Hoop iron or steel, for baling cotton.
Ice.
India rubber, crude.
Indigo, indigo dyes.
Iodine, crude.
Ipecac.
Iron ore, pig iron, spiegeleisen, wrought iron, ferro manganese; iron in slabs, blooms, n. s. p.
Jalap.
Jet, unmanufactured.
Lard.
Leather, n. s. p.
Lemon juice.
Linotype machines.
Lithographic prints more than twenty years old.
Lithographic stones.
Manuscripts.
Maps more than twenty years old.
Meats: Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork; bacon and hams; meats of all kinds, n. s. p.
Medals.
Milk and cream.
Mineral salts from evaporation.
Minerals, crude, n. s. p.
Miners' rescue appliances.
Models of inventions.
Music more than twenty years old.
Nails, cut, of iron or steel, hobnails, all nails, n. s. p.
Needles.
Newspapers and periodicals.
Nuts: Marrons, cocoanuts, palm nuts, not prepared.
Oakum.

Oil cake.
Oils: Cocoanut, cod, cod liver, cottonseed, croton, palm, nut; petroleum, crude or refined; kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, paraffin; fish oils of American fisheries.
Oleo stearin.
Ores of gold, silver, nickel, platinum.
Paper stock, crude, for paper making.
Photographs printed more than twenty years
Printing paper for books and newspapers, n. s. p., valued at not above 2½c lb.
Parchment and vellum.
Paris green.
Phosphates, crude.
Phosphorus.
Photographic and moving picture films, not exposed or developed.
Platinum, unmanufactured.
Plumbago.
Potatoes.
Quinia, sulphate of.
Radium and salts of.
Railway bars of iron or steel, T rails and punched iron or flat steel rails.
Rags, n. s. p.
Rye and rye flour.
Sago, crude, and sago flour.
Salt.
Seeds: Cauliflower, celery, cotton, mustard, sorghum, sugar beet; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible; all flower and grass seeds.
Sewing machines.
Shoes and boots, leather.
Shrimps, lobsters.
Silk cocoons.
Silk, raw, in skeins but not advanced in manufacture.
Silkworm eggs.
Skins of hares, rabbits, dogs, goats and sheep, undressed.
Skins of all kinds n. s. p.
Soda.
Spikes, cut
Stamps.
Statuary for use as models
Steel ingots.
Stone and sand.
Sulphur.
Swine.
Tallow.
Tanning materials, not containing alcohol.
Tapioca, tapioca flour.
Tar and pitch of wood.
Tea, n. s. p.; tea plants.
Teeth, natural.
Textbooks.
Tin ore, tin in bars, blocks or pigs.
Tobacco stems.
Tungsten-bearing ores.
Typewriters.
Uranium.
Wax, vegetable or mineral.
Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects, not for sale or for other persons than the owners. In the case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury. Up to but not exceeding $100 in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Wheat and wheat flour except when imported from a country imposing a duty on wheat and wheat flour exported from the United States.
Wire for fencing or baling purposes.
Wood: Logs, timber, pulp woods, kindling wood, firewood, hop poles, hoop poles, fence posts, hubs for wheels, posts, sawed boards, laths, pickets, palings, staves, shingles, ship timber, broom handles.
Woods: Cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satin wood and other cabinet woods in the log, rough or hewn only; red cedar timber, hewn, sided, squared or round; sticks of partridge hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods n. s. p., in the rough.
Wood pulp, mechanically ground, chemical and rag pulp.
Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel and other like animals.
Wool waste.
Works of art: Original paintings, drawings, artists' proof etchings unbound, engravings unbound, printed by hand, original sculptures; works of art imported for exhibition purposes or for presentation to a public institution.
Works of art (except rugs and carpets) which shall have been produced more than 100 years prior to the date of importation.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Trade Agreements.

For the purpose of readjusting the present duties on importations into the United States and at the same time to encourage the export trade of this country, the president of the United States is authorized and empowered to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce: Provided, however, That said trade agreements before becoming operative shall be submitted to the congress of the United States for ratification or rejection.

Marking and Branding.

All articles of foreign manufacture or production which are capable of being marked, stamped, branded or labeled, without injury, shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled in legible English words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements, so as to indicate the country of origin. All packages containing imported articles shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled so as to indicate legibly and plainly in English words the country of origin and the quantity of their contents.

Discriminating Duties.

A discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention or act of congress to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade.

No goods, wares or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United

States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The preceding subsection shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

Discount for American Ships.

A discount of 5 per centum on all duties imposed by this act shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation.

SYNOPSIS OF TARIFF LEGISLATION SINCE 1884.

Morrison Bills—First bill presented to 48th congress during Chester A. Arthur's administration; proposed a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent with free iron ore, coal and lumber; defeated in house April 15, 1884, by vote of 159 and 155; house heavily democratic and senate republican. Second bill presented to 49th congress during Grover Cleveland's first administration; similar to first bill, proposing free wool, salt and lumber; defeated in house June 17, 1886, by a vote of 157 to 140; house democratic, senate republican.

Mills Bill—Presented to 50th congress during Cleveland's first administration; provided for free lumber and wool, reduction on pig iron and abolition of specific duties on cotton; passed by house July 21, 1888, by vote of 162 to 149, but failed in senate; house democratic, senate republican.

McKinley Bill—Passed by 51st congress during Benjamin Harrison's administration; became law Oct. 6, 1890; high protective measure, though remitting duties on sugar and providing for reciprocity treaties; both houses of congress republican.

Wilson Bill—Passed by 53d congress during Cleveland's second administration; became law Aug. 17, 1894, without the president's signature; both houses democratic; measure reduced duties in some cases and made additions to free list, notably wool.

Dingley Bill—Passed by 54th congress during McKinley's administration; approved July 24, 1897; passed by house 205 yeas to 122 nays, 27 members not voting; passed by senate 38 yeas to 28 nays, 23 not voting; house contained 206 republicans and 134 democrats and senate 46 republicans and 34 democrats; measure raised rates to produce more revenue, but was similar in many respects to the McKinley act.

Payne-Aldrich Bill—Passed at extra session of 61st congress in first year of President William H. Taft's administration; approved Aug. 5, 1909; passed the house by a vote of 217 to 161 and the senate by a vote of 45 to 34. The conference vote in the house was 195 yeas to 183 nays, twenty republicans voting in the negative and two democrats in the affirmative. In the senate the vote on the final conference report was 47 to 31, seven republicans voting against it. In general the revision of the Dingley act was in the direction of lower duties, but there were some increases.

Underwood-Simmons Bill—Passed by 63d congress at extra session called immediately after President Wilson's inauguration in 1913; house and senate democratic. The bill made many reductions in the tariff duties as fixed by the Payne-Aldrich law and placed numerous articles on the free list. It also contained a section establishing a tax on incomes.

AMERICAN HALL OF FAME.

"The Hall of Fame for Great Americans" is the name of a building on University Heights in New York city, in which are inscribed on bronze tablets the names of famous American men and women. Nominations for the honor are made by the public and are submitted to a committee of 100 eminent citizens. In the case of men fifty-one votes are required and in the case of women forty-seven. The first balloting took place in October, 1900, when the following were chosen:

George Washington.
Abraham Lincoln.
Daniel Webster.
Benjamin Franklin.
Ulysses S. Grant.
John Marshall.
Thomas Jefferson.
Ralph W. Emerson.
H. W. Longfellow.
Robert Fulton.
Horace Mann.
Henry W. Beecher.
James Kent.
Joseph Story.
John Adams.
Washington Irving.
Jonathan Edwards.
Samuel F. B. Morse.
David G. Farragut.
Henry Clay.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.
George Peabody.
Robert E. Lee.
Peter Cooper.
Eli Whitney.
John J. Audubon.
William E. Channing.
Gilbert Stuart.
Asa Gray.

Chosen in 1905.

John Quincy Adams.
James Russell Lowell.
William T. Sherman.
James Madison.
John G. Whittier.
Alexander Hamilton.
Louis Agassiz.
John Paul Jones.*
Mary Lyon.
Emma Willard.
Maria Mitchell.

Chosen in 1910.

Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Edgar Allan Poe.
Roger Williams.*
James Fenimore Cooper.
Phillips Brooks.
William Cullen Bryant.
Frances E. Willard.
Andrew Jackson.
George Bancroft.
John Lothrop Motley.

Chosen in 1915.

Francis Parkman.
Mark Hopkins.
Elias Howe.
Joseph Henry.
Rufus Choate.
Daniel Boone.

*Reconsidered under a new rule and failed of re-election.

FARM FIREWOOD CROP.

Approximately 102,903,000 cords of firewood were produced on farms of the United States in 1918, with a value of $487,106,000, or $4.73 per cord at the farm or near by town. Of the total production, about 77,092,000 cords, or 75 per cent of the total, were consumed on farms, or an average of about 11.5 cords per farm. On the basis of estimates made for 1918, the farm fuel wood crop is one of the important crops of the farm, inasmuch as only five crops exceeded it in value in 1918, namely corn, wheat, oats, hay and cotton.

SHIPPING DATA.

[Compiled by Charles H. Hughes.]

SHIPPING MEASURE.

One register ton=100 cubic feet.
One United States shipping ton=40 cubic feet or 32.14 United States bushels or 31.16 imperial bushels.
One British shipping ton=42 cubic feet or 32.72 imperial bushels or 33.75 United States bushels.

MARINER'S MEASURE.

6 feet=1 fathom.
120 fathoms=1 cable length.
5,280 feet=1 statute or land mile.
6,080 feet=1 knot or nautical mile.
3 knots=1 league.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds=1 minute.
60 minutes=1 degree.
90 degrees=1 quadrant.
4 quadrants or 360 degrees=1 circumference.

SHIPPING WEIGHT.

16 ounces=1 pound.
112 pounds=One hundredweight.
20 hundredweight or 2,240 pounds=1 ton.

WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS IN POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT.

Material.	Weight.	Material.	Weight.
Metals—		Juniper	35
Wrought iron	480	Lignum vitæ	62
Cast iron	451	Linden	37
Cast steel	490	Locust	46
Nickel steel	491	Mahogany	51
Brass	520	Maple	42
Manganese bronze	535	Oak (live)	69
Copper	550	Oak (white)	48
Aluminum	160	Poplar	30
Lead	710	Spruce	28
Gold (pure)	1,200	Sycamore	37
Magnesium	109	Teak	51
Mercury	846	White pine	35
Nickel	548	Yellow pine	38
Platinum	1,347	Walnut	36
Silver	655	Willow	34
Tin	458	Miscellaneous—	
Zinc	436	Common brick	113
Woods—Apple	47	Cement	78
Ash	45	Cellulose	7.5
Beech	46	Concrete	130
Birch	41	Granite	170
Box	70	Gypsum	140
Cedar	39	Limestone	180
Cherry	41	Marble	170
Chestnut	35	Sand	110
Cork	15	Sandstone	145
Cypress	33	Stone	180
Dogwood	47	Soapstone	170
Ebony	76	Soft coal	55
Elm	38	Hard coal	60
Fir	37	Ice	56
Hackmatack	37	Fresh water	62.5
Hemlock	24	Salt water	64
Hickory	48	Crude oil average	63.5
Holly	47		

MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS.

Material and unit.	Lbs.	Material and unit.	Lbs.
One keg—nails	100	Oats	32
One barrel—flour	196	Potatoes	60
Pork or beef	200	Rye	56
Salt	280	Timothy seed	45
One bu.—oysters	80	Wheat	60
Clams	100	One gallon—molasses	12
Barley	48	Seven bags of sugar	2,240
Beans	60	Eleven bags of potatoes	2,240
Buckwheat	48	One bag of flour	140
Castor beans	50	One gal. of crude oil	8½
Clover seed	60		
Corn (shelled)	56		
Corn (on cob)	70		
Malt	34		
Onions	57		

STORAGE SPACE REQUIRED FOR DIFFERENT MATERIALS.

Example—A steamer has a capacity of 180,000 cubic feet for carrying coal. How many tons will she carry?

From the table, average American coal stows 43 cubic feet per ton of 2,240 pounds, so $\frac{180000}{43}$=4,186 tons—the number she would carry.

Note—The following table is based on a ton of 2,240 pounds. If the cubic feet per ton of 2,000 pounds is required, multiply the figures given by .892:

Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.	Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.
Apples in boxes	90	Maize in bags	50
Asphalt	17	Bulk	49
Ballast, sand	19	Marbie	14
Barley in bulk	47	Meat—Beef, packed and frozen	93
Bags	59	Hung in quarters	125
Beans in bags	68	Mutton	110
Beer in hogsheads	54	Millet in bags	50
Bottles and cases	80	Molasses in bulk	25
Bran in bags	110	Oats in bags	78
Compressed, bales	80	Bulk	60
Brandy in casks	80	Oatmeal in sacks	65
Bottled in cases	55	Oil — Lubricating, in casks	60
Buckwheat in bags	65	Oranges in boxes	90
Butter in cases or kegs	70	Paper in rolls	120
Cement in casks	46	Peas in bags	50
Coal (American, average)	43	Potatoes in bags	55
Coffee in bags	61	Barrels	68
Copper ore	15	Rice in bags	48
Cotton, pressed, in bales	130	Sago	55
Fish in cases	95	Salt in barrels	52
Iced	60	Bulk	37
Flax	88	Sugar in casks	60
Flour in barrels	60	Bags	48
Bags	47	Tar in barrels	54
Fuel oil	39	Tea in chests	100
Granite	14	Ties, railroad	50
Gravel	23	Water, fresh	36
Hay, compressed	110	Salt	35
Hams in barrels	70	Wheat in bags	52
Hemp, American, in bales	105	Bulk	47
Herrings, in barrels	60	Woods—Sawed into planks—	
Hides in bales	120	Ash	39
Ice	39	Beech	51
Iron, pig	10	Elm	60
Corrugated sheets	36	Fir	65
Kegs of nails	20	Mahogany	34
Jute, bale	58	Oak	39
Lead, pig	8	Wool in bales	100
Pipes, diff't sizes	12		

*Ton of 2,240 pounds.

DEFINITIONS.

Displacement is the amount of water displaced by a vessel. If a vessel is floating in equilibrium in still water, the weight of the water she displaces equals the weight of the vessel herself with everything on board.

The displacement in cubic feet when floating in salt water divided by 35 (36 if in fresh water) gives the total weight of a ship and her cargo in tons, as 35 cubic feet of salt water weighs one ton (2,240 pounds) and 36 of fresh water the same amount.

The displacement of a steel vessel is calculated to the molded lines (that is, to the outside of the frames) and no allowance is made as a rule for the thickness of the shell plating. For wooden vessels (motor boats, tugs, lighters, etc.) the displacement is calculated to the outside of the planking.

Dead weight is the carrying capacity of a vessel and includes the tons of cargo and coal.

Register ton measurement is the measurement based on a ton of 2,240 pounds occupying 100 cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the measurement in register tons of the interior capacity of the entire ship.

Net tonnage is the measurement in register tons upon which payment is made, and is the volume of the space available for cargo and passengers.

Block coefficient is the ratio of the volume of the displacement to the volume of a block having the same length, breadth and draft as the vessel. Cargo vessels have block coefficients ranging from .75 to .85, while fast passenger steamers have block coefficients of about .65.

If the length, width and draft of a vessel are multiplied by the block coefficient and this product divided by the weight of water per ton (36 cubic feet for fresh and 35 for salt water per ton of 2,240 pounds) the displacement of the vessel will be obtained.

SHIPPING TERMS.

f. o. b. steamer (free on board steamer); goods to be delivered on board steamer by seller at no extra charge to purchaser.

f. a. s. steamer (free at side steamer); goods to be delivered at side of steamer by seller.

f. f. a. steamer (free from alongside steamer); the seller pays lighterage charges in the port of destination from the steamer.

c. i. f. (cost, insurance and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the insurance and freight paid by the seller.

c. f. (cost and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the freight paid by the seller, but no insurance.

f. o. (free over side); the goods are delivered over the side of a vessel; that is, to a lighter or on to a pier, without any extra charge to the purchaser.

Bill of lading (b. l.) is a receipt for goods delivered to a carrier for transportation. The bills of lading of some steamship companies contain the following clause: "Freight is to be considered earned at time of receipt of shipment and is to be paid whether vessel or goods are lost or not." In foreign trade bills of lading are generally made out in triplicate, one for the shipper, one for the consignee and one for the captain of the vessel.

"With exchange" on a draft means that the party on whom the draft is drawn is to pay the cost of collection.

Demurrage—A charge for delay in loading or unloading a vessel.

Lay days are the days agreed upon by the shipper and captain or agent of a vessel for loading and discharging a cargo, beyond which a demurrage will be paid to the owners of the vessel. Sundays and legal holidays do not count unless the term "running days" is inserted, in which case all days are included.

Manifest—A document signed by the captain of a vessel containing a list of the goods and merchandise on board with their destination, for the use of the custom house officials. By United States Revised Statutes 2807 it is required to contain the names of the ports of loading and destination, a description of the vessel and her port, names of owners and master, names of consignees and of passengers and lists of the passengers' baggage and of the sea stores.

Clearance papers—When ready for sea the customs officials must be provided with a detail manifest of the ship's cargo. If the port charges have been paid and her cargo is properly accounted for, then the collector of the port will furnish the captain with clearance papers, without which the vessel must not leave port.

Drawback—A refund of duties paid on imported material that is used in the manufacture of goods that are exported. The United States government allows the exporter the import duty paid, less 1 per cent.

Salvage—The reward granted by law for saving life and property at sea.

Jettison—The throwing overboard of a part of the cargo or any article on board of a ship for the purpose of lightening the ship in case of necessity.

Bill of health—A certificate stating that the vessel comes from a port where no contagious disease prevails, and that none of the passengers (if carried) nor the crew at the time of departure was infected with any disease.

MARINE INSURANCE.

A contract of marine insurance is a contract of indemnity whereby the insurer undertakes to indemnify the insured in the manner and to the extent agreed against marine losses; i. e., the losses incident to marine adventure.

Unless specially mentioned in the policy, goods are not insured until they are on board of the vessel which is to carry them. Below are brief outlines of clauses and terms occurring in policies.

General average—Suppose a vessel springs a leak and to save her from sinking the captain throws overboard a portion of her cargo. The last shipment loaded on board is generally the first to come out.

If the shipment is fully insured the underwriters will pay the amount assessed against the goods, but whether the goods are insured or not the general average will make good to the owner the value of the goods which were jettisoned less the assessment which the owner is called upon to pay. It is safe to figure that all policies of insurance on goods cover and protect the merchant against assessments in general average.

Thus a merchant can suffer considerable loss by reason of assessment levied against his goods in general average, although the goods arrive at their destination in a perfectly sound condition—but such losses can be fully covered by insurance.

Free of particular average (f. p. a.)—Under American conditions it is understood that no claim for partial loss or damage will be allowed by the underwriters unless the loss or damage is caused by the vessel's having been burned, stranded, sunk or in collision.

With average (w. a.)—This means that no claim will be made on the underwriters for partial loss caused by sea perils unless the damage amounts to 5 per cent or more of the value of the shipment.

Free of all average (f. a. a.)—This, as the clause signifies, means free of all average.

Collision or ruling or running down clause (r. d. c.)—This is a clause in which the underwriters take a burden of a proportion, usually three-quarters, of the damage inflicted on other vessels by collision for which the insured vessel is held to blame. Sometimes this clause is extended to cover the whole of the assured's liabilities arising out of the damage done to property by the collision of the insured vessel with another and the clause is then known as the "four-fourths running down clause."

Incharmee clause—This clause covers loss of or damage to hull and machinery through the negligence of master, mariners, engineers and pilots, or through explosions, bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts or through any latent defect in the machinery or hull, provided such loss or damage has not resulted from want of due diligence by the owners of the ship or by the manager.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The movement for building good roads in the various states of the union, after a year or more of delay owing to the world war, was taken up again in 1919 with renewed zeal. The number of contracts for new work was not as large as expected owing to the high cost of materials and labor, but plans were made on an extensive scale not only for the immediate future but for a number of years to come. In several states, notably in the Mississippi valley, the legislatures made liberal provisions for pushing work on good roads. Governors, highway associations and state and federal road departments were active in stimulating public interest in the movement not only for the sake of improving communications but for giving employment to returned soldiers.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR ROADS.

The postoffice appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1920 as passed contained an amendment increasing the amount of federal-aid funds by $200,000,000 and funds for forest reservation roads by $9,000,000. This amendment will be found under "Work of the 65th Congress" on another page in this volume. The apportionment of funds made available in 1919 and succeeding years (fiscal years ending June 30) for federal-aid roads among the states was:

States.	1919.	1920.	1921.	Total.
Alabama	$1,676,167.27	$1,995,501.79	$2,100,528.20	$5,772,197.26
Arizona	1,096,124.71	1,301,582.79	1,370,087.15	3,767,794.65
Arkansas	1,338,315.30	1,596,436 11	1,680,459.06	4,615,210.47
California	2,433,607.29	2,896,071.77	3 018,496.60	8,378,175.66
Colorado	1,375,920.24	1,648,384.71	1,735,141.80	4,759,446.75
Connecticut	492,552.42	583,422.84	614,129.30	1,690,104.56
Delaware	130,349.55	154,630.46	162,768.90	447,748.91
Florida	912,449 89	1,090,214.68	1,147,594.40	3,150,258.97
Georgia	2,152,942.64	2,557,485.02	2,692,089.50	7,402,517.16
Idaho	974,371.32	1,159,967.62	1,221,018.55	3,355,357.49
Illinois	3,506,652.82	4,152,546.23	4,371,101 29	12,030,300.34
Indiana	2,163,392.44	2,564,846.86	2,699,838.80	7,428,078.10
Iowa	2,316,226.61	2,741,787.78	2,886,092 40	7944,106.79
Kansas	2,295,068.01	2,728,996.46	2,872,627.85	7,896,692.32
Kentucky	1,562,265.52	1,856,043.83	1,953,730.35	5,372,039 70
Louisiana	1,086,908.30	1,293,385.16	1,361,458.06	3,741,751.52
Maine	771,393.47	914,339 95	962,463.11	2,648,196.53
Maryland	697,750.11	826,000.34	869,474.04	2,393,224 49
Massachusetts	1,179,698.00	1,400,078.27	1,473,766.60	4,053,542.87
Michigan	2,319,921.33	2,749,706.22	2,894,427.60	7,964,055.15
Minnesota	2,273,852.11	2,699,471.61	2,841,549.06	7,814,642.78
Mississippi	1,434,957.38	1,709,027 70	1,798,976.53	4,942,961.61
Missouri	2,713,079.32	3,221,096.78	3,390,628.19	9,324,804.29
Montana	1,592,847.61	1,898,987.59	1,998,934.31	5,490,771.51
Nebraska	1,706,399.75	2,026,619.93	2,133,284.14	5,866,303.82
Nevada	1,029,358.17	1,221,573.56	1,285,866 90	3,536,798.63
New Hampshire	333,410.35	394,839.72	415,620.76	1,143,870.83
New Jersey	949,046.06	1,128,696.52	1,188,101.60	3,265,844.18
New Mexico	1,273,633.76	1,517,692.98	1,597,571.56	4,388,898.30
New York	3,989,791.41	4,727,117.16	4,975,912.80	13,692,821.37
North Carolina	1,825,679.70	2,165,957.19	2,279,954.94	6,271,591 83
North Dakota	1,226,375.37	1,459,884.53	1,539,720.56	4,222,980.46
Ohio	2,973,222.15	3,523,478 70	3,708,924.95	10,205,625 80
Oklahoma	1,844,961.84	2,190,805.45	2,306,111.00	6,341,878.29
Oregon	1,259,853.95	1,496,172.29	1,574,918.20	4,330,944.44
Pennsylvania	3,678,154.14	4,362,544 11	4,592,151 69	12,632,849.94
Rhode Island	186,500.46	221,408.81	233,061.91	640,971.18
South Carolina	1,147,734 05	1,332,864.40	1,434,594.10	3,945,192.55
South Dakota	1,296,734.35	1,540,369.29	1,621,441 36	4,458,545.00
Tennessee	1,815,227.45	2,150,996.65	2,264,207.00	6,230,431.10
Texas	4,678,989.50	5,559,816.80	5,852,438.74	16,091,245.04
Utah	909,205.72	1,078,424.99	1,135,184.20	3,122,814.91
Vermont	362,650.03	429,376.63	451,975.40	1,244,002.06
Virginia	1,589,155.85	1,884,900.61	1,984,105.91	5,458,162.37
Washington	1,154,550.28	1,372,497 77	1,444,734.49	3,971,782.54
West Virginia	851,534.37	1,010,817.29	1,064,018.20	2,926,369 86
Wisconsin	2,040,736.94	2,418,598.40	2,545,893.05	7,005,228.39
Wyoming	980,308.69	1,164,533 66	1,225,824.90	3,370,667 25
Total	77,600,000.00	92,150 000.00	97,000,000.00	266,750,000.00
Administration	2,400 000.00	2,850,000.00	3,000,000.00	8,250,000.00
Grand total	80,000 000.00	95,000,000.00	100 000,000.00	275,000,000.00

MOTOR CAR LICENSE FEES PAID IN 1918.

State.	Fees.	State.	Fees.	State.	Fees.
Alabama	$259,361.00	Maryland	$845,660.13	Oregon	$461,422.00
Arizona	142,827.00	Massachusetts.	2,156,845.37	Pennsylvania	731,027 00
Arkansas	414 580.00	Michigan	2,875,266 32	Rhode Island	58,796.00
California	3,536,07?.88	Minnesota	1,018,635.00	South Carolina	300,216.72
Colorado	340,000.00	Mississippi	23,584.00	South Dakota	282,742.00
Connecticut	936,530.41	Missouri	1,393,528.19	Tennessee	400,000.00
Delaware	232,195.00	Montana	350,913.50	Texas	2,036,588.00
Florida	335,000.00	Nebraska	525,000.00	Utah	229,203.24
Georgia	349,000.00	Nevada	31,802.75	Vermont	398,753.79
Idaho	575,242.21	New Hampshire	438,756.73	Virginia	684,636.35
Illinois	2,763,865.03	New Jersey	2,415,039 69	Washington	875,391.25
Indiana	1,293,128 50	New Mexico	105,631.35	West Virginia	380,750 00
Iowa	2,547,595.80	New York	4,207,228.50	Wisconsin	2,002,745.50
Kansas	97,363 00	North Carolina	394,728.67	Wyoming	76,384.00
Kentucky	402 234.28	North Dakota.	452 587.67		
Louisiana	240,000.00	Ohio	1,990,427.50	Total	$44,496,232.33
Maine	570,119.50	Oklahoma	1,300,000.00		

Much of the revenue was converted into state road building funds.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY COUNCIL.

The Federal Highway Council was formed at a meeting held in Chicago April 7, 1919, by representatives of 340 agencies which have been urging the building of hard roads. Its aim is to urge further federal aid for road construction and to co-ordinate the efforts of national, state and other organizations in building highways. The officers of the council are:

President—S. M. Williams, Lima, Ohio.
Secretary-Treasurer—H. G. Shirley, Baltimore, Md.
Vice-Presidents—Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; David Jamison, president American Automobile association; Col. C. Clifton, president National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio; Louis J. Hill, Great Northern railway, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Blanchard, president American Road Builders' association, New York; C. F. Adams, president Associated Highways, Chillicothe, Mo.

ASSOCIATED HIGHWAYS OF AMERICA.

Delegates from thirty-seven good roads associations held a conference in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 21, 1919, and perfected a permanent association, choosing "The Associated Highways of America" as the official title. The general officers elected were:

President—C. F. Adams, Chillicothe, Mo., president of the Pikes Peak ocean to ocean highway.
Secretary—Frank A. Davis, Kansas City, Mo., secretary of the National Old Trails association.
Treasurer—H. L. Hutchings, Kansas City, Mo., president of the Kansas City Automobile club.

The aim of the organization is to promote the construction of a well defined and connected system of improved highways and also to work for a national system of highways.

ILLINOIS HARD ROADS PLAN.

The act providing for a statewide system of durable hard roads in Illinois was passed by the legislature and approved by Gov. Lowden June 22, 1917. At the November election in 1918 it was approved by the electors of the state by a majority of 212,405 votes. The act provided for a bond issue of $60,000,000 for paying the cost of the system of roads, the work to be under the supervision of the state department of public works and buildings. In order to test the validity of the act a friendly suit was filed in the Circuit court of Sangamon county by John M. Mitchell. Judge E. S. Smith upheld the act and an appeal was taken to the State Supreme court which on April 15, 1919, handed down an opinion that the bond issue was valid.

The general location of the routes of the proposed roads is described in the act. There are to be forty-six of them, the terminals and intervening towns being as follows:

1. Chicago to Metropolis through Chicago Heights, Watseka, Danville, Paris, Marshall, Robinson, Lawrenceville, Mount Carmel, Albion, Grayville, Carmi, Harrisburg and Vienna.
2. Beloit, Wis., to Cairo, Ill., through Rockford, Oregon, Dixon, Mendota, Peru, La Salle, El Paso, Bloomington, Clinton, Decatur, Pana, Vandalia, Centralia, Duquoin, Carbondale and Anna.
3. Morrison to Chester through Prophetstown, Moline, Rock Island, Aledo, Monmouth, Macomb, Rushville, Beardstown, Virginia, Ashland, Alexander, Jacksonville, White Hall, Carrollton, Jerseyville, Alton, East St. Louis and Waterloo.
4. Chicago to East St. Louis through Berwyn, Riverside, Lyons, Joliet, Dwight, Pontiac, Bloomington, Lincoln, Elkhart, Williamsville, Springfield, Carlinville, Edwardsville and Granite City.
5. Chicago to East Dubuque through Elgin, Marengo, Rockford, Freeport and Galena.
6. Chicago to Fulton through Wheaton, Geneva, Elburn, De Kalb, Rochelle, Dixon, Sterling and Morrison.
7. Joliet to East Moline through Morris, Ottawa, La Salle, Peru, De Pue, Princeton and Genesco.
8. Sheldon to Burlington, Ia., through Watseka, Chenoa, El Paso, Eureka, Peoria, Farmington, Elmwood, Yates City, Galesburg and Monmouth.
9. Hoopeston to Hamilton through Paxton, Bloomington, Carlock, Goodfield, Deer Creek, Morton, Peoria, Canton, Prairie City, Bushnell, Macomb and Carthage.
10. Danville to Jacksonville through Urbana, Champaign, Monticello, Bement, Decatur and Springfield.
11. Marshall to East St. Louis through Greenup, Effingham, Vandalia, Greenville, Baden Baden and Highland.
12. Lawrenceville to East St. Louis through Olney, Flora, Salem, Carlyle and Lebanon.
13. Shawneetown to East St. Louis through Harrisburg, Marion, Carbondale, Murphysboro, Pinckneyville, Sparta and Belleville.
14. Carmi to Duquoin through McLeansboro, Benton and Christopher.
15. Albion to Belleville through Fairfield, Mount Vernon, Ashley, Nashville and Okawville.
16. Paris to Staunton through Charleston, Mattoon, Shelbyville, Pana, Hillsboro, Litchfield and Mount Olive.
17. Grant Park to Lacon through Momence, Kankakee, Dwight, Streator, Eagle Church Corners, Garfield, Wenona, Custer and Lacon.
18. Chicago to Princeton through Aurora, Oswego, Yorkville, Plano, Sandwich, Earlville and Mendota.
19. Chicago to Harvard through Barrington and Woodstock.
20. Waukegan to Woodstock through Grays Lake and McHenry.
21. Chicago to Wisconsin state line through Libertyville and Antioch.
22. Chicago Heights to Lake Forest through Joliet, Aurora, Geneva, Elgin, Dundee, Carpentersville and Barrington.
23. Wisconsin state line to Streator through Harvard, Marengo, Sycamore, De Kalb and Ottawa.
24. Peoria to Pana through Pekin, Green Valley, Mason City, Greenview, Athens and Springfield.
25. Kankakee to Fairfield through Gilman, Paxton, Champaign, Tuscola, Mattoon, Effingham, Tolliver, Louisville and Flora.
26. Freeport to Dixon through Polo.
27. Polo to Savanna through Mount Carroll.
28. Galesburg to Sheffield through Kewanee.
29. Peoria to De Pue through Chillicothe and Henry.
30. Peoria to Galva through Princeville and Wyoming.
31. Canton to Quincy through Lewistown, Rushville and Mount Sterling.
32. Windsor to Cerro Gordo through Sullivan, Lovington, Ulrich Station and Lake City.
33. Effingham to Robinson through Newton.
34. Harrisburg to Elizabethtown and Golconda.
35. Route 2 north of Cairo to Mound City.
36. Carthage to Jacksonville through Bowen, Ursa, Quincy, Payson, Barry, Pittsfield and Winchester.
37. Mount Vernon to Marion through Benton.
38. Jerseyville to Hardin and Kampsville.
39. Champaign to Bloomington through Mahomet, Mansfield, Farmer City and Leroy.
40. Sterling to Milledgeville, Chadwick, Mount Carroll and Stockton.
41. Galesburg to Abingdon, Avon and Prairie City.

42. Chicago to Wisconsin state line through Waukegan and Zion City.
43. Havana to Mason City.
44. Joliet to Kankakee through Manhattan and Wilton Center.
45. Garfield to Dana.
46. Arlington Heights to Oak Lawn through Mount Prospect, Des Plaines, Franklin Park, River Grove, Maywood, Broadview, La Grange Park, La Grange, Lyons and Summit.

Contracts were let by the state department of public works at Springfield on May 6, 1919, for the improvement of 650 miles of road at an average price of $27,900 per mile. The cost of the sections awarded averaged about 40 per cent higher than it would have been before the war. The roads to be modernized were the old Cumberland or National trail, in the southern part of the state, running from the state line near Terre Haute to St. Louis; the Dixie highway, near the eastern line of the state from Chicago Heights to Danville; the Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Springfield, Carlinville, Edwardsville, and East St. Louis; the Lincoln highway, from Chicago to Fulton; the Wisconsin road from Niles to the Wisconsin line north of Zion City.

GOOD ROADS LAW IN MISSOURI.

In April, 1919, the Missouri legislature passed a good roads law in providing for a system of 6,000 miles of graded highways in the state.

MILLIONS FOR MINNESOTA ROADS.

The Minnesota legislature in February, 1919, passed a bill providing for a bond issue of $75,000,000 for the construction of trunk roads and connecting links throughout the state.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

The Rockefeller Foundation, with a fund of approximately $100,000,000 donated by John D. Rockefeller, was chartered by the state of New York in 1913. The officers in 1918-1919 were:

Chairman of Trustees—John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
President—George E. Vincent.
Secretary—Edwin R. Embree.
Treasurer—L. G. Myers.
Comptroller—Robert H. Kirk.
Headquarters—61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

During the calendar year 1918 the Rockefeller Foundation, through its own departments and by co-operation with seventeen independent agencies, engaged in the following work:

1. Extended the campaign against tuberculosis in France.
2. Conducted demonstrations of malaria control in Arkansas and Mississippi.
3. Helped to check a yellow fever epidemic in Guatemala.
4. Made investigations and surveys and inaugurated measures against the same disease in Ecuador.
5. Continued or began hookworm control and encouraged sanitation in twenty-one foreign states and countries and twelve states of the Union.
6. Entered into comprehensive co-operation for improved health organization in Brazil and Australia.
7. Supported a school of hygiene and public health in connection with the Johns Hopkins university.
8. Continued to contribute to various war work agencies until the total given since 1914 reached nearly $22,500,000.
9. Pushed forward the fifteen buildings of a new medical center in Pekin.
10. Increased the funds of twenty-four missionary hospitals, medical and pre-medical schools in China.
11. Co-operated with South American institutions in establishing certain departments of research and teaching.
12. Maintained sixty-eight fellows and scholars from the United States, China and Brazil, who were studying at American medical schools.
13. Supported studies in mental hygiene.
14. Continued appropriations for the care of infantile paralysis cases.
15. Made additional gifts to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.
16. Lent expert members of the Foundation staff for various services.
17. Brought to an end studies in industrial relations.
18. Made surveys for the American Red Cross and for the American Social Hygiene association.

The book value of the principal funds of the Foundation on Jan. 1, 1919, were: General fund, $120,765,856; Laura S. Rockefeller fund, $152,733; reserve, $1,258,036; special designated funds, $116,800. Following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of 1918:

RECEIPTS.

Income collected	$7,610,827
Held from 1917	11,629,048
Gift from founder	1,000,000
Total	20,239,875

EXPENDITURES.

War work	11,105,226
Public health	1,255,990
Medical education	2,419,866
Miscellaneous	128,314
Administration	140,808
Pledged for 1919	5,189,673
Total	20,239,875

FOREIGN BIRTH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Rate per 1,000 population.

Country and year.	Births.	Deaths.
United States (1916)	24.8	14.7
Australian Com. (1915)	27.3	10.7
Austria (1912)	31.3	20.5
Belgium (1912)	22.6	14.8
Bulgaria (1911)	40.2	21.5
Ceylon (1915)	37.0	25.2
Chile (1914)	37.0	27.8
Denmark (1915)	24.2	12.8
England and Wales (1915)	23.0	15.7
Finland (1914)	26.9	15.6
France (1912)	19.0	17.5
German empire (1913)	27.5	15.0
Hungary (1912)	36.3	23.3
Ireland (1915)	22.0	17.6
Italy (1913)	31.7	18.7
Jamaica (1915)	34.6	21.6
Japan (1913)	33.3	19.5
Netherlands (1915)	26.2	12.4
New Zealand (1915)	25.3	9.1
Norway (1915)	25.2	13.5
Ontario (1915)	24.2	12.0
Prussia (1912)	28.9	15.5
Roumania (1914)	42.5	23.8
Russia (1909)	44.0	28.9
Scotland (1915)	23.9	17.1
Serbia (1911)	36.2	21.8
Sweden (1913)	23.2	13.6
Switzerland (1914)	22.5	13.8
United Kingdom (1915)	22.2	15.6

COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE.

The continued increase in the cost of food, clothing, rents and the necessities of life generally compelled the government of the United States to take radical action early in August, 1919. So numerous and bitter were the complaints of the consumers and so threatening had the labor situation become that President Wilson finally took the matter up in earnest with his cabinet and then appealed to congress for legislative aid in curbing the profiteers and regulating prices. His address, delivered before a joint session of both houses on Aug. 8, follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I have sought this opportunity to address you because it is clearly my duty to call your attention to the present cost of living and to urge upon you, with all the persuasive force of which I am capable, the legislative measures which would be most effective in controlling it and bringing it down.

"The prices the people of this country are paying for everything that it is necessary for them to use in order to live are not justified by a shortage in supply, either present or prospective, and are in many cases artificially and deliberately created by vicious practices which ought immediately to be checked by law.

"They constitute a burden upon us which is the more unbearable because we know that it is willfully imposed by those who have the power and that it can, by vigorous public action, be greatly lightened and made to square with the actual conditions of supply and demand.

"Some of the methods by which these prices are produced are already illegal, some of them criminal and those who employ them will be energetically proceeded against; but others have not yet been brought under the law, and should be dealt with at once by legislation.

"I need not recite the particulars of this critical matter—the prices demanded and paid at the sources of supply, at the factory, in the food markets, at the shops, in the restaurants and hotels, alike in the city and in the village. They are familiar to you. They are the talk of every domestic circle and of every group of casual acquaintances even.

"It is a matter of familiar knowledge also that a process has set in which is likely, unless something is done, to push prices and rents and the whole cost of living higher and yet higher, in a vicious cycle to which there is no logical or natural end.

"With the increase in the prices of the necessaries of life come demands for increases in wages—demands which are justified if there be no other means of enabling men to live. Upon the increase of wages there follows close an increase in the price of the products whose producers have been accorded the increase—not a proportionate increase, for the manufacturer does not content himself with that, but an increase considerably greater than the added wage cost and for which the added wage cost is oftentimes hardly more than an excuse.

"The laborers who do not get an increase in pay when they demand it are likely to strike, and the strike only makes matters worse. It checks production. It affects the railways; it prevents distribution and strips the markets, so that there is presently nothing to buy and there is another excessive addition to prices resulting from the scarcity.

"These are facts and forces with which we have become only too familiar; but we are not justified, because of our familiarity with them or because of any hasty and shallow conclusion that they are 'natural' and inevitable, in sitting inactively by and letting them work their fatal results if there is anything that we can do to check, correct and reverse them.

"I have sought this opportunity to inform the congress what the executive is doing by way of remedy and control and to suggest where effective legal remedies are lacking and may be supplied.

"We must, I think, frankly admit that there is no complete immediate remedy to be had from legislation and executive action. The free processes of supply and demand will not operate of themselves and no legislative or executive action can force them into full and natural operation until there is peace.

"There is now neither peace nor war. All the world is waiting—with what unnerving fears and haunting doubts who can adequately say?—waiting to know when it comes—a peace in which each nation shall make shift for itself as it can, or a peace buttressed and supported by the will and concert of the nations that have the purpose and the power to do and to enforce what is right.

"Politically, economically, socially, the world is on the operating table, and it has not been possible to administer any anæsthetic. It is conscious. It even watches the capital operation upon which it knows that its hope of healthful life depends. It cannot think its business out or make plans or give intelligent and provident direction to its affairs while in such a case.

"Where there is no peace of mind there can be no energy in endeavor. There can be no confidence in industry, no calculable basis for credits, no confident buying or systematic selling, no certain prospect of employment, no normal restoration of business, no hopeful attempt at reconstruction or the proper reassembling of the dislocated elements of enterprise until peace has been established and, so far as may be, guaranteed.

"Our national life has no doubt been less radically disturbed and dismembered than the national life of other peoples whom the war more directly affected, with all its terrible ravaging and destructive force; but it has been, nevertheless, profoundly affected and disarranged and our industries, our credits, our productive capacity, our economic processes, are inextricably interwoven with those of other nations and peoples—most intimately of all with the nations and peoples upon whom the chief burden and confusion of the war fell and who are now most dependent upon the cooperative action of the world.

"We are just now shipping more goods out of our ports to foreign markets than we ever shipped before—not foodstuffs merely, but stuffs and materials of every sort; but this is no index of what our foreign sales will continue to be or of the effect the volume of our exports will have on supplies and prices.

"It is impossible yet to predict how far or for how long foreign purchasers will be able to find the money or the credit to pay for or sustain such purchases on such a scale; how soon or to what extent foreign manufacturers can resume their former production, foreign farmers get their accustomed crops from their own fields, foreign mines resume their former output, foreign merchants set up again their old machinery of trade with the ends of the earth.

"All these things must remain uncertain until peace is established and the nations of the world have concerted the methods by which normal life and industry are to be restored. All that we shall do, in the meantime, to restrain profiteering and put the life of our people upon a tolerable footing will be makeshift and provisional.

"There can be no settled conditions here or elsewhere until the treaty of peace is out of the way and the work of liquidating the war has become the chief concern of our government and the other governments of the world.

"Until then, business will inevitably remain speculative and sway now this way and again

that, with heavy losses or heavy gains as it may chance, and the consumer must take care of both the gains and the losses. There can be no peace prices so long as our whole financial and economic system is on a war basis.

"Europe will not, cannot, recoup her capital or put her restless, distracted people to work until she knows exactly where she stands in respect of peace; and what we will do is for her the chief question upon which her quietude of mind and confidence of purpose depend. While there is any possibility that the peace terms may be changed or may be held long in abeyance or may not be enforced because of divisions of opinion among the powers associated against Germany, it is idle to look for permanent relief.

"But what we can do we should do, and should do at once. And there is a great deal that we can do, provisional though it be. Wheat shipments and credits to facilitate the purchase of our wheat can and will be limited and controlled in such a way as not to raise but rather to lower the price of flour here. The government has the power, within certain limits, to regulate that.

"We cannot deny wheat to foreign peoples who are in dire need of it and we do not wish to do so, but, fortunately, though the wheat crop is not what we hoped it would be, it is abundant if handled with provident care. The price of wheat is lower in the United States than in Europe and can, with proper management, be kept so.

"By way of immediate relief, surplus stocks of both food and clothing in the hands of the government will be sold, and, of course, sold at prices at which there is no profit. And by way of a more permanent correction of prices surplus stocks in private hands will be drawn out of storage and put upon the market.

"Fortunately, under the terms of the food control act, the hoarding of foodstuffs can be checked and prevented; and they will be, with the greatest energy. Foodstuffs can be drawn out of storage and sold by legal action which the department of justice will institute wherever necessary; but soon as the situation is systematically dealt with it is not likely that the courts will often have to be resorted to.

"Much of the accumulating of stocks has no doubt been due to the sort of speculation which always results from uncertainty. Great surpluses were accumulated because it was impossible to foresee what the market would disclose and dealers were determined to be ready for whatever might happen, as well as eager to reap the full advantage of rising prices. They will now see the disadvantage, as well as the danger, of holding off from the new process of distribution.

"Some very interesting and significant facts with regard to stocks on hand and the rise of prices in the face of abundance have been disclosed by the inquiries of the department of agriculture, the department of labor and the federal trade commission. They seem to justify the statement that in the case of many necessary commodities effective means have been found to prevent the normal operation of the law of supply and demand.

"Disregarding the surplus stock in the hands of the government, there was a greater supply of foodstuffs in this country on June 1 of this year than at the same date last year.

"In the combined total of a number of the most important foods in dry and cold storage the excess is 19 per cent. And yet prices have risen. The supply of fresh eggs on hand n June of this year, for example, was greater by nearly 10 per cent than the supply on hand at the same time last year, and yet the wholesale price was 40 cents a dozen as against 30 cents a year ago.

"The stock of frozen fowls had increased more than 298 per cent, and yet the price had risen also from 34½ cents per pound to 37½ cents. The supply of creamery butter had increased 129 per cent and the price from 41 to 53 cents per pound.

"The supply of salt beef had been augmented 3 per cent and the price had gone up from $34 a barrel to $36 a barrel. Canned corn had increased in stock nearly 92 per cent and had remained substantially the same in price.

"In a few foodstuffs the prices had declined, but in nothing like the proportion in which the supply had increased. For example, the stock of canned tomatoes had increased 102 per cent and yet the price had declined only 25 cents per dozen cans. In some cases there had been the usual result of an increase of price following a decrease of supply, but in almost every instance the increase of price had been disproportionate to the decrease in stock.

"The attorney-general has been making a careful study of the situation as a whole and of the laws that can be applied to better it and is convinced that, under the stimulation and temptation of exceptional circumstances, combinations of producers and combinations of traders have been formed for the control of supplies and of prices which are clearly in restraint of trade and against these prosecutions will be promptly instituted and actively pushed, which will in all likelihood have a prompt corrective effect.

"There is reason to believe that the prices of leather, of coal, of lumber and of textiles have been materially affected by forms of concert and co-operation among the producers and marketers of these and other universally necessary commodities which it will be possible to redress.

"No watchful or energetic effort will be spared to accomplish this necessary result. I trust that there will not be many cases in which prosecution will be necessary. Public action will no doubt cause many who have perhaps unwittingly adopted illegal methods to abandon them promptly and of their own motion.

"And publicity can accomplish a great deal. The purchaser can often take care of himself if he knows the facts and influences with which he is dealing and purchasers are not disinclined to do anything, either singly or collectively, that may be necessary for their self-protection.

"The department of commerce, the department of agriculture, the department of labor and the federal trade commission can do a great deal toward supplying the public, systematically and at short intervals, with information regarding the actual supply of particular commodities that is in existence and available, with regard to supplies which are in existence but not available because of hoarding, and with regard to the methods of price fixing which are being used by dealers in certain foodstuffs and other necessaries.

"There can be little doubt that retailers are in part—sometimes in large part—responsible for exorbitant prices; and it is quite practicable for the government, through the agencies I have mentioned, to supply the public with full information as to the prices at which retailers buy and as to the costs of transportation they pay, in order that it may be known just what margin of profit they are demanding. Opinion and concerted action on the part of purchasers can probably do the rest.

"That is, these agencies may perform this indispensable service provided the congress will supply them with the necessary funds to prosecute their inquiries and keep their price lists up to date.

"Hitherto the appropriation committees of the houses have not always, I fear, seen the full value of these inquiries and the departments and commissions have been very much straitened for means to give this service.

That adequate funds be provided by appropriation for this purpose and provided as promptly as possible, is one of the means of greatly ameliorating the present distressing conditions of livelihood that I have come to urge in this attempt to concert with you the best ways to serve the country in this emergency. It is one of the absolutely necessary means, underlying many others, and can be supplied at once.

"There are many other ways. Existing law is inadequate. There are many perfectly legitimate methods by which the government can exercise restraint and guidance.

"Let me urge, in the first place, that the present food control act should be extended both as to the period of time during which it shall remain in operation and as to the commodities to which it shall apply. Its provisions against hoarding should be made to apply not only to food but also to foodstuffs, to fuel, to clothing and to many other commodities, which are indisputably necessaries of life.

"As it stands now, it is limited in operation to the period of the war and becomes inoperative upon the formal proclamation of peace. But I should judge that it was clearly within the constitutional power of the congress to make similar permanent provisions and regulations with regard to all goods destined for interstate commerce and to exclude them from interstate shipment if the requirements of the law are not complied with.

"Some such regulation is imperatively necessary. The abuses that have grown up in the manipulation of prices by the withholding of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life cannot otherwise be effectively prevented. There can be no doubt of either the necessity or the legitimacy of such measures. May I not call attention to the fact, also, that, although the present act prohibits profiteering, the prohibition is accompanied by no penalty? It is clearly in the public interest that a penalty should be provided which will be persuasive.

"To the same end I earnestly recommend, in the second place, that the congress pass a law regulating cold storage as it is regulated, for example, by the laws of the state of New Jersey, which limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribe the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period and require that goods released from storage shall in all cases bear the date of their receipt.

"It would materially add to the serviceability of the law, for the purpose we now have in view, if it were also prescribed that all goods released from storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage. By this means the purchaser would always be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer.

"It would serve as a useful example to the other communities of this country, as well as greatly relieve local distress, if the congress were to regulate all such matters very fully for the District of Columbia, where its legislative authority is without limit.

"I would also recommend that it be required that all goods destined for interstate commerce should, in every case where their form or package makes it possible, be plainly marked with the price at which they left the hands of the producer. Such a requirement would bear a close analogy to certain provisions of the pure food act, by which it is required that certain detailed information be given on the labels of packages of food and drugs.

"And it does not seem to me that we can confine ourselves to detailed measures of this kind, if it is indeed our purpose to assume national control of the processes of distribution. I take it for granted that that is our purpose and our duty. Nothing less will suffice. We need not hesitate to handle a national question in a national way.

"We should go beyond the measures I have suggested. We should formulate a law requiring a federal license of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce and embodying in the license, or in the conditions under which it is to be issued, specific regulations designed to secure competitive selling and prevent unconscionable profits in the method of marketing. Such a law would afford a welcome opportunity to effect other much needed reforms in the business of interstate shipment and in the methods of corporations which are engaged in it, but for the moment I confine my recommendations to the object immediately in hand, which is to lower the cost of living.

"May I not add that there is a bill now pending before the congress which, if passed, would do much to stop speculation and to prevent the fraudulent methods of promotion by which our people are annually fleeced by many millions of hard earned money? I refer to the measure proposed by the capital issues committee for the control of security issues. It is a measure formulated by men who know the actual conditions of business and its adoption would serve a great and beneficent purpose.

"We are dealing, gentlemen of the congress, I need hardly say, with very critical and very difficult matters. We should go forward with confidence along the road we see, but we should also seek to comprehend the whole of the scene amidst which we act. There is no ground for some of the fearful forecasts I hear uttered about me, but the condition of the world is unquestionably very grave and we should face it comprehendingly.

"The situation of our own country is exceptionally fortunate. We, of all peoples, can afford to keep our heads and to determine upon moderate and sensible courses of action which will insure us against the passions and distempers which are working such deep unhappiness for some of the distressed nations on the other side of the sea. But we may be involved in their distresses, unless we help and help with energy and intelligence.

"The world must pay for the appalling destruction wrought by the great war and we are part of the world. We must pay our share. For five years now the industry of all Europe has been slack and disordered. The normal crops have not been produced; the normal quantity of manufactured goods has not been turned out. Not until there are the usual crops and the usual production of manufactured goods on the other side of the Atlantic can Europe return to the former conditions; and it was upon the former conditions, not the present, that our economic relations with Europe were built up.

"We must face the fact that unless we help Europe to get back to her normal life and production a chaos will ensue there which will inevitably be communicated to this country. For the present, it is manifest, we must quicken, not slacken, our own production. We, and we almost alone, now hold the world steady. Upon our steadfastness and self-possession depend the affairs of nations everywhere. It is in this supreme crisis—this crisis for all mankind—that America must prove her mettle.

"In the presence of a world confused, distracted, she must show herself self-possessed, self-contained, capable of sober and effective action. She saved Europe by her action in arms; she must now save it by her action in peace. In saving Europe she will save herself, as she did upon the battle fields of the war. The calmness and capacity with which she deals with and masters the problems of peace will be the final test and proof of her place among the peoples of the world.

"And, if only in our own interest, we must help the people overseas. Europe is our biggest customer. We must keep her going or thousands of our shops and scores of our mines must close. There is no such thing as letting her go to ruin without ourselves sharing in the disaster.

"In such circumstances, face to face with such tests, passion must be discarded. Passion and a disregard for the rights of others have no place in the counsels of a free people. We need light, not heat, in these solemn times of self-examination and saving action. There must be no threats. Let there be only intelligent counsel and let the best reasons win, not the strongest brute force.

"The world has just destroyed the arbitrary force of a military junta. It will live under no other. All that is arbitrary and coercive is in the discard. Those who seek to employ it only prepare their own destruction.

"We cannot hastily and overnight revolutionize all the processes of our economic life. We shall not attempt to do so. These are days of deep excitement and of extravagant speech, but with us these are things of the surface. Every one who is in real touch with the silent masses of our great people knows that the old strong fiber and steady self-control are still there, firm against violence or any distempered action that would throw their affairs into confusion.

"I am serenely confident that they will readily find themselves, no matter what the circumstances, and that they will address themselves to the tasks of peace with the same devotion and the same stalwart preference for what is right that they displayed to the admiration of the whole world in the midst of war.

"And I entertain another confident hope. I have spoken to-day chiefly of measures of imperative regulation and legal compulsion, of prosecutions and the sharp correction of selfish processes; and these no doubt are necessary. But there are other forces that we may count on besides those resident in the department of justice. We have just fully awakened to what has been going on and to the influences, many of them very selfish and sinister, that have been producing high prices and imposing an intolerable burden on the mass of our people. To have brought it all into the open will accomplish the greater part of the result we seek.

"I appeal with entire confidence to our producers, our middlemen and our merchants to deal fairly with the people. It is their opportunity to show that they comprehend, that they intend to act justly and that they have the public interest sincerely at heart. And I have no doubt that housekeepers all over the country and every one who buys the things he daily stands in need of will presently exercise a greater vigilance, a more thoughtful economy, a more discriminating care as to the market in which he buys or the merchant with whom he trades than he has hitherto exercised.

"I believe, too, that the more extreme leaders of organized labor will presently yield to a sober second thought and, like the great mass of their associates, think and act like true Americans. They will see that strikes undertaken at this critical time are certain to make matters worse, not better—worse for them and for everybody else.

"The worst thing, the most fatal thing, that can be done now is to stop or interrupt production or to interfere with the distribution of goods by the railways and the shipping of the country. We are all involved in the distressing results of the high cost of living and we must unite, not divide, to correct it.

"There are many things that ought to be corrected in the relations between capital and labor, in respect of wages and conditions of labor and other things even more far reaching, and I, for one, am ready to go into conference about these matters with any group of my fellow countrymen who know what they are talking about and are willing to remedy existing conditions by frank counsel rather than by violent contest.

"No remedy is possible while men are in a temper and there can be no settlement which does not have as its motive and standard the general interest. Threats and undue insistence upon the interest of a single class make settlement impossible.

"I believe, as I have hitherto had occasion to say to the congress, that the industry and life of our people and of the world will suffer irreparable damage if employers and workmen are to go on in a perpetual contest as antagonists. They must, on one plane or another, be effectively associated.

"Have we not steadiness and self-possession and business sense enough to work out that result? Undoubtedly we have, and we shall work it out. In the meantime—now and in the days of readjustment and recuperation that are ahead of us—let us resort more and more to frank and intimate counsel and make ourselves a great and triumphant nation, by making ourselves a united force in the life of the world. It will not then have looked to us for leadership in vain."

INCREASE IN COMMODITY PRICES.

Until toward the close of 1919 the cost of living in the United States, as in all other countries of the world, continued to rise steadily, causing discontent and unrest especially among workers. Strong efforts were made by federal and state authorities and also by local public and private agencies to bring the prices of necessities down to a normal level. Dun's Review for Sept. 13, 1919, said:

"With the widespread agitation against high living costs, some commodity markets have lately experienced sharp reaction, and Dun's index number of wholesale quotations, after five months of consecutive increase, declined to 238.342 on Sept. 1 (On Oct. 1 the figure was 235.867.) This figure, which is based on the estimated per capita consumption of each of the many articles included in the compilation, is 1.4 per cent under the top point of 241.650 of Aug. 1, and all of the seven groups into which the index number is separated, the miscellaneous class alone excepted, disclose recession from the recent record level. The yielding of prices has been greatest in foodstuffs, meats being down 5.2 per cent; breadstuffs, 2.8 per cent; "other food," 0.9 per cent, and dairy and garden products 0.2 per cent, so that all foods together show a depreciation of 2.8 per cent from the Aug. 1 basis. In clothing and metals, where declines of 1.0 and 0.2 per cent, respectively, appear, the changes are more than offset by the rise of 2.9 per cent in the miscellaneous division."

DUN'S INDEX NUMBER.

Dun's index number is computed in this way: "On the nearest business day to the first of every month about 300 wholesale quotations are taken and these are separately multiplied by a figure determined upon as the estimated per capita consumption of each of the many commodities embraced by the record. The results are then grouped under seven heads, the total of all representing the actual cost of a given quantity of goods in the wholesale markets at the specified dates. By adopting the per capita consumption basis in computing the index number, no single commodity has relatively more than its proper weight in the aggregate; wide fluctuations, therefore, in an article little used do not materially affect the total, whereas changes in

the great staples have a larger bearing on the general result."

Breadstuffs include quotations of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, besides beans and peas; meats include live hogs, beef, sheep and various provisions, lard, tallow, etc.; dairy and garden include butter, eggs, vegetables and fruits; other foods include fish, liquors, condiments, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc.; clothing includes the raw material of each industry, and quotations of woolen, cotton and other textile goods, as well as hides and leather; metals include various quotations of pig iron, and partially manufactured and finished products, as well as minor metals, coal and petroleum. The miscellaneous class embraces many grades of hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers and drugs.

Record by Years Since 1910.

July 1—	Breadstuffs.	Meat.	Dairy & garden.	Other food.	Clothing	Metals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1910.....	$21.690	$11.406	$14.663	$10.556	$21.173	$16.744	$22.936	$119.168
1911.....	21.283	9.414	17.473	11.384	19.324	16.583	22.669	118.130
1912.....	25.964	10.715	15.501	11.828	20.449	16.349	21.471	122.277
1913.....	21.192	13.090	13.039	10.213	20.534	16.512	21.739	116.319
1914.....	21.086	12.979	17.244	10.449	20.834	15.691	21.425	119.708
1915.....	26.467	12.134	15.563	10.724	20.902	16.607	22.561	124.958
1916.....	26.378	14.400	19.435	12.156	25.800	21.174	25.799	145.142
1917.....	53.918	18.824	26.449	14.225	36.527	32.390	29.617	211.950
1918.....	51.420	23.719	24.750	21.929	45.238	30.170	35.349	232.575
1919.....	51.738	25.660	26.160	23.342	45.623	25.759	35.435	233.707

Record by Months in 1919.

Jan. 1.....	$48.599	$22.192	$27.138	$23.962	$43.194	$28.762	$36.299	$230.146
Feb. 1.....	44.999	21.530	24.705	23.400	42.249	28.587	34.580	220.050
Mar. 1.....	44.633	22.027	22.937	23.847	40.464	28.217	34.912	217.037
Apr. 1.....	49.039	22.892	24.440	23.829	39.173	25.637	34.963	219.973
May 1.....	48.873	24.362	26.120	22.727	39.565	25.796	34.750	222.193
June 1.....	51.237	24.712	26.901	22.808	41.798	25.559	34.958	227.973
July 1.....	51.728	25.660	26.160	23.342	45.623	25.759	35.435	233.707
Aug. 1.....	54.757	25.105	26.877	23.695	48.558	26.606	36.052	241.650
Sept. 1.....	53.233	23.790	26.293	23.470	47.926	26.533	37.097	238.342
Oct. 1.....	48.009	20.084	27.983	23.382	49.852	26.578	39.979	235.867

ANNALIST COMPUTATION.

The New York Annalist's "Curve in the Cost of Living," or index number, which shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget, indicated that prices rose in the early part of January, 1919; fell in the latter part of the month; rose until May 1; declined to the end of June and then rose until Aug. 1, when there was a decline which was continuing when the record closed Nov. 1. The index number published Oct. 20, 1919, showed:

Base—averages 1890-99=100 per cent.

Weekly Averages.

Oct 18, 1919	277.028
Oct. 19, 1918	282.245
Oct. 20, 1917	280.205
Oct. 28, 1916	196.512

Yearly Averages.

1919*.....	298.619	1915.....	148.055
1918.....	287.080	1914.....	146.069
1917.....	261.796	1896.....	80.096
1916.....	175.720	1890.....	109.252

*To Oct. 18.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD ESTIMATE.

The National Industrial Conference board in Boston announced Aug. 8, 1919, that after a general survey of conditions in the United States it had been found that the cost of living for American wage earners was 71 per cent higher in July, 1919, than at the outbreak of the world war in July 1914. The total increase for the five year period on food was 85 per cent; shelter, 28 per cent; clothing, 100 per cent; fuel, heat and light, 57 per cent.

INCREASED COST OF CLOTHING.

The following table compiled by one of the largest retail clothing establishments in New York city showing the increase in the cost of a man's ordinary outfit of clothing in 1919 as compared with 1914 is given merely as an illustration of the price tendency in clothing generally. Articles worn by women showed an equal or even greater advance.

Article.	1914.	1919.
Suit	$30.00	$55.00
Shoes	6.50	16.00
Shirt	1.50	2.50
Undershirt	1.50	2.50
Drawers	1.50	2.50
Socks	.50	1.00
Necktie	1.00	1.50
Hat, felt	3.50	6.00
Gloves	1.50	2.50
Collar	.15	.25
Handkerchief	.25	.35
Raincoat	15.00	22.00
Totals	62.90	112.10

LABOR DEPARTMENT COMPUTATIONS.

The Monthly Labor Review published by the department of labor in Washington, D. C., in October, 1919, made public an estimate of the change in the cost of living in the United States from July, 1914, to June, 1919. Later an estimate was made extending the comparison back to 1913. In July, 1914, retail prices of food were 2 per cent higher than the average for the year 1913.

Wholesale prices of commodities as a whole in July, 1914, were at the same level as in the year 1913. In the same period the wholesale price of cloths and clothing decreased 1 per cent; fuel and lighting, 6 per cent; and house furnishing goods, 1 per cent. It is safe to assume therefore that there was no increase in the retail price of articles of family consumption other than food and that the increase in the cost of living as a whole was about 1 per cent.

Taking the increase in the cost of living between the year 1913 and the month of July, 1914, as 1 per cent and applying this figure to the series of index numbers in the Octo-

ber Review, the following index numbers result:

Average for 1913=100.

July.....1914	101	June.....1917	129
December 1914	103	December.1917	142
June..... 1915	103	June.....1918	158
December 1915	104	December.1918	174
June..... 1916	110	June.....1919	177
December 1916	118	Spring.....1919	175

Retail Prices of Food.

According to the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor the retail price of twenty-two of the main food articles combined showed an increase during the six-year period July, 1913, to July, 1919, of 92 per cent. The following articles increased 100 per cent or more; Ham, 101 per cent; sugar, 102 per cent; bacon, 109 per cent; pork chops, 114 per cent; corn meal, 117 per cent; flour, 127 per cent; potatoes, 153 per cent; lard, 164 per cent.

The following table shows the average retail price of certain specified articles of food on July 15 of 1913 and 1919 with the percentage of increase. The unit for each article is one pound except where otherwise specified.

Article.	1913. Cts.	1919. Cts.	Pct. inc.
Sirloin steak	26.5	43.4	+ 64
Round steak	23.3	40.7	+ 75
Rib roast	20.1	33.5	+ 67
Chuck roast	16 4	27.7	+ 69
Plate beef	12.1	20.3	+ 68
Pork chops	21.6	46.2	+114
Bacon	27.8	58.1	+109
Ham	28.2	56 7	+101
Lamb	19.7	38.2	+ 94
Hens	21.7	42.0	+ 94
Salmon (canned)	....	32.2	.....
Milk, fresh, quart	8.8	15.0	+ 70
Milk, evap., can	....	15.9	.....
Butter	34.7	62.8	+ 81
Oleomargarine	....	41.9	.....
Nut margarine	....	35.7	.....
Cheese	21.9	43.0	+ 96
Lard	15.9	42.0	+164
Crisco	....	38.9	.....
Eggs, fresh, doz	30.0	56.6	+ 89
Rolled oats	....	8.7	.....
Bread	5.6	10.0	+ 79
Flour	3 3	7.5	+127
Cornmeal	3.0	6.5	+117
Corn flakes, 8-oz. pkg	....	14.1	.....
Cream of wheat, 25-oz. pkg.	....	25.2	.....
Macaroni	....	19 3	.....
Rice	8.7	14.6	+ 68
Beans, navy	....	12.1	.....
Potatoes	1.9	4.8	+153
Onions	....	9 8	.....
Cabbage	....	6.2	.....
Beans, baked, No. 2 can	....	17.3	.....
Corn, canned, No. 2 can	....	19.3	.....
Peas, canned, No. 2 can	....	19.2	.....
Tomatoes, No. 2 can	....	16.1	.....
Sugar, granulated	5.4	10.9	+102
Tea	54.4	70.5	+ 30
Coffee	29.8	46.2	+ 55
Prunes	....	26.5	.....
Raisins	....	17.3	.....
Bananas, doz	....	39.2	.....
Oranges, doz	....	53.4	.....

Relative Retail Prices of Food.

The following table prepared by the bureau of statistics of the department of labor, Washington, D. C., shows the relative retail prices of food on July 15 of the years specified. The unit for each article is one pound except where otherwise noted:

Article.	'19.	'13.	'14.	'15.	'16.	'17.	'18.
Sirloin steak	171	104	106	105	113	129	166
Round steak	183	104	109	107	116	137	181
Rib roast	169	102	105	104	112	130	168
Chuck roast	173	103	106	103	112	137	182
Plate beef	169	101	105	102	110	138	187
Pork chops	220	103	106	100	111	151	180
Bacon	215	104	101	100	107	159	194
Ham	211	104	103	98	111	147	181
Lard	266	101	97	93	110	174	206
Hens	197	102	103	97	113	131	178
Eggs, doz	164	87	87	81	93	122	142
Butter	164	91	89	90	93	120	137
Cheese	195	99	103	105	110	149	152
Milk, qt	169	99	100	98	100	125	149
Bread	175	100	110	126	124	176	174
Flour	227	101	98	125	116	220	203
Cornmeal	217	98	103	108	108	195	223
Rice	168	100	101	104	105	123	148
Potatoes	282	110	155	85	134	246	229
Sugar	198	100	95	127	160	166	167
Tea	130	100	101	100	100	110	120
Coffee	155	100	100	101	100	103	101
Combined	190	100	102	100	111	146	167

Average Retail Prices of Food in Large Cities.

The following table shows the average retail prices of food in New York city on the Atlantic coast, in Chicago in the middle west and in San Francisco on the Pacific coast, on July 15, 1913 and 1919:

Article.	New York. '13. Cts.	New York. '19. Cts.	Chicago. '13. Cts.	Chicago. '19. Cts.	San Francisco. '13. Cts.	San Francisco. '19. Cts.
Sirloin steak	27.0	44.4	24.2	39.3	20.7	29.8
Round steak	26.1	46.2	21.3	35.5	19.0	28.5
Rib roast	22.6	38.6	20.2	31.9	21.0	28.8
Chuck roast	16.4	29.3	15.9	26.9	14.6	20.7
Plate beef	14.9	27.1	11.3	19.6	13.0	18.5
Pork chops	22.6	47.5	20.4	41.7	23.2	46.1
Bacon	26.4	54.4	32.7	61.5	33.3	64.4
Ham	30.0	61.6	32.3	58.8	30.0	60.3
Hens	22.6	41.5	20.2	38.4	23.8	47.1
Milk	9.0	16.0	8.0	14.0	10.0	14.0
Butter	34.4	61.3	32.3	57.1	36.4	64.7
Cheese	19.4	42.8	25.0	44.1	19.0	41.2
Lard	16.2	42.5	15.1	40.3	18.8	39.5
Eggs	35.9	66.4	25.3	53.2	31.4	56.6
Bread	6.4	10.0	6.1	10.0	5.9	10.0
Flour	3.3	7.8	2.9	7.2	3.4	7.6
Cornmeal	3.4	7.1	2.8	5.9	3.4	7.1
Rice	8.0	14.7	8.7	14.2	8.5	14.4
Potatoes	2.5	5.1	2.1	5.0	1.9	4.0
Sugar	4.9	10.0	5.1	10.9	5.4	10.2
Tea	43.3	57.0	53.3	63.9	50.0	58.3
Coffee	27.5	42.6	30.7	42.3	32.0	44.6

Percentage of Increase in Cost of Living.

The following table shows the percentage of increase in the cost of living from December, 1914, to June, 1919, in New York city, Chicago and San Francisco. The prices for 1914 are taken as a base:

Item.	New York.	Chicago.	San Francisco.
Food	82.62	73.29	63.34
Clothing—Male	126.39	146.12	139.34
Female	137.15	164.24	127.33
Total	131.25	157.07	134.64
Housing	6.47	8.04	*3.48
Fuel, light	45.47	35.65	28.92
Furniture	126.51	126.94	116.56
Miscellaneous	70.01	61.70	60.95
All items	77.28	74.47	65.58

*Decrease.

CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

Many theories as to the factors resulting in the phenomenal increase of the prices of commodities were advanced in the course of 1919. Among them may be mentioned the following:

Excess of gold and various instruments of credit; in other words, inflation of the currency.

Scarcity of commodities, or underproduction.
Heavy increase of exports, especially of foodstuffs and crude materials used in manufacturing.
Increase in wages and decrease in hours of labor; multiplicity of strikes.
Waste during and after the period of the war.
Profiteering, intentional and unintentional; hoarding; manipulation by corporations.
High wages and salaries enabling consumers to pay high prices demanded and tending generally to encourage dealers to seek larger profits.

REMEDIES PROPOSED.

Price fixing or control by government in the case of certain commodities like sugar, coal, wheat, etc.
Stringent legislation against profiteering, especially by large corporations; punishment of hoarders and manipulators of markets.
Sale of government army supplies at cost or less.
Public markets controlled by municipalities and other local authorities.
Encouragement of increased production.
Closer co-operation and better relations between labor and capital.
Financial legislation to reduce inflation.
Careful buying and simpler living by individuals; prevention of waste and extravagance.

ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

In August, 1919, the government, recognizing that serious unrest was developing on account of the continued increase in the price of the necessities of life, began a campaign to combat the evil. The attorney-general of the United States was instructed to enforce strictly all existing laws again unlawful profiteering, hoarding and manipulation; congress was asked by President Wilson for laws enabling the executive department to deal more effectively with the situation and, finally, as a temporary expedient, the war department was instructed to sell to the public at cost price or less all the available army stores of clothing, food and other supplies remaining after demobilization.

These measures were effective to some extent and, as shown by figures furnished by the leading commercial agencies, the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor, and the New York Annalist, wholesale prices of commodities began to go down in September and October. The seizure of stocks of sugar and other commodities illegally held also had some effect. But possibly the main factor in the decline was the sale to the public of the government supplies through the postoffice, private business houses and later in stores operated by the government directly. By this method many consumers were enabled to buy articles of necessity at prices considerably below those charged by dealers generally.

FOOD PRICES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

According to a British ministry of labor report issued in August, 1919, the percentage of increase in retail food prices since July, 1914, in the countries named was:

Country.	Pct.	Country.	Pct.
United States.....	80	New Zealand.....	42
United kingdom....	104	South Africa.....	36
France	148	Norway	175
Belgium	233	Sweden	234
Italy	167	Denmark	86
Portugal	151	Holland	107
Canada	81	Switzerland..	139
Australia	35		

POSTMASTERS OF LARGE CITIES (1919).

Albany, N. Y.—William H. Murray.
Atlanta, Ga.—Bolling H. Jones.
Baltimore, Md.—Sherlock Swann.
Boston, Mass.—W. E. Hurley (acting).
Bridgeport, Conn.—Charles F. Greene.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Charles F. Boine.
Camden, N. J.—Harry M. Knight.
Charleston, S. C.—Joseph M. Poulnot.
Chicago, Ill.—William B. Carlile.
Cincinnati, O.—Joel C. Clore.
Cleveland, O.—William J. Murphy.
Columbus, O.—Samuel A. Kinnear.
Dayton, O.—Forrest L. May.
Denver, Col.—Benjamin F. Stapleton.
Des Moines, Iowa—G. A. Huffman.
Detroit, Mich.—William J. Nagel.
Duluth, Minn.—William F. Henry (acting).
Fall River, Mass.—James E. Hoar.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Edward C. Miller.
Galveston, Tex.—E. R. Cheesborough.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Charles E. Hogadone.
Hartford, Conn.—David A. Wilson.
Indianapolis, Ind.—R. E. Springstein.
Jersey City, N. J.—Matt Ely.
Kansas City, Mo.—Bayless Steele.
Lincoln, Neb.—Samuel Hudson.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Harrington Brown.
Louisville, Ky.—E. T. Schmitt.
Lowell, Mass.—John F. Meehan.
Memphis, Tenn.—C. W. Metcalf.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank B. Schutz.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Edward A. Purdy.
Nashville, Tenn.—Eugene S. Shannon.*
Newark, N. J.—John F. Sinnott (acting).
New Haven, Conn.—Philip Troup.
New Orleans, La.—Charles Janvier.
New York, N. Y.—Thomas W. Patten.
Omaha, Neb.—Charles E. Fanning.
Paterson, N. J.—James P. McNair.
Peoria, Ill.—Claude U. Stone.
Philadelphia, Pa.—John A. Thornton.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. S. Guffey.
Portland, Me.—Oscar R. Wish.
Portland, Ore.—Frank S. Myers.
Providence, R. I.—Edward F. Carroll.
Reading, Pa.—Charles N. Seitzinger.
Richmond, Va.—Hay T. Thornton.
Rochester, N. Y.—George M. Staud.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Frank Freytag.
St. Louis, Mo.—Colin M. Selph.
St. Paul, Minn.—Otto N. Raths.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Noble Warrum.
San Antonio, Tex.—George D. Armistead.
San Francisco, Cal.—Charles W. Fay.
Seattle, Wash.—Edgar H. Battle.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Edward Clute.
Springfield, Ill.—James W. Patton.
Syracuse, N. Y.—John J. Kesel.
Toledo, O.—George F. Parrish.
Trenton, N. J.—E. F. Hooper.
Troy, N. Y.—James H. Burns.
Washington, D. C.—Merritt O. Chance.
Wilmington, Del.—James J. English.

*Resigned. Successor not appointed up to Oct. 15, 1919.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U. S. A.

President—H. L. Ferguson, Newport News, Va.
General Secretary—Elliott H. Goodwin, Washing. D. C.
Headquarters—Riggs Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Secretary Central District—John N. Van der Vries, Chicago, Ill.
Central District Office—801 Otis Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America is a federation of trade and commercial organizations of America.

COPYRIGHT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by the act approved Aug. 24, 1912, provides that any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of the law, shall have the exclusive right (a) to print, reprint, publish, copy and vend the copyrighted work; (b) to translate the copyrighted work or make any other version of it if it be a literary work; to dramatize it if it be a nondramatic work; to convert it into a novel or other nondramatic work if it be a drama; to arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work; to finish it if it be a model or design for a work of art; (c) to deliver or authorize the delivery of the copyrighted work if it be a lecture, sermon, address or similar production; (d) to perform the copyrighted work publicly if it be a drama or, if it be a dramatic work and not reproduced in copies for sale, to vend the manuscript or any record thereof; to make or to procure the making of any transcription or record thereof by which it may in any manner be exhibited, performed or produced, and to exhibit, perform or produce it in any manner whatsoever; (e) to perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition and for the purpose of public performance for profit and to make any arrangement or setting of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be read or reproduced.

So far as it secures copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work the law includes only compositions published after the act went into effect; it does not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the country of which he is a citizen or subject grants similar rights to American citizens. Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the part of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, any other person may make a similar use of the work upon the payment to the owner of a royalty of 2 cents on each such part manufactured. The reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by or upon coin-operated machines shall not be deemed a public performance for profit unless a fee is charged for admission to the place where the reproduction occurs.

The works for which copyright may be secured include all the writings of an author.

The application for registration shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations.

(b) Periodicals, including newspapers.

(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery.

(d) Dramatic or dramatic-musical compositions.

(e) Musical compositions.

(f) Maps.

(g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art.

(h) Reproductions of a work of art.

(i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.

(j) Photographs.

(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations.

(l) Motion picture photo plays.

(m) Motion pictures other than photo plays.

These specifications do not, however, limit the subject matter of copyright as defined in the law nor does any error in classification invalidate the copyright protection secured.

Copyright extends to the work of a foreign author or proprietor only in case he is domiciled in the United States at the time of the first publication of his work or if the country of which he is a citizen grants similar copyright protection to citizens of the United States.

Any person entitled thereto by the law may secure copyright for his work by publication thereof with the notice of copyright required by the act, and such notice shall be affixed to each copy published or offered for sale in the United States. Such person may obtain registration of his claim to copyright by complying with the provisions of the act, including the deposit of copies, whereupon the register of copyrights shall issue to him a certificate as provided for in the law. Copyright may also be had of the works of an author of which copies are not reproduced for sale by the deposit with claim of copyright of one complete copy, if it be a lecture or similar production, or a dramatic or musical composition; of a title and description, with one print taken from each scene or act, if the work be a motion picture photo play; of a photographic print if it be a photograph; of a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture, if the work be a motion picture other than a photo play, or of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof if it be a work of art or a plastic work or drawing.

After copyright has been secured there must be deposited in the copyright office in Washington, D. C., two complete copies of the best edition thereof, which copies, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the act, or if such work be a contribution to a periodical for which contribution special registration is requested one copy of the issue or issues containing such contribution. Failure to deposit the copies within a given time after notice from the register of copyrights makes the proprietor of the copyright liable to a fine of $100 and twice the retail price of the work, and the copyright becomes void.

The text of all books and periodicals specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, except the original text of a book of foreign origin in a language other than English, must in order to secure protection be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand, machinery or other process, and the printing of the text and the binding of the books must also be done within the United States. An affidavit of such manufacture is required.

The notice of copyright required consists either of the word "copyright" or the abbreviation "copr.," accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical or dramatic work, the notice must also include the year in which the copyright was secured by publication. In the case, however, of copies of works specified in paragraphs (f) to (k) inclusive (given above) the notice may consist of the letter C inclosed within a circle, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the copyright proprietor, provided his name appears elsewhere on the copies. In the case of a book or other printed publication the notice shall be applied on the title page or on the page immediately following, or if a periodical either upon the title page or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading; or if a musical work upon its title page or the first page of music.

Where the copyright proprietor has sought to comply with the law with respect to notice, the omission of such notice by mistake from a particular copy or copies shall not invalidate the copyright or prevent recovery for infringement against any person who, after actual notice of the copyright, begins an undertaking to infringe it, but shall prevent the recovery of damages against an innocent infringer who has been misled by the omission of the notice.

In the case of a book in English published abroad before publication in this country, the deposit in the copyright office within thirty days of one copy of the foreign edition, with a request for the reservation of the copyright, secures for the author or owner an ad interim copyright for thirty days after such deposit is made.

The copyright secured by the act endures for twenty-eight years from the date of the first

publication. In the case of any posthumous work, periodical, encyclopedic or other composite work upon which the copyright was originally secured by the proprietor thereof, or of any work copyrighted by a corporate body, or by an employer for whom such work is made for hire, the proprietor of such copyright shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright in such work for the further term of twenty-eight years when application for such renewal shall have been made within one year prior to the expiration of the original term. In the case of any other copyrighted work, including a contribution by an individual author to a periodical or to a cyclopedic or other composite work when such contribution has been separately copyrighted, the author of such work, if living, or the heirs, executors or next of kin, if the author be dead, shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright for a further term of twenty-eight years. In default of such application for renewal the copyright in any work shall end at the expiration of twenty-eight years.

If any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, such person shall be liable:

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement.

(b) To pay to the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages or profits such damages as to the court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts as hereinafter stated (in numbered paragraphs), but in the case of a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph such damages shall not exceed the sum of $200 nor be less than $50, and such damages shall in no other case exceed the sum of $250 and shall not be regarded as a penalty. In the case of the infringement of an undramatized or nondramatic work by means of motion pictures, where the infringer shows that he was not aware that he was infringing, the damages shall not exceed $100; in the case of the infringement under like circumstances of a copyrighted dramatic or dramatico-musical work the entire sum recoverable shall not exceed $5,000 nor be less than $250.

1. In the case of a painting, statue or sculpture, $10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employes.

2. In the case of any work enumerated in the list (given above) of works for which copyright may be asked, except a painting, statue or sculpture, $1 for every infringing copy.

3. In the case of a lecture, sermon or address, $50 for every infringing delivery.

4. In the case of dramatic or dramatico-musical or a choral or orchestral composition, $100 for the first and $50 for every subsequent infringing performance; in the case of other musical compositions, $10 for every infringing performance.

(c) To deliver up on oath all articles alleged to infringe a copyright.

(d) To deliver up on oath for destruction all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, molds, matrices or other means for making such infringing copies, as the court may order.

(e) Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of musical instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, then in case of infringement by the unauthorized manufacture, use or sale of interchangeable parts, such as disks, rolls, bands or cylinders for use in mechanical music-producing machines, no criminal action shall be brought, but in a civil action an injunction may be granted upon such terms as the court may impose and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover in lieu of profits and damages a royalty as provided in the act.

Any person who shall willfully and for profit infringe any copyright, or willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court. It is provided, however, that nothing in the act shall prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs or vocal societies, provided the performance is for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

Any person who shall fraudulently place a copyright notice upon any uncopyrighted article, or shall fraudulently remove or alter the notice upon any copyrighted article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000. Any person who shall knowingly sell or issue any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in this country, or who shall knowingly import any article bearing such notice, shall be liable to a fine of $100.

During the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation of any piratical copies thereof or of any copies not produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the copyright law, or of any plates of the same not made from type set in this country, or any copies produced by lithographic or photo-engraving process not performed within the United States, is prohibited. Except as to piratical copies this does not apply:

(a) To works in raised characters for the blind;

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright owner, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed without such authorization;

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

(d) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor under the following circumstances:

1. When imported, not more than one copy at a time, for individual use and not for sale, but such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States;

2. When imported by or for the use of the United States;

3. When imported for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, or for any state school, college, university or free public library in the United States;

4. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions or libraries, or form parts of the library or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale.

No criminal actions shall be maintained under the copyright law unless the same be begun within three years after the cause of action arose.

Copyright may be assigned, mortgaged or bequeathed by will.

There shall be appointed by the librarian of congress a register of copyrights at a salary of $4,000 a year and an assistant register at $3,000 a year.

These with their subordinate assistants shall perform all the duties relating to the registration of copyrights. The register of copyrights shall keep such record books in the copyright office as

are required to carry out the provisions of the law, and whenever deposit has been made in the copyright office of a copy of any work under the provisions of the act he shall make entry thereof.

In the case of each entry the person recorded as the claimant of the copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under seal of the copyright office.

The register of copyrights shall receive and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay the following fees: For the registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal: Provided, That in the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not demanded. For every additional certificate of registration made, 50 cents. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of copyright or license, or for any copy of such certificate or license, duly certified, if not over 300 words in length, $1; if more than 300 and less than 1,000, $2; if more than 1,000 words in length, $1 additional for each 1,000 words or fraction thereof over 300 words. For recording the notice of user or acquiescence specified in the act, 25 cents for each notice of not over fifty words and an additional 25 cents for each additional 100 words. For comparing any copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article in addition to the fee for recording the instrument of assignment. For any requested search of copyright office records, indexes or deposits, 50 cents for each full hour consumed in making such search. Only one registration at one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time.

For copyright blanks and additional information as to copyright regulations address the register of copyrights, library of congress, Washington, D. C.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

[Condensed from rules of practice in the United States patent office.]

Business with the patent office should be transacted in writing. All office letters must be sent in the name of the "commissioner of patents." On the propriety of making an application for a patent the inventor must judge for himself. The office is open to him and its records and models may be inspected either by himself or by any attorney or expert he may call to his aid. Pending applications are preserved in secrecy, but after a patent has issued the model, specification, drawings and all documents relating to the case are subject to general inspection, and copies, except of the model, are furnished at rates specified hereinafter.

An applicant may prosecute his own case, but he is advised, unless familiar with such matters, to employ a competent patent attorney, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skillful preparation of the specification and claims.

A patent may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not patented in a country foreign to the United States, on an application filed by him or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months before his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

In the case of the death of the inventor, the application will be made by and the patent issue to his executor or administrator.

Applications for patents must be made to the commissioner of patents and must be signed by the inventor or in case of his death by his executor or administrator. A complete application comprises the first fee of $15, a petition, specification and oath, all of which must be in the English language, and drawings when required. Papers for permanent record must be legibly written or printed in permanent ink. The application must be completed and prepared for examination within one year. The petition must be addressed to the commissioner of patents and must state the name, residence and postoffice address of the petitioner, designate by title the invention sought to be patented, contain a reference to the specification for a full disclosure of such invention and must be signed by the inventor.

The specification is a written description of the invention or discovery and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using the same, and is required to be in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which the invention or discovery appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same. In case of a mere improvement the specification must particularly point out the parts to which the improvement relates, distinguishing clearly between what is old and what is claimed as new. The following order of arrangement should be observed in framing the specification: (a) Preamble stating the name and residence of the applicant and the title of the invention. (b) General statement of the object and nature of the invention. (c) Brief description of the several views of the drawing (if the invention admit of such illustration). (d) Detailed description. (e) Claim or claims. (f) Signature of applicant.

Two or more independent inventions cannot be claimed in one application; but where several distinct inventions are dependent upon each other and mutually contribute to produce a single result they may be claimed in one application. The applicant, if the inventor, must make oath or affirmation that he does verily believe himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used before his invention or discovery thereof, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides and whether he is a sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before his invention or more than two years prior to his application, or patented in any foreign country on an application filed by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned, and if no application for patent has been filed in any

foreign country he shall so state. This oath must be subscribed to by the affiant.

The oath or affirmation may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent of the United States, or by any official authorized to administer oaths in the country in which the applicant may be.

Drawings must be made upon pure white paper of a thickness corresponding to a two-sheet or three-sheet Bristol board. The surface of the paper must be calendered and smooth. India ink alone must be used to secure perfectly black and solid lines. The size of the sheet on which a drawing is made must be exactly ten by fifteen inches. One inch from its edges a single marginal line is to be drawn, leaving the "sight" precisely eight by thirteen inches. Within this margin all work and signatures must be included.

A model will be required or admitted as a part of the application only when on examination of the case in its regular order the primary examiner shall find it to be necessary or useful.

A design patent may be obtained by any person who has invented any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not caused to be patented by him in a foreign country on an application filed more than four months before his application in this country and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had, the same as in cases of inventions or discoveries.

Patents for designs are granted for three and one-half years, seven years or fourteen years as the applicant may elect. The proceedings in applications for patents for designs are substantially the same as in applications for other patents. The design must be represented by a drawing made to conform to the rules laid down for drawings of mechanical inventions.

A reissue is granted when the original patent is inoperative or invalid by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, provided the error has arisen through accident or mistake.

[For rules as to interferences, reconsideration of cases, appeals, hearings, motions, testimony, briefs and other technical or legal data, inventors are referred to the "rules of practice," which may be obtained free from the United States patent office.]

Every patent shall issue within a period of three months from the date of the payment of the final fee. A patent will not be antedated. Every patent will contain a short title of the invention or discovery indicating its nature and object, and a grant to the patentee, his heirs and assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and its territories.

Fees are payable in advance. Following is the schedule of fees and prices:

On filing each original application	$15.00
On issuing each original patent	20.00
In design cases—For 3 years and 6 months	10.00
For 7 years	15.00
For 14 years	30.00
On every application for reissue	30.00
On filing each disclaimer	10.00
On appeal from the primary examiner	10.00
On appeal from examiners in chief to commissioner	20.00
For certified copies of patents if in print—	
For specification and drawing, per copy	.05
For the certificate	.25
For the grant	.50
For certifying to a duplicate of a model	.50
For manuscript copies of records, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	.10
If certified, for the certificate additional	.25
For 20-coupon orders	1.00
For 100 coupons in stub book	5.00
For uncertified copies of specifications, etc.	.05
For drawings, if in print	.05
For copies of drawings not in print, the reasonable cost of making them.	
For photo prints of drawings, for each sheet of drawings—Size 10x15 in., per copy	.25
Size 8x12½ inches, per copy	.15
For recording documents of 300 words or under	1.00
Of over 300 and under 1,000 words	2.00
For each additional 1,000 words or fraction thereof	1.00
For abstracts of title to patents or inventions—For the search, one hour or less, and certificate	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	.50
For each brief from digest of assignments, 200 words or less	.20
Each additional 100 words or fraction thereof	.10
For searching titles or records, one hour or less	.50
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	.50
For assistance to attorneys, 1 hour or less	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof	1.00
For copies of matter in any foreign language, for every 100 words or a fraction thereof	.10
For translation, for every 100 words or fraction thereof	.50
For Official Gazette, per year	5.00

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

Yr.	Applications.	Issues.	Yr.	Applications.	Issues.
1905	54,971	30,399	1912	70,976	37,731
1906	56,482	31,965	1913	70,367	35,788
1907	57,679	36,620	1914	70,404	41,850
1908	60,142	33,682	1915	70,069	44,934
1909	64,408	37,421	1916	71,033	45,927
1910	63,293	35,930	1917	70,373	42,760
1911	67,370	34,084	1918	60,616	39,941

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

Under the law passed by congress Feb. 20, 1905, and effective April 1, 1905, citizens of the United States, or foreigners living in countries affording similar privileges to citizens of the United States, may obtain registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, or with Indian tribes, by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the patent office an application therefor in writing, addressed to the commissioner of patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark as may be required by the commissioner of patents. Second, by paying into the treasury of the United States the sum of $10 and otherwise complying with the requirements of the law and such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of patents.

The application must be accompanied by a written declaration to the effect that the applicant believes himself to be the owner of the trade-

mark sought to be registered and that no other person or corporation has the right to use it; that such trade-mark is in use and that the description and drawing presented are correct. Trade-marks consisting of or comprising immoral or scandalous matter, the coat of arms, flag or other insignia of the United States or of any state or foreign nation cannot be registered. Fees for renewal of trade-marks and for filing opposition to registration are $10 each; for appeals from examiners to the commissioner of patents, $15 each.

Further information may be had by applying to the commissioner of patents, Washington, D. C.

TRADE-MARKS ISSUED.

1913	5,065	1916	6,791
1914	6,817	1917	5,339
1915	6,292	1918	4,061

EARTHQUAKES AND ERUPTIONS IN RECENT TIMES.

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.
(Eruption of Mont Pelee.)

Date—May 8, 1902.
Lives lost—30,000.
Property destroyed—Not estimated.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.
(Eruption.)

Date—April 8-11, 1906.
Lives lost—About 200.
Towns suffering damage—Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata, Boscotrecase, Ottajano, San Giuseppe, Portici, Caserta, Nola and San Giorgio.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—April 18, 1906.
Lives lost—452.
Persons injured—1,500.
Persons made homeless—265,000.
Property loss—$350,000,000 (estimated).
Buildings destroyed—6,000.
Blocks burned—453.
Area of burned district—3.96 square miles.
Relief by congress—$2,500,000.
Relief subscription—$11,000,000.

VALPARAISO, CHILE.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 16, 1906.
Lives lost—1,500.
Property loss—$100,000,000.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 14, 1907.
Lives lost—1,100.
Persons injured—2,000.
Property loss—$25,000,000.
Buildings destroyed—6,000.
Area of ruined district—50 acres.
Area affected—300 acres.
Duration of first shock—38 seconds.
Duration of fire—40 hours.

SICILY AND CALABRIA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 28, 1908.
Day of week—Monday.
Hour—5:23 a. m.
Duration—35 seconds.
Lives lost—76,483.
Persons injured—95,470.
Persons homeless—1,100,000.
Property destroyed—Not estimated.
Region affected—Northeastern Sicily and southwestern Calabria.
Chief cities and towns destroyed or damaged—In Sicily: Messina, Faro, Santa Teresa, Scaletta. In Calabria: Reggio, Gallico, San Giovanni, San Eufemia, Pellaro, Palmi, Cannitello.

CARTAGO, COSTA RICA.
(Earthquake.)

Date—May 5, 1910.
Hour—7 p. m.
Lives lost—1,500.

TURKEY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 9, 1912.
Lives lost—3,000.
Persons injured—6,000.
Persons homeless—40,000.

SAKURA, JAPAN.
(Eruption and earthquakes.)

Date—Jan. 12, 1914.
Lives lost—43.
Houses destroyed—855.
Persons made destitute—20,000.
Property loss—Not estimated.

SICILY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—May 8-9, 1914.
Lives lost—200.
Persons injured—1,000.

CENTRAL ITALY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 13, 1915.
Hour—7:55 a. m.
Duration—30 seconds.
Lives lost—29,978.
Provinces affected—Aquila, Caserta and Rome.
Communes damaged—372.
Largest city destroyed—Avezzano.

GUATEMALA CITY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 24-31, 1917.
Began—11 p. m., Dec. 24.
Duration—One week.
Lives lost—2,500.
Property loss—Not estimated.

JAVA.
(Eruption volcano Kalut.)

Date—May 20, 1919.
Place—Brengat and Blitar districts.
Villages destroyed—31.
Lives lost—5,100.

MUGELLO VALLEY, ITALY.
(Earthquake.)

Date—June 29, 1919.
Lives lost—100.
Towns damaged—Vicchio, Dorgo San Lorenzo, Tirli, Firenzaloa, Rapezzo, Casanuova, Rifredo, Mosceta, Marradi, San Piero, Sieve, Vaglia, Montorsoli, Dioomano, Covelia and Lubiana.

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

Season from Nov. 1 to March 1.

City.	1917-18. No. hogs.	1916-17. No. hogs.	1915-16. No. hogs.	1914-15. No. hogs.	1913-14. No. hogs.	1912-13. No. hogs.
Chicago	2,895,846	3,339,072	3,623,682	2,871,328	2,349,614	2,364,363
Cincinnati	233,409	268,366	283,584	225,673	187,547	212,072
Indianapolis	534,559	732,116	762,824	684,947	519,188	571,773
Kansas City	1,044,898	1,137,394	1,234,916	1,100,581	991,624	1,099,985
Milwaukee (including Cudahy)	491,001	550,021	688,905	765,820	513,556	513,637
South Omaha	805,675	964,173	952,746	789,423	814,451	809,443
St. Louis	1,060,902	1,105,887	1,249,145	771,990	720,368	890,850

MONEY AND FINANCE.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1917.

[From report of the director of the mint.]
Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$83,750,700	$64,225,593
Canada	15,200,000	19,830,683
Mexico	9,000,000	27,944,333
Cent. American states	3,122,000	2,121,295
Argentina	4,600	25,292
Bolivia	5,000	2,180,113
Brazil	2,528,000	22,831
Chile	310,000	1,497,037
Colombia	6,300,000	290,956
Ecuador	710,000	40,286
Peru	1,300,000	9,847,750
Uruguay	10,000	.....
Guiana—British	600,000	.....
Dutch	400,000	7,162
French	1,500,000	.....
Venezuela	637,000	2,955
Europe—		
Austria-Hungary	1,000,000	1,342,875
France	700,000	.....
Great Britain	500,000	76,991
Greece	.....	313,337
Italy	2,000	402,863
Norway	.....	252,461
Russia	18,000,000	447,625
Serbia	.....	17,905
Spain	.....	4,028,625
Sweden	10,000	31,334
Turkey	.....	358,100
New South Wales	1,698,400	2,506,700
Northern Territory	8,000	.....
Queensland	3,623,300	.....
South Australia	103,200	214,860
Victoria	4,119,700	.....
Western Australia	20,130,800	25,962
New Zealand	5,787,200	198,567
Tasmania	290,000	698,295
Papua	184,900	.....
British India	10,756,800	537,150
China	3,600,100	56,759
Chosen	4,444,000	25,067
Federated Malay States	342,300	.....
Formosa (Taiwan)	1,033,000	44,763
Indo-China	50,000	895
Japan	4,562,200	6,127,538
Africa—		
Belgian Congo	2,123,700	3,221
Egypt	65,800	806
French East Africa	31,000	.....
Madagascar	950,900	17,095
Port. E. Africa	248,600	1,074
Rhodesia	17,245,000	189,793
Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal	186,503,400	850,488
West Africa	7,445,600	.....
Total	423,590,200	146,814,465

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1492.

[From report of director of the mint, 1918.]

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).
1492—1520	$107,931,000	$54,703,000
1521—1544	114,205,000	98,986,000
1545—1560	90,492,000	207,240,000
1561—1580	90,917,000	248,990,000
1581—1600	98,095,000	348,254,000
1601—1620	113,248,000	351,579,000
1621—1640	110,324,000	327,221,000
1641—1660	116,571,000	304,525,000
1661—1680	123,048,000	280,166,000
1681—1700	143,088,000	284,240,000
1701—1720	170,403,000	295,629,000
1721—1740	253,611,000	358,480,000
1741—1760	327,161,000	443,232,000
1761—1780	275,211,000	542,658,000
1781—1800	236,464,000	730,810,000
1801—1810	118,152,000	371,677,000
1811—1820	$76,063,000	$224,786,000
1821—1830	94,479,000	191,444,000
1831—1840	134,841,000	247,930,000
1841—1850	363,928,000	324,400,000
1851—1855	662,566,000	184,169,000
1856—1860	670,415,000	188,092,000
1861—1865	614,944,000	228,861,000
1866—1870	648,071,000	278,313,000
1871—1875	577,883,000	409,332,000
1876—1880	572,931,000	509,256,000
1881—1885	495,582,000	594,773,000
1886—1890	564,474,000	704,074,000
1891—1895	814,736,000	1,018,708,000
1896—1900	1,286,505,400	1,071,148,400
1901—1905	1,610,309,700	1,066,848,300
1906	402,503,000	213,403,600
1907	412,966,000	238,166,600
1908	443,006,200	262,634,500
1909	454,059,100	274,293,700
1910	455,259,800	286,652,300
1911	461,939,700	292,451,500
1912	466,136,100	261,402,300
1913	459,941,100	289,497,000
1914	439,078,260	207,678,038
1915	468,724,913	231,241,050
1916	454,176,500	208,391,628
1917	423,590,200	212,030,965
Total	17,020,665,678	15,507,166,581

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

[From report of the director of the mint.]
Calendar years.

Gold.

State.	1917.	1918.
Alaska	$14,671,400	$9,108,500
Arizona	5,180,600	5,760,200
California	20,929,400	17,207,000
Colorado	15,974,500	12,853,500
Georgia	6,500	3,500
Idaho	754,800	636,000
Montana	3,673,200	3,170,000
Nevada	6,932,500	6,662,000
New Mexico	1,085,400	638,200
North Carolina	10,800	800
Oregon	1,687,300	1,260,000
South Carolina	1,700	.....
South Dakota	7,372,900	6,786,700
Texas	100	100
Utah	3,522,100	3,142,500
Washington	488,200	342,300
Wyoming	8,700	400
Philippine islands	1,446,100	913,700
Other	9,500	7,500
Total value	83,750,700	68,493,500
Total fine oz. (troy)	4,051,440	3,313,373

Silver (Commercial Value).

State.	1917.	1918.
Alaska	$994,100	$796,836
Arizona	5,733,400	6,771,490
California	1,735,200	1,555,417
Colorado	6,004,500	6,982,313
Idaho	9,390,000	10,188,056
Michigan	563,400	491,939
Montana	11,986,100	15,341,793
Nevada	9,237,700	10,113,405
New Mexico	1,264,700	763,758
North Carolina	500	9
Oregon	141,800	150,207
South Dakota	156,800	165,865
Texas	481,200	612,436
Utah	11,002,700	13,439,811
Washington	219,100	302,446
Wyoming	2,800	719
Philippines	10,500	12,597
Other	150,600	190,109
Total	50,078,100	67,879,206
Tot'l fine oz. (troy)	71,740,362	.....

MONEY OF THE WORLD (DEC. 31, 1915).

Monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the principal countries of the world as reported by the director of the mint. No table for 1916 or 1917 prepared because of lack of sufficient data.

Country.	Monetary standard.	Monetary unit.	Uncovered Gold.*	Uncovered Silver.*	Uncovered paper.*	Per capita Gold.	Per capita Silver.	Per capita Paper.	Per capita Tot.
United States	Gold...	Dollar	$2,299,454	$756,011	$965,039	$22.64	$7.44	$9.50	$39.58
Australia	Gold...	Pound sterling	249,527	10,000	.....	41.41	1.66	.....	43.07
Canada	Gold...	Dollar	170,560	2,835	134,233	21.12	.35	16.62	38.09
Ceylon	Gold...	Rupee	1,140	4,780	3,793	4.56	19.12	15.17	38.85
United kingdom	Gold...	Pound sterling	661,944	204,393	451,013	14.26	4.40	9.72	28.38
India	Gold...	Pound sterling and rupee	42,412	112,194	45,416	.13	.36	.14	.63
South Africa	Gold...	Pound sterling	32,572	2,601	13,434	5.08	.41	2.09	7.58
Straits Settlement	Gold...	Dollar	1,665	10,792	13,827	2.22	14.39	18.44	35.05
Bulgaria	Gold...	Lev	19,569	11,580	59,368	4.16	2.46	12.63	19.25
Chosen (Korea)	Gold...	Yen	1,256	3,326	16,027	.08	.21	1.03	1.32
Denmark	Gold...	Crown	31,168	12,854	28,435	10.67	4.41	9.74	24.82
Egypt	Gold...	Piaster	22,832	21,634	21,827	1.79	1.70	1.71	5.20
France	Gold...	Franc	1,384,125	411,090	1,502,511	34.86	10.35	37.85	83.06
Germany	Gold...	Mark	714,073	7,806	758,952	10.53	.12	11.19	21.84
Greece	Gold...	Drachma	11,518	65	14,034	2.23	.....	2.72	4.95
Italy	Gold...	Lira	335,689	46,568	616,813	9.06	1.26	16.65	26.97
Japan	Gold...	Yen	143,128	71,507	40,738	2.58	1.29	.73	4.60
Morocco	Silver..	Rial	.....	1,114	.....	.....	.22	.....	.22
Netherlands	Gold...	Florin	172,536	195,968	57,709	27.21	30.91	9.42	67.54
Norway	Gold...	Crown	24,887	4,395	17,307	10.11	1.79	7.03	18.93
Portugal	Gold...	Escudo	17,794	41,646	111,316	2.99	6.99	18.68	28.66
Russia	Gold...	Ruble	1,058,480	171,465	2,046,461	5.93	.96	4.50	11.39
Siam	Gold...	Pical	.....	7,549	5,393	.....	.88	.63	1.51
Spain	Gold...	Peseta	167,375	241,811	92,648	8.22	11.88	4.55	24.65
Sweden	Gold...	Crown	43,542	10,492	52,399	7.72	1.86	9.29	18.87
Switzerland	Gold...	Franc	48,276	9,889	34,033	12.60	2.58	8.88	24.06
Turkey	Gold...	Piaster	291,197	56,805	129,888	13.69	2.67	6.11	22.47
Argentina	Gold...	Peso	223,939	.....	741,166	29.04	.....	94.02	123.06
Brazil	Gold...	Milreis	24,408	.....	563,658	1.00	.....	23.19	24.19
Guiana, British	Gold...	Pound sterling	36	975	849	.12	3.25	2.83	6.20
Guiana, Dutch	Gold...	Florin	95	188	134	.59	1.88	1.34	3.81
Paraguay	Gold...	Peso	1,930	.....	27,738	2.41	.....	34.67	37.08
Peru	Gold...	Libra	25,622	3,425	9,463	4.42	.59	1.63	6.64
Uruguay	Gold...	Peso	28,356	1,898	.....	23.13	1.55	.....	24.68
Venezuela	Gold...	Bolivar	2,057	1,464	.....	.73	.52	.....	1.25
Guatemala	Silver..	Peso	.....	.....	4,011	.....	.....	1.89	1.89
Nicaragua	Silver..	Peso	.....	315	1,747	.....	.53	2.91	3.44
Panama	Gold...	Balboa	51	13	.....	.13	.03	.....	.16
Salvador	Silver..	Peso	.....	1,554	1,412	.....	1.22	1.11	2.33
Total			8,258,213	2,441,012	8,582,792	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Thousands of dollars. Blank spaces in table indicate no satisfactory information is available.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES (1792-1917).

[For 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since by the director of the mint.]

Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792-July 31, 1834	$14,000,000	Insignificant	$14,000,000
July 31, 1834-Dec. 31, 1844	7,500,000	$250,000	7,750,000
1845-1850	103,036,769	300,000	103,336,769
1851-1860	551,000,000	1,100,000	552,100,000
1861-1870	474,250,000	100,750,000	575,000,000
1871-1880	395,300,000	360,300,000	755,600,000
1881-1890	326,620,000	535,056,000	861,676,000
1891	33,175,000	75,417,000	108,592,000
1892	33,000,000	82,101,000	115,101,000
1893	35,955,000	77,576,000	113,531,000
1894	39,500,000	64,000,000	103,500,000
1895	46,610,000	72,051,000	118,661,000
1896	53,088,000	76,069,000	129,157,000
1897	57,363,000	69,637,000	127,000,000
1898	64,463,000	70,384,000	134,847,000
1899	71,053,000	70,806,000	141,859,000
1900	79,171,000	74,533,000	153,704,000
1901	78,667,000	71,388,000	150,055,000
1902	80,000,000	71,758,000	151,758,000
1903	73,591,700	70,206,000	143,797,700
1904	80,464,700	57,682,800	138,147,500
1905	88,180,700	34,222,000	122,402,700
1906	94,373,800	38,256,400	132,630,200
1907	90,435,700	37,299,700	127,735,400
1908	94,560,000	28,050,600	122,610,600
1909	99,673,400	28,455,200	128,128,600
1910	96,269,100	30,854,500	127,123,600
1911	96,890,000	32,615,700	129,505,700
1912	93,451,500	39,197,400	132,649,000
1913	88,884,400	40,348,100	129,232,500
1914	94,531,800	40,067,700	134,599,500
1915	101,035,700	37,397,300	138,433,000
1916	92,590,300	48,953,000	141,543,300
1917	83,750,700	59,078,100	142,828,800
Total	3,912,707,900	1,898,013,700	5,807,721,600

STOCKS OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal year ended June 30.	Population.	Total coin and bullion. Gold.	Silver.	Per capita. Gold.	Silver.	Total metallic
1873	41,677,000	$135,000,000	$6,149,305	$3.23	$0.15	$3.38
1880	50,155,783	351,841,206	148,522,678	7.01	2.96	9.97
1890	62,622,250	1,695,563,029	463,211,919	11.10	7.39	18.49
1900	76,891,000	1,034,439,264	647,371,030	13.45	8.42	21.87
1910	90,363,000	1,635,424,513	727,078,304	18.10	8.05	26.15
1915	100,725,000	1,973,330,201	758,039,421	19.59	7.53	27.12
1916	102,431,000	2,450,516,328	763,218,469	23.92	7.45	31.37
1917	104,145,000	3,018,964,392	772,908,301	28.99	7.42	36.41
1918	105,869,000	3,075,339,748	745,747,094	29.05	7.04	36.09

PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Highest, lowest and average price of bar silver per ounce British standard (.925) since 1872 and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine, taken at the average price.

Calendar Year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotat'n	Calendar Year.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotat'n
1873	57⅞ d.	59 15-16 d.	59¼ d.	$1.298	1896	29¾ d.	31 15-16 d.	30¾ d.	$0.67437
1874	57¼	59½	58 3-16	1.278	1897	28¾	29 13-16	27 9-16	.60462
1875	55½	57⅝	56⅜	1.246	1898	25	28¾	26 15-16	.59010
1876	46¾	58½	52¾	1.156	1899	26⅝	29	27 7-16	.60154
1877	53¾	58¾	54 13-16	1.201	1900	27	30¼	28 5-16	.62007
1878	49½	55¼	52 9-16	1.152	1901	24 15-16	29 9-16	27 3-16	.59595
1879	48⅞	53¾	51¼	1.123	1902	21 11-16	26 1-16	24 1-16	.52795
1880	51⅝	52⅞	52¼	1.145	1903	21 11-16	28½	24¾	.54257
1881	50⅞	52⅞	51 15-16	1.138	1904	24 7-16	28 9-16	26 13-32	.57876
1882	50	52⅜	51 13-16	1.136	1905	25 7-16	30 5-16	27 27-32	.61087
1883	50	51 3-16	50⅝	1.110	1906	29	33⅛	30⅞	.67629
1884	49½	51⅝	50⅜	1.113	1907	24¼	32 7-16	30 3-16	.66153
1885	46⅞	50	48 9-16	1.0645	1908	22	27	24 13-32	.53490
1886	42	47	45⅜	.9946	1909	22	24 13-16	23.7024	.52016
1887	43¼	47⅛	44⅝	.97823	1910	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077
1888	41⅝	44 9-16	42⅞	.93897	1911	23 11-16	26⅛	24 19-32	.53928
1889	42	44⅜	41 11-16	.93512	1912	25⅛	29 11-16	28 3-64	.61470
1890	43⅝	54⅝	47¾	1.04633	1913	26 7-16	29⅜	27 9-16	.60458
1891	43⅛	45¾	45 1-16	.98782	1914	22⅛	27¼	25¼	.55312
1892	37⅞	43¾	39¾	.87106	1915	22 5-16	27¼	23 21-32	.51892
1893	30½	38¾	35 9-16	.78031	1916	26 11-16	35 13-16	31¼	.68647
1894	27	31¾	28 7-16	.63179	1917	35 11-16	55	40 13-16	.89525
1895	27 3-16	31⅜	29⅞	.65406	1918	42½	49½	47 17-32	1.04181

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1860	$1.045	1889	$0.723	1899	$0.465	1909	$0.402
1870	1.027	1890	.809	1900	.479	1910	.418
1880	.885	1891	.764	1901	.460	1911	.419
1882	.878	1892	.674	1902	.408	1912	.475
1883	.857	1893	.603	1903	.419	1913	.488
1884	.859	1894	.490	1904	.447	1914	.428
1885	.823	1895	.505	1905	.472	1915	.401
1886	.769	1896	.522	1906	.523	1916	.530
1887	.757	1897	.467	1907	.511	1917	.692
1888	.726	1898	.456	1908	.414	1918	.805

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE WORLD (1902-1915).

Calendar Year.	Gold. Fine ounces.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Fine ounces.	Silver. Coining value.	Calendar Year.	Gold. Fine ounces.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Fine ounces.	Silver. Coining value.
1902	10,662,098	$220,405,125	149,826,725	$193,715,362	1909	15,153,116	$313,242,714	87,728,951	$113,427,331
1903	11,634,007	240,496,274	161,159,508	208,367,849	1910	22,004,542	454,874,248	78,796,842	108,915,627
1904	22,031,285	455,427,085	145,332,335	172,270,579	1911	18,002,414	372,143,555	117,237,838	148,156,282
1905	11,898,057	245,954,257	73,371,385	103,880,205	1912	17,447,478	360,671,382	161,763,415	171,293,019
1906	17,721,058	366,330,450	120,339,501	155,590,466	1913	15,494,784	320,305,619	155,197,316	155,265,702
1907	19,921,014	411,803,902	171,561,490	221,816,876	1914	12,025,303	248,585,071	192,501,238	106 178,285
1908	15,828,573	327,205,649	151,352,824	195,688,499	1915	8,887,712	183,718,602	194,017,162	100,679,385

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

By calendar years.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1879	$39,080,080	$27,569,776	1889	$21,413,931	$35,496,683	1899	$111,344,270	$26,061,520	1909	$88,776,907	$8,087,852
1880	62,308,279	27,411,694	1890	20,467,182	39,202,908	1900	99,272,942	36,295,321	1910	101,723,735	3,740,468
1881	96,850,080	27,940,164	1891	29,222,005	27,518,858	1901	101,735,188	30,838,461	1911	56,176,822	6,457,301
1882	65,887,685	27,973,132	1892	34,787,223	12,641,078	1902	47,184,052	30,028,167	1912	17,498,522	7,340,995
1883	29,241,900	29,246,968	1893	56,997,020	8,802,797	1903	43,683,970	19,874,440	1913	25,433,378	3,181,229
1884	23,091,756	28,534,866	1894	79,546,160	9,200,551	1904	33,402,428	15,695 610	1914	53,457,817	6,033,823
1885	27,773,012	28,962,176	1895	59,616,358	5,698,010	1905	249,658,441	6,332,187	1915	23,968,401	4,114,082
1886	28,945,542	32,086,709	1896	47,053,060	23,089,899	1906	77,538,045	10,051,087	1916	18,525,026	8,880,800
1887	23,972,383	35,191,081	1897	76,028,485	18,487,207	1907	151,907,490	13,178,435	1917	10,014	29,412,500
1888	31,380,808	33,025,606	1898	77,985,757	23,034,033	1908	151,638,632	12,391,745	1918		25,473,029

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1700	14.81	1871	15.57	1887	21.13	1903	38.10
1720	15.04	1872	15.63	1888	21.99	1904	35.70
1740	14.94	1873	15.92	1889	22.10	1905	33.87
1750	14.55	1874	16.17	1890	19.76	1906	30.54
1760	14.14	1875	16.59	1891	20.92	1907	31.24
1770	14.62	1876	17.88	1892	23.72	1908	38.62
1780	14.72	1877	17.22	1893	26.49	1909	39.73
1790	15.04	1878	17.94	1894	32.56	1910	38.22
1800	15.68	1879	18.40	1895	31.60	1911	38.34
1810	15.77	1880	18.05	1896	30.59	1912	33.64
1820	15.62	1881	18.16	1897	34.20	1913	34.19
1830	15.82	1882	18.19	1898	35.03	1914	37.34
1840	15.62	1883	18.64	1899	34.36	1915	39.84
1850	15.70	1884	18.57	1900	33.33	1916	30.11
1860	15.29	1885	19.41	1901	34.68	1917	23.09
1870	15.57	1886	20.78	1902	39.15	1918	19.84

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY NATIONS IN 1916*

[From report of the director of the mint.] Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$18,525,026	$4,409,986	Italy	.....	$2,182,022
Philippines	.....	101,346	Japan	$20,911,925	1,745,855
Australia	6,198,184	1,385,565	Mexico	129,610	129,448
British Honduras	.....	700,295	Morocco	.....	56,199
Canada	29,739	540,198	Netherlands	267,057	1,745,573
Chile	1,328,644	167,035	Panama	.....	2,482
China	.....	12,067,501	Peru	2,834,624	11,373,559
Colombia	.....	35,864	Serbia	.....	146,232
Costa Rica	4,654	.....	Siam	.....	2,850,440
Cuba	.....	786,357	Sweden	.....	268,617
Denmark	4,274,600	398,366	Switzerland	1,158,000	181,239
Ecuador	.....	198,630	Tunis	249	652,144
France	.....	14,216,065			
Indo-China	.....	214,520	Total	55,662,212	56,285,538

*No late figures are available.

BANKING STATISTICS.

[From reports of the comptroller of the currency.]

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended	No. Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total dividends.	Net earnings.	Ratios. Dividends to capital.	Div. to cap. & surplus.	Earnings to cap & sur.
1913	7,404	$1,051,720,675	$725,272,182	$119,906,051	$160,980,084	9.06	6.75	11.40
1914	7,453	1,063,978,175	714,117,131	121,147,096	149,270,170	11.39	6.81	8.39
1915	7,560	1,068,577,080	726,620,202	113,639,415	127,052,973	10.63	6.33	7.08
1916	7,579	1,066,208,875	731,820,305	114,724,595	157,543,547	10.76	6.38	8.75
1917	7,589	1,081,670,000	765,918,000	.....	194,331,000	11.61	6.79	10.52
1918	7,691	1,098,264,000	816,801,000	129,778,000	212,332,000	11.81	6.78	11.09

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Bank notes outstanding by denominations and amounts.

Denominations.	Mar. 13, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1918.
Ones	$348,275	$342,072
Twos	167,466	163,393
Fives	79,310,710	117,927,615
Tens	79,378,160	290,872,810
Twenties	58,770,660	248,561,040
Fifties	11,784,150	29,884,400
One hundreds	24,103,400	34,217,700
Five hundreds	104,000	88,000
One thousands	27,000	21,000
Unredeemed fractions	32,409	56,811
Total	254,026,230	722,078,029

NATIONAL BANKS WITH LARGEST CAPITAL.

The national banks having $5,000,000 or more capital in 1918 were.

Bank of Commerce, New York, $25,000,000.
National City, New York, N. Y., $25,000,000.
Continental and Comm'l. Chicago, $21,500,000.
Nat'l Bank of Iowa, Des Moines, $12,000,000.
First National, New York, N. Y., $10,000,000.
First National, Chicago, Ill., $10,000,000.
National Bank of Com., St. Louis, $10,000,000.
Chase, New York, N. Y., $10,000,000.
Shawmut, Boston, Mass., $10,000,000.
Bank of California, San Francisco, $8,500,000.
First National, Boston, Mass., $7,500,000.
Mechanics and Metals, New York, $6,000,000.
Farmers' Deposit, Pittsburgh, Pa., $6,000,000.
Mellon National, Pittsburgh, Pa., $6,000,000.
Wells Fargo-Nevada, San Francisco, $6,000,000.
First National, Cincinnati, O., $6,000,000.
First National, Minneapolis, Minn., $5,000,000.
American Exchange, New York, $5,000,000.
National Park, New York, N. Y., $5,000,000.
First National, Detroit, Mich., $5,000,000.
Marine, Buffalo, N. Y., $5,000,000.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES (JUNE 29, 1918).

State.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	*Av.
Ariz	3	7,457	$3,550,871.48	$476.18
Cal	117	1,109,138	579,459,793.49	522.44
D.of C.	24	138,620	21,122,183.55	152.37
Fla	3	6,525	$1,398,609.70	$214.31
Ga	23	48,000	11,874,016.08	247.38
Iowa	923	755,000	326,264,551.96	432.14
Kansas	2	1,804	714,949.11	396.31
La	14	100,000	33,863,885.07	338.64
Md	20	36,135	16,730,185.73	462.99
Mich	4	28,600	6,634,694.58	231.98
Minn.	2	19,687	8,873,293.19	450.69
Miss	11	15,000	4,493,451.97	299.56
Neb	19	19,940	4,357,983.48	218.55
N. H	11	28,211	10,188,473.55	361.15
N. J	1	39,573	15,623,812.32	394.80
N.Dak.	4	11,405	3,017,223.24	264.55
Oregon	2	1,141	403,218.19	353.39
Wyo	2	1,853	912,358.78	492.37
Total	1,194	2,368,089	1,049,483,555.47	443.17

*Average to each depositor.

Note—Returns from the banking departments of several states include stock savings

banks with commercial banks. It is estimated that 300 stock savings banks with 815,000 depositors and $250,000,000 deposits are included with the figures furnished by the state banking departments for state banks. This estimate includes the so-called stock savings banks of Michigan.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES (JUNE 29, 1918).

State.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Av.
Cal....	1	86,260	$68,021,042.45	$788.56
Conn..	81	715,000	363,186,747.45	507.95
Del....	2	39,598	15,143,944.83	382.44
Ind....	5	33,942	13,998,213.16	412.40
Maine.	45	236,820	94,141,542.57	397.52
Md.....	19	255,824	$101,660,778.78	$397.39
Mass..	196	2,591,162	1,024,903,937.56	395.54
Minn..	7	109,856	30,209,571.34	274.99
N. H...	45	207,082	104,911,261.60	506.62
N. J....	26	323,202	138,111,759.64	427.32
N. Y...	141	3,446,876	1,991,720,349.72	577.83
Ohio...	3	110,794	63,658,930.52	574.57
Pa.....	10	541,016	247,976,374.60	458.35
R. I....	15	161,320	94,042,240.55	582.95
Vt.....	20	117,962	58,368,453.17	494.81
W. Va.	1	7,002	1,817,801.53	259.61
Wash..	1	17,354	7,486,068.52	426.95
Wis....	7	10,214	2,737,375.16	268.00
Total..	625	9,011,464	4,422,096,393.15	490.72

*Average to each depositor.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

CONDITION JULY 4, 1919.

District.	Gold reserve.	Bills on hand.	Resources.	Note circulation.
1. Boston	$105,428,000	$172,407,000	$373,711,000	$182,631,000
2. New York	656,095,000	853,170,000	1,818,155,000	762,915,000
3. Philadelphia	127,492,000	189,316,000	413,537,000	203,310,000
4. Cleveland	202,564,000	154,302,000	440,767,000	217,567,000
5. Richmond	66,527,000	94,995,000	231,199,000	109,640,000
6. Atlanta	75,690,000	88,948,000	211,656,000	117,320,000
7. Chicago	421,900,000	284,413,000	825,849,000	429,248,000
8. St. Louis	92,970,000	62,298,000	233,036,000	104,350,000
9. Minneapolis	82,822,000	61,217,000	163,774,000	82,203,000
10. Kansas City	81,460,000	84,832,000	240,912,000	94,044,000
11. Dallas	32,334,000	55,050,000	123,706,000	47,908,000
12. San Francisco	183,664,000	124,759,000	346,806,000	201,212,000

FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

On Oct. 31, 1918, the twelve federal land banks had assets amounting to $160,688,797.42. Their mortgage loans amounted to $140,883,000 and United States and farm loan bonds to $830,000. The total paid in capital was $15,975,220, of which $8,892,130 was owned by the government, $6,963,140 by national farm loan associations, $104,805 by individual subscribers and $15,145 by borrowers through agents. The expenses and interest charges exceeded the earnings of the banks by $211,609.09. There were 3,301 farm loan associations on the date named. The number and amount of loans approved in each federal land bank district were:

District.	Number.	Approved.
1. Springfield, Mass.....	2,733	$7,111,195
2. Baltimore, Md.....	3,333	7,591,865
3. Columbia, S. C.....	6,218	11,553,654
4. Louisville, Ky.....	6,609	13,962,100
5. New Orleans, La.....12,423		14,312,925
6. St. Louis, Mo.....	6,208	12,947,840
7. St. Paul, Minn.....12,142		22,951,350
8. Omaha, Neb.....	5,035	20,767,740
9. Wichita, Kas.....	7,294	17,349,500
10. Houston, Tex.....12,364		26,366,135
11. Berkeley, Cal.....	3,499	10,558,000
12. Spokane, Wash.....12,615		20,225,120
Total 90,478		194,696,424

TOTAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ALL BANKS, JUNE 29, 1918.

Resources.

Loans and discounts.....	$22,514,602,064.81
Overdrafts	60,334,533.39
Investments	9,741,653,241.78
Furniture and fixtures.....	737,147,869.04
Other real estate owned....	172,035,226.48
Due from banks.....	5,136,603,795.91
Checks and other cash.....	323,244,504.95
Exch. for clearing house..	359,833,619.52
Cash on hand.....	896,570,423.03
Other resources.....	784,413,235.56
Total resources.....	40,726,438,514.47

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid.....	2,351,587,559.45
Surplus	2,034,764,173.59
Undivided profits.....	684,259,780.74
National bank circulation..	$681,631,000.00
Due to banks.....	3,595,062,376.24
Dividends unpaid.....	33,012,997.79
Deposits	27,808,472,756.43
U. S. deposits.....	1,037,787,000.00
Postal savings deposits.....	114,892,459.19
Notes and bills discounted.	680,876,642.24
Bills payable.....	707,978,049.85
Other liabilities.....	996,113,718.95
Total liabilities.....	40,726,438,514.47

Note—By including the reports of the twelve federal reserve banks with those of the other banks it is found that the combined resources of all the reporting banks in the United States aggregate $44,598,571,514.

SAVINGS-BANK STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES FROM 1820.

Yr.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Av. to each Depositor.
1820.	10	8,635	$1,138,576	$131.86
1830.	36	38,085	6,973,304	183.09
1840.	61	78,701	11,051,500	178.54
1850.	108	251,354	43,131,130	172.78
1860.	278	693,870	149,277,501	215.13
1870.	517	1,630,846	549,871,358	337.17
1880.	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71
1890.	921	4,258,893	1,524,811,506	358.03
1900.1,002		6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10
1910.1,759		9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20
1911.1,881		9,791,617	4,212,583,598	430.09
1912.1,922		10,010,304	4,451,818,522	444.72
1913.1,978		10,766,936	4,727,103,951	439.07
1914.2,110		11,109,499	4,936,591,849	444.03
1915.2,159		11,285,755	4,997,706,013	442.83
1916.1,864		11,118,392	5,088,587,294	416.58
1917.1,807		11,367,013	5,418,022,275	450.15
1918.1,819		11,379,553	5,471,589,948	466.94

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS. JUNE 29, 1918.

Banks.	Savings.	Total.
State	$1,071,636,806.01	$6,114,198,976.67
Stock sav.	1,001,573,414.15	1,049,483,555.47
Mutual sav.	4,343,687,558.83	4,422,096,393.15
Loan and trust ...	1,286,650,369.13	5,970,906,454.04
Private ..	23,459,823.09	193,419,377.10
National...	.....	10,058,368,000.00
Total ..	7,727,007,971.21	27,808,472,756.43

UNITED STATES POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1918.

State.	Deposits.*	Balance.†
Alabama	$325,618	$361,438.68
Alaska	630,436	390,231.50
Arizona	545,818	584,488.62
Arkansas	187,945	209,294.19
California	3,308,472	4,176,019.16
Colorado	1,311,307	1,919,566.99
Connecticut	4,212,400	4,368,155.43
Delaware	408,120	380,658.46
Dist. of Columbia	478,792	427,659.44
Florida	668,267	574,002.90
Georgia	195,857	175,616.65
Hawaii	139,775	50,446.86
Idaho	290,213	392,446.10
Illinois	6,760,148	9,582,749.32
Indiana	1,641,053	2,191,223.72
Iowa	520,968	608,171.47
Kansas	450,458	743,095.72
Kentucky	381,705	437,743.79
Louisiana	259,416	318,560.59
Maine	304,867	428,596.01
Maryland	458,033	371,225.72
Massachusetts	4,986,567	6,207,105.26
Michigan	5,291,505	6,258,781.58
Minnesota	1,520,943	2,419,446.75
Mississippi	76,876	109,339.12
Missouri	1,709,949	2,438,096.06
Montana	1,192,727	1,472,741.66
Nebraska	328,555	484,040.90
Nevada	433,401	489,913.22
New Hampshire	402,786	598,966.84
New Jersey	5,033,534	5,925,932.16
New Mexico	172,452	140,271.02
New York	37,993,857	44,007,728.58
North Carolina	68,051	68,185.13
North Dakota	33,063	40,992.86
Ohio	7,655,200	9,542,355.77
Oklahoma	286,198	320,744.95
Oregon	1,905,184	2,226,401.72
Pennsylvania	13,533,279	17,037,595.39
Porto Rico	212,201	9,435.52
Rhode Island	993,110	1,244,279.52
South Carolina	46,628	43,313.82
South Dakota	32,075	56,115.11
Tennessee	229,841	250,766.69
Texas	846,481	865,261.79
Utah	581,106	626,051.51
Vermont	65,147	105,546.95
Virginia	1,164,147	900,068.90
Washington	4,157,160	4,570,448.36
West Virginia	532,978	576,398.35
Wisconsin	1,581,640	2,599,473.98
Wyoming	307,344	330,417.63
Total	116,954,696	140,658,608.42

*During fiscal year. †To credit of depositors June 30, 1918.

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The banking power of the United States in June, 1918, as represented by capital, surplus and other profits, circulation and deposits of national and other reporting banks, together with the estimated amount of funds of this character in nonreporting banks, as well as the paid-in capital, government and reserve deposits, and federal reserve notes in circulation as shown by the statement of the federal reserve banks as of June 28, 1918, was $39,082,800,000.

The banking power of the United States alone to-day is nearly two and a half times as great as the banking power of the world as it stood in 1890 when Mulhall's estimate placed the world's banking power at $15,985,000,000, and the banking power of the United States is now more than seven times greater than Mulhall's estimate of our banking power in 1890, which was given by him at $5,150,000,000.

	*Total (1918).
National banks	$14,209,400,000
State (etc.) banks	20,536,900,000
Nonreporting banks	477,100,000
Federal reserve banks	3,859,400,000
	39,082,800,000

*Capital paid in, surplus and profits, deposits and federal notes in circulation.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Jan. 1, 1918.

State.	No.	Members.	Assets.
Pennsylvania	2,089	677,911	$324,265,393
Ohio	678	767,100	321,741,529
New Jersey	793	329,063	168,215,913
Massachusetts	184	247,725	126,695,037
Illinois	662	246,800	113,528,525
New York	253	199,571	86,072,829
Indiana	351	202,409	78,112,917
Nebraska	73	101,929	54,545,630
California	91	42,227	35,928,447
Michigan	72	69,041	35,659,360
Kentucky	125	62,846	27,085,282
Missouri	155	56,116	26,770,144
Kansas	72	66,442	26,000,167
Louisiana	67	47,793	25,911,928
District of Col.	19	37,075	22,399,995
Wisconsin	78	50,612	19,887,368
North Carolina	140	37,400	17,608,000
Washington	42	46,318	14,444,177
Arkansas	40	21,053	10,583,447
Iowa	50	33,035	9,638,852
Minnesota	63	22,020	8,979,642
West Virginia	48	21,500	8,119,131
Colorado	44	10,200	6,688,983
Maine	38	14,959	6,671,239
Oklahoma	34	18,142	6,554,175
Rhode Island	8	11,499	5,938,436
Connecticut	22	14,900	4,869,748
South Dakota	14	5,857	3,603,836
New Hampshire	22	8,554	3,336,072
Tennessee	13	5,166	3,207,754
North Dakota	10	5,785	2,837,118
Texas	28	7,156	2,314,927
Montana	16	4,239	1,849,935
New Mexico	13	3,545	1,469,276
Vermont	6	749	287,791
Other States	856	341,875	157,319,172
Total	7,269	3,838,612	1,769,142,175

MINERAL MONOPOLIES OF THE AMERICAS.

[From Bulletin of Pan-American Union.]

Mineral products of the American continents in which practical monopolies or market control exist and the countries which possess them:

Metallic—Vanadium	Peru
Nickel	Canada
Nonmetallic—Nitrates	Chile
Iodine	Chile
Borax	Chile, Peru, U. S., Argentina, Bolivia
Black diamonds	Brazil
Monazite	Brazil
Zirconium minerals	Brazil

Products possessed by the American countries in quantities sufficient to dominate and control the world's markets:

Metallic—Radium ores	United States
Copper	U. S., Chile, Peru
Bismuth	Peru, Bolivia
Nonmetallic—Sulphur	U. S., Chile
Petroleum	U. S., Mexico
Gems—Emerald	Colombia
Topaz	Brazil
Amethyst	Brazil
Graphite for pencils	Mexico

LARGEST DRY DOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

The largest dry dock in the United States is at the navy yard at Portsmouth, Va. It was completed and opened Feb. 1, 1919. It cost $4,000,000 and with a length of 1,022 feet and a depth of 43 feet it will accommodate the largest vessel afloat.

SAVINGS BANKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[From statistical abstract of the United States.]

Country.	Date.	Form of bank.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Aver.	Per cap.
Argentina	Oct. 18, 1917.	Postal	212,881	$4,187,298	$19.67	$0.49
Austria	Dec. 31, 1913.	Communal & private	4,385,064	1,291,041,227	294.42	44.89
Austria	Dec. 31, 1917.	Postal, savings dept.	2,495,584	57,235,850	22.93	1.99
Austria	Dec. 31, 1917.	Postal, check dept..	150,240	418,823,510	2,787.70	14.56
Belgium	Dec. 31, 1912.	Government	3,013,296	204,147,391	67.75	26.96
Belgium	Dec. 31, 1912.	Communal & private	49,794	11,854,503	238.07	1.57
Bulgaria	Dec. 31, 1911.	Postal	312,462	8,797,965	28.16	2.03
Chile	Dec. 31, 1915.	Public	631,483	22,673,604	35.91	5.98
Denmark	Mar. 31, 1916.	Communal and corp.	1,274,365	223,523,385	175.40	76.52
Egypt	Dec. 31, 1917.	Postal	198,220	2,774,802	14.00	.22
France	Dec. 31, 1914.	Private	8,659,551	774,204,976	89.40	19.55
France	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	6,601,382	319,634,510	48.42	8.07
Algeria	Dec. 31, 1909.	Municipal	19,427	1,309,769	67.42	.24
Tunis	Dec. 31, 1916.	Postal	1,369	1,157,638	845.61	.59
Germany	Dec. 31, 1915.	Public & corporate.	23,871,657	4,685,982,000	196.30	70.24
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1913.	Communal & private	1,149,251	428,023,064	372.44	19.99
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1917.	Postal, savings dept.	1,069,878	58,261,000	54.46	2.72
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1913.	Postal, check dept..	25,630	23,286,942	908.58	1.09
Italy	Dec. 31, 1914.	Communal & corp..	2,473,216	491,464,209	198.71	13.45
Italy	Apr. 30, 1917.	Postal	6,472,442	431,922,457	66.73	11.82
Japan	Dec. 31, 1914.	Private	9,688,958	82,489,620	8.51	1.50
Japan	Mar. 31, 1916.	Postal	12,700,105	113,040,989	8.90	2.05
Formosa	Mar. 31, 1916.	Postal	272,913	1,582,323	5.80	.43
Chosen	Mar. 31, 1917.	Postal	1,069,312	5,073,831	4.74	.30
Luxemburg	Mar. 31, 1914.	State	76,808	12,597,471	164.01	47.01
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1915.	Private	512,060	48,650,442	95.01	7.39
Netherlands	June 30, 1917.	Postal	1,744,804	84,538,307	48.41	12.84
Dutch E.Indies.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Private	5,740	889,304	154.93	.02
Dutch E.Indies.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	130,909	4,306,061	32.89	.09
Dutch Guiana.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	10,750	332,579	30.94	3.74
D'tch W.Indies.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Postal	4,580	97,253	21.23	1.71
Norway	Dec. 31, 1916.	Communal and priv.	1,334,485	255,228,079	191.26	101.40
Roumania	July 1, 1910.	Government	218,690	11,616,820	53.12	1.69
Russia	Mar. 1, 1917.	State, incl. postal...	12,488,000	2,133,233,000	170.82	11.92
Finland	Dec. 31, 1914.	Private	361,662	60,844,408	168.24	18.61
Finland	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	73,237	1,843,339	25.17	.56
Spain	Dec. 31, 1916.	Private	755,657	83,094,011	109.96	4.05
Spain	Dec. 31, 1917.	Postal	228,444	7,182,571	31.44	.35
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1916.	Communal & trustee	1,803,901	323,544,968	176.84	56.20
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1916.	Postal	590,294	14,482,742	24.29	2.52
Switzerland	Dec. 31, 1908.	Communal and priv.	1,963,417	307,386,431	156.56	86.47
United kingdom.	Nov. 20, 1916.	Trustee	2,015,894	261,739,826	129.80	5.99
United kingdom.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Postal	14,746,821	957,022,331	64.90	21.92
British India.	Mar. 31, 1916.	Postal	1,660,424	49,707,248	29.94	.20
Australia.Com.	Mar. 31, 1918.	Government	2,720,007	548,285,108	201.57	111.10
New Zealand.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Postal	566,341	142,084,232	250.88	129.40
New Zealand.	Mar. 31, 1918.	Private	85,191	13,240,330	155.42	12.06
Canada	Mar. 31, 1916.	Postal	134,345	40,008,418	297.80	4.95
Canada	Mar. 31, 1916.	Government	30,618	13,520,009	441.57	1.67
Brit. S. Africa.	1914-15.	Government	260,164	28,823,428	110.79	3.92
Brit. W. Indies.	1914-15.	Government	97,465	6,438,165	66.06	3.61
Brit. col., n.e.s.	1914-15.	Government	269,486	14,480,853	53.74	.56
Total, foreign			131,784,674	15,087,710,636	114.49	16.23
United States.	June 30, 1918.	Postal	612,188	148,471,499	242.53	1.41
United States.	June 30, 1918.	Mutual and stock..	11,379,553	5,471,579,949	480.83	52.05
Philippines	June 30, 1918.	Postal	73,600	2,234,010	30.35	.25
Grand total			143,850,015	20,709,996,094	143.97	19.84

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1918.

Classification.	General stock of money in the U. S. July 1, 1919.	Held in treasury as assets of the government July 1, 1919.	Held by federal reserve banks July 1, 1919.	Money in Circulation.		
				July 1,1919.	July 1, 1918.	Jan.1,1879
Gold coin (inc. bullion in treas.)	$3,095,077,467	$360,604,070	$813,882,860	$1,172,953,529	$1,107,531,243	$96,262,850
Gold certificates			205,417,280	542,219,728	828,231,744	21,189,280
Standard silver dollars	308,978,930	55,718,347		81,576,350	77,341 545	5,790,721
Silver certificates				169,939,003	381,806,776	413,360
Subsidiary silver	243,235,661	11,087,825		232,147,836	217,206,560	67,982,601
Treasury notes of 1890				1,745,230	1,851,130	
United States notes	346,681,016	13,742,472		332,938,544	339,936,233	310,288,511
Federal reserve notes	2,687,556,985	44,265,463	149,299,060	2,493,992,462	1,711,411,695	
Federal reserve bank notes	187,666,980	23,984,284		163,682,696	15,343,975	
National bank notes	719,276,732	69,445,582		649,831,150	701,137,008	314,339,398
Total	7,588,473,771	578,848,043	1,168,599,200	5,841,026,528	5,384,797,909	816,266,721

Population of continental United States July 1, 1919, estimated at 107,600,000; circulation per capita, $54.28.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES (1792-1918).

Gold Coins.

Fifty Dollar Piece, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 1,290 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined to June 30, 1918, $150,950.

Double Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1918, $2,436,142,120. Full legal tender.

Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1918, $516,714,850. Full legal tender.

Half-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1918, $391,249,345. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916⅔; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1918, $44,641,475. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagle, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 64.5 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $25,000.

Three-Dollar Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1853; weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, $1,619,376. Full legal tender.

One Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, $19,499,337. Full legal tender.

One Dollar, Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Authorized June 28, 1902; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $250,000.

One Dollar, Lewis and Clark Exposition—Authorized April 13, 1904; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $60,000.

One Dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $25,034.

One Dollar, McKinley Memorial—Authorized Feb. 23, 1916; weight, 25.8; fineness .900; total coined, $30,040.

Silver Coins.

Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 416 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 412½ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; coinage discontinued act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined to Feb. 12, 1873, $8,031,238. Coinage reauthorized, act of Feb. 28, 1878; coinage discontinued after July 1, 1891, except for certain purposes, act of July 14, 1890. Amount coined to June 30, 1918, $578,303,848. Full legal tender except when otherwise provided in the contract.

Trade Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 12, 1873; weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; legal tender limited to $5, act of June 22, 1874 (rev. stat.); coinage limited to export demand and legal tender quality repealed, joint resolution, July 22, 1876; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887. Total amount coined, $35,965,924.

Lafayette Souvenir Dollar—Authorized by act of March 3, 1899; weight, 412½ grains; fineness .900. Total amount coined $50,000.

Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 208 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 206¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 192 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 12½ grams, or 192.9 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1918, $207,535,856. Legal tender, $10.

Columbian Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Aug. 5, 1892; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $2,500,000. Legal tender, $10.

Half-Dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 192.9; fineness, .900; total amount coined, $30,000.

Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 104 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 103⅛ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 96 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 6¼ grams, or 96.45 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1918, $120,720,789.50. Legal tender, $10.

Columbian Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1893; weight, 96.45 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, $10,000. Legal tender, $10.

Twenty-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875; weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900; coinage prohibited, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, $271,000.

Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 41¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 2½ grams, or 38.58 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1918, $94,345,879.70. Legal tender, $10.

Half-Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 20⅝ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, 4,880,219.40.

Three-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851; weight, 12⅜ grains; fineness, .750; weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains; fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $1,282,087.20.

Minor Coins.

Five-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866; weight, 77.16 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined to June 30, 1918, $52,493,558.10. Legal tender for $1, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

Three-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865; weight, 30 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined, $941,349.48. Legal tender for 60 cents, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873. Coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890.

Two-Cent (bronze)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 96 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, $912,020.

Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 264 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 208 grains; weight changed, by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains; coinage discon-

tinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, $1,562,887.44.

Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1857; weight, 72 grains; composed of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, $2,007,720.

Cent (bronze)—Authorized, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 48 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Total amount coined to June 30, 1918, $31,058,413.83. Legal tender, 25 cents.

Half-Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 132 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 104 grains; weight changed by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, $39,926.11.

Total Coinage.

Gold	$3,410,407,527.00
Silver	1,045,895,603.80
Minor	89,015,874.96
Total	4,545,319,005.76

†*Coinage, 1917.*

Gold	$10,014.00
Silver	29,412,300.00
Minor	6,118,089.30
Total	35,540,403.30

*To end of fiscal year June 30, 1918. †Calendar year.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1800.

[From reports of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and other sources.]

	1800.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1900.	1918.
Area (Cont'l U.S.) sq.m.	843,255	2,995,536	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population	5,308,483	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	75,994,575	*105,118,467
Wealth dols.	7,135,780,000	16,159,616,000	30,068,518,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775		†187,739,000,000
Debt dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	59,864,402	2,331,169,956	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	‡10,924,281,355
Money in circul'n.dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	435,407,252	675,212,794	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	5,379,427,424
Deposits, b'k.n't'l.dols.				542,261,563	833,701,034	2,458,092,758	10,181,739,000
Deposits, savings.dols.		43,431,130	149,277,504	549,874,358	819,106,973	2,389,719,954	5,471,579,949
Dep'sits, post'l sav.dols.							148,471,599
Farms, value dols.	3,967,343,580	7,980,493,060	8,944,857,749	12,180,501,538	20,514,001,838		§40,991,449,096
Manufact'res, val.dols.	1,019,106,616	1,885,861,676	4,252,325,412	5,369,579,191	13,004,400,143		§20,672,051,870
Receipts—Net ord.dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	56,054,600	395,959,834	333,526,501	567,240,852	4,174,010,586
Customs dols.	9,080,933	39,668,686	53,187,512	194,538,374	186,522,065	233,164,871	182,758,989
Internal reven. dols.	809,397			184,899,756	124,009,374	265,327,927	3,636,043,485
Expend.—Net ord.dols.	10,813,971	40,948,383	63,130,598	293,657,005	264,847,637	487,713,792	8,966,552,266
War dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	16,472,208	57,655,675	38,116,916	134,774,768	§5,684,348,624
Navy dols.	3,448,716	7,934,725	11,514,650	21,780,230	13,556,965	55,953,078	1,368,642,794
Pensions dols.	64,131	1,886,886	1,100,802	28,340,202	56,777,174	140,877,316	181,137,754
Imports, mdse. dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	353,616,119	435,958,408	667,954,746	849,941,184	2,945,655,403
Exports, mdse. dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	333,576,057	392,771,768	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	5,919,711,371
Product'n of gold.dols.		50,000,000	46,000,000	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,000	68,493,500
Silver dols.		50,000	156,800	16,434,000	34,717,000	35,741,100	67,879,206
Coal tons		6,266,253	13,044,680	29,496,054	63,822,830	240,789,310	‖581,609,263
Petroleum gallons			21,000,000	220,951,290	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,218	‖14,083,255,242
Pig iron tons		563,755	821,223	1,665,179	3,835,191	13,789,242	39,051,991
Steel tons				68,750	1,247,335	10,188,329	‖45,060,607
Copper tons		650	7,200	12,600	27,000	270,588	‖842,018
Wool lbs		52,516,959	60,264,913	162,000,000	232,500,000	288,636,621	299,921,000
Wheat bushels		100,485,944	173,104,924	235,884,700	498,549,868	522,229,505	917,100,000
Corn bushels		592,071,104	838,792,740	1,094,255,000	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	2,582,814,000
Cotton bales	153,509	2,454,442	3,849,469	4,352,317	6,605,750	10,245,602	11,706,000
Railroads miles		9,021	30,626	52,922	93,267	198,964	**266,031
Postoffices No.	903	18,417	28,498	28,492	42,989	76,688	54,345
P. O. receipts dols.	280,804	5,499,984	8,518,067	19,772,221	33,315,479	102,354,579	344,475,962
Patents issued No.		993	4,778	13,333	13,947	26,499	39,941
Immigrants No.		369,980	150,237	387,203	457,257	448,572	110,618

*Estimated June 1. †In 1912. ‡Net debt, June 30, 1918. §Census of 1910. ‖In 1917. **In 1916.

LARGEST LAKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From U. S. geological survey report.]

Following is a list of lakes in the United States each of which is more than 100 square miles in area at high water:

Lake.	Sq. miles.
Lake Superior, Wis., Minn. and Canada	31,200
Lake Huron, Mich. and Canada	23,800
Lake Michigan, Ill., Wis., Mich., Ind. and Ohio	22,450
Lake Erie, O., Pa., N. Y. and Canada	9,960
Lake Ontario, N. Y. and Canada	7,240
Great Salt lake, Utah (in 1912)	1,800
Lake of the Woods, Minn. and Canada	1,500
Tulare lake, Cal.	Nothing to 800
Lake Okechobee, Fla.	730
Lake Pontchartrain, La.	625
Salton sea, Cal. (Jan. 1, 1909), shrinking	443
Red lake, Minn. (both lakes)	441
Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt.	436
Lake St. Clair, Mich. and Canada	410
Rainy lake, Minn. and Canada	310
Leech lake, Minn. (high water)	234
Leech lake, Minn. (low water)	173
Mille Lacs, Minn.	207
Lake Winnebago, Wis.	215
Lake Tahoe, Cal.	193
Flathead lake, Mont.	188
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (including swamp)	156
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (excluding swamp)	87
Utah lake, Utah	145
Tule lake, Cal.	144
Lake Pen d'Oreille, Idaho	124
Lake Winnibigoshish, Minn.	117
Moosehead lake, Maine	115

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE BY YEARS.

[From consular reports.]

Year.	Imports.	Exports
1913	$3,741,047,608	$3,089,353,116
1914	3,390,174,777	2,560,730,513
1915	4,145,738,988	2,355,048,406
1916	4,615,906,844	2,938,615,999
1917	5,178,757,405	2,904,118,947
1918	6,420,561,252	2,576,466,686

NATIONAL DEBTS, REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

[From report of bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Country.	Year.	Total debt in United States currency.	Rates of interest. Per ct.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Argentina	1917	$804,598.000	4 -6	$159,044,000	$163,921,000
Australasia—Commonwealth of Australia	1916-17	975,738,000	3½-5¼	135,274,000	393,755,000
Australia, states	1916-17	1,741,301,000	3 -5	246,532,000	254,306,000
New Zealand	1917-18	631,847,000	3 -4	98,334,000	73,583,000
Austria-Hungary	1914-15	1,040,338,000	3 -5	160,487,000	160,487,000
Austria	1917-18	15,807,071,000	3 -5½	986,735,000	4,838,058,000
Hungary	1917-18	8,138,848,000	3 -6	704,187,000	698,864,000
Belgium	1914	825,518,000	2½-3	155,812,000	155,704,000
Kongo, Belgian	1918	54,741,000	3 -4	11,182,000	12,543,000
Bolivia	1916	20,716,000	3 -8	5,674,000	8,788,000
Brazil	1918	1,145,380,000	4 -6	171,030,000	194,301,000
Bulgaria	1918	327,667,000	4½-6	92,852,000	92,527,000
Canada	1917-18	1,330,229,000	2½-5½	252,373,000	469,666,000
Central America:					
Costa Rica	1918	20,254,000	4 -5	4,265,000	4,250,000
Guatemala	1916	16,230,000	4 -8	3,332,000	2,273,000
Honduras	1917-18	130,758,000	5 -10	4,102,000	4,102,000
Nicaragua	1916-17	18,596,000	5 -6	2,302,000	1,981,000
Panama	1918	7,172,000	.....	3,594,000	3,594,000
Salvador	1917	10,882,000	2 -6	4,861,000	4,934,000
Chile	1916	225,664,000	4½-5	66,964,000	59,090,000
China	1916-17	1,066,649,000	4 -5	283,628,000	310,182,000
Colombia	1918-19	22,316,000	3 -6	17,179,000	16,649,000
Cuba	1918-19	65,923,000	4½-5	62,760,000	70,951,000
Denmark	1918-19	157,875,000	3 -5	51,635,000	34,844,000
Dominican Republic	1918	13,686,000	5	3,163,000	2,953,000
Ecuador	1918	24,952,000	4 -10	7,846,000	7,846,000
Egypt	1917-18	456,190,000	3 -4	96,512,000	96,512,000
Finland	1915	34,618,000	3 -4½	37,891,000	38,387,000
France	1918	28,642,177,000	2¼-5	1,280,100,000	10,196,784,000
Algeria	1917	34,787,000	3½	25,494,000	25,492,000
Tunis	1916	68,936,000	3 -3½	12,394,000	11,854,000
French Indo-China	1917	47,461,000	2½-3½	44,189,000	44,189,000
Fr. colonies, n.e.s	1917	59,533,000	3 -4	34,089,000	34,089,000
Germany	1917-18	34,807,337,000	3 -5	1,196,618,000	8,338,349,000
German states	1913-14	3,854,795,000	3 -4	1,555,493,000	1,532,714,000
German colonies	1913-14	32,410,000	.....	14,297,000	35,375,000
Greece	1918	259,725,000	2½-5	57,900,000	175,630,000
Haiti	1914-15	30,373,000	2½-5	5,724,000	6,164,000
India, British	1917-18	1,554,388,000	3 -3½	481,155,000	480,496,000
Italy	1916-17	9,270,986,000	3 -6	1,031,585,000	3,395,835,000
Japan	1918-19	1,244,375,000	4 -5	410,006,000	410,006,000
Formosa	1918-19	.....	.....	27,520,000	27,520,000
Chosen	1918-19	46,652,000	5 -6½	32,122,000	32,122,000
Liberia	1915-16	1,658,000	5	295,000	282,000
Luxemburg	1917-18	8,831,000	3½	3,606,000	6,971,000
Mexico	1914-15	377,333,000	2 -5	72,687,000	75,798,000
Montenegro	1914	1,218,000	5	1,900,000	2,455,000
Netherlands	1918	762,527,000	2½-5	114,842,000	134,490,000
Dutch East Indies	1918	91,871,000	3 -5	155,200,000	175,901,000
Dutch West Indies	1918	.....	.....	1,622,000	2,513,000
Norway	1917-18	122,075,000	3 -6	03,650,000	118,256,000
Paraguay	1918	12,045,000	3 -7	2,505,000	2,764,000
Peru	1918	34,015,000	1 -6	19,347,000	19,347,000
Portugal	1917-18	1,059,588,000	3 -5	75,841,000	75,440,000
Colonies	1917-18	.....	.....	30,605,000	33,810,000
Roumania	1916-17	355,194,000	4 -5	124,624,000	124,624,000
Russia	1915	22,774,330,000	3 -6	1,482,376,000	6,034,255,000
Serbia	1914	126,232,000	2 -5	41,364,000	41,364,000
Siam	1917-18	32,935,000	4½	27,004,000	27,004,000
Spain	1917	1,964,206,000	4 -5	304,020,000	38,923,000
Sweden	1918	249,298,000	3 -5	180,901,000	180,901,000
Switzerland	1918	205,439,000	3½-5	37,345,000	48,799,000
Turkey	1916-17	1,459,286,000	3½-5	97,663,000	272,973,000
Union of South Africa	1917-18	756,444,000	3 -5	88,668,000	90,075,000
United kingdom	1918	36,391,132,000	2½-6	3,969,847,000	13,221,210,000
Br. colonies, n.e.s	1916-17	237,227,000	3 -4	164,561,000	140,029,000
United States	1917-18	17,005,431,000	2 .4¼	4,174,011,000	8,966,532,000
Philippine islands	1916	20,301,000	4	14,811,000	12,492,000
Uruguay	1917-18	155,655,000	3½-5	30,453,000	30,525,000
Venezuela	1917-18	29,824,000	3	8,515,000	8,515,000
Total		199,123,787,000	.....	21,366,499,000	63,137,919,000

	PER CAPITA.					
	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.	Interest
Argentina	$43.60	$63.09	$19.19	$19.75	$97.60	$5.0
Commonwealth of Australia	73.36	81.56	27.21	79.29	196.29	14.0
New Zealand	104.89	134.17	84.62	63.32	53.22	18.5

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.	Interest.
Austria Hungary	$17.06	$5.87	$3.06	$3.06	$19.87	$0.92
Austria	.....	.....	31.87	156.28	510.60	20.10
Hungary	.....	.....	32.89	32.64	380.14	16.23
Belgium	127.26	93.65	20.35	20.33	107.80	5.48
Kongo, Belgian	1.43	.77	.75	.84	3.65	.18
Bolivia	3.04	12.83	1.96	3.04	7.17	.67
Brazil	8.16	10.98	6.44	7.32	43.15	1.51
Bulgaria	6.97	6.28	16.83	16.77	59.38	4.48
Canada	116.30	184.07	30.18	56.17	159.10	6.97
Central American states: Costa Rica	14.98	23.23	9.67	9.64	45.93	2.96
Guatemala	4.03	5.01	1.57	1.07	7.66	.27
Honduras	10.45	5.59	7.30	7.30	232.67	.13
Nicaragua	9.08	8.49	3.27	28.14	20.41	.96
Panama	20.44	12.68	7.99	7.99	15.94	....
Salvador	4.46	7.84	4.34	4.31	8.56	.47
Chile	31.95	66.30	17.30	15.30	58.31	4.04
China	1.72	1.45	.87	.95	3.28	.29
Colombia	5.27	5.63	3.14	3.04	4.08	.69
Cuba	97.44	135.40	23.88	27.00	25.08	2.30
Denmark	72.97	71.59	17.68	11.93	54.05	2.20
Dominican Republic	24.00	30.96	4.36	4.07	18.88	2.15
Ecuador	3.50	6.46	3.02	3.92	12.48	.78
Egypt	11.93	14.73	7.68	7.68	36.29	1.81
Sudan	3.87	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	133.95	29.23	32.24	256.85	716.93	28.89
Algeria	12.94	16.40	4.58	4.58	6.25	.73
Tunis	14.04	12.42	6.35	6.07	35.30	1.47
French Indo-China	2.67	3.24	2.60	2.60	2.79	.13
French colonies (n.e.s.)	2.87	2.53	1.35	1.35	2.36	.09
German empire	.....	.....	17.70	123.33	514.81	20.80
German customs union	37.66	31.31	22.80	22.52	56.64	2.50
German States	.....	.....	22.88	22.60	56.85	2.50
German colonies	2.60	2.20	1.09	2.70	2.48	.19
Greece	6.91	4.76	11.70	35.48	52.47	2.48
Haiti	4.37	6.91	2.29	2.47	12.15	1.61
India, British	1.54	2.40	1.53	1.52	4.93	.16
Italy	40.65	11.87	28.10	92.49	252.50	11.07
Eritrea	10.13	6.00	.....	.....	.....	....
Libia	5.11	.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan (including Pescadores)	8.84	13.60	7.07	7.07	21.46	1.20
Formosa	14.47	8.53	7.42	7.42	.....	.....
Chosen	2.19	1.67	1.90	1.90	2.76	.23
Liberia	.94	.74	.20	.19	1.11	.55
Mexico	6.00	8.38	4.61	4.89	24.34	1.00
Montenegro	3.79	1.11	4.35	5.62	2.79	.14
Morocco	7.44	1.22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	128.99	106.82	17.45	20.43	115.83	2.81
Dutch East Indies	3.12	6.36	3.24	3.67	1.92	.06
Dutch possessions in America	28.80	28.44	9.77	15.14	.....	.....
Norway	144.59	104.20	41.31	47.13	48.65	2.50
Paraguay	4.49	4.69	2.51	2.76	12.05	.77
Persia	4.34	3.52	.....	.....	.....	....
Peru	11.33	15.64	3.34	3.34	5.86	.09
Portugal (inc. Madeira and Azores)	12.57	4.00	12.73	12.66	177.84	5.03
Portuguese colonies	2.80	2.57	3.30	3.65	.....	....
Roumania	15.17	17.24	16.60	16.60	47.31	2.34
Russia	3.22	1.13	8.14	33.12	125.01	2.04
Finland	34.07	15.07	11.56	11.71	10.56	.47
Serbia	4.43	3.52	8.95	8.60	27.31	1.92
Siam	4.07	5.10	3.06	3.06	3.73	.16
Spain	10.02	14.94	14.67	17.80	94.75	4.28
Sweden	52.99	72.44	31.41	31.42	43.30	2.91
Switzerland	118.30	121.75	9.62	12.58	52.95	2.59
Turkey	9.07	4.98	4.59	12.83	68.59	4.34
Union of South Africa	25.59	18.99	13.42	13.63	114.46	4.77
United Kingdom	105.00	55.65	86.13	286.86	789.58	33.26
British colonies (n.e.s.)	12.09	12.51	3.54	3.01	5.10	.25
United States	27.62	54.75	39.13	84.07	159.45	6.14
Philippine Islands	9.30	12.94	1.64	1.39	2.25	.09
Porto Rico	50.87	59.63	.....	.....	.....	....
Uruguay	26.30	54.97	22.08	22.14	112.88	9.28
Venezuela	7.85	8.19	3.01	3.01	10.55	.60

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and location.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385
Grand, Labrador	2,000
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50
Missouri, Montana	90
Montmorenci, Quebec	265
Multnomah, Oregon	850
Murchison, Africa	120
Niagara, New York-Ont.	164
Rjukan, Norway	780
Schauffhausen, Switzerl'd	100
Skiaeggedalsfos, Norway	530
Shoshone, Idaho	210
Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000
Stirling, New Zealand	500
Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904
Takkakaw, British Col.	1,200
Twin, Idaho	180
Yellowstone (upper), Mont.	110
Yellowstone (lower), Mont.	310
Ygnassu, Brazil	210
Yosemite (upper), Calif.	1,436
Yosemite (middle), Calif.	626
Yosemite (lower), Calif.	400
Vettis, Norway	950
Victoria, Africa	400
Voringfos, Norway	600

NATIONAL POSTAL STATISTICS.

[From report compiled by bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Country.	Year.	Post-offices. No.	Postal routes. Miles.	Service performed. Miles.	Value money orders Domestic.	and postal sent— Foreign.
Argentina	1918	3,431	51,284	26,649,956	$24,865,659	$243,282
Australia	1917	8,565	147,427	42,885,944	71,365,427	4,312,989
New Zealand	1918	2,379	.....	.....	13,723,251	2,607,624
Austria	1914	10,826	111,221	63,005,378	362,425,277	73,068,222
Hungary	1914	6,610	50,921	57,768,029	263,780,905	57,834,624
Belgium	1914	1,708	5,828	74,307,186	98,924,457	12,333,540
Kongo	1916	51	28,405	1,663,486	1,269,627	50,675
Bolivia	1917	413	13,867	619,314	602,914	.....
Brazil	1917	3,636	99,845	.....	13,043,364	1,193,782
Bulgaria	1916	504	20,049	7,904,909	7,700,072	2,342,889
Canada	1916	13,057	33,363	61,818,400	88,548,533	18,688,289
Costa Rica	1915	208	.....	.....	188,397	3,722
Guatemala	1915	382	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	1917	280	599	68,566	1,085	.....
Nicaragua	1913	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama	1916	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salvador	1915	117	1,848	36,601	.....	3,630
Chile	1916	927	32,712	8,861,979	4,253,405	143,806
China	1916	12,508	153,037	79,398,571	6,538,971	.....
Colombia	1915	843	.....	.....	578,838	.....
Cuba	1916	658	5,324	2,545,828	.....	.....
Denmark	1917	1,734	7,125	9,519,956	100,917,316	2,439,026
Dominican Republic	1916	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador	1917	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	1916	2,120	7,297	6,455,581	26,173,567	1,829,330
Finland	1916	2,445	.....	.....	20,363,655	4,286,393
France	1914	15,769	81,792	166,598,520	753,037,672	20,645,171
Algeria	1914	688	9,083	7,844,623	104,136,982	628,610
Tunis	1918	476	5,743	3,265,685	6,712,873	5,756,432
Indo-China	1918	339	21,197	7,927,906	9,766,266	684,774
Colonies	1914	576	43,611	5,003,148	10,520,762	2,979,146
German Empire	1914	51,573	91,276	.....	2,044,009,394	57,694,974
Colonies	1914	220	.....	.....	26,299,086	.....
Greece	1913	1,342	.....	.....	3,236,816	453,198
Haiti	1915	88	.....	107,079	.....	.....
India, British	1917	20,030	157,657	434,023,374	174,940,133	3,714,375
Italy	1917	6,387	50,649	88,804,631	1,238,683,414	1,156,919
Japan	1917	8,302	.....	.....	154,688,697	24,155,178
Formosa	1917	159	8,668	.....	7,695,092	3,082
Chosen	1918	526	18,102	8,800,289	28,170,790	45,023
Luxemburg	1914	139	662	631,717	5,249,237	6,908,457
Mexico	1914	2,911	51,879	23,121,371	24,218,667	4,558,442
Montenegro	1914	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	1917	1,607	9,992	12,993,791	56,021,426	2,761,241
East Indies	1917	496	67,320	10,252,403	16,686,618	1,596,342
Poss. in America	1915	17	.....	.....	170,190	387,806
Norway	1916	3,758	52,136	17,001,683	35,666,318	2,726,351
Paraguay	1915	385	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	1913	205	10,634	3,390,285	.....	1,270
Peru	1916	684	17,984	2,045,692	181,338	5,318
Portugal	1913	6,155	24,539	15,394,571	14,651,201	621,064
Colonies	1913	439	61,933	3,197,169	928,925	756,843
Roumania	1914	3,107	68,093	21,067,139	15,661,803	3,532,869
Russia	1916	19,104	229,378	101,805,947	1,615,664,531	7,417,091
Serbia	1914	1,556	2,121	869,707	7,080,257	647,989
Siam	1916	285	4,954	474,088	531,817	49,299
Spain	1917	6,952	59,179	.....	26,632,347	.....
Sweden	1917	4,300	73,502	31,302,065	148,339,897	2,962,446
Switzerland	1917	4,375	8,603	19,072,794	270,145,240	12,400,852
Turkey	1916	1,358	24,145	7,236,293	34,144,740	211,243
Union of South Africa	1918	2,522	8,621	13,734,812	19,661,935	2,467,997
United Kingdom	1916	24,509	.....	.....	421,553,365	14,548,655
Colonies	1914	2,761	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	1916	55,330	444,279	616,460,122	822,679,623	32,284,183
Philippines	1916	589	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	1916	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	1915	995	24,448	3,056,360	6,935,871	241,306
Venezuela	1917	296	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		324,869	2,513,997	2,061,384,862	9,342,384,506	398,748,033

NATIONAL RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

[From report compiled by bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Country.	Year.	Railways. Miles.*	Telegraphs. Miles.†	Country.	Year.	Railways. Miles.*	Telegraphs. Miles.†
Argentina	1918	21,880	164,461	Belgium	1914	5,451	28,014
Australia	1917	24,769	133,491	Kongo	1916	1,020	1,782
New Zealand	1918	2,983	50,322	Bolivia	1917	1,354	5,562
Austria	1914	15,739	168,059	Brazil	1917	17,477	73,124
Hungary	1914	13,589	99,862	Bulgaria	1916	1,824	11,653

Country.	Year.	Railways. Miles*	Telegraphs. Miles.†
Canada	1916	37,434	206.575
Costa Rica	1915	438	1,521
Guatemala	1915	613	4,045
Honduras	1917	360	4,281
Nicaragua	1913	200	3,637
Panama	1916	301	3,618
Salvador	1915	267	2,412
Chile	1916	5,105	32,942
Colombia	1915	708	11,721
China	1916	6,467	56,280
Cuba	1916	2,359	6,184
Denmark	1917	2,556	8,442
Dominican Rep.	1916	408	1,071
Ecuador	1917	365	4,370
Egypt	1916	4,416	25,766
Finland	1916	2,527	.....
France	1914	31,958	152,192
Algeria	1914	2,793	25,243
Tunis	1918	1,232	5,596
Indo-China	1918	1,282	19,746
Colonies	1914	1,948	25,622
German Empire	1914	39,600	475,551
Colonies	1914	2,866	8,719
Greece	1913	1,396	10,253
Haiti	1915	140	124
India, British	1917	36,286	337,720
Italy	1917	11,891	218,521
Japan	1917	7,690	116,339
Formosa	1917	319	2,760
Chosen	1918	1,092	14,822
Luxemburg	1914	326	1,514
Mexico	1914	15,840	58,727
Montenegro	1914	11	528
Netherlands	1917	2,113	26,668
East Indies	1917	1,730	21,503
Poss. in America	1915	117	.....
Norway	1916	1,929	15,151
Paraguay	1915	255	2,485
Persia	1913	34	10,754
Peru	1916	1,724	78,510
Portugal	1913	1,854	13,415
Colonies	1913	1,069	11,941
Roumania	1914	2,382	16,039
Russia	1916	48,955	537,208
Serbia	1914	977	6,421
Siam	1916	1,210	6,204
Spain	1917	9,354	65,441
Sweden	1917	9,303	40,912
Switzerland	1917	3,660	23,108
Turkey	1916	3,842	44,206
Union of So. Africa	1918	10,021	54,031
United Kingdom	1916	23,709	264,480
Colonies	1914	8,128	45,952
United States	1916	266,031	1,627,342
Philippines	1916	757	6,218
Porto Rico	1916	340	1,545
Uruguay	1915	1,601	5,344
Venezuela	1917	533	5,443
Total		729,845	5,816,219

*Miles of line. †Miles of wire.

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of federal census bureau.]

The figures are for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912, and cover commercial operating companies only.

LAND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems	22
Miles of pole line	*247,528
Miles of single wire owned and leased	†1,814,196
Number of messages	‡103,536,418
Number of telegraph offices	30,781
Income, total	$56,293,469
Telegraph traffic	$52,337,211
All other sources	$3,956,258
Net income for the year	$33,431,044
Expenses, total	$52,862,425
General operation and maintenance	$39,067,011
Interest and taxes	$2,740,827
All other expenses	$11,054,587
Assets, total	$191,516,700
Construction and equipment	$143,910,631
Stocks and bonds	$17,122,592
Cash and current assets	$29,672,528
Profit and loss deficit	$810,949
Liabilities, total	$191,516,700
Capital stock	$104,274,435
Funded debt	$34,741,000
Reserves	$5,254,329
Accounts payable	$12,175,438
Dividends, taxes and interest	$1,460,733
Sundries	$23,447,146
Profit and loss surplus	$10,163,619
Net surplus	$9,352,670
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par	104,274,435
Dividends on stock	$3,139,861
Funded debt	$34,741,000
Average number employes	35,639
Salaries and wages	$23,797,980

*Exclusive of pole line wholly used by railroads. †Does not include 22,816 nautical miles of ocean cable operated by one land telegraph company. Exclusive also of 314,329 miles of wire wholly owned and operated by railway companies for their own business. ‡Does not include land messages sent over its 207 miles of leased land wire by a wireless company, nor ocean cable messages. §Exclusive of ocean cable messages.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems	4
Number of messages	*285,091
Number of tower stations	74
Income, total	$669,158
Net income	$4,738
Expenses, total	$664,420
General operations and maintenance	$588,712
Interest and taxes	$7,826
All other expenses	$67,882
Assets, total	$10,377,197
Construction and equipment	$1,205,770
Cash and current assets	$9,171,427
Liabilities, total	$10,377,197
Capital stock	$9,602,570
Floating debt and mortgages	$18,483
Accounts payable	$583,160
Profit and loss surplus	$172,984
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par	$9,602,570
Average number employes	958
Salaries and wages	$393,606

*Includes 5,013 land messages sent over a leased land wire by a wireless company doing land telegraph business also.

OCEAN CABLE SYSTEMS (U. S.).

Number of companies or systems*	7
Nautical miles of ocean cable*	67,676
Number of messages*	†5,841,280
Income, total	$8,469,374
Telegraph traffic	$8,065,798
All other sources	$403,576
Net income	$2,992,847
Expenses, total	$5,516,527
General operation	$4,008,218
Interest and taxes	$1,214,554
All other expenses	$293,755
Assets, total	$107,583,155
Construction and equipment	$78,136,115
Stocks and bonds, treasury stock, etc.	$16,811,087
Cash and current assets	$12,635,953
Liabilities, total	$107,583,155
Capital stock	$55,489,400
Funded debt and reserves	$43,549,451
Accounts payable	$1,479,797
Dividends due and sundries	$587,229
Profit and loss surplus	$6,497,278
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par	$55,489,400
Dividends on stock	$3,040,200
Average number employes	1,656
Salaries and wages	$1,167,014

*Includes returns for Western Union Telegraph company, but no segregation could be made of financial statistics or employes for the cable business of this company. †Number for one company estimated by company reporting.

WESTERN UNION STATISTICS.

	Miles of wires.	Offices.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.
1900	933,153	22,900	$24,758,570	$18,593,206	$6,165,364
1910	1,429,049	24,825	33,889,202	26,614,302	7,274,900
1917	1,626,963	25,466	78,480,223	62,783,006	15,697,217

UNITED STATES TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM STATISTICS.

[From annual report for years ending Dec. 31, 1917 and 1918.]

	1917.	1918.
Total miles pole lines	351,222	354,936
Miles underground conduit	51,208	52,010
Miles underground wire	13,451,121	13,967,496
Miles submarine wire	46,868	53,361
Miles aerial wire	9,112,498	9,260,293
Total miles wire	22,610,487	23,281,150
Comprising toll wire	3,088,808	3,333,920
Comprising exchange wire	19,521,679	19,947,230
Total	22,610,487	23,281,150
Miles of phantom circuit	281,016	305,400
Total exchange circuits	3,706,682	3,763,689
Number central offices	5,676	5,742
Number of Bell stations (owned)	7,031,530	7,201,757
Number of Bell connected stations	3,444,148	3,790,568
Total stations	10,475,678	10,992,325
Number of employes	192,364	*199,914
Number of connecting lines	31,428	35,393
Exchange connections daily	30,845,153	*31,263,611
Toll connections daily	1,009,205	*1,045,903

*July 31, 1918.

Balance Sheet (1918.)

Assets—	
Stock of associated companies	$537,761,845.61
Bonds and notes of associated companies	104,256,700.00
Total	642,018,545.61
Telephones	18,988,928.58
Real estate	509,267.36
Office furniture and fixtures	288,162.33
Long lines telephone plant	75,450,890.26
Total	95,237,248.53
Trustees—Employes stock purchase plan	1,226,000.25
Special demand notes	21,583,412.10
Current accounts receivable	7,469,934.16
Accounts receivable — in suspense	15,300,559.94
Deferred assets*	1,002,156.16
Total	45,356,062.36
Temporary cash investments	5,642,974.94
Cash and deposits	31,675,902.78
Total	37,318,877.72
Grand total	821,156,734.47
Liabilities—	
Capital stock	441,947,100.00
Capital stock installments	238.00
Total	441,947,338.00
Bonds	230,335,024.04
Notes payable to bankers	4,000,000.00
Divid'd payable Jan. 15, 1919	8,838,942.00
Interest and taxes accrued	4,775,914.15
Current accounts payable	1,944,742.06
Total	15,559,598.21
Employes Benefit Fund	2,000,000.00
Reserve for depreciation and contingencies	43,900,076.83
Surplus (including capital stock premiums and excluding debt discount and expense)	83,414,697.43
Total	$821,156,734.47

*Cash turned over to Postmaster General as working capital.

Revenues and Expenses.

For seven months ending July 31, 1918.

Exchange revenues	$127,859,363
Toll revenues	52,938,341
Miscellaneous revenues	2,005,326
Total operating revenues	182,803,030
Depreciation	27,555,197
Current maintenance	26,567,799
Traffic expenses	48,140,039
Commercial expenses	18,084,041
General and miscellaneous expenses	8,899,376
Total operating expenses	129,246,452
Net operating revenues	53,556,578
Uncollectible revenues	768,167
Taxes	13,621,353
Operating income	39,167,058
Net non-operating revenues	5,128,757
Total gross income	44,295,815
Rent and miscellaneous deductions	2,686,813
Interest deductions	12,715,194
Total deductions	15,402,007
Balance net income	28,893,808
Deduct dividends	23,121,447
Surplus earnings	5,772,361

Revenue (Net) and Dividends.

Year.	Revenue.	Dividends.
1900	$5,486,058	$4,078,601
1901	7,398,286	5,050,024
1902	7,835,272	6,584,404
1903	10,564,665	8,619,151
1904	11,275,702	9,799,118
1905	13,034,038	9,866,355
1906	12,970,937	10,195,233
1907	16,269,388	10,943,644
1908	18,121,707	12,459,156
1909	23,095,389	17,036,276
1910	26,855,893	20,776,822
1911	27,733,265	22,169,450
1912	32,062,945	26,015,588
1913	32,920,090	27,454,037
1914	32,334,814	27,572,675
1915	34,618,638	29,100,591
1916	38,013,277	31,122,187
1917	38,471,106	32,481,614
1918	43,901,322	35,229,699

GOVERNMENT CENSUS STATISTICS.

	Year.	Miles wire.	Telephones.	Messages.*
Bell system	1912	15,133,186	5,087,027	9,133,226,836
	1907	8,947,266	3,132,063	6,401,044,799
	1902	3,387,924	1,317,178	3,074,530,060
Other systems	1912	5,115,140	3,642,565	4,602,431,409
	1907	4,052,098	2,986,515	3,999,389,159
	1902	1,512,527	1,053,866	1,996,024,493
U't'd States	1912	20,248,326	8,729,592	†13,735,658,245
	1907	12,999,364	6,118,578	†10,400,433,958
	1902	4,900,451	2,371,044	5,070,554,553

*The number of messages reported by the Bell telephone system includes only completed calls, while the figures for all other companies may include some original calls not necessarily completed; such as calls that the operator reports as "Line busy" or "Does not answer." †Exclusive of companies with an annual income of less than $5,000.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Bureau of census report, 1917.]

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1870-1914.

	1914.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.
Establishments	275,793	268,491	207,514	‡355,415	‡253,852	‡252,148
Salaried employes	964,217	790,267	364,120	461,009	.....	.....
Wage earners*	7,036,337	6,615,046	4,712,763	4,251,613	2,732,595	2,053,996
Capital	$22,790,980,000	$18,428,270,000	$8,975,256,000	$6,525,156,486	$2,790,272,606	$2,118,208,769
Expenses	$19,735,338,000	$18,454,090,000	$9,870,425,000	$8,076,485,640	.....	.....
Salaries	$1,287,917,000	$938,575,000	$380,771,000	$391,988,208	.....	.....
Wages	$4,079,332,000	$3,427,038,000	$2,008,361,000	$1,891,228,321	$947,953,795	$775,584,343
Materials	$14,368,089,000	$12,142,791,000	$6,575,851,000	$5,162,644,076	$3,396,823,549	$2,448,427,242
Miscellaneous	.....	$1,945,686,000	$905,442,000	$631,225,035	.....	.....
Value of products†	$24,246,323,000	$20,672,052,000	$11,406,927,000	$9,372,437,283	$5,369,579,191	$4,232,325,442

*Average number. †Gross value at factory. ‡Included neighborhood hand and building trades; not included in 1900 and 1910.

NOTE—The years are census years. The statistics are for the preceding calendar year in each case.

PER CENT INCREASE BY DECADES.

Decade.	Establishments.	Capital.	Wage earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.	Value added
1849-1859	14.1	89.4	37.0	60.0	85.8	85.0	84.1
1859-1869	79.6	67.8	56.6	63.8	93.0	79.5	63.3
1869-1879	0.7	64.7	33.0	52.8	90.6	74.5	41.4
1879-1889	40.0	133.8	55.6	99.5	52.0	74.5	113.4
1889-1899	44.1	50.4	24.8	22.7	42.3	38.7	34.3
1899-1909	29.4	105.3	40.4	70.6	84.6	81.2	76.6
1909-1914*	2.7	23.7	6.4	19.0	18.3	17.3	15.8

*Five year period.

RANK OF LEADING INDUSTRIES IN 1914.

Industry.	Rank according to *Men.	†Materials.	Product
Slaughtering, meat packing	19	1	1
Iron and steel	5	3	2
Flour and grist mills	42	2	3
Foundries, machine shops	3	6	4
Lumber and timber	1	11	5
Cotton goods	2	4	6
Cars	4	17	7
Automobiles	22	9	8
Boots and shoes	6	8	9
Newspapers, periodicals	15	31	10
Bread, bakery products	13	12	11
Clothing, women's	8	15	12
Clothing, men's	7	18	13
Copper, smelting, refining	74	5	14
Liquors, malt	24	30	15
Petroleum, refining	59	7	16
Woolen, worsted goods	9	16	17
Leather	25	10	18
Electrical machinery	14	23	19
Paper and wood pulp	21	19	20
Blast furnaces	50	13	21
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	10	29	22
Planing mill products	20	21	23
Book, job printing	16	39	24
Sugar refining	101	14	25
Furniture	12	33	26
Hosiery, knit goods	11	26	27
Silk goods	17	27	28
Butter	87	20	29
Rubber goods, n. e. s.	31	32	30
Gas	38	43	31
Food preparations, n. e. s.	70	25	32
Oil, cotton seed, cake	65	22	33
Liquors, distilled	155	68	34
Cars§	27	28	35
Tobacco, chewing, smoking	58	44	36
Lead, smelting, refining	137	24	37
Confectionery	28	38	38
Agricultural implements	33	45	39
Brass, bronze, copper	41	35	40
Structural ironwork	35	42	41
Chemicals	46	40	42
Fertilizers	62	36	43
Coffee, spice, roasting	126	34	44
Canning, preserving	30	37	45
Brick, tile, terra cotta	18	65	46
Automobile bodies, parts	34	49	47
Soap	36	41	48
Glass	23	63	49
Millinery, lace goods	37	51	50

*Wage earners. †Cost of. ‡Value of. §Cars and general shop construction by steam railroad companies.

INDUSTRIES BY GROUPS (1914).

Group.	Capital.	Product.
Food	$2,174,387,000	$4,816,709,000
Textiles	2,810,848,000	3,414,615,000
Iron and steel	4,281,998,000	3,223,144,000
Lumber	1,723,456,000	1,599,710,000
Leather	743,347,000	1,104,595,000
Paper and printing	1,433,176,000	1,456,046,000
Liquors, beverages	1,015,715,000	772,080,000
Chemicals	3,034,209,000	2,001,634,000
Stone, clay, glass	987,328,000	614,162,000
Metals (not iron and steel)	1,013,632,000	1,417,042,000
Tobacco	303,840,000	490,165,000
Vehicles, land transport	803,496,000	1,034,497,000
Railroad repair shops	417,706,000	552,618,000
Miscellaneous	2,047,842,000	1,749,418,000
All industries	22,790,980,000	24,246,435,000

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Capital.	Product.
Aeroplanes and parts	$401,000	$790,000
Agricultural implements	338,532,000	164,087,000
Ammunition	37,454,000	30,840,000
Artificial flowers	3,349,000	7,614,000
Artificial limbs	1,003,000	1,498,000
Artists' materials	2,947,000	3,238,000
Asbestos products	3,520,000	2,814,000
Belting, hose, rubber	22,437,000	23,561,000
Boots, shoes, rubber	46,051,000	53,822,000
Brooms	8,706,000	14,085,000
Brushes	14,333,000	17,894,000
Buttons	19,075,000	20,712,000
Combs, hairpins	2,959,000	5,478,000
Dairy, poultry, apiary supplies	21,281,000	18,950,000
Dental goods	10,949,000	16,160,000
Electrical machinery	355,725,000	335,170,000
Enameling	2,128,000	2,166,000
Engravers' materials	352,000	768,000
Fancy articles, n. e. s.	11,879,000	17,659,000
Feathers, plumes	5,396,000	11,451,000
Fire extinguishers, chem.	675,000	1,298,000
Fireworks	2,162,000	2,296,000
Foundry supplies	2,814,000	2,013,000
Fuel, manufactured	1,771,000	863,000
Fur goods	29,677,000	43,633,000
Furs, dressed	2,490,000	2,875,000
Graphite, refined	3,059,000	1,724,000
Hair work	2,543,000	3,335,000
Hand stamps	2,273,000	3,383,000
Hat, cap materials	6,417,000	6,929,000
Hats, straw	12,589,000	25,444,000
Housefurnishing goods	19,014,000	26,453,000
Ice, manufacture	174,309,000	60,386,000
Instruments, scientific, etc.	16,742,000	17,495,000
Ivory, shell, bone work	1,160,000	1,896,000
Japanning	261,000	381,000
Jewelry, instrument, cases	2,187,000	3,621,000
Lapidary work	3,613,000	5,360,000
Mattresses, spring beds	24,922,000	38,717,000
Models, patterns (not paper)	5,534,000	8,605,000
Mucilage and paste	3,550,000	5,695,000
Musical instruments	3,858,000	3,625,000

Industry.	Capital.	Product.
Musical instruments, organs	$8,042,000	$6,297,000
Musical instruments, pianos	101,746,000	62,775,000
Piano, organ materials	21,201,000	19,876,000
Optical goods	17,011,000	18,188,000
Paving materials	57,432,000	35,678,000
Pencils, lead	10,670,000	8,328,000
Pens, fountain, stylographic	3,270,000	6,875,000
Phonographs	33,771,000	27,116,000
Photographic apparatus Materials	4,397,000	4,273,000
Pipes, tobacco	31,991,000	34,768,000
Roofing materials	3,232,000	4,220,000
Rubber goods, n. e. s.	23,645,000	27,978,000
Sand and emery paper	199,183,000	223,611,000
Shipbuilding, iron, steel	5,279,000	4,328,000
Shipbuilding, wood	132,712,000	66,217,000
Signs, adv. novelties	23,348,000	22,465,000
Soda water apparatus	21,288,000	24,792,000
Sporting goods	10,419,000	8,781,000
Stationery goods, n. e. s.	8,468,000	13,235,000
Steam packing	18,186,000	21,903,000
Stencils, brands	17,708,000	14,213,000
Surgical appliances	863,000	1,103,000
Theatrical scenery	11,883,000	14,920,000
Toys and games	266,000	327,000
Umbrellas and canes	10,484,000	13,757,000
Washing machines, etc.	9,649,000	13,813,000
Whips	7,298,000	7,600,000
Windmills	3,050,000	3,162,000
Window shades	6,426,000	5,497,000
All other	11,526,000	17,444,000
	3,481,000	1,104,000
Total	2,047,842,000	1,749,418,000

MANUFACTURES BY STATES (1914).

State.	Capital.	Product.
Alabama	$227,505,000	$178,798,000
Arizona	40,300,000	64,090,000
Arkansas	77,162,000	83,940,000
California	736,106,000	712,801,000
Colorado	181,776,000	136,839,000
Connecticut	620,194,000	545,472,000
Delaware	69,394,000	56,035,000
District of Columbia	40,810,000	28,978,000
Florida	88,319,000	81,112,000
Georgia	258,326,000	253,271,000
Idaho	44,961,000	28,454,000
Illinois	1,943,836,000	2,247,323,000
Indiana	668,863,000	730,795,000
Iowa	233,128,000	310,750,000
Kansas	163,790,000	323,234,000
Kentucky	193,423,000	230,249,000
Louisiana	261,635,000	255,313,000
Maine	233,844,000	200,450,000
Maryland	293,211,000	377,749,000
Massachusetts	1,396,722,000	1,641,373,000
Michigan	869,113,000	1,086,163,000
Minnesota	354,434,000	493,354,000
Mississippi	81,006,000	79,550,000
Missouri	522,548,000	637,952,000
Montana	79,246,000	84,446,000
Nebraska	121,008,000	221,616,000
Nevada	13,591,000	16,083,000
New Hampshire	156,749,000	182,844,000
New Jersey	1,352,382,000	1,406,633,000
New Mexico	8,984,000	9,320,000
New York	3,334,278,000	3,814,661,000
North Carolina	253,842,000	289,412,000
North Dakota	14,213,000	21,147,000
Ohio	1,677,552,000	1,782,808,000
Oklahoma	65,478,000	102,006,000
Oregon	139,500,000	109,762,000
Pennsylvania	3,149,411,000	2,832,350,000
Rhode Island	308,445,000	279,546,000
South Carolina	203,211,000	138,891,000
South Dakota	15,060,000	24,139,000
Tennessee	211,423,000	212,071,000
Texas	283,544,000	361,279,000
Utah	71,843,000	87,112,000
Vermont	79,847,000	76,991,000
Virginia	261,501,000	264,039,000
Washington	277,715,000	245,326,000
West Virginia	$175,995,000	$193,512,000
Wisconsin	754,287,000	695,172,000
Wyoming	29,270,000	11,224,000
Total, 1914	22,790,980,000	24,246,435,000
Total, 1909	18,428,270,000	20,672,052,000
Total, 1904	12,675,581,000	14,793,903,000

MANUFACTURES IN CITIES (1914).

City.	Capital.	Product.
Akron, O.	$111,313,000	$122,292,000
Albany, N. Y.	26,560,000	25,211,000
Atlanta, Ga.	36,084,000	41,279,000
Baltimore, Md.	177,301,000	215,172,000
Battle Creek, Mich.	19,893,000	23,248,000
Bayonne, N. J.	92,752,000	98,234,000
Binghanton, N. Y.	18,237,000	18,360,000
Birmingham, Ala.	55,844,000	43,144,000
Boston, Mass.	215,177,000	284,802,000
Bridgeport, Conn.	81,483,000	85,126,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	243,290,000	247,516,000
Camden, N. J.	101,461,000	71,824,000
Cambridge, Mass.	48,999,000	57,484,000
Canton, O.	37,986,000	43,713,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	20,322,000	34,989,000
Chester, Pa.	25,148,000	21,021,000
Chicago, Ill.	1,190,069,000	1,483,498,000
Chicopee, Mass.	23,501,000	28,869,000
Cincinnati, O.	157,468,000	210,860,000
Cleveland, O.	312,909,000	352,418,000
Columbus, O.	52,098,000	57,608,000
Dallas, Tex.	23,489,000	31,065,000
Dayton, O.	71,541,000	71,071,000
Denver, Col.	44,679,000	46,982,000
Detroit, Mich.	293,493,000	400,348,000
Duluth, Minn.	19,617,000	19,729,000
East Chicago, Ind.	38,706,000	41,624,000
East St. Louis, Ill.	28,322,000	26,905,000
Elizabeth, N. J.	32,244,000	31,228,000
Erie, Pa.	38,530,000	29,447,000
Evansville, Ind.	24,666,000	31,427,000
Fall River, Mass.	89,290,000	64,663,000
Fitchburg, Mass.	24,881,000	23,983,000
Flint, Mich.	27,151,000	53,375,000
Fort Wayne, Ind.	31,167,000	30,205,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	46,843,000	49,792,000
Hammond, Ind.	24,042,000	20,584,000
Hartford, Conn.	53,825,000	42,831,000
Hoboken, N. J.	19,771,000	23,461,000
Holyoke, Mass.	51,668,000	44,041,000
Houston, Tex.	25,443,000	25,868,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	87,569,000	139,700,000
Jersey City, N. J.	150,783,000	164,528,000
Johnstown, Pa.	36,707,000	50,974,000
Joliet, Ill.	28,928,000	30,091,000
Kalamazoo, Mich.	18,529,000	20,214,000
Kansas City, Kas.	56,012,000	159,700,000
Kansas City, Mo.	53,341,000	60,953,000
Kenosha, Wis.	26,530,000	28,341,000
Lansing, Mich.	23,174,000	26,984,000
Lawrence, Mass.	99,640,000	73,178,000
Lorain, O.	38,360,000	29,110,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	101,681,000	103,458,000
Louisville, Ky.	89,957,000	105,223,000
Lowell, Mass.	68,715,000	56,049,000
Lynn, Mass.	44,253,000	69,783,000
Manchester, N. H.	33,469,000	50,800,000
McKeesport, Pa.	42,482,000	33,743,000
Memphis, Tenn.	44,435,000	39,133,000
Meriden, Conn.	19,757,000	16,746,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	240,780,000	223,555,000
Minneapolis, Minn.	109,040,000	187,854,000
Moline, Ill.	34,179,000	19,125,000
Nashville, Tenn.	28,966,000	33,276,000
Newark, N. J.	214,169,000	210,601,000
New Bedford, Mass.	88,244,000	65,575,000
New Castle, Pa.	26,872,000	38,385,000
New Haven, Conn.	65,746,000	57,752,000
New Orleans, La.	53,989,000	60,814,000
New York, N. Y.	1,026,104,000	2,292,832,000
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	64,221,000	44,817,000
Omaha, Neb.	51,264,000	66,438,000
Oakland, Cal.	36,411,000	28,522,000
Passaic, N. J.	48,659,000	52,268,000
Paterson, N. J	74,161,000	78,439,000

City.	Capital.	Product.
Pawtucket, R. I.	$50,354,000	$42,029,000
Peoria, Ill.	32,509,000	64,689,000
Perth Amboy, N. J.	61,814,000	148,960,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	772,696,000	784,500,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	309,217,000	246,694,000
Portland, Ore.	48,670,000	55,697,000
Providence, R. I.	119,673,000	115,335,000
Racine, Wis.	67,635,000	43,632,000
Reading, Pa.	45,334,000	53,232,000
Richmond, Va.	39,940,000	62,491,000
Rochester, N. Y.	127,489,000	140,697,000
Rockford, Ill.	38,853,000	26,371,000
St. Paul, Minn.	76,790,000	68,682,000
St. Louis, Mo.	314,728,000	360,480,000
Salt Lake City, Utah	19,247,000	16,663,000
Schenectady, N. Y.	57,388,000	48,763,000
Scranton, Pa.	25,152,000	28,722,000
San Francisco, Cal.	145,622,000	162,300,000
Seattle, Wash.	61,317,000	64,475,000
Sheboygan, Wis.	21,481,000	17,509,000
Sioux City, Iowa	22,610,000	49,479,000
Somerville, Mass.	20,896,000	43,971,000
South Bend, Ind.	$21,512,000	$31,180,000
South Bethlehem, Pa.	68,793,000	40,179,000
South Omaha, Neb.	26,648,000	106,025,000
Spokane, Wash.	18,891,000	16,636,000
Springfield, Mass.	45,753,000	44,429,000
Springfield, O.	32,401,000	27,722,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	63,820,000	52,164,000
Tacoma, Wash.	28,287,000	27,708,000
Terre Haute, Ind.	13,920,000	25,699,000
Toledo, O.	91,149,000	115,049,000
Trenton, N. J.	55,345,000	54,822,000
Troy, N. Y.	42,380,000	39,930,000
Utica, N. Y.	30,672,000	30,490,000
Waterbury, Conn.	50,288,000	50,659,000
Wheeling, W. Va.	26,858,000	27,879,000
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	19,014,000	16,734,000
Wilmington, Del.	46,400,000	39,403,000
Winston-Salem, N. C.	25,703,000	37,288,000
Worcester, Mass.	79,243,000	82,829,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	59,409,000	67,223,000
York, Pa.	29,362,000	22,043,000
Youngstown, O.	130,102,000	92,111,000

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Name.	Reg. Ton'ge.	L'th. Ft.	B'th Ft.
Leviathan	54,282	920	100
Imperator	52,000	898	97
Europa	50,000	911	96
Aquitania	47,000	901	92
Olympic	45,000	890	92
Columbus	35,000	696	76
Mauretania	32,000	790	83
George Washington	25,570	722	78
K. Aug. Victoria	24,581	677	77
Adriatic	24,541	726	75
Rotterdam	24,170	668	77
Baltic	23,876	726	75
France	23,666	720	75
America	22,622	687	74
Cedric	21,035	680	75
Celtic	20,904	680	75
Minnesota	20,718	622	73
Caronia	19,594	650	72
Carmania	19,524	650	72
Mt. Vernon	19,503	706	72
Æneas	19,500	500	60
Agamemnon	19,361	684	72
Lapland	18,694	620	70
President Lincoln	18,168	616	68
President Grant	18 072	616	68
Berlin	17,324	612	70
Pr. Fr. Wilhelm	17,084	613	68
Cleveland	17,000	608	65
New Amsterdam	16,697	600	69
Deutschland	16,502	661	67
Megantic	15,877	565	67
Republic	15,378	570	68
Von Steuben	14,908	637	66
La Provence	14,744	602	65
Nestor	14,500	500	66
Savannah	14,281	580	64
Empress of Britain	14,189	549	65
Ivernia	14,058	582	65
Canada	14,000	500	60
Æona	14,000	485	60
Verona	14,000	485	60
Taormina	14,000	485	60
Sant Anna	14,000	500	60
Mongolia	13,639	600	65
Carpathia	13,603	540	63
Cretic	13,507	582	60
Patricia	13,424	560	62
Minnewaska	13,401	600	66
Minnetonka	13,398	600	66
Pennsylvania	13,333	559	62
Andania	13,300	540	64
Alaunia	13,300	540	64
Pretoria	13,234	561	62
Graf Waldersee	13,193	561	62
Cymric	13,096	585	64
Oceania	13,000	477	56
Kenilworth Castle	12,975	570	65
Campania	12,950	650	72
Æolus	13,102	560	62
Finland	12,760	578	60
Kroonland	12,760	560	60
Walmer Castle	12,546	570	64
Noordam	12,534	550	62
Ryndam	12,527	550	62
Potsdam	12,522	550	62
Suevic	12,500	550	63
Runic	12,482	550	63
Saxon	12,385	570	64
Moltke	12,335	525	62
Bluecher	12,334	525	62
Ionic	12,232	500	63
Corinthic	12,231	500	63
Canopic	12,097	594	59
Vaderland	12,018	560	60
America	12,000	506	56
Duca degli Abruzzi	12,000	476	54
Duca d'Aosta	12,000	476	54
Duca di Genova	12,000	476	54
Cameronian	12,000	540	60
Frederick VIII	12,000	540	62
Bergensfjord	12,000	530	61
Medic	11,985	550	63
Persic	11,973	550	63
Zeeland	11,905	561	60
Haverford	11,635	531	59
St. Louis	11,629	535	63
St. Paul	11,629	535	63
Merion	11,621	530	59
Bremen	11,570	550	60
Batavia	11,490	501	62
Corsican	11,436	500	61
Romanic	11,394	550	59
La Savoie	11,168	563	60
La Lorraine	11,146	563	60
Chicago	11,103	526	57
Mercury	10,794	526	60
New York	10,798	517	63
Philadelphia	10,786	527	63
Virginian	10,754	520	60
Scotian	10,750	540	60
Koenigin Luise	10,711	523	60
Huron	10,695	523	60
Koenig Albert	10,643	499	60
Victorian	10,629	520	60
Slavonia	10,606	510	59
Tunisian	10,576	500	59
Hamburg	10,531	499	60
Marmora	10,509	530	60
Statendam	10,491	515	60
Devonian	10,418	552	59
Winnifredian	10,405	552	59
Ultonia	10,405	500	57
Bavarian	10,387	501	59
Majestic	10,147	565	58
Amazon	10,100	513	60
United States	10,091	515	58
Helig Olav	10,085	500	58

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN WASHINGTON.

The Smithsonian institution was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian building, was erected in Washington, D. C., on land given by the United States. The institution is legally an establishment having as its members the president and vice-president of the United States, the chief justice and the president's cabinet. It is governed by a board of regents consisting of the vice-president, the chief justice, three members of the United States senate, three members of the house of representatives and six citizens appointed by joint resolution of congress. It is under the immediate direction of the secretary of the Smithsonian institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the institution's activities. The institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, providing for lectures, initiating scientific projects and publishing scientific papers. It has administrative charge of the national museum, the national gallery of art, the international exchange service, the national zoological park, the astrophysical observatory and the regional bureau for the international catalogue of scientific literature. The institution's original endowment of $541,000 has been increased by gifts and accumulated interest. The secretary of the institution is Charles D. Walcott.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Prepared by the United States geological survey.]

Minerals.	1916 Quantity.	1916 Value.	Calendar years. 1917 Quantity.	1917 Value.
Aluminum ..... pounds	.....	$33,900,000	.....	$45,882,000
Asbestos ..... short tons	1,479	448,214	1,683	506,056
Asphaltum ..... short tons	786,811	7,102,132	782,713	8,470,615
Barytes (crude) ..... short tons	221,952	1,011,232	206,888	1,171,184
Bauxite ..... long tons	425,100	2,296,400	568,690	3,119,058
Borax ..... pounds	103,525	2,409,451	108,875	3,609,632
Cement ..... barrels	95,394,433	104,689,090	91,342,930	123,210,458
Clay products ..... short tons	.....	207,260,091	.....	248,023,368
Coal, anthracite ..... long tons	78,195,083	202,009,561	88,939,117	283,650,723
Coal, bituminous ..... short tons	502,519,682	665,116,077	551,790,563	1,249,272,837
Coke ..... short tons	54,533,585	170,841,197	55,606,828	298,243,017
Copper ..... pounds	1,927,850,548	474,288,000	1,886,120,721	514,911,000
Emery ..... short tons	15,282	123,901	17,135	241,050
Feldspar ..... short tons	132,681	702,278	141,924	728,838
Fluorspar ..... short tons	155,735	922,654	218,828	2,287,722
Fuller's earth ..... short tons	67,822	706,953	72,870	776,632
Garnet (abrasive) ..... short tons	6,171	208,850	4,995	198,327
Gold (coining value) .... troy oz.	4,479,056	92,590,300	4,051,440	83,750,700
Graphite (crystalline) .... pounds	10,931,989	914,748	10,584,080	1,094,398
Grindstones	.....	766,140	.....	1,147,784
Gypsum ..... short tons	2,757,730	7,959,032	2,096,226	10,495,343
Infusorial earth ..... short tons	.....	241,553	.....	123,784
Iron (pig) ..... long tons	39,126,324	663,478,118	38,612,546	1,053,785,975
Iron ore ..... long tons	77,870,553	181,902,277	75,573,207	238,260,444
Lead ..... short tons	552,228	76,207,000	540,000	99,000,000
Lime ..... short tons	4,083,803	18,618,816	3,786,364	23,807,877
Manganese ore ..... long tons	26,997	627,417	115,000	3,220,000
Manganiferous ore ..... long tons	548,803	2,005,491	859,000	5,154,000
Mica, sheet ..... pounds	865,863	524,485	1,276,533	753,874
Mica, scrap ..... short tons	4,433	69,906	3,429	52,908
Mineral paints ..... short tons	135,606	23,515,803	140,636	26,972,137
Mineral waters ..... gallons sold	55,928,461	5,735,035	46,784,419	4,931,710
Natural gas	.....	120,227,468	.....	140,000,000
Natural-gas gasoline ..... gallons	103,492,689	14,331,148	217,884,104	40,188,956
Oilstones	.....	154,573	.....	168,704
Petroleum ..... barrels	300,767,158	330,899,868	335,315,601	522,635,213
Phosphate rock ..... long tons	1,982,385	5,896,993	2,584,287	7,771,084
Platinum ..... troy oz.	28,088	2,307,762	38,831	4,023,757
Precious stones	.....	217,793	.....	131,012
Pumice ..... short tons	33,320	82,263	35,293	84,814
Pyrite ..... long tons	423,556	1,965,702	462,662	2,845,435
Quartz (silica) ..... short tons	88,514	242,786	142,673	318,069
Quicksilver ..... flasks	29,932	2,576,547	35,954	3,786,675
Salt ..... barrels	45,449,329	13,645,947	49,844,121	19,940,442
Silver (com. value) ..... troy oz.	74,414,802	48,953,000	71,740,362	59,078,100
Slate	.....	5,338,837	.....	5,749,966
Stone	.....	79,041,699	.....	82,215,671
Talc, soapstone ..... short tons	119,725	1,292,293	144,177	1,411,416
Tin ..... pounds	280,000	121,744	180,000	111,000
Tungsten ore ..... short tons	5,923	12,075,417	6,144	6,783,000
Zinc ..... short tons	563,451	151,005,000	584,597	119,258,000
Total*	.....	3,315,339,409	.....	5,010,947,569

*Includes minerals not specified in list.

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES (1917).

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year.

State.	Tons.
Anthracite.	
Pennsyl. .	88,939,117
Bituminous.	
Alabama .	17,917,923
Arkansas.	1,913,910
Calif.	53,909
Colo.	11,145,836
Georgia ..	106,275
Illinois ...	76,963,738
Indiana ..	23,695,829
Iowa	8,005,205
Kansas ...	6,415,156
Kentucky..	24,828,546
Maryland..	4,237,432
Michigan .	1,227,506
Missouri .	5,062,990
Montana .	3,773,830
N. Mexico	3,571,899
N. Dakota	705,847
Ohio	36,382,798
Okla.	3,916,825
Oregon ..	25,292
Penn. ...	153,971,555
S. Dakota	7,180
Tenn. ...	5,530,555
Texas ...	2,103,406
Utah	3,363,241
Virginia .	9,006,331
Wash. ...	3,580,270
W. Va. ..	77,180,000
Wyoming.	7,656,803
Total bituminous	492,670,146
Grand tot.	581,609,263

COAL PRODUCTION BY CALENDAR YEARS.

Tons of 2,240 pounds.

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1880	25,580,189	38,242,641
1890	41,489,858	99,377,073
1900	51,309,214	189,480,097
1905	69,405,958	281,239,252
1910	75,514,296	372,339,703
1915	79,459,876	442,624,426
1916	78,195,083	448,678,288
1917	88,939,117	492,670,146

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year 1918.

State.	Tons.	State.	Tons.
Alabama .	2,587,852	Ohio	8,764,132
Colorado ..	502,810	Penn.	15,198,271
Conn.	11,485	Tennessee .	369,822
Illinois ...	3,440,307	Virginia ..	513,737
Kentucky .	594,675	Wisconsin .	750,366
Maryland .	373,817		
Michigan .	3,073,599	Total	39,051,991
N. Jersey..	2,871,118	Tot. 1917.	38,647,397

NOTE—In the foregoing table Colorado includes Missouri, Washington, California and Oregon; Connecticut includes Massachusetts; Kentucky includes Mississippi and West Virginia; Georgia includes Texas; Michigan includes Indiana; New Jersey includes New York, and Wisconsin includes Minnesota.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of census bureau, 1912 and 1913.]

In 1909 in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other outlying noncontiguous territory, 23,682 operators conducted 27,240 mines and quarries and 166,448 petroleum and natural gas wells. Of the operators 3,749 were engaged solely in development work, upon which, in 1909, the sum of $31,548,736 was expended. In Alaska in 1909 there were 673 operators, who employed 8,025 persons, in the mining industry. The total expenses of these operators amounted to $13,220,200, while the capital invested was reported as $47,749,164. The total value of products was $16,933,427, of which amount $16,327,752 consisted of gold and silver. In Hawaii and Porto Rico the total value of product for the eighteen operators reported was only $26,414.

The total number of persons engaged in connection with producing mines, quarries and wells, as reported on Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day, was 1,139,332, of whom wage earners numbered 1,065,283, proprietors and firm members 29,922 and salaried employes 44,127. In mines, quarries and wells for which development work only was carried on there was a total of 27,616 persons, of whom 21,499 were wage earners. Of the total number of persons, 1,166,948, employed in productive and nonproductive mines, 1,158,775 were men 16 years of age and over, and 8,173 were boys under 16 years of age. Distributed by sex, 1,162,840 were male and 4,108 female, the latter being employed in supervisory and clerical capacities.

The total capital invested in all mining enterprises on Dec. 31, 1909, as reported, was $3,662,527,064, of which $3,380,525,841 was invested in productive enterprises and $282,001,223 in those in which development work only was carried on.

SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Mines, etc.	Expenses.	Value products.	Persons engaged.
Fuels—				
Coal, anth...	423	$139,324,467	$149,180,471	178,004
Coal, bitum..	6,013	395,907,026	427,962,464	592,677
Petrol'm and nat. gas.	166,320	135,638,644	185,416,684	62,172
Peat	10	96,034	109,047	203
Metals—				
Iron	483	74,071,830	106,947,082	55,176
Copper	368	107,679,212	134,616,987	55,258
Precious metals—				
Deep mine..	2,845	68,764,692	83,885,928	37,755
Placer mines	880	6,810,482	10,237,252	5,436
Lead and zinc	1,142	24,453,299	31,363,094	24,397
Quicksilver .	12	718,861	868,458	640
Manganese ..	8	21,725	20,435	65
Building stone—				
Limestone ..	1,916	23,875,507	29,832,492	41,029
Granite	826	16,192,138	18,997,976	22,211
Sandstone ..	677	6,626,438	7,702,423	11,025
Marble	108	4,842,835	6,239,120	6,649
Slate	219	5,831,256	6,054,174	10,121
Traprock ...	220	5,090,538	5,578,317	6,748
Bluestone ...	637	1,182,873	1,588,406	3,020
Miscellaneous—				
Asbestos	20	72,747	65,140	88
Asph'lt'm and bitum. rock	19	301,673	466,461	241
Barytes	42	176,967	224,766	372
Bauxite	10	316,221	670,829	726
Buhr and mill stones	14	18,354	34,441	79
Clay	336	2,289,198	2,945,948	4,351
Corundum and emery	6	7,459	18,185	19
Feldspar	28	238,896	271,437	363
Fluorspar ...	15	319,426	288,509	376
Fuller's earth	21	274,776	315,762	380
Garnet	4	98,206	101,920	120
Graphite	20	328,690	344,130	436
Grindstones..	25	339,261	413,296	430
Gypsum	222	4,905,662	5,812,810	4,215
Infusorial earth	16	61,083	75,503	99
Magnesite ..	13	62,444	68,463	84
Marl	3	17,812	13,307	38
Mica	78	$182,828	$206,794	608
Mineral pigments	26	115,860	151,015	246
Monazite and zicron	4	50,909	64,472	34
Oil. scythe and whet stones	45	99,259	206,028	232
Phosphate rock	153	7,421,430	10,781,192	8,573
Precious stones	27	195,908	315,464	145
Pumice	4	6,087	30,097	25
Pyrite	12	734,355	676,934	1,160
Quartz	14	155,418	231,025	208
Sulphur	4	4,538,389	4,432,066	460
Talc and soapstone	46	1,036,371	1,174,516	1,452
Tripoli	7	42,493	66,557	73
Tungsten ...	116	365,780	563,457	227
All other industries* ..	27	740,874	778,938	560
Total		1,042,642,693	1,238,410,322	1,139,332

*Includes enterprises as follows: Antimony, 1; bismuth, 1; borax, 2; chromite, 2; manganiferous iron, 2; nickel and cobalt, 1; tin, 1.

SUMMARY BY STATES.

State.	Mines.	Wells.	Expenses.	Value product.
Maine	102	.....	$1,876,341	$2,056,063
N. Hampshire	53	.....	1,204,966	1,308,597
Vermont	182	.....	6,795,268	8,221,323
Massachusetts	147	.....	2,987,175	3,467,888
Rhode Island.	27	.....	673,877	897,606
Connecticut ..	75	.....	1,158,491	1,375,765
New York....	752	11,342	9,987,768	13,334,975
New Jersey...	151	.....	4,507,940	8,347,501
Pennsylvania.	3,000	59,780	300,977,955	349,059,786
Ohio	964	35,067	53,852,530	63,767,113
Indiana	480	10,373	20,312,752	21,934,201
Illinois	759	10,918	68,718,121	76,658,974
Michigan	173	21	51,819,838	67,714,479
Wisconsin ...	286	.....	5,508,751	7,459,404
Minnesota ...	250	.....	38,574,180	58,664,852
Iowa	431	.....	13,694,714	13,877,781
Missouri	1,224	39	27,515,101	31,667,525
North Dakota	53	6	570,140	564,812
South Dakota	43	3	5,154,263	6,432,417
Nebraska	20	.....	260,049	322,517
Kansas	582	3,402	15,831,787	18,722,634
Delaware	9	.....	508,937	516,213
Maryland	173	.....	5,006,157	5,782,045
Virginia	244	.....	8,863,954	8,795,646
West Virginia	718	15,146	71,347,631	76,287,889
North Carolina	130	.....	1,416,075	1,358,617
South Carolina	32	.....	1,034,823	1,252,792
Georgia	109	.....	2,064,236	2,874,595
Florida	96	.....	6,909,532	8,846,665
Kentucky	442	1,109	11,721,722	12,100,075
Tennessee ...	365	1	11,969,257	12,692,547
Alabama	302	.....	22,442,278	24,350,667
Arkansas	146	62	4,309,211	4,603,845
Louisiana ...	2	246	6,641,555	6,547,050
Oklahoma ...	212	12,113	21,071,609	25,637,892
Texas	92	2,279	8,177,783	10,742,150
Montana	543	.....	46,520,545	54,991,961
Idaho	370	.....	7,198,763	8,649,342
Wyoming	95	21	9,053,467	10,572,188
Colorado	1,575	76	38,630,288	45,680,135
New Mexico..	285	.....	5,553,423	5,587,744
Arizona	251	.....	28,608,216	34,217,651
Utah	235	.....	16,606,028	22,083,282
Nevada	374	.....	14,415,728	23,271,597
Washington .	170	.....	7,800,722	10,537,556
Oregon	161	.....	1,223,468	1,191,512
California ...	1,279	4,316	52,565,278	63,382,454
Geographic divisions—				
New England.	586	.....	14,696,118	17,327,242
Mid. Atlantic	3,903	71,122	315,473,663	370,742,262
East N. Central	2,662	56,379	200,211,992	237,534,170
West N. Central	2,603	3,450	101,600,234	130,252,538
South Atlantic	1,652	15,146	96,151,345	105,714,462
East S. Central	1,109	1,110	46,133,257	49,143,289
West S. Central	452	14,700	40,200,158	47,530,937

Geographic divisions.	Mines.	Wells.	Expenses.	Value product.
Mountain	3,728	97	$166,586,458	$205,053,900
Pacific	1,610	4,316	61,589,468	75,111,522
Total U. S..	18,164	166,320	1,042,642,693	1,283,410,322

The states leading in the number of persons engaged in mining, quarrying, etc., were: Pennsylvania, 405,685; Illinois, 86,389; West Virginia, 82,808; Ohio, 62,874; Michigan, 42,133; Alabama, 32,643; Missouri, 32,462; Indiana, 31,292.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES, QUARRIES AND SMELTERS.

[From reports of bureau of mines, interior department.]

FATALITIES IN COAL MINES.

Year.*	No.	Proportion.†
1904	1,995	3.48
1905	2,232	3.63
1906	2,138	3.39
1907	3,242	4.81
1908	2,445	3.60
1909	2,642	3.96
1910	2,821	3.89
1911	2,656	3.65
1912	2,419	3.35
1913	2,785	3.73
1914	2,454	3.22
1915	2,269	3.09
1916	2,226	3.09
1917	2,696	3.56

FATALITIES IN QUARRIES.

Year.*	No.	Proportion.†
1914	180	2.05
1915	148	1.47
1916	173	1.91
1917	131	1.59

FATALITIES IN METAL MINES.

Year.*	No.
1912	661
1913	683
1914	559
1915	553
1916	697
1917	852

ACCIDENTS AT SMELTING PLANTS.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Killed	33	38	36	53
Injured	5,673	5,718	9,656	7,745

*Calendar years. †Number killed per 1,000 men employed.

MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the reports of the bureau of navigation.]

Year.	In Foreign Trade.		In Coastwise Trade.		Whale Fisheries.		Cod and Mackerel Fisheries.	Total.	Annual inc. (+) or dec.(−)
	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Percent.
1860	97,296	2,379,396	770,641	2,644,867	.....	166,841	162,764	5,353,868	+ 4.06
1870	192,544	1,448,846	882,551	2,638,247	.....	67,954	91,460	4,246,507	+ 2.41
1880	146,604	1,314,402	1,064,954	2,637,686	.....	38,408	77,538	4,068,034	− 2.43
1890	192,705	928,062	1,661,458	3,409,435	4,925	18,633	68,367	4,424,497	+ 2.71
1900	337,356	816,795	2,289,825	4,286,516	3,986	9,899	51,629	5,164,839	+ 6.18
1910	533,468	782,517	4,330,896	6,668,966	3,509	9,308	47,291	7,508,082	+ 1.61
1914	720,609	1,096,288	4,688,240	6,818,363	4,265	9,864	26,700	7,928,688	+ 2.23
1915	1,346,164	1,862,714	4,578,567	6,486,384	3,682	8,829	31,502	8,389,429	+ 5.49
1916	1,573,705	2,185,008	4,315,579	6,244,550	1,789	6,707	33,384	8,469,649	+ 0.95
1917	1,855,484	2,440,776	4,559,008	6,392,583	2,250	5,623	16,619	32,055	+ 4.73
1918	3,013,603	3,599,213	4,433,337	6,282,474	2,178	4,495	22,196	38,338	+11.87

VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	New England coast.		On entire seaboard.		Mississippi and tributaries.		On great lakes.		Total.		Sail.		Steam.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1890	208	78,577	756	169,091	104	16,506	191	108,526	1,051	294,123	505	102,873	410	159,045
1900	199	72,179	1,107	249,006	215	14,173	125	130,611	1,447	393,790	504	116,460	422	202,528
1910	111	23,442	887	167,829	193	5,488	281	168,751	1,361	342,068	127	19,358	936	257,993
1914	79	21,934	887	251,683	133	8,018	131	56,549	1,151	316,250	51	13,749	778	224,225
1915	89	18,551	777	184,605	144	5,499	147	16,467	1,157	225,122	51	8,021	751	154,990
1916	62	37,568	609	233,181	140	4,973	126	44,691	937	325,413	34	14,765	129	237,836
1917	84	52,526	993	518,958	157	6,185	147	139,336	1,297	664,479	4	4,884	114	431,304
1918	105	88,302	1,225	1,080,473	135	5,409	168	215,022	1,528	1,300,868	3	4,735	229	962,547

SHIPS BUILT IN 1917.

Kind.	Atlantic and gulf.		Pacific.		Great lakes.		Western rivers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.	No.	*Tons.	No.	*Tons.	No.	*Tons.	No.	*Tons.
Wood—Sailing	86	49,075	16	17,582	1	19	...	...	103	66,676
Steam	35	11,309	27	23,487	10	471	9	345	81	35,612
Gas	276	18,575	338	51,229	77	1,081	76	1,182	767	72,067
Unrigged	334	108,771	137	13,723	35	4,874	25	873	531	128,241
Total	731	187,730	518	106,021	123	6,445	110	2,400	1,482	302,596
Steel—Sailing	3	3,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,383
Steam	60	299,998	18	119,381	47	153,614	6	1,937	131	574,930
Gas	10	7,636	10	3,526	1	2,124	5	121	26	13,407
Unrigged	4	1,744	2	1,814	9	1,970	2	1,399	17	6,927
Total	77	312,761	30	124,721	57	157,708	13	3,457	177	598,647
Totals—Sailing	89	52,458	16	17,582	1	19	...	...	106	70,059
Steam	95	311,307	45	142,868	57	154,085	15	2,282	212	610,542
Gas	286	26,211	348	54,755	78	3,205	81	1,303	793	85,474
Unrigged	338	110,515	139	15,537	44	6,844	27	2,272	548	135,168
Grand total	808	500,491	548	230,742	180	164,153	123	5,857	1,659	901,243

SHIPS BUILT IN 1918.

Kind.	Atlantic and gulf. No.	Atlantic and gulf. *Tons.	Pacific. No.	Pacific. *Tons.	Great lakes. No.	Great lakes. *Tons.	Western rivers. No.	Western rivers. *Tons.	Total. No.	Total. *Tons.
Wood—Sailing	77	59,428	19	14,325	..	.....	...	....	96	73,753
Steam	108	183,550	128	324,351	13	3,540	15	1,523	264	512,964
Gas	242	24,425	309	50,048	43	660	66	1,223	660	76,356
Unrigged	209	78,303	67	7,596	25	2,550	31	707	332	89,156
Total	636	345,706	523	396,320	81	6,750	112	3,453	1,352	752,229
Steel—Sailing	4	4,092	...	.....	...	.....	...	....	4	4,092
Steam	132	601,698	†155	871,561	177	389,853	2	335	466	1,863,477
Gas	3	550	...	.....	...	.....	§4	52	7	602
Unrigged	2	1,340	‡1	325	2	553	...	....	5	2,218
Total	141	607,680	156	871,886	179	390,406	6	387	482	1,870,359
Totals—Sailing	81	63,520	19	14,325	...	.....	...	....	100	77,845
Steam	240	785,248	283	1,195,912	190	393,393	17	1,858	730	2,376,411
Gas	245	24,975	309	50,048	43	660	70	1,275	667	76,958
Unrigged	211	79,643	68	7,921	27	3,103	31	707	337	91,374
Grand total	777	953,386	679	1,268,206	260	397,156	118	3,840	1,834	2,622,588

Note—In addition to the figures given, 44 vessels of 133,155 gross tons were built for foreigners in 1917 and 48 wooden vessels of 98,693 gross tons in 1918. *Gross tons. †One vessel of 3,427 tons built of concrete. ‡One 325 ton concrete vessel. §One 11 ton concrete vessel.

WORLD'S SHIPS, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

[Report of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Development by decades of carrying power, commerce and means of communication from 1800 to 1916.

Year.	Commerce. *Total.	Commerce. Per cap.	Vessel tonnage. Sail. tons.	Vessel tonnage. Steam. tons.	Vessel tonnage. Total. tons.	Railways. miles.	Telegraphs. miles.	Cables. miles.
1800	$1.479	$2.31	4,026,000	.....	4,026,000	.....	.....	.....
1820	1.659	2.13	5,814,000	20,000	5,834,000	.....	.....	.....
1830	1.981	2.34	7,100,000	111,000	7,211,000	200	.....	.....
1840	2.789	2.93	9,012,000	368,000	9,380,000	5,400	.....	.....
1850	4.049	3.76	11,470,000	864,000	12,334,000	24,000	5,000	25
1860	7.246	6.01	14,890,000	1,710,000	16,600,000	67,400	100,000	1,500
1870	10.663	8.14	12,900,000	3,040,000	15,940,000	139,900	281,000	15,000
1880	14.761	10.26	14,400,000	5,880,000	20,280,000	224,900	440,000	49,000
1890	17.519	11.80	12,640,000	8,295,000	20,935,000	390,000	768,000	132,000
1900	20.105	13.33	8,119,000	13,856,000	21,975,000	500,000	1,180,000	200,000
1910	33.634	20.81	4,366,000	23,392,000	28,298,000	637,000	1,307,000	291,000
1917	52.781	31.18	4,425,000	25,380,000	29,805,000	729,800	1,588,000	.....

*Millions.

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Ordinary. Policies.	Ordinary. Amount.	Industrial. Policies.	Industrial. Amount.	Total. Policies.	Total. Amount.
1850	29,407	$68,614,189	.....	.....	.....	.....
1860	60,000	180,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	839,226	2,262,847,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	679,690	1,564,183,532	236,674	$20,533,469	916,364	$1,584,717,001
1890	1,319,561	3,620,057,439	3,883,529	429,521,128	5,203,090	4,049,578,567
1900	3,176,051	7,093,152,380	11,219,296	1,468,986,366	14,395,347	8,562,138,746
1910	6,954,119	13,227,213,168	23,034,463	3,177,047,874	29,988,582	16,404,261,042
1917	11,581,701	21,965,594,232	37,468,776	5,151,096,538	49,050,477	27,116,690,770

	Total income.	Payments to policyholders.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
1890	$196,938,069	$90,007,820	$770,972,061	$678,681,309	$92,290,752
1900	400,257,603	168,687,601	1,742,414,173	1,493,378,709	249,035,464
1910	781,011,249	387,302,073	3,875,877,059	3,325,878,366	549,998,693
1917	1,249,401,387	590,183,247	5,940,622,780	5,335,513,267	605,109,513

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE.

Year.	Companies.	Income.	Disbursement.	Claims paid.	Insurance written.	Insurance in force.
1901	489	$81,628,596	$77,343,460	$64,128,047	$799,626,678	$5,656,453,465
1910	497	128,631,649	110,168,334	92,279,662	1,331,552,713	9,562,511,910
1917	527	155,089,965	134,938,381	97,398,076	822,041,734	9,129,974,447

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Yr.	Companies.	Income.	Losses.	Dividends.
1890	580	$157,857,983	$75,334,517	$5,334,495
1900	493	198,312,577	108,307,171	8,446,110
1910	597	381,545,814	166,789,763	20,709,261
1917	636	681,921,547	293,842,174	23,805,644

CASUALTY AND OTHER INSURANCE.

Year.	Companies.	Income.	Payments to policyholders.
1890	34	$9,758,413	$2,933,306
1900	62	32,309,619	10,166,796
1910	177	111,041,748	41,465,472
1917	181	257,517,978	104,986,320

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE.

Year.	Premiums.	Losses.
1914	$41,830,753	$18,361,764
1915	41,069,870	18,519,057
1916	47,505,091	20,631,083
1917	55,594,631	23,731,506

UNITED STATES FIRE LOSSES BY YEARS.

[From the Insurance Press.]

1910	$214,003,300	1915	$172,033,200
1913	203,408,250	1916	214,530,995
1914	221,439,350	1917	250,753,640

NATIONAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Real property and improvements.	Live stock.	Farm implements and machinery.	Manufac. machin'y, tools and implmts.	Gold and silver coin and bullion.	Railroads and their equipment.	Street railways, shipping, waterworks, etc.
New England	$7,248,043,478	$152,411,703	$53,648,227	$766,480,256	$168,386,104	$501,391,191	$667,812,193
Maine	485,858,919	32,745,172	15,628,096	69,941,215	14,779,215	149,196,850	77,912,060
New Hampshire	335,212,237	16,015,159	6,020,570	38,561,611	8,023,193	76,619,618	31,072,620
Vermont	255,994,278	30,651,098	10,694,726	19,089,082	6,499,412	66,338,921	20,642,085
Massachusetts	4,118,215,738	43,148,947	12,110,883	377,873,043	101,876,063	135,123,384	348,842,372
Rhode Island	600,747,009	6,874,870	1,883,634	93,860,055	13,603,256	12,483,737	53,771,682
Connecticut	1,452,015,297	22,976,457	7,310,318	167,155,250	23,604,965	61,628,686	135,571,374
Middle Atlantic	30,315,701,320	519,253,198	177,725,806	1,994,416,371	899,203,161	1,500,820,231	2,792,249,523
New York	16,910,262,952	263,577,707	89,172,586	813,601,441	632,554,526	553,314,487	1,787,201,570
New Jersey	3,856,914,601	45,847,959	13,865,402	303,596,418	54,897,349	165,778,631	302,215,110
Pennsylvania	9,548,523,767	209,827,532	74,687,818	877,218,512	211,751,286	781,727,113	702,832,843
East North Central	23,748,446,047	1,301,591,448	289,229,016	1,415,243,372	488,763,883	3,079,251,197	2,035,016,810
Ohio	5,173,708,410	273,611,491	54,181,255	423,068,286	112,275,002	607,038,239	584,792,883
Indiana	2,957,867,352	227,006,381	43,733,375	178,384,997	57,444,477	480,251,362	286,566,614
Illinois	10,046,319,512	386,701,265	79,473,427	451,299,068	205,185,274	926,403,787	748,713,023
Michigan	3,067,378,894	184,782,900	54,140,466	199,266,379	63,658,411	584,884,648	268,201,502
Wisconsin	2,503,171,879	229,489,411	57,700,493	163,224,642	50,200,719	480,673,161	146,742,838
West North Central	18,690,288,308	1,858,987,471	403,249,087	363,455,087	285,898,127	3,313,505,472	843,052,977
Minnesota	3,391,615,408	217,832,281	56,775,152	83,647,680	51,531,987	564,652,082	231,846,178
Iowa	5,111,250,343	491,613,546	102,981,406	58,520,370	49,566,432	635,695,172	143,831,854
Missouri	3,264,058,859	308,100,681	55,328,257	125,037,985	93,140,304	613,546,469	267,556,780
North Dakota	1,261,388,140	125,614,381	49,878,002	5,244,543	12,453,723	277,870,640	17,051,547
South Dakota	639,661,792	145,815,404	38,100,632	6,043,576	12,334,760	258,641,210	25,801,674
Nebraska	2,316,850,464	265,473,943	48,111,360	35,084,497	30,453,382	384,432,025	79,476,484
Kansas	2,705,483,302	284,537,235	52,074,078	49,876,436	36,417,539	578,665,874	87,488,460
South Atlantic	7,536,324,781	485,664,137	107,212,399	545,733,504	226,711,255	1,976,695,855	680,270,319
Delaware	172,148,377	8,794,481	3,417,202	16,693,931	3,936,059	20,908,048	20,411,455
Maryland	1,345,483,922	45,903,766	12,509,481	85,042,632	28,722,963	91,591,546	165,625,265
District of Columbia	902,023,891	1,794,926	83,608	13,785,676	8,778,789	19,468,338	64,167,592
Virginia	1,156,103,685	85,954,360	19,756,852	66,657,021	37,836,727	296,128,318	103,841,555
West Virginia	1,399,189,713	55,993,204	7,405,732	60,271,939	23,590,424	232,878,472	67,305,992
North Carolina	700,300,022	85,068,318	20,315,423	85,119,631	37,626,636	326,771,879	44,410,575
South Carolina	506,607,276	61,304,088	15,604,670	98,912,660	25,507,035	220,932,828	55,766,258
Georgia	904,983,602	106,429,447	23,176,865	90,428,881	45,623,056	465,990,385	129,508,626
Florida	429,484,293	34,421,547	4,942,566	28,791,073	15,089,626	302,026,041	29,233,001
East South Central	3,381,631,974	439,418,056	80,653,752	222,238,538	149,234,864	1,137,275,275	304,130,933
Kentucky	1,139,433,836	136,524,104	21,961,843	41,218,821	41,650,223	247,266,327	91,799,742
Tennessee	831,914,027	126,175,142	22,504,071	50,649,681	39,068,353	253,394,762	118,787,097
Alabama	933,661,266	86,921,130	17,812,825	95,250,311	38,211,885	352,614,162	65,268,571
Mississippi	476,622,845	89,797,680	18,375,013	35,119,725	30,304,403	284,000,024	28,275,523
West South Central	8,666,784,508	722,172,650	128,079,443	250,665,542	175,107,024	2,107,781,380	346,620,452
Arkansas	890,976,538	88,301,395	18,487,026	30,524,632	27,064,086	333,824,378	32,908,222
Louisiana	1,028,988,975	64,772,977	17,065,106	88,307,350	32,739,070	390,186,948	93,342,172
Oklahoma	3,138,755,256	174,193,995	30,404,140	21,965,234	34,588,132	383,688,745	48,415,760
Texas	3,608,063,739	394,904,283	62,123,171	109,868,326	81,345,736	1,000,081,309	171,954,298
Mountain	2,799,845,596	460,554,283	55,554,446	163,747,325	69,651,582	1,499,071,030	564,515,334
Montana	450,271,730	91,707,546	11,913,204	6,199,272	11,119,466	275,535,572	106,010,526
Idaho	143,201,061	58,398,555	11,912,252	18,598,415	7,757,979	159,755,166	95,201,419
Wyoming	90,280,515	54,434,914	4,128,753	3,043,914	3,593,443	103,078,595	26,723,620
Colorado	1,223,511,598	88,059,546	14,400,570	91,353,941	23,696,056	369,238,739	197,641,592
New Mexico	147,056,650	55,003,870	4,716,452	3,664,788	6,644,604	187,646,905	18,070,218
Arizona	183,408,911	43,997,536	1,992,308	12,600,852	4,729,163	130,657,476	37,382,596
Utah	376,008,261	39,301,735	4,777,304	24,491,145	9,580,423	129,582,931	57,363,901
Nevada	186,106,640	29,650,581	1,713,603	3,786,018	2,530,448	143,575,646	24,921,432
Pacific	8,289,267,259	318,336,039	72,872,372	369,471,279	153,386,734	1,032,742,871	1,339,186,922
Washington	1,888,850,453	68,242,365	18,797,487	111,048,892	35,799,788	351,546,678	227,341,952
Oregon	1,163,594,445	74,362,095	14,545,429	38,107,957	25,139,773	179,916,887	145,746,770
California	5,236,822,361	175,731,579	39,529,456	220,314,430	92,447,173	501,279,306	966,098,200
United States	110,676,333,071	6,238,388,985	1,368,224,548	6,091,451,274	2,616,642,734	16,148,532,502	10,265,207,322

Note—Total for street railways, shipping, waterworks, etc., includes $402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and $290,000,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by states.

The national wealth of the United States is estimated by the United States census bureau at $187,739,000,000, or $1,965 for each man, woman and child in the country. The total includes the value of all kinds of real, personal and other property, taxable and exempt, in the United States exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Omitting the value of property exempt from taxation for the reason that it was not included in the figures for 1850, 1860 and 1870, the wealth for the several census years is as follows:

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1912	$175,426,000,000	$1,836
1904	100,273,000,000	1,234
1900	82,305,000,000	1,083
1890	61,204,000,000	975
1880	41,642,000,000	836
1870	24,055,000,000	624
1860	16,160,000,000	514
1850	7,136,000,000	308

Including exempt property (1880 to 1912):

1912	$187,739,000,000	$1,965
1904	107,104,000,000	1,318
1900	88,517,000,000	1,165
1890	65,037,000,000	1,036
1880	43,642,000,000	870

WEALTH BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Total.	Taxable.	Exempt.	Per capita 1912 Total.	Taxable.	Exempt.
New England	$11,805,422,012	$10,922,179,117	$883,242,895	$1,744	$1,614	$131
Maine	1,069,594,027	1,030,366,547	39,227,480	1,420	1,368	52
New Hampshire	649,320,469	613,441,572	35,878,897	1,493	1,411	83
Vermont	527,261,775	496,935,964	30,325,811	1,470	1,385	85
Massachusetts	6,302,988,392	5,735,230,115	567,758,277	1,805	1,642	163
Rhode Island	970,802,690	892,693,475	78,109,215	1,709	1,571	137
Connecticut	2,285,454,659	2,153,511,444	131,943,215	1,969	1,855	114
Middle Atlantic	46,211,667,778	41,411,819,840	4,799,847,938	2,290	2,052	238
New York	25,011,105,223	21,912,629,507	3,098,475,716	2,626	2,300	325
New Jersey	5,743,032,278	5,361,917,422	381,114,856	2,140	1,998	142
Pennsylvania	15,457,530,277	14,137,272,911	1,320,257,366	1,939	1,774	166
East North Central	39,502,313,584	37,551,136,365	1,951,177,219	2,106	2,002	104
Ohio	8,908,432,943	8,552,130,667	356,302,276	1,817	1,744	73
Indiana	5,194,682,500	4,951,061,490	243,621,010	1,894	1,806	89
Illinois	15,484,450,232	14,596,467,087	887,983,145	2,660	2,507	153
Michigan	5,427,022,651	5,169,022,582	258,000,069	1,873	1,784	89
Wisconsin	4,487,725,258	4,282,454,539	205,270,719	1,875	1,790	86
West North Central	31,208,417,942	29,617,836,203	1,590,581,739	2,617	2,483	133
Minnesota	5,547,327,017	5,266,950,787	280,376,230	2,582	2,452	131
Iowa	7,868,454,211	7,437,094,834	431,359,377	3,539	3,345	194
Missouri	5,842,017,009	5,546,493,103	295,523,906	1,752	1,663	89
North Dakota	2,141,626,961	2,037,626,024	104,000,937	3,374	3,210	164
South Dakota	1,398,573,425	1,330,693,417	67,880,008	2,239	2,130	109
Nebraska	3,794,986,781	3,605,133,830	189,852,951	3,110	2,954	156
Kansas	4,615,432,538	4,393,844,208	221,588,330	2,652	2,525	127
South Atlantic	14,843,963,211	13,777,891,828	1,066,071,383	1,179	1,094	85
Delaware	307,948,613	293,721,979	14,226,634	1,493	1,424	69
Maryland	2,177,958,864	2,002,216,720	175,742,144	1,651	1,518	133
District of Columbia	1,173,857,112	767,316,951	406,540,161	3,425	2,239	1186
Virginia	2,289,913,786	2,174,685,192	115,228,594	1,086	1,032	55
West Virginia	2,303,571,209	2,179,527,639	124,043,570	1,800	1,703	97
North Carolina	1,807,573,780	1,745,233,696	62,340,084	794	767	27
South Carolina	1,351,400,753	1,301,406,985	49,993,768	869	837	32
Georgia	2,382,600,866	2,299,197,590	83,403,276	883	853	31
Florida	1,049,138,228	1,014,585,076	34,553,152	1,307	1,264	43
East South Central	7,660,040,736	7,342,852,219	317,188,517	890	854	37
Kentucky	2,267,777,525	2,152,097,565	115,679,960	977	927	50
Tennessee	1,920,348,261	1,834,354,927	85,993,334	864	826	39
Alabama	2,127,054,930	2,050,014,767	77,040,163	964	929	35
Mississippi	1,344,860,020	1,306,384,960	38,475,060	726	705	21
West South Central	15,434,960,541	14,687,498,597	747,461,944	1,662	1,581	80
Arkansas	1,829,521,736	1,757,533,669	71,988,067	1,120	1,076	44
Louisiana	2,164,437,746	2,056,572,346	107,865,400	1,260	1,197	63
Oklahoma	4,581,091,918	4,321,150,418	259,941,500	2,475	2,335	140
Texas	6,859,909,141	6,552,242,164	307,666,977	1,679	1,604	75
Mountain	6,753,014,065	6,500,317,073	252,696,992	2,371	2,282	89
Montana	1,149,732,986	1,113,008,146	36,724,840	2,834	2,743	91
Idaho	608,305,157	591,073,842	17,231,315	1,680	1,632	48
Wyoming	353,844,827	344,834,812	9,010,015	2,241	2,184	57
Colorado	2,386,923,583	2,286,478,777	100,444,806	2,785	2,668	117
New Mexico	513,733,026	501,627,424	12,105,602	1,440	1,406	34
Arizona	501,852,186	487,099,365	14,752,821	2,255	2,189	66
Utah	781,613,390	734,811,880	46,801,510	1,979	1,860	119
Nevada	457,008,910	441,382,827	15,626,083	5,038	4,865	172
Pacific	13,626,919,363	12,921,668,488	705,250,875	2,969	2,816	154
Washington	3,218,360,623	3,054,690,780	163,669,843	2,511	2,384	128
Oregon	1,944,354,463	1,843,542,127	100,812,336	2,661	2,523	138
California	8,464,204,277	8,023,435,581	440,768,696	3,284	3,113	171
The United States	187,739,071,090	175,425,551,588	12,313,519,502	1,965	1,836	129

Note—The totals at the head of the first two columns include $402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and $290,000,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by states.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEALTH (1912).

Real property and improvements taxed	$98,362,813,569
Real property and improvements exempt	12,313,519,502
Live stock	6,238,388,985
Farm implements and machinery	$1,368,224,548
Manufacturing machinery, tools and implements	6,091,451,274
Gold and silver coin and bullion	2,616,642,734
Railroads and their equipment	16,148,532,502
Street railways, etc.:	
Street railways	4,596,563,292
Telegraph systems	223,252,516
Telephone systems	1,081,433,227

Pullman and cars not owned by railroads	$123,362,701
Shipping and canals	1,491,117,193
Irrigation enterprises	360,865,270
Privately owned waterworks	290,000,000
Privately owned central electric light and power stations	2,098,613,122
All other:	
Agricultural products	5,240,019,651
Manufactured products	14,693,861,489
Imported merchandise	826,632,467
Mining products	815,552,233
Clothing and personal adornments	4,295,008,593
Furniture, carriages and kindred property	8,463,216,222
Total	187,739,071,090

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

In its report on the national wealth of the United States in 1912 the census bureau quotes the following statement concerning the wealth of the principal nations as given by Augustus D. Webb, fellow of the Royal Statistical society, and published in the New Dictionary of Statistics for 1911:

Country.	Amount.
United States (1904)	*$107,104,192,410
British empire (1903)	*108,279,625,000
United kingdom	*72,997,500,000
Canada	*6,569,775,000
Australasia	*5,353,150,000
India	*14,599,500,000
South Africa	*2,919,900,000
Rest of empire	*5,839,800,000
France ("recently")	†46,798,500,000
Denmark (1900)	*1,946,600,000
Germany (1908)	*77,864,000,000
Australia (1903)	†4,578,903,000
New Zealand (1905)	*1,605,945,000
Cape of Good Hope (1907)	‡428,939,492

*Total wealth. †Private wealth. ‡Fixed property.

The census bureau also quotes the following figures from Dr. Karl Helfferich's "Germany's Economic Progress and Economic Wealth":

Country.	Total Wealth.
German empire (1910-1911)	$68,020,000,000 to 76,160,000,000
France (1908)	55,391,000,000
England (not stated)	54,740,000,000
United States (not stated)	119,000,000,000

WHEN AND HOW TO USE THE FLAG.

[By E. B. Wicklander.]

The flag should not be raised before sunrise and should be lowered at sunset, but may fly at all times during war if intended for patriotic and not advertising purposes. In stormy weather it is considered unkind to permit the flag to fly except in battle, where it may wave night and day without regard for weather.

The flag in times of peace is not permitted by correct usage to float all night except at the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Displaying the Flag—The flag, out of doors, should be flown from a pole whenever possible, or a wire or rope. In the United States army all flags are suspended from poles and in no other way. The blue field is placed farthest from the house displaying it, except when facing a parade, with the flag suspended across the street with the stripes perpendicular, in which case the blue field goes in the upper left hand corner as viewed by the parade.

While raising or lowering the flag, it must not touch the ground; care for it tenderly and respectfully.

Driving nails in the flag to hold it in place is considered wrong. Preferably it should be tied with red, white or blue cord, or tricolored cord.

Colors on Parade—When the colors are passing on parade or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt; if sitting, arise, stand at attention and uncover; men to remove their hats and women to bow their heads. All military men are required to stand at salute.

Used in Decoration—When the flag is hung vertically (so it can be viewed from one side only) the blue field should be at the right as one faces it. When hung horizontally the field should be at the left. The flag should never be placed below a person sitting.

Desecration of the Flag—No advertisement or lettering of any sort should ever be placed upon the flag, or any object, especially merchandise for sale, placed upon it; nor should it ever be used as a trade mark. It should not be worn as the whole or part of a costume, and when worn as a badge, it should be small and pinned over the left breast or to the left collar lapel.

When worn as an emblem on the coat or other garment, no other token should be worn above it.

The flag in any form should never appear on towels, handkerchiefs, aprons or other utilitarian clothes of any kind, nor used as a table scarf.

When Portrayed—The flag when portrayed by an illustrative process should always have the staff so placed that it is at the left of the picture, the fabric floating to the right. In crossing the flag with that of another nation, the United States flag should be at the right.

Used as a Banner—When the flag is used as a banner, the blue field should fly to the north in streets running east and west, and to the east in streets running north and south.

Half-Mast or Used on a Bier—Before placing the flag at half-mast on Memorial day or when officially required as a symbol of mourning, it must have been raised to the top of pole or staff and then lowered at or near the center of the staff.

When the flag is placed over a bier or casket, the blue field should be at the head.

On Memorial day, May 30—The national flag should be displayed at half-mast until noon, when hoisted to the top of the staff, where it remains until sunset.

Days When the Flag Should Be Flown—Washington's birthday, Feb. 22; Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12; Mothers' day, second Sunday in May; Memorial day, May 30; Flag day, June 14; Independence day, July 4; also many local patriotic anniversaries.

When a flag has become old and worn, it should not be allowed to be thrown around and treated with disrespect, but should be burned.

HEIGHT OF SOME FAMOUS STRUCTURES.

Structure.	Feet.
Amiens cathedral	383
Bunker Hill monument	221
Capitol, Washington	288
City hall, Philadelphia	535
Cologne cathedral	512
Eiffel tower	984
Florence cathedral	387
Fribourg cathedral	386
Milan cathedral	360
Pyramid, Great	451
Rouen cathedral	464
St. Paul's, London	404
St. Peter's, Rome	433
Strassburg cathedral	465
St. Stephen's, Vienna	470
Washington monument	556

UNITED STATES LIFE TABLES.

[Computed by the bureau of the census.]

Based on the estimated population July 1, 1910, of the original registration states and on the reported deaths in 1909, 1910 and 1911. Original registration states include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan and the District of Columbia.

BOTH SEXES, ONE YEAR INTERVALS.

Age interval.* Years.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Years.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Years.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.
0-1	100.000	11,462	51.49	36-37	72,539	605	31.16	72-73	29,759	2,065	8.22
1-2	88,538	2,446	57.11	37-38	71,924	617	30.42	73-74	27,694	2,072	7.79
2-3	86,092	1,062	57.72	38-39	71,317	631	29.68	74-75	25,622	2,070	7.38
3-4	85,030	666	57.44	39-40	70,686	644	28.94	75-76	23,552	2,057	6.99
4-5	84,364	477	56.89	40-41	70,042	658	28.20	76-77	21,495	2,028	6.61
5-6	83,887	390	56.21	41-42	69,384	674	27.46	77-78	19,467	1,981	6.25
6-7	83,497	327	55.47	42-43	68,710	693	26.73	78-79	17,486	1,920	5.90
7-8	83,170	274	54.69	43-44	68,017	716	25.99	79-80	15,566	1,854	5.56
8-9	82,896	234	53.87	44-45	67,301	740	25.26	80-81	13,712	1,786	5.25
9-10	82,662	204	53.02	45-46	66,561	766	24.54	81-82	11,926	1,696	4.96
10-11	82,458	187	52.15	46-47	65,795	795	23.82	82-83	10,230	1,565	4.70
11-12	82,271	180	51.26	47-48	65,000	821	23.10	83-84	8,665	1,409	4.45
12-13	82,091	182	50.37	48-49	64,179	846	22.39	84-85	7,256	1,255	4.22
13-14	81,909	193	49.49	49-50	63,333	873	21.69	85-86	6,001	1,103	4.00
14-15	81,716	210	48.60	50-51	62,460	897	20.98	86-87	4,898	954	3.79
15-16	81,506	232	47.73	51-52	61,563	929	20.28	87-88	3,944	816	3.58
16-17	81,274	256	46.86	52-53	60,634	970	19.58	88-89	3,128	689	3.39
17-18	81,018	285	46.01	53-54	59,664	1,025	18.89	89-90	2,439	571	3.20
18-19	80,733	315	45.17	54-55	58,639	1,084	18.21	90-91	1,868	466	3.03
19-20	80,418	344	44.34	55-56	57,555	1,153	17.55	91-92	1,402	371	2.87
20-21	80,074	375	43.53	56-57	56,402	1,225	16.90	92-93	1,031	289	2.73
21-22	79,699	398	42.73	57-58	55,177	1,289	16.26	93-94	742	219	2.59
22-23	79,301	412	41.94	58-59	53,888	1,346	15.64	94-95	523	162	2.47
23-24	78,889	418	41.16	59-60	52,542	1,404	15.03	95-96	361	117	2.35
24-25	78,471	425	40.38	60-61	51,138	1,462	14.42	96-97	244	83	2.24
25-26	78,046	432	39.60	61-62	49,676	1,521	13.83	97-98	161	57	2.14
26-27	77,614	440	38.81	62-63	48,155	1,587	13.36	98-99	104	39	2.04
27-28	77,174	451	38.03	63-64	46,568	1,656	12.69	99-100	65	25	1.95
28-29	76,723	465	37.25	64-65	44,912	1,718	12.14	100-101	40	16	1.85
29-30	76,258	479	36.48	65-66	43,194	1,773	11.60	101-102	24	10	1.76
30-31	75,779	493	35.70	66-67	41,421	1,826	11.08	102-103	14	6	1.67
31-32	75,286	511	34.93	67-68	39,595	1,877	10.57	103-104	8	4	1.59
32-33	74,775	530	34.17	68-69	37,718	1,928	10.07	104-105	4	2	1.50
33-34	74,245	550	33.41	69-70	35,790	1,974	9.58	105-106	2	1	1.41
34-35	73,695	568	32.66	70-71	33,816	2,013	9.11	106-107	1	1	1.33
35-36	73,127	588	31.90	71-72	31,803	2,044	8.66				

INFANT MORTALITY, ONE MONTH INTERVALS.

Age interval.* Months.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Months.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.	Age interval.* Months.	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§ Years.
0-1	100.000	4.377	51.49	4-5	92,748	705	55.17	8-9	90.296	492	56.33
1-2	95,623	1,131	53.76	5-6	92,043	635	55.51	9-10	89.804	456	56.56
2-3	94,492	943	54.32	6-7	91,408	579	55.81	10-11	89.348	421	56.76
3-4	93,549	801	54.78	7-8	90,829	533	56.08	11-12	88,927	389	56.95

EXPECTATION OF LIFE BY SEX.

Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.	Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.	Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.	Age int'val.* Years.	White males.† Years.	White females.‡ Years.
0-1	50.23	53.62	27-28	37.21	39.31	54-55	17.68	18.87	81-82	4.81	5.05
1-2	56.26	58.69	28-29	36.43	38.52	55-56	17.03	18.18	82-83	4.56	4.78
2-3	56.88	59.24	29-30	35.65	37.74	56-57	16.39	17.50	83-84	4.32	4.53
3-4	56.60	58.92	30-31	34.87	36.96	57-58	15.77	16.84	84-85	4.10	4.29
4-5	56.05	58.35	31-32	34.10	36.18	58-59	15.16	16.19	85-86	3.88	4.06
5-6	55.37	57.67	32-33	33.33	35.40	59-60	14.57	15.55	86-87	3.68	3.83
6-7	54.63	56.93	33-34	32.58	34.63	60-61	13.98	14.92	87-88	3.49	3.61
7-8	53.85	56.14	34-35	31.82	33.86	61-62	13.41	14.31	88-89	3.31	3.40
8-9	53.03	55.31	35-36	31.08	33.09	62-63	12.85	13.70	89-90	3.15	3.19
9-10	52.19	54.45	36-37	30.34	32.33	63-64	12.31	13.11	90-91	2.99	3.00
10-11	51.32	53.57	37-38	29.61	31.56	64-65	11.77	12.53	91-92	2.84	2.83
11-12	50.44	52.68	38-39	28.88	30.80	65-66	11.25	11.97	92-93	2.70	2.67
12-13	49.56	51.79	39-40	28.16	30.03	66-67	10.75	11.42	93-94	2.57	2.52
13-14	48.67	50.89	40-41	27.43	29.26	67-68	10.25	10.89	94-95	2.44	2.39
14-15	47.79	50.00	41-42	26.71	28.50	68-69	9.77	10.37	95-96	2.31	2.27
15-16	46.91	49.12	42-43	25.99	27.73	69-70	9.29	9.86	96-97	2.19	2.15
16-17	46.04	48.25	43-44	25.27	26.97	70-71	8.83	9.38	97-98	2 06	2.05
17-18	45.18	47.39	44-45	24.56	26.21	71-72	8.39	8.91	98-99	1.93	1.94
18-19	44.34	46.54	45-46	23.86	25.45	72-73	7.95	8.46	99-100	1.80	1.84
19-20	43.52	45.71	46-47	23.16	24.70	73-74	7.53	8.03	100-101	1.68	1.74
20-21	42.71	44.88	47-48	22.46	23.96	74-75	7.13	7.61	101-102	1.56	1.65
21-22	41.92	44.07	48-49	21.77	23.21	75-76	6.75	7.20	102-103	1.45	1.55
22-23	41.13	43.26	49-50	21.08	22.48	76-77	6.38	6.80	103-104	1.34	1.46
23-24	40.36	42.47	50-51	20.39	21.74	77-78	6.04	6.41	104-105	1.25	1.37
24-25	39.57	41.67	51-52	19.70	21.02	78-79	5.71	6.04	105-106	1.15	1.29
25-26	38.79	40.88	52-53	19.02	20.29	79-80	5.39	5.69	106-107	....	1.21
26-27	38.00	40.09	53-54	18.35	19.58	80-81	5.09	5.35			

NEGRO EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.	Age int'val.† Years.	Males. §Years.	Females. §Years.
0-1	34.05	37.67	28-29	28.55	30.94	56-57	13.36	14.50	84-85	4.64	5.23
1-2	42.53	45.15	29-30	27.94	30.27	57-58	12.93	14.05	85-86	4.48	5.09
2-3	44.55	46.95	30-31	27.33	29.61	58-59	12.50	13.62	86-87	4.36	4.97
3-4	45.01	47.12	31-32	26.74	28.96	59-60	12.08	13.20	87-88	4.26	4.86
4-5	44.78	46.87	32-33	26.16	28.33	60-61	11.67	12.78	88-89	4.18	4.76
5-6	44.25	46.42	33-34	25.58	27.70	61-62	11.27	12.37	89-90	4.10	4.64
6-7	43.62	45.81	34-35	25.00	27.07	62-63	10.88	11.96	90-91	4.01	4.50
7-8	42.94	45.13	35-36	24.42	26.44	63-64	10.49	11.56	91-92	3.89	4.34
8-9	42.20	44.39	36-37	23.84	25.81	64-65	10.11	11.18	92-93	3.75	4.14
9-10	41.44	43.62	37-38	23.26	25.18	65-66	9.74	10.82	93-94	3.57	3.92
10-11	40.65	42.84	38-39	22.69	24.56	66-67	9.38	10.49	94-95	3.37	3.69
11-12	39.85	42.06	39-40	22.12	23.94	67-68	9.02	10.17	95-96	3.15	3.45
12-13	39.05	41.29	40-41	21.57	23.34	68-69	8.67	9.86	96-97	2.93	3.22
13-14	38.27	40.56	41-42	21.02	22.75	69-70	8.33	9.54	97-98	2.72	2.99
14-15	37.51	39.85	42-43	20.48	22.16	70-71	8.00	9.22	98-99	2.51	2.78
15-16	36.77	39.18	43-44	19.94	21.58	71-72	7.69	8.89	99-100	2.32	2.58
16-17	36.05	38.55	44-45	19.39	21.00	72-73	7.39	8.55	100-101	2.14	2.39
17-18	35.37	37.95	45-46	18.85	20.43	73-74	7.11	8.21	101-102	1.97	2.21
18-19	34.71	37.35	46-47	18.30	19.86	74-75	6.84	7.88	102-103	1.81	2.05
19-20	34.08	36.75	47-48	17.75	19.30	75-76	6.58	7.55	103-104	1.66	1.89
20-21	33.46	36.14	48-49	17.22	18.75	76-77	6.36	7.22	104-105	1.53	1.73
21-22	32.86	35.53	49-50	16.71	18.20	77-78	6.15	6.91	105-106	1.40	1.59
22-23	32.26	34.90	50-51	16.21	17.65	78-79	5.96	6.61	106-107	1.27	1.43
23-24	31.67	34.27	51-52	15.72	17.10	79-80	5.76	6.32	107-108	1.16	1.32
24-25	31.06	33.63	52-53	15.23	16.55	80-81	5.53	6.05	108-109	....	1.20
25-26	30.44	32.97	53-54	14.75	16.01	81-82	5.29	5.81	109-110	....	1.08
26-27	29.81	32.29	54-55	14.28	15.48	82-83	5.06	5.59			
27-28	29.18	31.61	55-56	13.82	14.98						

*Period of lifetime between two exact ages. †Number of 100,000 persons born alive living at beginning of age interval. ‡Number of 100,000 born alive dying in age interval. §Average length of life remaining to each one alive at beginning of age interval.

AMERICAN TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Used by insurance companies in computing expectation of life.

Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. dying.	Exp't'n of life.
10	100,000	749	48.72	39	78,862	756	28.90	68	43,133	2,243	9.47
11	99,251	746	48.08	40	78,106	765	28.18	69	40,890	2,321	8.91
12	98,505	743	47.45	41	77,341	774	27.45	70	38,569	2,391	8.48
13	97,762	740	46.80	42	76,567	785	26.72	71	36,178	2,448	8.00
14	97,022	737	46.16	43	75,782	797	26.00	72	33,730	2,487	7.55
15	96,285	735	45.50	44	74,985	812	25.27	73	31,243	2,505	7.11
16	95,550	732	44.85	45	74,173	828	24.54	74	28,738	2,501	6.68
17	94,818	729	44.19	46	73,345	848	23.81	75	26,237	2,476	6.27
18	94,089	727	43.53	47	72,497	870	23.08	76	23,761	2,431	5.88
19	93,362	725	42.87	48	71,627	896	22.36	77	21,330	2,369	5.49
20	92,637	723	42.20	49	70,731	927	21.63	78	18,961	2,291	5.11
21	91,914	722	41.53	50	69,804	962	20.91	79	16,670	2,196	4.74
22	91,192	721	40.85	51	68,842	1,001	20.20	80	14,474	2,091	4.39
23	90,471	720	40.17	52	67,841	1,044	19.49	81	12,383	1,964	4.05
24	89,751	719	39.49	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	82	10,419	1,816	3.71
25	89,032	718	38.81	54	65,706	1,143	18.09	83	8,603	1,648	3.39
26	88,314	718	38.12	55	64,563	1,199	17.40	84	6,955	1,470	3.08
27	87,596	718	37.43	56	63,364	1,200	16.72	85	5,485	1,292	2.77
28	86,878	718	36.73	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	86	4,193	1,114	2.47
29	86,160	719	36.03	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	87	3,079	933	2.18
30	85,441	720	35.33	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	88	2,146	744	1.91
31	84,721	721	34.63	60	57,917	1,546	14.10	89	1,402	555	1.66
32	84,000	723	33.92	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	90	847	385	1.42
33	83,277	726	33.21	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	91	462	246	1.19
34	82,551	729	32.50	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	92	216	137	.98
35	81,822	732	31.78	64	51,230	1,889	11.67	93	79	58	.80
36	81,090	737	31.07	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	94	21	18	.64
37	80,353	742	30.35	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	95	3	3	.50
38	79,611	749	29.62	67	45,291	2,158	10.00				

NORMAL HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF ADULTS.

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
5 ft. 1 in.	128 pounds	5 ft. 4 in.	149 pounds	5 ft. 7 in.	158 pounds	5 ft. 10 in.	181 pounds
5 ft. 2 in.	135 pounds	5 ft. 5 in.	152 pounds	5 ft. 8 in.	166 pounds	5 ft. 11 in.	186 pounds
5 ft. 3 in.	142 pounds	5 ft. 6 in.	155 pounds	5 ft. 9 in.	173 pounds	6 ft. 0 in.	190 pounds

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

	Height.	Weight. lbs.		Height.	Weight. lbs.		Height.	Weight. lbs.
At birth	1 ft. 1 in.	8	3 years	3 ft. 4 in.	36½	8 years	4 ft. 2 in.	56½
6 months	2 ft. 0½ in.	16	4 years	3 ft. 6 in.	41	9 years	4 ft. 4 in.	62
1 year	2 ft. 5 in.	24	5 years	3 ft. 8 in.	45	10 years	4 ft. 6 in.	68
1½ years	2 ft. 8½ in.	28	6 years	3 ft. 10 in.	49	11 years	4 ft. 8 in.	74
2 years	3 ft. 0 in.	32	7 years	4 ft. 0 in.	52½	12 years	4 ft. 10 in.	80

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

WHEAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1915-1918).

Country.	1915. Bushels.	1916. Bushels.	1917. Bushels.	1918. Bushels.
United States	1,025,801,000	636,318,000	636,655,000	917,100,000
Canada—New Brunswick	267,000	242,000	192,000	*
Ontario	30,252,000	17,931,000	16,318,000	*
Manitoba	96,425,000	29,667,000	41,040,000	*
Saskatchewan	195,168,000	147,559,000	117,921,000	*
Alberta	51,355,000	65,088,000	52,992,000	*
Other	2,837,000	2,294,000	5,280,000	*
Total Canada	376,304,000	262,781,000	233,743,000	189,301,000
Mexico	4,000,000	11,468,000	*	*
Total North America	1,406,105,000	910,567,000	*	*
Argentina	168,468,000	172,620,000	70,224,000	219,431,000
Chile	19,002,000	20,184,000	24,067,000	28,292,000
Uruguay	3,596,000	9,867,000	5,390,000	12,860,000
Total South America	191,066,000	202,671,000	99,681,000	*
Austria-Hungary—Austria	38,000,000	28,826,000	*	*
Hungary proper	152,934,000	152,934,000	*	*
Croatia-Slavonia	15,000,000	15,000,000	*	*
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,000,000	3,000,000	*	*
Total Austria-Hungary	208,934,000	199,220,000	*	*
Belgium	8,000,000	8,000,000	*	*
Bulgaria	46,212,000	38,241,000	*	*
Denmark	7,979,000	6,044,000	4,296,000	6,320,000
Finland	130,000	196,000	*	*
France	225,132,000	204,908,000	144,149,000	*
Germany	141,676,000	141,676,000	*	*
Greece	6,000,000	6,060,000	*	*
Italy	170,541,000	173,530,000	139,999,000	176,368,000
Montenegro	200,000	432,000	388,000	512,000
Netherlands	6,143,000	4,035,000	3,452,000	4,823,000
Norway	269,000	317,000	432,000	*
Portugal	6,571,000	6,640,000	5,560,000	*
Roumania	80,241,000	78,520,000	*	*
Russia—Russia proper	525,450,000	446,082,000	*	*
Poland	*	24,011,000	*	*
Northern Caucasia	127,756,000	127,631,000	*	*
Total Russia (European)	653,206,000	591,724,000	*	*
Serbia	10,000,000	10,000,000	*	135,709,000
Spain	139,298,000	152,329,000	142,674,000	135,709,000
Sweden	9,170,000	8,979,000	6,864,000	6,616,000
Switzerland	3,957,000	4,053,000	4,556,000	7,095,000
United Kingdom—England	68,437,000	54,941,000	57,397,000	*
Wales	1,415,000	1,466,000	1,726,000	*
Scotland	3,053,000	2,336,000	2,510,000	*
Ireland	3,238,000	2,916,000	4,717,000	*
Total United Kingdom	76,143,000	61,659,000	66,350,000	93,099,000
Total Europe	1,808,802,000	1,699,504,000	*	*
British India	376,731,000	323,008,000	379,232,000	379,829,000
Cyprus	2,000,000	1,924,000	*	*
Japanese empire—Japan	25,798,000	30,137,000	34,739,000	31,127,000
Formosa	200,000	138,000	*	*
Korea	*	6,146,000	*	*
Persia	16,000,000	16,000,000	*	*
Russia—Central Asia	58,025,000	44,132,000	*	*
Siberia	50,321,000	50,308,000	*	*
Transcaucasia	.....	126,000	*	*
Total Russia (Asiatic)	108,346,000	94,566,000	*	*
Turkey (Asia Minor)	35,000,000	145,519,000	*	*
Total Asia	564,075,000	617,438,000	*	*
Algeria	34,654,000	29,151,000	23,151,000	49,199,000
Egypt	39,148,000	36,543,000	29,834,000	32,555,000
Tunis	11,023,000	7,165,000	6,963,000	8,451,000
Union of South Africa	7,076,000	6,477,000	4,790,000	8,833,000
Total Africa	91,901,000	79,336,000	*	*
Australia—Queensland	1,635,000	427,000	2,463,000	*
New South Wales	13,235,000	68,869,000	36,585,000	*
Victoria	4,065,000	60,366,000	51,162,000	*
South Australia	2,369,000	35,210,000	45,745,000	*
Western Australia	2,707,000	18,811,000	16,103,000	*
Tasmania	396,000	1,025,000	348,000	*
Total commonwealth	25,677,000	184,709,000	152,420,000	114,866,000
New Zealand	6,854,000	7,108,000	5,083,000	6,761,000
Total Australasia	32,531,000	191,817,000	157,503,000	121,627,000

*No official data.

CORN CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1915-1918).

Country.	1915. Bushels.	1916. Bushels.	1917. Bushels.	1918. Bushels.
United States	2,994,793,000	2,566,927,000	3,065,233,000	2,582,814,000
Canada	14,368,000	6,282,000	7,763,000	6,947,000
Mexico	60,000,000	110,065,000	*	*
Total North America	3,069,161,000	2,683,274,000	.....	.....
Argentina	338,235,000	161,133,000	58,839,000	170,660,000
Chile	1,822,000	1,570,000	*	*
Uruguay	11,382,000	4,604,000	*	*
Total South America	351,439,000	167,307,000	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary—Austria	10,000,000	4,050,000	*	*
Hungary proper	180,550,000	180,550,000	*	*
Croatia-Slavonia	25,000,000	25,000,000	*	*
Bosnia-Herzegovina	7,000,000	7,000,000	*	*
Total Austria-Hungary	222,550,000	220,600,000	.....	.....
Bulgaria	35,000,000	35,000,000	*	*
France	14,000,000	17,104,000	16,215,000	*
Italy	121,824,000	81,547,000	75,452,100	*
Portugal	9,275,000	9,275,000	*	*
Roumania	86,412,000	86,412,000	*	*
Russia—Russia proper	44,655,000	62,207,000	*	*
Northern Caucasia	18,743,000	18,520,000	*	*
Total Russia	63,398,000	80,727,000	.....	.....
Serbia	12,000,000	12,000,000	*	*
Spain	29,096,000	28,642,000	29,369,000	24,141,000
Switzerland	7,000	150,000	252,000	358,000
Total Europe	593,555,000	571,457,000	.....	.....
India	82,200,000	100,080,000	93,760,000	*
Japan	3,570,000	4,102,000	3,705,000	*
Philippines	14,753,000	14,083,000	13,441,000	*
Total Asia	100,523,000	118,265,000	110,906,000	.....
Algeria	9,350,000	*	302,000	*
Egypt	39,803,000	68,362,000	63,757,000	*
Union of South Africa	30,750,000	26,304,000	36,516,000	29,708,000
Total Africa	70,903,000	94,666,000	100,575,000	*
Australian commonwealth	8,721,000	6,794,000	8,527,000	*
New Zealand	284,000	340,000	274,000	425,000
Total Australasia	9,005,000	7,134,000	8,801,000	.....
Grand total	4,094,480,000	3,642,103,000	.....	.....

*No official statistics.

OTHER CROPS BY COUNTRIES.

Figures incomplete on account of war.

Oats (1918).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	1,538,359,000
Canada	380,274,000
Argentina	75,783,000
Uruguay	.....
Italy	41,336,000
Luxemburg	1,459,000
Netherlands	17,182,000
Spain	30,474,000
Sweden	64,684,000
United Kingdom	309,564,000
Algeria	26,564,000
Tunis	3,858,000
Australasia	9,850,000
New Zealand	4,943,000

Barley (1918).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	256,375,000
Canada	77,290,000
Italy	9,186,000
Luxemburg	136,000
Netherlands	2,176,000
Spain	90,496,000
Sweden	12,947,000
United Kingdom	65,029,000
Japan	76,052,000
Algeria	58,422,000
Egypt	9,871,000
Tunis	9,186,000

Rye (1918).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	89,103,000
Canada	10,376,000
Denmark	12,716,000
Italy	4,724,000
Luxemburg	422,000
Netherlands	10,207,000
Spain	30,445,000
Sweden	25,648,000
Switzerland	1,850,000

Flaxseed (1917).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	9,164,000
Canada	5,935,000
Argentina	3,996,000
Uruguay	122,000
France	134,000
Italy	323,000
Netherlands	222,000
Spain	22,000
British India	21,040,000

Rice (1917).

Country.	Pounds.
United States	964,972,000
Guatemala	20,733,000
Brazil	204,327,000
Peru	101,805,000
Italy	716,359,000
Spain	322,130,000
British India	80,516,800,000
Japan	18,792,894,000
Philippines	1,671,684,000
Egypt	487,163,000

Potatoes (1917).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	438,618,000
Canada	79,892,000
Denmark	31,882,000
France	401,336,000
Italy	48,112,000
Luxemburg	5,925,000
Netherlands	89,858,000
Norway	42,584,000
Spain	113,477,000
Sweden	83,700,000
Switzerland	38,580,000
United Kingdom	321,209,000
Japan	36,924,000
Algeria	2,756,000
Australia	13,326,000
New Zealand	4,992,000

Cotton (1917).

Country.	Bales.
United States	11,302,000
Porto Rico	268
St. Croix	16
Barbados	24
British India	3,377,000
Korea	52,189
Egypt	1,347,000

Tobacco (1917).

Country.	Pounds.
United States	1,249,608,000
Porto Rico	17,114,146
Canada	8,495,000
Dominican Rep.	28,750,000
Brazil	56,788,527
Uruguay	558,425
France	17,142,308
Switzerland	881,840
Japan	91,766,475
Philippines	107,868,000
Algeria	36,155,000
Un. S. Africa	6,999,825

Hops (1917).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	29,388,000
France	3,936,975

Country.	Pounds.
England	24,720,528
Australia	1,752,240

Beans (1917).

Country.	Bushels.
United States	15,283,000
Canada	1,274,000
France	5,955,000
Netherlands	2,526,000
Sweden	91,000
United Kingdom	3,793,000
British India	147,467,000
Australia	19,000

Peas (1917).

Canada	3,026,000
France	463,000
Netherlands	2,529,000
United Kingdom	2,225,000
Australia	567,000
New Zealand	242,000

Sugar (1917-1918).

Cane.

Country.	Short Tons.
United States	245,600
Hawaii	576,700
Porto Rico	450,000
Mexico	38,580
Tobago	56,769
Cuba	4,020,160
Dominican Rep.	172,800
Guadaloupe	30,864
Argentina	97,086
Brazil	302,627
Paraguay	1,543
Peru	280,000
British India	3,616,480
Formosa	518,089
Philippines	399,033
Mauritius	249,887
Natal	130,000

Beet (Raw).

Country.	Short Tons.
United States	765,207
Austria-Hungary	584,219
Denmark	147,708
France	220,752
Netherlands	220,434
Russia	1,373,400
Australia	1,904

Raw Silk (1917).

Country.	Pounds.
Italy	6,217,034
France	451,948
Spain	154,323
Austria	187,393
Hungary	143,300
Central Asia	2,293,000
China	15,333,146
Japan	34,061,410
British India	231,485
Indo-China	11,023

CROPS OF 1918 BY STATES.

(*Indicates 000 omitted.)

Corn.

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	27	45.0	1,215	$2,029
New Hamp.	28	45.0	1,260	1,890
Vermont	45	38.0	1,710	2,907
Mass'ch'setts	40	52.0	2,080	3,536
Rhode Island	13	44.0	572	1,030
Connecticut	56	50.0	2,800	4,788
New York	820	36.0	29,520	51,660
New Jersey	279	41.0	11,439	17,158
Pennsylvania	1,560	40.0	62,400	96,720
Delaware	235	31.0	7,285	9,908
Maryland	686	35.0	24,010	32,414
Virginia	2,000	28.0	56,000	89,600
W. Virginia	800	31.0	24,800	44,640
N. Carolina	3,065	21.0	64,365	113,926
S. Carolina	2,250	17.0	38,250	74,588
Georgia	4,590	15.0	68,850	113,602
Florida	880	16.0	14,080	19,430
Ohio	3,700	36.0	133,200	173,160
Indiana	5,138	33.0	169,554	201,769
Illinois	9,900	35.5	351,450	421,740
Michigan	1,610	30.0	48,300	62,790
Wisconsin	1,717	40.5	69,538	90,399
Minnesota	2,750	40.0	110,000	122,100
Iowa	10,434	36.0	375,624	458,261
Missouri	6,693	20.0	133,860	191,420
N. Dakota	484	19.0	9,196	11,955
S. Dakota	3,182	34.0	108,188	119,007
Nebraska	6,954	17.7	123,086	157,550
Kansas	6,130	7.1	43,523	64,849
Kentucky	3,600	26.0	93,600	136,656
Tennessee	3,500	24.0	84,000	121,800
Alabama	4,636	14.6	67,686	100,175
Mississippi	3,900	17.0	66,300	100,113
Louisiana	1,850	16.0	29,600	47,656
Texas	6,900	10.0	69,000	121,440
Oklahoma	3,250	7.5	24,375	39,975
Arkansas	2,700	13.0	35,100	63,180
Montana	100	21.0	2,100	2,835
Wyoming	40	25.0	1,000	1,400
Colorado	527	21.0	11,067	14,940
New Mexico	170	25.0	4,250	7,650
Arizona	34	28.0	952	1,999
Utah	24	28.0	672	1,216
Nevada	2	32.0	64	134
Idaho	23	40.0	920	1,684
Washington	43	38.0	1,634	2,778
Oregon	44	31.0	1,364	2,114
California	85	35.0	2,975	5,742
U. S.	107,494	24.0	2,582,814	3,528,313

Winter Wheat.

New York	380	18.0	6,840	$14,706
New Jersey	100	17.0	1,700	3,655
Pennsylvania	1,454	17.0	24,718	52,897
Delaware	133	13.0	1,729	3,838
Maryland	732	15.5	11,346	24,848
Virginia	1,300	12.0	15,600	34,164
W. Virginia	348	14.2	4,942	10,922
N. Carolina	1,015	7.0	7,105	16,342
S. Carolina	205	11.0	2,255	$5,863
Georgia	356	10.2	3,631	9,658
Ohio	2,275	19.0	43,225	91,637
Indiana	2,346	21.0	49,266	102,473
Illinois	2,524	21.5	54,266	112,873
Michigan	715	14.0	10,010	20,921
Wisconsin	58	22.0	1,276	2,616
Minnesota	69	20.0	1,380	2,815
Iowa	300	20.5	6,150	12,300
Missouri	3,074	17.2	52,873	108,390
S. Dakota	115	17.0	1,955	3,890
Nebraska	3,016	11.1	33,478	65,952
Kansas	7,217	14.1	101,760	202,502
Kentucky	933	13.0	12,129	25,956
Tennessee	750	10.0	7,500	16,050
Alabama	140	9.5	1,330	3,258
Mississippi	30	16.5	495	1,238
Texas	892	10.0	8,920	19,178
Oklahoma	2,611	12.6	32,899	66,127
Arkansas	254	12.0	3,048	6,309
Montana	682	12.0	8,184	15,877
Wyoming	80	24.0	1,920	3,629
Colorado	430	16.5	7,095	13,835
New Mexico	127	10.0	1,270	2,667
Arizona	38	26.0	988	2,371
Utah	160	16.6	2,656	4,993
Nevada	5	29.0	145	299
Idaho	298	22.0	6,556	12,588
Washington	401	23.5	9,424	18,471
Oregon	635	17.0	10,795	21,698
California	506	15.0	7,590	16,394
U. S.	36,704	15.2	558,449	1,154,200

Spring Wheat.

Maine	23	22.0	506	$1,199
Vermont	18	22.0	396	915
New York	50	20.0	1,000	2,150
Ohio	15	21.5	322	683
Indiana	7	23.0	161	335
Illinois	250	26.9	6,725	13,988
Michigan	39	18.1	706	1,476
Wisconsin	348	24.6	8,561	17,550
Minnesota	3,730	21.0	78,330	159,793
Iowa	750	18.0	13,500	27,000
Missouri	18	15.6	281	576
N. Dakota	7,770	13.0	101,010	205,050
S. Dakota	3,650	19.0	69,350	138,006
Nebraska	812	11.9	9,663	19,036
Kansas	31	8.0	248	494
Montana	1,380	12.5	17,250	33,465
Wyoming	180	26.0	4,680	8,845
Colorado	312	20.0	6,240	12,168
New Mexico	86	24.0	2,064	4,334
Utah	160	23.8	3,808	7,159
Nevada	37	25.0	925	1,906
Idaho	547	21.0	11,487	22,055
Washington	1,790	9.5	17,005	33,330
Oregon	403	11.0	4,433	8,910
U. S.	22,406	16.0	358,651	720,423

Oats.

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maine	169	40.0	6,760	$6,084
New Hamp.	24	38.0	912	793
Vermont	103	41.0	4,223	3,801
Mass'ch'setts	12	40.0	480	437
Rhode Island	2	42.0	84	76
Connecticut.	24	38.0	912	821
New York..	1,260	41.0	51,660	43,394
New Jersey.	85	40.0	3,400	2,686
Pennsylvania	1,210	39.0	47,190	37,752
Delaware ..	5	35.0	175	152
Maryland ..	60	33.0	1,980	1,703
Virginia	225	23.0	5,175	5,175
W. Virginia.	160	27.0	4,320	3,931
N. Carolina.	325	20.0	6,500	7,020
S. Carolina.	500	22.0	11,000	12,980
Georgia ...	600	20.0	12,000	14,280
Florida	60	18.0	1,080	1,242
Ohio	1,800	44.0	79,200	55,440
Indiana	2,025	42.0	85,050	56,984
Illinois	4,508	44.0	198,352	132,896
Michigan ..	1,658	40 0	66,320	45,761
Wisconsin ..	2,364	46.6	110,162	73,809
Minnesota .	3,282	41.0	134,562	84,774
Iowa	5,466	42.0	229,572	146,926
Missouri ...	1,524	29.0	44,196	30,937
N. Dakota..	2,575	23.5	60,512	36,912
S. Dakota..	2,160	39.0	84,240	49,702
Nebraska ..	2,531	22.2	56,188	36,522
Kansas	2,329	22.0	51,238	37,404
Kentucky ..	400	24.0	9,600	8,640
Tennessee ..	325	25.0	8,125	7,556
Alabama ...	428	19.0	8,132	8,701
Mississippi..	280	20.0	5,600	5,992
Louisiana ..	80	25.0	2,000	1,980
Texas	1,510	14.7	22,197	20,421
Oklahoma .	1,380	24.0	33,120	27,821
Arkansas ..	442	25.5	11,271	9,918
Montana ...	680	30.0	20,400	16,320
Wyoming ..	285	41.0	11,685	9,348
Colorado...	293	33.0	9,669	7,735
New Mexico	45	28.0	1,260	1,121
Arizona	11	40.0	440	528
Utah	98	45.0	4,410	4,278
Nevada	14	38.0	532	628
Idaho	237	40.0	9,480	8,911
Washington.	310	27.0	8,370	8,203
Oregon	361	25.0	9,025	8,664
California ..	175	32.0	5,600	5,264
U. S.....	44,400	34.6	1,538,359	1,092,423

Barley.

Maine	12	25.0	300	$447
New Hamp.	1	32.0	32	48
Vermont ...	16	31.0	496	759
New York..	125	31.5	3,938	4,962
Pennsylvania	15	28.0	420	504
Maryland ..	6	31.0	186	223
Virginia ...	12	27.0	324	518
Ohio	100	31.5	3,150	2,930
Indiana	45	37.0	1,665	1,732
Illinois	250	36.0	9,000	8,100
Michigan ..	275	30.3	8,332	8,332
Wisconsin ..	711	35.7	25,383	23,352
Minnesota .	1,400	31.0	43,400	34,720
Iowa	360	31.5	11,340	9,639
Missouri ...	10	25.0	250	288
N. Dakota..	1,734	21.5	37,281	27,215
S. Dakota..	1,400	29.5	41,300	32,214
Nebraska ...	343	16.5	5,660	4,811
Kansas	604	10.0	6,040	5,738
Kentucky ..	7	28.0	196	274
Tennessee ..	8	23.0	184	280
Texas	10	17.0	170	221
Oklahoma ..	8	17.0	136	169
Montana ...	87	22.0	1,914	1,914
Wyoming ..	30	37.0	1,110	1,443
Colorado ...	176	28.0	4,928	5,569
New Mexico	14	28.0	392	431
Arizona ...	30	34.0	1,020	1,326
Utah	32	35.0	1,120	1,568
Nevada	12	34.0	408	628
Idaho	175	28.0	4,900	6,370
Washington.	173	15.2	2,630	3,024
Oregon	178	25.0	4,450	$6,052
California .	1,320	26.0	34,320	39,468
U. S.....	9,679	26.5	256,375	235,269

Rye.

Vermont ...	1	21.0	20	$35
Mass'ch'setts	4	20.0	57	182
Connecticut.	11	22.0	144	496
New York..	112	16.5	2,375	3.179
New Jersey.	73	18.5	1,276	2,336
Pennsylvania	250	17.0	4,165	7,012
Delaware ..	1	14.5	16	24
Maryland ...	30	15.0	400	765
Virginia	100	12.0	1,200	2,100
W. Virginia.	22	13.7	270	542
N. Carolina.	60	8.0	520	950
S. Carolina.	18	11.2	170	596
Georgia	20	8.8	133	370
Ohio	111	17.0	1,872	2,830
Indiana	410	16.5	4,110	10,283
Illinois	200	19.0	2,100	5,700
Michigan ..	472	14.3	4,774	10,125
Wisconsin ..	436	17.6	7,585	11,511
Minnesota .	435	20.0	6,716	13,050
Iowa	54	19.0	900	1,508
Missouri ...	34	14.0	441	776
N. Dakota..	1,945	10.5	9,880	29,612
S. Dakota..	575	18.0	6,560	14,594
Nebraska ..	388	12.9	3,354	6,757
Kansas	170	14.3	1,540	4,133
Kentucky ..	65	13.6	525	1,423
Tennessee ..	30	10.0	196	576
Alabama ...	4	11.0	38	115
Texas	4	5.4	20	52
Oklahoma .	8	11.0	90	165
Arkansas ..	2	10.5	27	44
Montana ..	20	12.0	114	346
Wyoming ..	25	18.0	280	684
Colorado ...	27	12.0	432	454
Utah	16	13.0	104	374
Idaho	4	15.0	46	99
Washington.	7	10.0	89	140
Oregon	41	12.0	394	1,009
U. S.....	6,185	14.4	62,933	134,947

Flaxseed.

Minnesota ..	300	10.4	2,090	$10,639
Iowa	13	11.0	132	458
Missouri ...	6	8.0	51	144
N. Dakota..	880	7.8	3,764	23,681
S. Dakota..	144	9.5	980	4,446
Nebraska ..	4	9.5	28	125
Kansas	41	5.0	336	676
Montana ...	547	5.2	1,749	9,613
Wyoming ..	3	9.0	20	88
Colorado ...	.....	.....	14	.....
U. S.....	1,938	7.6	9,164	49,870

Rice.

N. Carolina.	500	20.0	8	$20
S. Carolina.	4,500	23.0	75	203
Georgia	1,200	26.0	27	54
Florida	1,200	24.0	21	41
Missouri ...	550	45.0	18	45
Alabama ..	600	25.0	11	22
Mississippi..	3,000	23.0	63	104
Louisiana ..	580,000	31.0	15,500	35,061
Texas	245,000	32.0	7,140	15,445
Arkansas ..	170,000	43.0	6,232	13,158
California ..	106,220	66.0	5,644	13,321
U. S.....1,112,770		36.3	34,739	77,474

Buckwheat.

Maine	21	20.0	420	$630
New Hamp.	2	17.0	34	68
Vermont ...	14	21.0	294	470
Mass'ch'setts	2	16.0	32	63
Connecticut.	8	19.0	152	319
New York..	315	15.0	4,725	8,269
New Jersey.	17	18.0	306	520
Pennsylvania	325	18.0	5,850	9,360
Delaware ..	4	20.5	82	117

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Maryland ..	14	20.0	280	$462
Virginia ...	38	21.0	798	1,301
W. Virginia.	47	19.5	916	1,585
N. Carolina.	14	21.0	294	441
Ohio	28	16.0	448	699
Indiana	24	15.0	360	576
Illinois	4	17.8	71	128
Michigan ..	78	10.0	780	1,326
Wisconsin ..	40	15.9	636	1,049
Minnesota ..	15	17.0	255	434
Iowa	16	15.0	240	432
Missouri ...	7	13.0	91	164
Nebraska ..	2	14.0	28	46
Tennessee ..	5	18.0	90	126
U. S.....	1,040	16.5	17,182	28,585
Potatoes.				
Maine	112	200	22,400	$26,880
New Hamp.	21	140	2,940	4,263
Vermont ...	26	130	3,380	4,664
Mass'ch'setts	36	133	4,788	8,140
Rhode Island	5	130	650	1,124
Connecticut.	26	95	2,470	4,076
New York..	380	92	34,960	42,651
New Jersey.	92	92	8,464	14,389
Pennsylvania	305	80	24,400	36,844
Delaware ..	11	87	957	1,340
Maryland ..	50	80	4,000	4,800
Virginia ...	125	94	11,750	14,100
W. Virginia.	60	87	5,220	8,352
N. Carolina.	45	95	4,275	5,771
S. Carolina.	28	102	2,856	5,512
Georgia ...	23	70	1,610	2,978
Florida	35	100	3,500	7,000
Ohio	160	69	11,040	16,560
Indiana ...	97	80	7,760	10,476
Illinois	160	72	11,520	17,050
Michigan ..	340	84	28,560	25,418
Wisconsin ..	295	112	33,040	26,432
Minnesota ..	312	105	32,760	24,570
Iowa	134	72	9,648	12,832
Missouri ...	114	61	6,954	10,640
N. Dakota..	90	99	8,910	6,504
S. Dakota..	90	91	8,190	7,617
Nebraska ..	121	86	10,406	12,279
Kansas	80	53	4,240	6,106
Kentucky ..	75	75	5,625	9,281
Tennessee ..	50	70	3,500	5,775
Alabama ..	60	80	4,800	8,688
Mississippi..	20	80	1,600	2,640
Louisiana ..	55	79	4,345	6,518
Texas	60	55	3,300	6,600
Oklahoma ..	37	34	1,258	2,453
Arkansas ..	48	50	2,400	4,416
Montana ...	52	135	7,020	5,616
Wyoming ..	30	150	4,500	3,825
Colorado ...	72	158	11,376	11,262
New Mexico	10	100	1,000	1,600
Arizona ...	5	85	425	871
Utah	20	180	3,600	3,492
Nevada	9	171	1,539	1,893
Idaho	29	180	5,220	4,228
Washington.	65	132	8,580	8,666
Oregon	50	110	5,500	5,500
California ..	90	143	12,870	15,444
U. S.....	4,210	95.0	400,106	478,136
Sweet Potatoes.				
New Jersey.	23	125	2,875	$5,462
Pennsylvania	1	120	120	222
Delaware ..	5	120	600	750
Maryland ...	11	130	1,430	2,145
Virginia ...	28	120	3,360	4,872
W. Virginia.	2	106	212	432
N. Carolina.	81	110	8,910	11,761
S. Carolina.	80	95	7,600	10,792
Georgia	130	92	11,960	14,950
Florida	36	110	3,960	4,950
Ohio	1	96	96	168
Indiana ...	3	108	324	632
Illinois	8	82	656	1,148
Iowa	3	93	279	586
Missouri ...	8	91	728	1,354
Kansas	4	80	320	710
Kentucky ..	13	95	1,235	$2,161
Tennessee ..	30	98	2,940	3,998
Alabama ..	153	96	14,688	16,891
Mississippi..	89	95	8,455	8,793
Louisiana ..	65	75	4,875	6,240
Texas	87	58	5,046	8,830
Oklahoma .	15	65	975	2,145
Arkansas ..	38	90	3,420	4,720
New Mexico	2	125	250	625
California ..	6	170	1,020	1,530
U. S.....	922	93.6	86,334	116,867
Tobacco.				
State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	*Pounds.	*Value.
Mass'ch'setts	10,000	1,500	15,000	$6,000
Connecticut.	25,000	1,500	37,500	16,500
New York..	3,000	1,250	3,750	1,125
Pennsylvania	45,600	1,420	64,752	16,188
Maryland ..	28,600	830	23,738	7,121
Virginia ...	190,000	770	146,300	38,038
W. Virginia.	13,600	720	9,792	2,546
N. Carolina.	400,000	705	282,000	101,520
S. Carolina.	86,400	720	62,208	18,662
Georgia ...	2,900	920	2,668	1,334
Florida	4,600	960	4,416	2,031
Ohio	115,600	980	113,288	30,588
Indiana ...	16,300	930	15,159	3,032
Illinois	700	760	532	90
Wisconsin ..	49,000	1,330	65,170	19,551
Missouri ..	3,300	900	2,970	742
Kentucky .	475,000	900	427,500	98,325
Tennessee .	77,800	800	62,240	10,581
Alabama ..	1,000	700	700	210
Louisiana ..	300	420	126	82
Texas.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Arkansas ..	300	700	210	52
U. S.....1,549,000		865.1	1,340,019	374,318
Hay (Tame).				
State.	*Acres.	Yield, tons.	*Tons.	*Value.
Maine	1,196	1.15	1,375	$19,112
New Hamp.	472	1.15	543	10,208
Vermont ...	993	1.30	1,291	21,043
Mass'ch'setts	469	1.20	563	14,638
Rhode Island	58	1.30	75	1,912
Connecticut.	403	1.30	524	12,576
New York..	4,300	1.25	5,375	109,650
New Jersey.	350	1.40	490	13,720
Pennsylvania	3,030	1.41	4,272	101,246
Delaware ..	80	1.25	100	2,800
Maryland ..	473	1.35	639	17,125
Virginia ...	1,142	1.35	1,542	35,466
W. Virginia.	798	1.30	1,037	24,370
N. Carolina.	590	1.16	684	14,364
S. Carolina.	260	1.10	286	7,465
Georgia ...	683	.90	615	14,452
Florida	105	1.14	120	2,220
Ohio	2,925	1.40	4,095	90,909
Indiana ...	2,210	1.45	3,204	63,439
Illinois	3,372	1.35	4,552	95,592
Michigan ..	2,598	1.03	2,676	62,886
Wisconsin ..	2,582	1.37	3,537	76,399
Minnesota .	1,850	1.40	2,590	36,519
Iowa	3,297	1.30	4,286	78,005
Missouri ...	2,989	.90	2,690	55,145
N. Dakota..	522	1.10	574	8,380
S. Dakota..	772	1.60	1,235	12,350
Nebraska ..	1,701	1.40	2,381	40,953
Kansas	1,869	1.40	2,617	50,770
Kentucky ..	1,072	1.30	1,394	33,038
Tennessee ..	1,200	1.35	1,620	38,880
Alabama ..	1,596	.81	1,293	26,248
Mississippi..	347	1.20	416	7,696
Louisiana ..	200	1.30	260	5,512
Texas	581	1.00	581	14,467
Oklahoma .	564	1.20	677	13,202
Arkansas ...	403	1.30	524	10,218
Montana ...	767	1.60	1,227	24,049
Wyoming ..	580	2.10	1,218	17,052
Colorado ...	951	2.15	2,045	31,698
New Mexico	164	2.20	361	7,220
Arizona ...	150	3.20	480	11,520

State.	*Acres.	Yield. tons.	*Tons.	*Value.
Utah	434	2.35	1,020	$17,442
Nevada	221	2.60	575	11,442
Idaho	667	2.90	1,934	34,038
Washington	794	1.80	1,429	36,297
Oregon	815	1.80	1,467	29,340
California	2,376	1.25	2,970	59,400
U. S.	55,971	1.35	75,459	1,522,473

Cotton.

State.	*Acres.	Yield, lbs.	*Bales.	*Value.
Virginia	46	270	26	$3,445
N. Carolina	1,565	265	870	114,840
S. Carolina	3,047	235	1,500	207,000
Georgia	5,338	188	2,100	288,750
Florida	154	78	25	5,375
Alabama	2,451	160	820	110,700
Mississippi	3,132	185	1,210	168,190
Louisiana	1,560	161	525	72,188
Texas	11,235	110	2,580	363,780
Arkansas	2,888	155	935	129,965
Tennessee	940	168	330	44,055
Missouri	156	215	70	9,450
Oklahoma	3,095	85	550	70,125
California	181	265	100	15,000
Arizona	87	280	51	12,240
Other	15	258	8	1,104
U. S.	35,890	155.9	11,700	1,616,207

Hops.

	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	*Pounds.	*Value.
New York	3,800	330	1,254	$282
Washington	3,100	948	2,939	441
Oregon	10,000	350	3,500	735
California	11,000	1,136	12,500	2,500
Total	27,900	723.8	20,193	3,958

Peanuts.

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Virginia	140,000	42	5,880	$11,936
N. Carolina	160,000	45	7,200	14,904
S. Carolina	14,000	45	630	1,840
Georgia	362,000	28	10,136	16,218
Florida	153,000	34	5,202	8,011
Missouri	400	40	16	38
Tennessee	18,000	38	684	1,211
Alabama	747,000	23.4	17,480	24,647
Mississippi	5,000	31.5	158	240
Louisiana	4,500	24	108	198
Texas	647,000	11	7,117	14,661
Oklahoma	20,000	22	440	964
Arkansas	21,000	26	546	961
Total	2,291,900	24.3	55,597	95,829

Clover Seed.

New York	5,000	2.8	14	$252
Pennsylvania	12,000	1.3	16	304
Ohio	126,000	1.1	139	2,850
Indiana	135,000	1.3	176	3,485
Illinois	175,000	1.7	298	5,662
Michigan	93,000	1.3	121	2,493
Wisconsin	56,000	1.8	101	2,101
Minnesota	16,000	1.1	18	324
Iowa	16,000	1.4	22	438
Missouri	29,000	1.3	38	654
Nebraska	4,000	1.6	6	102
Kansas	6,000	1.3	8	136
Kentucky	23,000	1.5	34	666
Tennessee	6,000	2.0	12	216
Idaho	13,000	6.0	78	1,599
Oregon	7,000	3.0	21	504
Total	722,000	1.5	1,102	21,786

Beans.

New York	200,000	8.3	1,660	$11,122
Michigan	543,000	9.0	4,887	24,435
Colorado	252,000	6.5	1,638	7,207
N. Mexico	149,000	4.0	596	2,563
Arizona	18,000	4.0	72	360
California	592,000	15.0	8,880	47,952
Total	1,754,000	10.1	17,733	93,639

Broom Corn.

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.	*Value.
Illinois	31,000	0.290	9,000	$3,600
Kansas	58,000	.147	8,500	1,488
Texas	74,000	.260	19,200	4,992
Oklahoma	140,000	.115	16,100	2,608
Colorado	30,000	.175	5,200	910
Total	333,000	.174	58,000	13,598

Cranberries

State.	Acres.	Yield, brls.	Barrels.	*Value.
Mass'ch'setts	14,000	14.3	200,000	$2,500
New Jersey	11,000	10.4	114,000	969
Wisconsin	2,200	16.4	36,100	325
Total	27,200	12.9	350,100	3,794

Oranges.

	*Boxes.	*Value.
Florida	5,265	$13,952
California	14,322	78,771
Total	19,587	92,723

Grain Sorghums.†

State.	*Acres.	Yield, bu.	*Bushels.	*Value.
Kansas	2,139	9.4	20,107	$30,160
Texas	1,605	15.0	24,075	36,112
Oklahoma	1,526	10.0	15,260	22,890
Colorado	92	19.0	1,748	2,552
New Mexico	199	18.0	3,582	5,373
Arizona	58	28.0	1,624	2,761
Total	5,619	11.8	66,396	99,848

*000 omitted. †Kafirs, milo maize, feterita.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS IN 1918.

	Production.	Farm value.
Apples, barrels	173,632,000	$220,990,000
Peaches, bushels	40,185,000	66,587,000
Pears, bushels	10,342,000	14,200,000
Cabbage, tons	565,200	14,818,000
Onions, bushels	13,438,200	16,268,000
Broomcorn, tons	53,000	13,598,000
Sorghum sirup, gals.	29,224,000	28,035,000
Maple sugar, lbs	53,512,000	12,074,000
Hay (wild), tons	14,374,000	219,185,000

RANK OF STATES BY CROP VALUES.

State.	Value, 1918.	Rank. 1918.	Rank. 1917.
Maine	$79,410,000	37	37
New Hampshire	29,776,000	45	46
Vermont	50,874,000	42	42
Massachusetts	70,204,000	38	38
Rhode Island	7,965,000	48	48
Connecticut	59,964,000	40	39
New York	447,216,000	11	12
New Jersey	103,321,000	35	34
Pennsylvania	459,929,000	10	14
Delaware	26,290,000	46	45
Maryland	127,231,000	32	31
Virginia	322,224,000	25	23
West Virginia	141,043,000	30	30
North Carolina	537,438,000	7	11
South Carolina	446,313,000	12	15
Georgia	590,292,000	4	4
Florida	103,144,000	36	35
Ohio	541,400,000	6	5
Indiana	507,563,000	8	8
Illinois	879,679,000	1	1
Michigan	336,669,000	22	19
Wisconsin	417,888,000	15	17
Minnesota	562,545,000	5	9
Iowa	821,920,000	2	2
Missouri	482,436,000	9	6
North Dakota	375,601,000	19	27
South Dakota	438,880,000	13	18
Nebraska	390,944,000	17	7
Kansas	424,298,000	14	13
Kentucky	385,066,000	18	20
Tennessee	324,256,000	24	24

State.	Value, 1918.	Rank. 1918.	Rank. 1917.
Alabama	$366,677,000	20	25
Mississippi	403,789,000	16	21
Louisiana	282,640,000	26	26
Texas	695,651,000	3	3
Oklahoma	264,502,000	27	22
Arkansas	331,479,000	23	16
Montana	146,713,000	29	33
Wyoming	61,752,000	39	40
Colorado	153,639,000	28	28
New Mexico	40,711,000	44	43
Arizona	$42,267,000	43	44
Utah	54,759,000	41	41
Nevada	24,536,000	47	47
Idaho	107,111,000	34	36
Washington	135,255,000	31	29
Oregon	122,481,000	33	32
California	365,028,000	21	10
United States	14,090,769,000	...	...

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS.

[From tables prepared by the department of agriculture.]

Corn.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1909.	98,383,000	2,552,190,000	.....
1910.	104,035,000	2,886,260,000	$1,384,817,000
1911.	105,825,000	2,531,488,000	1,565,258,000
1912.	107,083,000	3,124,746,000	1,520,454,000
1913.	105,820,000	2,446,988,000	1,692,092,000
1914.	103,435,000	2,672,804,000	1,722,070,000
1915.	106,197,000	2,994,793,000	1,722,680,000
1916.	105,296,000	2,566,927,000	2,280,729,000
1917.	116,730,000	3,065,233,000	3,920,228,000
1918.	107,494,000	2,582,814,000	3,528,313,000

All Wheat.

1909.	44,261,000	683,350,000	.....
1910.	45,681,000	635,121,000	561,051,000
1911.	49,543,000	621,338,000	543,063,000
1912.	45,814,000	730,267,000	555,280,000
1913.	50,184,000	763,380,000	610,122,000
1914.	53,541,000	891,017,000	878,680,000
1915.	60,469,000	1,025,801,000	942,303,000
1916.	52,316,000	636,318,000	1,019,968,000
1917.	45,089,000	636,655,000	1,278,112,000
1918.	59,110,000	917,100,000	1,874,623,000

Oats.

1909.	35,157,000	1,007,129,000	.....
1910.	37,548,000	1,186,341,000	408,388,000
1911.	37,763,000	922,298,000	414,663,000
1912.	37,917,000	1,418,337,000	452,469,000
1913.	38,399,000	1,121,768,000	439,596,000
1914.	38,442,000	1,141,060,000	499,431,000
1915.	40,996,000	1,549,030,000	559,506,000
1916.	41,527,000	1,251,837,000	655,928,000
1917.	43,553,000	1,592,740,000	1,061,474,000
1918.	44,400,000	1,538,350,000	1,092,423,000

Cotton.

Year.	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
1910.	32,403,000	11,608,616	820,320,000
1911.	36,045,000	16,250,276	859,840,000
1912.	34,283,000	13,703,000	792,240,000
1913.	37,089,000	14,116,000	887,160,000
1914.	36,832,000	16,134,930	591,130,000
1915.	31,412,000	11,192,000	627,940,000
1916.	34,985,000	11,450,000	1,122,295,000
1917.	33,841,000	11,302,000	1,566,198,000
1918.	35,890,000	11,700,000	1,616,207,000

Hay.

Year.	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
1910.	45,691,000	60,978,000	747,769,000
1911.	43,017,000	47,444,000	694,570,000
1912.	49,530,000	72,691,000	856,695,000
1913.	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,077,000
1914.	49,145,000	70,071,000	779,068,000
1915.	51,108,000	85,920,000	913,644,000
1916.	55,721,000	91,192,000	1,022,930,000
1917.	55,203,000	83,308,000	1,423,760,000
1918.	55,971,000	75,453,000	1,522,473,000

Rye.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1909.	2,196,000	29,520,000	.....
1910.	2,185,000	34,897,000	$24,953,000
1911.	2,127,000	33,119,000	27,557,000
1912.	2,117,000	35,664,000	23,636,000
1913.	2,557,000	41,381,000	22,220,000
1914.	2,541,000	42,779,000	37,018,000
1915.	3,213,000	48,862,000	59,676,000
1916.	3,096,000	47,383,000	57,857,000
1917.	4,317,000	62,933,000	104,447,000
1918.	6,185,000	89,103,000	134,947,000

Barley.

1909.	7,698,000	173,321,000	.....
1910.	7,743,000	173,832,000	100,426,000
1911.	7,627,000	160,240,000	139,182,000
1912.	7,530,000	223,824,000	112,957,000
1913.	7,499,000	178,189,000	95,731,000
1914.	7,565,000	194,953,000	105,903,000
1915.	7,148,000	228,851,000	118,172,000
1916.	7,757,000	182,309,000	160,646,000
1917.	8,933,000	211,759,000	240,758,000
1918.	9,679,000	256,375,000	235,269,000

Buckwheat.

1909.	878,000	14,849,000	.....
1910.	860,000	17,598,000	11,636,000
1911.	833,000	17,549,000	12,735,000
1912.	841,000	19,249,000	12,720,000
1913.	805,000	13,833,000	10,445,000
1914.	792,000	16,881,000	12,892,000
1915.	769,000	15,056,000	11,843,000
1916.	828,000	11,662,000	13,147,000
1917.	924,000	16,022,000	25,631,000
1918.	1,040,000	17,182,000	28,585,000

Potatoes.

1909.	3,669,000	389,195,000	.....
1910.	3,720,000	349,032,000	194,566,000
1911.	3,619,000	292,737,000	233,778,000
1912.	3,711,000	420,647,000	212,550,000
1913.	3,668,000	331,525,000	227,903,000
1914.	3,711,000	409,921,000	499,460,000
1915.	3,734,000	359,721,000	221,992,000
1916.	3,565,000	286,953,000	419,333,000
1917.	4,384,000	442,108,000	542,774,000
1918.	4,210,000	400,106,000	478,138,000

Tobacco.

Year.	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.
1910.	1,366,000	1,103,415,000	102,142,000
1911.	1,013,000	905,109,000	85,210,000
1912.	1,226,000	962,855,000	104,063,000
1913.	1,216,000	953,734,000	122,481,000
1914.	1,224,000	1,034,679,000	101,411,000
1915.	1,370,000	1,062,237,000	96,281,000
1916.	1,412,000	1,150,622,000	169,008,000
1917.	1,518,000	1,249,608,000	300,539,000
1918.	1,549,000	1,340,019,000	374,318,000

AVERAGE FARM VALUE OF CROPS.

Dec. 1.	Wh't	Oats.	Corn	Rye.	Barley.	Bu'k-wh't.	Potatoes.	Hay, ton.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.
1907.	87.4	44.3	51.6	73.1	66.6	69.8	61.7	11.08
1908.	92.4	47.2	60.6	73.6	55.4	75.6	70.6	8.98
1909	99.0	40.5	59.6	73.9	55.2	69.9	54.9	10.62
1910.	88.3	34.1	48.0	72.2	57.8	65.7	55.7	12.26
1911.	87.4	45.0	61.8	83.2	86.9	72.6	79.9	14.64
1912.	76.0	31.9	48.7	66.3	50.4	66.1	50.5	11.79
1913.	79.9	39.2	69.1	65.4	55.7	75.5	68.7	12.45
1914.	98.6	43.8	64.4	86.5	54.3	76.4	48.7	11.12
1915.	91.9	36.1	57.5	83.4	54.6	78.7	61.7	10.63
1916.	160.3	52.4	88.9	122.1	88.2	112.9	146.1	11.21
1917.	200.8	66.6	127.9	166.0	113.7	160.0	123.0	17.09
1918.	204.4	71.0	136.6	151.5	91.8	166.4	119.6	20.18

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports to U. S. department of agriculture.]

State, and Year of Beet Crop.	Factories. No.	Av. length of campaign. Days.	Sugar made. Tons.*	Beets Used for Sugar.			Analysis of Beets.		Per-c'tage av. extract'n of sugar.
				Area. Acres.	Quantity worked. Tons.*	Av. yield acre.	Av. price per ton.	Per-c'tage sucrose.†	Per ct. purity coeffi-cient.‡	
California	13	.....	109,300	102,400	843,700	8.24	$10.33	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	14	.....	182,700	126,500	1,912,200	11.16	10.00	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	8	.....	44,100	32,600	336,600	10.34	10.00	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	16	.....	117,600	108,200	893,700	8.08	10.13	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	4	.....	51,300	42,800	446,100	10.04	9.94	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	5	.....	43,100	33,300	328,900	9.88	9.63	.....	.....	.....
Utah	16	.....	118,000	83,600	1,012,900	12.11	10.00	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	4	.....	14,300	12,600	110,410	8.76	10.00	.....	.....	.....
Other states	12	.....	59,700	50,100	458,100	9.14	9.75	.....	.....	.....
United States, 1918.	92	.....	740,100	592,100	5,822,600	9.83	10.02	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1917	91	74	765,207	664,797	5,625,545	8.46	7.39	16.28	83.89	83.54
Total, 1916	74	80	820,657	665,308	5,919,673	8.90	6.12	16.30	84.74	85.03

*Tons of 2,000 pounds. †Based upon weight of beets. ‡Percentage of pure sugar in the total soluble solids of the beets.

CENSUS REPORT OF BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURED.

	1914.	1909.
Total acreage of beets planted	532,421	415,964
Total quantity of beets treated (tons of 2,000 lbs.)	5,639,103	3,965,356
Sugar—Quantity (tons of 2,000 pounds)	743,473	501,682
Value	$58,590,465	$45,937,629
Granulated—Quantity (tons of 2,000 pounds)	739,233	496,807
Value	$58,351,323	$45,645,810
Raw—Quantity (tons of 2,000 pounds)	4,240	4,875
Value	$239,142	$291,819
Molasses—Quantity (gallons of 12.2 pounds)	26,461,291	20,812,747
Value	$1,536,192	$1,129,905
Pulp	$2,094,863	$795,900
All other products	$383,689	$258,949
Total value of products	$62,605,209	$48,122,383

LOUISIANA CANE SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Year.	Factories. No.	Sugar. Tons.*	Molasses. Gals.
1918	...	263,540	.....
1917	140	243,600	30,728,000
1916	150	303,900	26,154,000
1915	136	137,500	12,743,000
1914	149	242,700	17,177,443
1913	153	292,698	24,046,320

*Tons of 2,000 pounds.

SHEEP (1919) AND WOOL (1917).

(000 omitted).

State.	Sheep. Jan. 1.	Wool. pounds.
Maine	173	883
New Hampshire	39	192
Vermont	107	663
Massachusetts	28	119
Rhode Island	7	24
Connecticut	24	76
New York	840	3,830
New Jersey	29	88
Pennsylania	959	4,774
Delaware	10	31
Maryland	246	773
Virginia	713	1,918
West Virginia	789	2,830
North Carolina	138	570
South Carolina	29	103
Georgia	144	478
Florida	120	426
Ohio	2,980	12,600
Indiana	1,098	4,765
Illinois	1,028	4,048
Michigan	2,119	8,765
Wisconsin	716	2,850
Minnesota	642	3,112
Iowa	1,322	4,815
Missouri	1,539	5,532
North Dakota	265	1,560
South Dakota	810	4,747
Nebraska	367	1,696
Kansas	460	1,624
Kentucky	1,274	3,058
Tennessee	567	1,954
Alabama	140	368
Mississippi	183	619
Louisiana	230	594
Texas	2,232	11,205
Oklahoma	125	518
Arkansas	147	402
Montana	2,984	23,342
Wyoming	4,018	34,026
Colorado	2,303	9,261
New Mexico	3,135	17,132
Arizona	1,400	5,656
Utah	2,410	15,800
Nevada	1,520	10,000
Idaho	3,234	19,500
Washington	780	5,504
Oregon	2,497	12,500
California	2,943	12,545
United States	49,863	257,921

COTTON STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES.

In equivalent 500 pound bales.

Year.	Production.	Consumption.	Exports.	Imports.
1790	3,138	11,000	379	697
1800	73,222	18,829	41,872	8,696
1810	177,824	35,565	124,116	431
1820	334,728	100,000	249,787	427
1830	732,218	129,938	553,960	22
1840	1,347,640	245,045	1,060,408	1,210
1850	2,136,083	422,626	1,854,474	330
1860	3,841,416	841,975	615,032	.....
1870	4,024,527	1,026,583	2,922,757	1,802
1880	6,356,998	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447
1890	8,562,089	2,604,491	5,850,219	45,580
1900	10,123,027	3,603,516	6,806,572	116,610
1910	11,608,616	4,516,779	8,025,991	231,191
1915	16,134,930	6,087,338	8,931,253	363,595
1916	11,191,820	7,326,598	6,405,993	420,995
1917	11,449,930	7,721,354	5,963,682	288,486
1918	11,302,375	7,555,191	4,587,000	217,381

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Department of agriculture estimate of live stock on farms and ranges of the United States on Jan. 1 of the years specified with value per head and aggregate value:

	Number.	Per head.	Total value.
Horses—			
1919	21,534,000	$98.48	$2,120,709,000
1918	21,555,000	104.24	2,246,970,000
1917	21,210,000	102.89	2,182,307,000
1916	21,159,000	101.60	2,149,786,000
1915	21,195,000	103.33	2,190,102,000
1914	20,962,000	109.32	2,291,638,000
1913	20,567,000	110.77	2,278,222,000
1912	20,509,000	105.94	2,172,694,000
1911	20,277,000	111.46	2,259,981,000
Mules—			
1919	4,925,000	135.59	667,767,000
1918	4,873,000	128.81	627,679,000
1917	4,723,000	118.15	558,006,000
1916	4,593,000	113.83	522,834,000
1915	4,479,000	112.36	503,271,000
1914	4,449,000	123.85	551,017,000
1913	4,386,000	124.31	545,245,000
1912	4,362,000	120.51	525,657,000
1911	4,323,000	125.92	544,359,000
Milch cows—			
1919	23,467,000	78.24	1,836,055,000
1918	23,310,000	70.54	1,644,231,000
1917	22,894,000	59.63	1,365,251,000
1916	22,108,000	53.92	1,191,955,000
1915	21,262,000	55.33	1,176,338,000
1914	20,737,000	53.94	1,118,487,000
1913	20,497,000	45.02	922,783,000
1912	20,699,000	39.39	815,414,000
1911	20,823,000	39.97	832,209,000
Other cattle—			
1919	44,399,000	44.16	1,960,670,000
1918	44,112,000	40.88	1,803,482,000
1917	41,689,000	35.92	1,497,621,000
1916	39,812,000	33.53	1,334,928,000
1915	37,067,000	33.38	1,237,376,000
1914	35,855,000	31.13	1,116,333,000
1913	36,030,000	26.36	949,645,000
1912	37,260,000	21.20	790,064,000
1911	39,679,000	20.54	815,184,000
Sheep—			
1919	49,863,000	11.61	579,016,000
1918	48,603,000	11.82	574,575,000
1917	47,616,000	7.13	339,529,000
1916	48,625,000	5.17	251,594,000
1915	49,956,000	4.50	224,687,000
1914	49,719,000	4.02	200,045,000
1913	51,482,000	3.94	202,779,000
1912	52,362,000	3.46	181,170,000
1911	53,633,000	3.91	209,535,000
Swine—			
1919	75,587,000	22.04	1,665,987,000
1918	70,978,000	19.54	1,387,261,000
1917	67,503,000	11.75	792,898,000
1916	67,766,000	8.40	569,573,000
1915	64,618,000	9.87	637,479,000
1914	58,933,000	10.40	612,951,000
1913	61,178,000	9.86	603,109,000
1912	65,410,000	8.00	523,328,000
1911	65,620,000	9.37	615,170,000

The states having the largest number of farm animals of each of the above kinds Jan. 1, 1919, were:

Horses.

Iowa	1,583,000	Minnesota	950,000
Illinois	1,467,000	Ohio	891,000
Texas	1,164,000	N. Dakota	850,000
Kansas	1,153,000	Indiana	829,000
Nebraska	1,049,000	S. Dakota	827,000
Missouri	1,040,000	Oklahoma	744,000
Wisconsin	694,000	Pennsylvania	578,000
Michigan	666,000	Montana	557,000
New York	578,000		

Mules.

Texas	792,000	Tennessee	278,000
Missouri	374,000	Kansas	260,000
Georgia	344,000	Kentucky	231,000
Mississippi	316,000	N. Carolina	208,000
Arkansas	315,000	S. Carolina	194,000
Alabama	304,000	Louisiana	164,000
Oklahoma	288,000	Illinois	147,000

Milch Cows.

Wisconsin	1,803,000	Kansas	964,000
New York	1,478,000	Michigan	848,000
Iowa	1,381,000	Indiana	713,000
Minnesota	1,368,000	Nebraska	662,000
Illinois	1,060,000	Oklahoma	561,000
Texas	1,060,000	S. Dakota	561,000
Ohio	1,030,000	California	561,000
Pennsylvania	979,000	Mississippi	541,000

Other Cattle.

Texas	3,961,000	Oklahoma	1,444,000
Nebraska	2,940,000	Illinois	1,367,000
Iowa	2,861,000	Colorado	1,361,000
Kansas	2,401,000	New Mexico	1,325,000
Missouri	1,782,000	Ohio	1,102,000
California	1,650,000	Arizona	1,100,000
Minnesota	1,632,000	Montana	1,020,000
S. Dakota	1,496,000	Wyoming	1,000,000

Sheep

Wyoming	4,018,000	Michigan	2,119,000
Idaho	3,234,000	Missouri	1,539,000
New Mexico	3,135,000	Nevada	1,520,000
Montana	2,984,000	Iowa	1,322,000
Ohio	2,980,000	Kentucky	1,274,000
California	2,943,000	Indiana	1,098,000
Oregon	2,497,000	Illinois	1,028,000
Utah	2,410,000	Wisconsin	716,000
Colorado	2,303,000	Minnesota	642,000
Texas	2,232,000		

Swine.

Iowa	10,925,000	Tennessee	1,965,000
Illinois	5,724,000	Kentucky	1,768,000
Missouri	4,943,000	Arkansas	1,725,000
Indiana	4,668,000	S. Dakota	1,654,000
Ohio	4,266,000	Louisiana	1,599,000
Nebraska	4,250,000	N. Carolina	1,546,000
Georgia	3,043,000	Florida	1,512,000
Minnesota	2,784,000	Pennsylvania	1,420,000
Kansas	2,381,000	Michigan	1,355,000
Texas	2,320,000	Virginia	1,134,000
Mississippi	2,282,000	S. Carolina	1,056,000
Alabama	2,223,000	Oklahoma	1,036,000
Wisconsin	2,181,000	California	1,036,000

WAR TIME EXPORTS OF HORSES AND MULES.

[U. S. bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.]

Year.*	Horses. No.	Horses. Value.	Mules. No.	Mules. Value.
1915	289,340	$64,046,534	65,788	$12,726,143
1916	357,553	73,531,146	111,915	22,960,312
1917	278,674	59,525,329	136,689	27,800,854
1918	84,765	14,923,663	28,879	4,885,406
July, 1918	2,966	549,208	124	21,940
Aug., 1918	6,056	1,183,505	2,176	435,890
Sept., 1918	3,509	828,046	2,223	472,215
Oct., 1918	4,019	853,744	2,568	526,415
Nov., 1918	2,707	482,129	1,803	370,320

*Ended June 30.

AVERAGE VALUE PER HEAD OF FARM ANIMALS.

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1900-9.	1890-9.	1880-9.	1870-9.
Horses	$98.48	$104.28	$102.89	$101.60	$103.33	$71.99	$48.24	$67.78	$62.07
Mules	135.59	127.74	118.15	113.83	112.36	84.98	58.79	76.63	75.65
Milch cows	78.24	70.59	59.63	53.92	53.33	30.12	23.35	26.65	27.27
Other cattle	44.16	40.88	35.92	33.53	33.38	18.09	16.53	19.77	17.54
Sheep	11.61	11.82	7.13	5.17	4.50	3.13	2.23	2.21	2.32
Swine	22.04	19.51	11.75	8.40	9.87	6.46	4.81	5.18	4.76

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Figures are chiefly for calendar year 1917; figures incomplete on account of war.

Corn.

	Bushels.
Exports—	
United States	57,014,000
Imports—	
British S. Africa	99,000
Canada	8,061,000
Italy	8,372,000
Norway	1,240,000
Spain	2,179,000

Wheat.

	Bushels.
Exports—	
Canada	146,874,000
United States	106,202,000
Imports—	
British S. Africa	2,586,000
Italy	70,400,000
Spain	1,858,000

Wheat Flour.

	Barrels.
Exports—	
Canada	8,771,000
United States	13,920,000
Imports—	
British S. Africa	289,000
Italy	1,522,000

Oats.

	Bushels.
Exports—	
Canada	59,791,000
China	229,000
United States	98,689,000
Imports—	
Italy	19,802,000
Norway	691,000
Philippines	200,000
United States	113,608,000

Barley.

	Bushels.
Exports—	
Canada	7,034,000
United States	17,859,000
Imports—	
Canada	3,000
Italy	1,229,000
Norway	2,115,000

Rye.

	Bushels.
Exports—	
Canada	833,000
United States	14,689,000
Imports—	
Italy	1,440,000
Norway	5,095,000

Rice.

	Pounds.
Exports—	
(No data available.)	
Imports—	
China	1,311,624,000
Philippines	324,045,000
United States	266,471,000

Potatoes.

	Bushels.
Exports—	
Argentina	542,000
Canada	4,039,000
China	242,000
Italy	583,000
Spain	900,000
United States	2,425,000
Imports—	
Argentina	15,000
Canada	463,000
Philippines	287,000
United States	3,182,000

Cotton Seed Oil.

	Gallons.
Exports—	
China	1,388,000
Egypt	648,000
United States	16,642,000
Imports—	
Canada	4,371,000
Italy	71,000
Norway	3,635,000

Cotton.

	Bales.
Exports—	
Brazil	27,000
China	235,000
Egypt	855,000
United States	5,180,000
Imports—	
Canada	178,000
Italy	828,000
Spain	447,000
United States	290,000

Unmanufactured Tobacco.

	Pounds.
Exports—	
Brazil	56,788,000
Philippines	15,134,000
United States	254,702,000
Imports—	
Argentina	27,321,000
Canada	18,570,000
China	20,525,000
Egypt	14,274,000
Italy	55,019,000
Norway	4,915,000
Spain	41,342,000
United States	57,960,000

Hops.

	Pounds.
Exports—	
United States	4,118,000
Imports—	
British S. Africa	432,000
Canada	790,000
United States	194,000

Sugar.

	Pounds.
Exports—	
Argentina	70,000
Brazil	289,925,000
China	30,871,000
Egypt	57,296,000
Philippines	453,946,000
United Kingdom	2,450,000
Imports—	
Argentina	353,127,000
British S. Africa	28,064,000
Canada	794,118,000
China	826,277,000
Egypt	24,077,000
Italy	133,964,000
Norway	134,377,000
United kingdom	2,413,410,000
United States	4,944,089,000

Tea.

	Pounds.
Exports—	
China	149,342,000
Formosa	26,169,000
Imports—	
British S. Africa	8,734,000
Canada	52,145,000
Chile	25,259,000
United States	126,795,000

Coffee.

	Pounds.
Exports—	
Brazil	1,402,787,000
United States	50,062,000
Imports—	
British S. Africa	29,944,000
Egypt	15,843,000
Italy	98,830,000
Norway	32,901,000
Spain	40,185,000
United States	1,286,524,000

Oil Cake and Meal.

	Pounds.
Exports—	
Canada	18,309,000
China	149,199,000
Egypt	181,434,000
Italy	22,885,000
United States	735,053,000
Imports—	
Canada	2,348,000
Italy	28,000
Norway	68,544,000

Rosin.

	Pounds.
Exports—	
Spain	20,802,000
United States	417,664,000
Imports—	
Canada	33,873,000
Italy	45,482,000
Norway	2,054,000
Spain	198,000

Turpentine.

	Gallons.
Exports—	
Spain	1,260,000
United States	6,529,000
Imports—	
Canada	1,039,000
Italy	702,000

Rubber.

	Pounds.
Exports—	
Brazil	74,912,000
Imports—	
Canada	13,641,000
Italy	13,508,000
United States	405,638,000

Wood Pulp.

	Pounds.
Exports—	
Canada	1,023,607,000
Norway	891,897,000
United States	77,717,000
Imports—	
Italy	43,320,000
Spain	73,712,000
United States	1,355,480,000

Butter.

	Pounds.
Exports—	
Canada	4,345,000
Italy	172,000
United States	7,196,000
Imports—	
British S. Africa	27,000
Canada	466,000
Egypt	533,000
Switzerland	369,000

Cheese.

	Pounds.
Exports—	
Canada	176,380,000
Italy	4,337,000
United States	53,510,000
Imports—	
British S. Africa	514,000
Egypt	148,000
Italy	9,000
Spain	411,000
Switzerland	214,000
United States	6,333,000

Wool.

	Pounds.
Exports—	
British S. Africa	121,348,000
China	51,564,000
Spain	18,339,000
Imports—	
Canada	11,741,000
United States	420,995,000

*AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY YEARS.

1901	$951,628,331	1906	$976,047,104	1911	$1,030,794,402
1902	857,113,533	1907	1,054,405,416	1912	1,950,627,131
1903	878,480,557	1908	1,017,396,404	1913	1,123,021,469
1904	859,160,264	1909	903,238,122	1914	1,113,973,635
1905	826,904,777	1910	871,158,425	1915	1,475,937,607
1916	$1,518,071,450				
1917	1,968,253,288				
1918	2,281,338,876				

*Domestic, from the United States.

ESTIMATED VALUE PER ACRE OF FARM LAND.

State or division.	Plow lands, 1919. Av. for poor.	Av. for good.	Av. for all.	All farm lands. Without improvements. 1917.	1916.	1912.	With improvements. 1917.	1916.	1912.
Maine	$24.00	$50.00	$37.00	$23.00	$17.00	$15.00	$41.00	$37.00	$36.00
New Hampshire	23.00	54.00	39.00	20.00	18.00	15.00	40.00	38.00	34.00
Vermont	30.00	64.00	44.00	26.00	23.00	15.00	44.00	40.00	34.00
Massachusetts	41.00	92.00	68.00	38.00	36.00	26.00	76.00	75.00	66.00
Rhode Island	47.00	92.00	73.00	52.00	50.00	39.00	85.00	100.00	60.00
Connecticut	37.00	80.00	55.00	36.00	33.00	28.00	62.00	62.00	55.00
New York	38.00	80.00	60.00	46.00	42.00	36.00	72.00	67.00	65.00
New Jersey	50.00	103.00	76.00	60.00	55.00	56.00	105.00	100.00	93.00
Pennsylvania	38.00	79.00	60.00	49.50	41.00	35.00	72.00	65.00	53.00
Delaware	36.00	70.00	55.00	50.00	43.00	37.00	73.00	64.00	60.00
Maryland	39.00	66.00	53.00	43.00	40.00	27.00	65.00	60.00	42.00
Virginia	31.00	62.00	47.00	32.00	28.00	22.00	45.00	42.00	34.00
West Virginia	29.00	64.00	44.00	30.00	27.00	21.00	42.50	39.00	32.00
North Carolina	31.00	67.00	50.00	30.00	23.00	17.00	42.50	37.00	28.00
South Carolina	27.00	56.00	45.00	25.00	21.00	20.00	35.00	32.00	34.00
Georgia	24.50	49.30	37.50	21.30	18.00	16.00	30.00	28.00	26.00
Florida	21.00	48.00	33.00	25.00	23.00	21.00	55.00	52.00	45.00
Ohio	63.00	113.00	91.00	71.00	67.00	56.00	95.50	91.00	77.00
Indiana	68.00	126.00	100.00	81.00	78.00	64.00	103.00	98.00	82.00
Illinois	100.00	170.00	144.00	115.00	106.00	96.00	140.00	130.00	119.00
Michigan	40.00	76.00	61.00	45.00	42.00	31.00	70.00	65.00	54.00
Wisconsin	60.00	110.00	89.00	68.00	62.00	43.00	95.00	90.00	63.00
Minnesota	59.00	88.00	78.00	60.00	54.00	41.00	83.00	75.00	56.00
Iowa	129.00	196.00	169.00	128.00	125.00	83.00	156.00	153.00	106.00
Missouri	51.00	91.00	72.00	54.00	50.00	37.00	69.00	65.00	54.00
North Dakota	27.50	43.00	37.00	31.00	29.00	24.00	39.00	37.00	30.00
South Dakota	50.00	77.00	67.00	50.50	47.00	37.00	63.00	60.00	48.00
Nebraska	67.00	115.00	95.00	67.00	62.00	58.00	80.00	76.00	74.00
Kansas	44.00	77.00	61.00	47.00	45.00	39.00	60.00	58.00	53.00
Kentucky	37.00	80.00	61.00	36.00	29.00	23.00	47.50	41.00	33.00
Tennessee	31.00	75.00	53.00	35.00	29.00	20.00	46.00	42.00	33.00
Alabama	17.00	33.00	24.00	14.00	13.00	12.00	21.00	20.00	19.00
Mississippi	16.00	33.50	25.50	16.00	14.00	12.00	25.00	23.00	20.00
Louisiana	25.00	44.00	33.00	22.00	19.00	20.00	33.00	27.00	35.00
Texas	27.00	58.00	46.00	32.00	28.00	22.00	45.00	39.00	36.00
Oklahoma	24.00	51.00	38.00	26.00	23.00	20.00	35.00	31.00	29.00
Arkansas	22.00	50.00	38.00	22.00	16.00	12.00	32.00	27.00	24.00
Montana	21.00	45.00	34.00	25.00	24.00	21.00	35.00	34.00	36.00
Wyoming	26.00	53.00	43.00	23.00	22.00	18.00	33.00	33.00	32.00
Colorado	36.00	80.00	60.00	45.00	42.00	40.00	62.00	60.00	66.00
New Mexico	30.00	60.00	45.00	35.00	30.00	23.00	50.00	45.00	48.00
Arizona	60.00	125.00	100.00	80.00	60.00	50.00	105.00	80.00	80.00
Utah	55.00	125.00	95.00	80.00	65.00	45.00	105.00	90.00	80.00
Nevada	50.00	110.00	85.00	65.00	55.00	31.00	90.00	85.00	70.00
Idaho	50.00	98.00	76.00	55.00	49.00	45.00	71.00	64.00	66.00
Washington	60.00	121.00	95.00	75.00	64.00	50.00	100.00	102.00	100.00
Oregon	53.00	108.00	81.00	60.00	48.00	46.00	82.00	70.00	75.00
California	69.00	165.00	121.00	130.00	110.00	70.00	200.00	180.00	107.00
United States	51.26	91.83	74.31	50.54	45.55	36.23	74.52	69.45	57.89

CROPS OF 1919.

[Department of agriculture estimate, Sept. 1.]

Corn	bu.	2,857,692,000
Winter wheat	bu.	715,301,000
Spring wheat	bu.	208,049,000
All wheat	bu.	923,350,000
Oats	bu.	1,224,815,000
Barley	bu.	195,297,000
Rye	bu.	84,552,000
Buckwheat	bu.	17,188,000
Potatoes	bu.	349,194,000
Sweet potatoes	bu.	100,320,000
Flaxseed	bu.	10,195,000
Rice	bu.	44,383,000
Tobacco	lbs.	1,279,012,000
Hay, tame	tons	86,723,000
Hay, wild	tons	16,821,000
All hay	tons	103,544,000
Cotton	bales	11,230,000
Apples, total crop	bu.	153,242,000
Apples, com'l crop	brls.	23,072,000
Peaches	bu.	50,446,000
Pears	bu.	13,686,000
Kafirs, etc., 6 states	bu.	129,509,000
Peanuts	bu.	52,783,000
Beans, dry, 6 states	bu.	11,363,000
Sugar beets	tons	7,265,000
Broom corn, 5 states	tons	55,300
Sorghum, sirup	gals.	34,011,000
Hops	lbs.	34,813,000

TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL DATA.

Index numbers, basis 100=5 year average 1909-1913.

Year.	Land values.	Farm wages.	Crop prices.	Live stock prices.	Crops and live stock.	Articles farmers buy.	Crop yield per acre.
1918	167	172	206	211	209	202	100
1917	153	142	188	180	184	153	104
1916	136	114	117	120	119	125	97
1915	123	105	101	104	103	112	110
1914	111	104	100	112	106	103	105
1913	109	105	94	109	101	103	95
1912	103	102	104	98	101	102	110
1911	99	99	98	90	94	100	93
1910	96	95	102	108	105	99	101
1909	93	98	102	95	97	97	101
1899	45	68	58	...	...	86	...
YEARLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE.							
1918	+ 9	+21	+10	+17	+14	+32	— 4
1917	+13	+24	+61	+49	+55	+22	+ 7
1916	+11	+ 9	+15	+17	+16	+12	—12
1915	+11	+ 1	+ 2	— 8	— 3	+ 9	+ 6
1914	+ 2	— 2	+ 6	+ 3	+ 5	0	+10
1913	+ 5	+ 3	—10	+12	0	+ 1	—13
1912	+ 5	+ 3	+ 7	+ 8	+ 7	+ 2	+19
1911	+ 3	+ 5	— 4	—16	—10	+ 1	— 9
1910	+ 3	— 4	0	....	....	+ 2	+ 1

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From census bureau report.]

SUMMARY FOR 1910 AND 1900.

	1910 (Apr. 15).	1900 (June 1).	Increase.* Amount.	Pct.
Population	91,972,266	75,994,575	15,977,691	21.0
Urban population†	42,623,383	31,609,645	11,013,738	34.8
Rural population‡	49,348,883	44,384,930	4,963,953	11.2
Number of all farms	6,361,502	5,737,372	624,130	10.9
Land area of the country, acres	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	—172,160	....
Land in farms, acres	878,798,325	838,591,774	40,206,551	4.8
Improved land in farms, acres	478,451,750	414,498,487	63,953,263	15.4
Average acreage per farm	138.1	146.2	—8.1	—5.5
Average improved acreage per farm	75.2	72.2	3.0	4.2
Per cent of total land area in farms	46.2	44.1	....	....
Per cent of land in farms improved	54.4	49.4	....	....
Per cent total land area improved	25.1	21.8	....	....
Value of farm property, total	$40,991,449,090	$20,439,901,164	$20,551,547,926	100.5
Land	28,475,674,169	13,058,007,995	15,417,666,174	118.1
Buildings	6,325,451,528	3,556,639,496	2,768,812,032	77.8
Implements and machinery	1,265,149,783	749,775,970	515,373,813	68.7
Domestic animals, poultry, bees	4,925,173,610	3,075,477,703	1,849,695,907	60.1
Av. value of all property per farm	6,444	3,563	2,881	80.9
Average value of all property per acre of land in farms	46.64	24.37	22.27	91.4
Average value of land per acre	32.40	15.57	16.83	108.1

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. †Population of incorporated places having, in 1910, 2,500 or more inhabitants. The figure for 1900 does not represent the urban population according to that census, but is the population in that year of the territory classified as urban in 1910. ‡Total, exclusive of urban.

FARMS, FARM LAND AND FARM PROPERTY (1890 TO 1910).

	1910.	1900.	1890.
Population	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714
Number of all farms	6,361,502	5,737,372	4,564,641
Land area of the country, acres	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	1,903,337,600
Land in farms, acres	878,798,325	838,591,774	623,218,619
Improved land in farms, acres	478,451,750	414,498,487	357,616,755
Average acreage per farm	138.1	146.2	136.5
Average improved acreage per farm	75.2	72.2	78.3
Per cent of total land area in farms	46.2	44.1	32.7
Per cent of land in farms improved	54.4	49.4	57.4
Per cent of total land area improved	25.1	21.8	18.8
Value of farm property, total	$40,991,449,090	$20,439,901,164	$16,082,267,689
Land and buildings	34,801,125,697	16,614,647,491	13,279,252,649
Implements and machinery	1,265,149,783	749,775,970	494,247,467
Domestic animals, poultry and bees	4,925,173,610	3,075,477,703	2,308,767,573
Average value of all property per farm	6,444	3,563	3,523
Average value of all property per acre of land in farms	46.64	24.37	25.81
Av. value of land and buildings per acre	39.60	19.81	21.31

AGRICULTURAL INCREASE SINCE 1850.

Period.	Population.	Farms.	Acres.*	Improved.†	Value.‡
1900-1910	15,977,691	624,130	40,206,551	63,953,263	$20,551,547,926
1890-1900	13,046,861	1,172,731	215,373,155	56,881,732	4,357,633,475
1880-1890	12,791,931	555,734	87,136,784	72,845,713	3,901,766,151
1870-1880	11,597,412	1,348,922	128,346,794	95,849,943	3,235,643,789
1860-1870	7,115,050	615,908	522,503	25,810,379	964,364,686
1850-1860	8,251,445	595,004	113,651,924	50,078,106	4,013,149,483
1880-1910—Amount	41,816,483	2,352,595	342,716,490	193,680,708	28,810,947,552
Per cent	83.4	58.7	63.9	68.0	236.5
1850-1880—Amount	26,963,907	2,559,834	242,521,221	171,738,428	8,213,157,958
Per cent	116.3	176.6	82.6	151.9	207.0
1850-1910—Amount	68,780,390	4,912,429	585,237,711	365,419,136	37,024,105,510
Per cent	296.6	339.0	199.4	323.3	933.2

*In farms. †Improved land in farms. ‡Of farm property.

FARMERS BY STATES (1910).

State.	White.	Colored.	State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	152,458	110,443	Idaho	30,402	405
Arizona	6,024	3,203	Illinois	250,447	1,425
Arkansas	151,085	63,593	Indiana	214,680	805
California	72,542	3,078	Iowa	216,843	201
Colorado	45,596	574	Kansas	176,150	1,691
Connecticut	26,702	113	Kentucky	247,455	11,238
Delaware	9,914	922	Louisiana	65,667	54,879
District of Columbia	205	12	Maine	59,987	29
Florida	35,295	14,721	Maryland	42,551	6,372
Georgia	168,468	122,559	Massachusetts	36,793	124

State.	White.	Colored.
Michigan	206,014	946
Minnesota	155,844	293
Mississippi	109,645	164,737
Missouri	273,578	3,666
Montana	25,018	1,196
Nebraska	129,216	462
Nevada	2,528	161
New Hampshire	27,038	15
New Jersey	33,011	476
New Mexico	33,528	2,148
New York	214,658	939
North Carolina	188,069	65,656
North Dakota	73,617	743
Ohio	270,095	1,950
Oklahoma	169,521	20,671
Oregon	44,875	627
Pennsylvania	218,749	546
Rhode Island	5,251	41
South Carolina	70,636	96,798
South Dakota	74,836	2,808
Tennessee	207,704	33,308
Texas	347,852	69,918
Utah	21,400	276
Vermont	32,689	20
Virginia	135,904	48,114
Washington	55,067	1,125
West Virginia	95,977	708
Wisconsin	176,536	591
Wyoming	10,922	65
Total	5,440,619	920,883

Note—Colored farmers include 24,251 Indians, 760 Chinese and 2,502 Japanese. The largest number of Indian farmers were found in Oklahoma (7,459), Arizona (3,159), South Dakota (2,740), New Mexico (2,087), North Carolina (1,987), Montana (1,146), New York (635), Washington (673), California (628) and Wisconsin (541). There were 512 Chinese and 1,816 Japanese farmers in California.

FARMERS AND FARM LABORERS BY CLASSES (1910).

Class.	Number.
Dairy farmers	61,816
Farmers	5,865,003
Gardeners, etc.	139,255
Stock raisers	52,521
Corn shellers, etc.	5,617
Apiarists	2,145
Poultry raisers, etc.	15,384
Others	5,894
Total farmers	6,147,635
Dairy laborers	35,014
Farm laborers	5,947,500
Foremen, etc.	47,591
Garden laborers	133,927
Stock herders	62,975
Ditchers	15,198
Total farm laborers	6,242,205

NUMBER OF FARM OPERATORS (1910).

Division.	Total.	Owners.
New England	188,802	168,408
Middle Atlantic	468,379	355,036
East North Central	1,123,489	809,044
West North Central	1,109,948	758,946
South Atlantic	1,111,881	593,154
East South Central	1,042,480	510,452
West South Central	943,186	440,905
Mountain	183,446	160,844
Pacific	189,891	151,933
United States	6,361,502	3,948,722
The North	2,890,618	2,091,434
The South	3,097,547	1,544,511
The West	373,337	312,777
East of Mississippi river	3,935,031	2,436,094
West of Mississippi river	2,426,471	1,512,628

Total number farm tenants, 2,354,676; farm managers, 58,104; negro farmers, 920,883 (241,221 owners, 678,118 tenants and 1,544 managers).

WHITE FARMERS BY NATIVITY.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
Unit. States	4,763,256	Poland	7,228
Austria	33,336	Denmark	28,375
Hungary	3,827	Norway	59,742
England	39,728	Sweden	67,543
Ireland	33,480	Switzerland	14,333
Scotland	10,220	Other European	17,689
Wales	4,110	Canada	61,878
France	5,832	All other	10,333
Germany	221,800	Not reported	7,807
Holland	13,790		
Italy	10,614	Total	5,440,619

CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.

[Officially reported by the bureau of the census.]

Later and detailed figures on the principal crops are given elsewhere in this volume.

Crop.	Production.	Value.
Cereals, bu.	4,512,564,465	$2,665,539,714
Corn, bu.	2,552,189,630	1,438,553,919
Oats, bu.	1,007,142,980	414,697,422
Wheat, bu.	683,379,259	657,656,801
Barley, bu.	173,344,212	92,458,571
Buckwheat, bu.	14,849,332	9,330,592
Rye, bu.	29,520,457	20,421,812
Kafir corn, bu.	17,597,305	10,816,940
Emmer, spelt, bu.	12,702,710	5,584,050
Rough rice, bu.	21,838,580	16,019,607
Other grains, seeds		97,536,085
Dry edible beans, bu.	11,251,160	21,771,482
Other beans, bu.	179,733	241,060
Dry peas, bu.	7,129,294	10,963,739
Peanuts, bu.	19,415,816	18,271,515
Flaxseed, bu.	19,512,765	28,970,554
Miscellaneous seeds		768,625
Grass seed, bu.	6,671,348	15,137,683
Flower, vegetable seeds		1,411,013
Hay and forage, tons	97,453,735	824,004,877
Tobacco, lbs.	1,055,764,806	104,302,856
Cotton, bales	10,649,268	703,619,303
Cotton seed, tons	5,324,634	121,076,984
Sugar crops		61,648,942
Sugar beets, tons	3,392,857	$19,880,724
Sorghum cane, tons	1,647,262	10,174,457
Sugar cane, tons	6,240,260	26,415,952
Maple sugar and sirup		5,177,809
Minor crops		18,068,658
Broom corn, lbs.	78,959,958	5,134,434
Hemp, lbs.	7,483,295	412,699
Hops, lbs.	40,718,748	7,844,745
All other		4,676,780
Vegetables		418,110,154
Potatoes, bu.	389,194,965	166,423,910
Sweet potatoes, bu.	59,232,070	35,429,176
Other vegetables		216,257,068
Fruits and nuts		222,024,216
Small fruits, qts.	426,565,863	29,974,481
Strawberries, qts.	255,702,035	17,913,926
Blackberries, qts.	55,343,570	3,909,831
Raspberries, qts.	60,918,196	5,132,277
Cranberries, qts.	38,243,060	1,755,613
All other, qts.	16,359,002	1,262,834
Apples, bu.	147,522,318	83,231,492
Peaches, bu.	35,470,276	28,781,078
Pears, bu.	8,840,733	7,910,600
Plums, prunes, bu.	15,480,170	10,299,495
Cherries, bu.	4,126,099	7,231,160

Crop.	Production.	Value.
Apricots, bu..	4,150,263	$2,884,119
All other, bu..	493,836	529,403
Grapes, lbs....	2,571,065,205	22,027,961
Tropical fruits		24,706,753
Oranges, boxes	19,487,481	17,566,464
Lemons, boxes	2,770,313	2,993,738
Grapefruit, boxes	1,189,250	2,060,610
Figs, lbs.	35,060,395	803,810
Orchard fruits, bu.	216,083,695	140,857,347
Pineapples, crates	778,651	734,090
Olives, lbs.	16,405,493	404,574
All other		143,467
Nuts, lbs.	62,328,010	4,447,674
Almonds, lbs...	6,673,539	711,970
Pecans, lbs....	9,890,769	971,596
Walnuts, lbs...	22,026,524	2,297,336
All other, lbs.	23,617,178	466,772
Flowers, plants		34,872,329
Nursery products		21,050,822
Forest farm products		$195,306,283
Total, all crops		5,487,161,223
Total, 1899		2,998,704,412

*Kafir Corn and Millo Maize.**

State.	Acres.	Bu.	Value.
Arkansas	1,294	15,284	$12,074
California ...	44,308	938,049	725,704
Colorado	11,971	139,234	94,486
Kansas	388,495	5,115,415	3,046,799
Missouri	15,543	228,386	152,246
Nebraska ...	2,016	20,212	15,712
New Mexico.	63,570	543,350	392,393
Oklahoma ..	532,515	4,658,752	2,531,036
Texas	573,384	5,860,444	3,785,453
U. S.....	1,635,153	17,597,305	10,816,940
Total, 1899	266,513	5,169,113	1,367,040

*Kafir corn and millo maize are cereals belonging to the millet family and used in this country mainly as feed for live stock. They are making headway as dry farming crops.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Year.	Total.	Crops. Value.	Crops. †Pct.	Animals and animal products. Value.	Animals and animal products. †Pct.
1898	$4,338,945,829	$2,759,569,547	63.6	$1,579,376,282	36.4
1899*	4,717,069,973	2,998,704,412	63.6	1,718,365,561	36.4
1900	5,009,595,006	3,191,941,763	63.7	1,817,653,243	36.3
1901	5,302,120,039	3,385,179,114	63.8	1,916,940,925	36.2
1902	5,594,645,072	3,578,416,465	64.0	2,016,228,607	36.0
1903	5,887,170,104	3,771,653,816	64.1	2,115,516,288	35.9
1904	6,121,778,001	3,981,675,866	65.0	2,140,102,135	35.0
1905	6,273,997,362	4,012,652,758	64.0	2,261,344,604	36.0
1906	6,764,210,423	4,263,134,353	63.0	2,501,076,070	37.0
1907	7,487,988,622	4,761,111,839	63.6	2,726,876,783	36.4
1908	7,890,625,522	5,098,292,549	64.6	2,792,332,973	35.4
1909*	8,558,161,223	5,487,161,223	64.1	3,071,000,000	35.9
1910	9,037,390,744	5,486,373,550	60.7	3,551,017,194	39.3
1911	8,819,174,959	5,562,058,150	63.1	3,257,116,809	36.9
1912	9,342,790,149	5,842,220,449	62.5	3,500,569,700	37.5
1913	9,849,512,511	6,132,758,962	62.3	3,716,753,549	37.7
1914	9,894,960,531	6,111,684,020	61.8	3,783,276,511	38.2
1915	10,775,490,000	6,907,187,000	64.1	3,868,304,000	35.9
1916	13,449,310,000	9,110,868,000	67.7	4,338,442,000	32.3
1917	21,386,000,000	14,222,000,000	66.5	7,164,000,000	33.5
1918	19,331,000,000	13,479,000,000	69.7	5,582,000,000	30.3

*Census. †Percentage of whole.

PRICES OF ARTICLES BOUGHT BY FARMERS.

[From year-book of the department of agriculture for 1918.]

Items.	1918.	1914.	1909.
Axes .....each	$1.85	$0.96	$0.89
Axle grease.....box	.16	.11	.11
Barb wire .....100 lbs.	6.14	3.08	2.98
Barrels, for apples, each	.51	.25	....
Baskets, ½ bushel, each	.55	.38	.35
Bone meal.....ton	55.30	31.90	....
Buggies .....each	110.00	70.10	64.90
Buggy whips.....each	.74	.42	.40
Calico .....yard	.22	.06	.06
Churns .....each	4.05	2.30	2.19
Coal .....ton	8.30	5.80	5.50
Coal oil .....gal.	.19	.13	.15
Coffee .....lb.	.28	.24	.21
Corn knives.....each	.57	.29	.27
Cream separators..each	89.00	59.30	63.10
Dung forks .....each	1.32	.76	.70
Fertilizer, comm'l, ton	39.50	23.20	22.15
Flour .....brl.	12.30	6.40	6.30
Fruit jars.....doz.	1.10	.74	.73
Gasoline .....gal.	.29	.17	.20
Halters .....each	1.75	.95	.85
Harness .....each	25.30	15.25	13.50
Harrows .....each	26.20	11.60	11.20
Hatchets .....each	1.14	.62	.59
Hoes .....each	.80	.45	.41
Horse blankets.....each	4.70	2.40	2.25
Jumpers .....each	2.38	.83	.77
Lamps .....each	.92	.52	.50
Lanterns .....each	1.30	.80	.77
Lime .....brl.	2.41	1.36	1.29
Linseed oil.....gal.	2.17	.82	.79
Lumber, 1-inch..100 ft.	3.65	2.10	1.95

Items.	1918	1914	1909
Manure spreaders..each	$178.00	$106.70	$111.60
Milk cans, 10 gal., each	5.70	2.45	2.40
Milk pails .....each	.92	.45	.43
Mowers .....each	80.00	46.50	44.30
Nails .....100 lbs.	6.35	3.40	3.34
Overalls .....pair	2.42	.89	.82
Paint brushes.....each	1.06	.54	.49
Paint, mixed.....gal.	3.55	1.74	1.62
Paris green.....lb.	.67	.30	.29
Picks .....each	1.28	.72	.71
Pincers .....each	.97	.51	.49
Pitchforks .....each	1.22	.66	.62
Plows .....each	23.00	12.10	11.50
Portl'd cement, 100 lbs.	1.10	.69	.70
Rain coats .....each	8.50	4.40	4.25
Rope, hemp.....lb.	.37	.14	.13
Rubber boots.....pair	5.30	3.75	3.55
Sacks, grain.....each	.46	.16	.15
Saddles .....each	37.80	20.35	17.45
Salt, for stock.....brl.	2.75	1.65	1.50
Saws, buck.....each	1.58	.92	.89
Scythes .....each	1.70	1.06	1.02
Sheeting .....yard	.50	.18	.17
Shingles 1,000	5.50	3.70	3.50
Shirts, flannel.....each	3.25	1.41	1.34
Shoes .....pair	4.05	2.30	2.00
Shovels .....each	1.50	.78	.74
Staples .....100 lbs.	6.80	3.75	3.69
Steel wire.....100 lbs.	6.80	3.55	3.43
Stoves .....each	50.00	24.00	22.50
Sugar .....lb.	.11	.06	.05
Sulphur .....lb.	.13	.08	.07

Items.	1918	1914	1909	Items.	1918	1914	1909
Tedders .....each	$71.50	$39.50	$39.00	Wheelbarrows ....each	$4.90	$2.97	$2.80
Tin pails.....each	.60	.27	.25	Wire fence.....rod	.61	.31	.31
Twine, binder.....lb.	.28	.11	.10	Wooden buckets...each	.90	.35	.31
Wagons, double....each	125.00	73.25	66.00	Wooden washtubs.each	1.65	.83	.77

WAGES OF MALE FARM LABOR.

[From year-book of the department of agriculture for 1918.]

State and division.	Per month. With board. 1918.	Per month. With board. 1910.	Per month. Without board. 1918.	Per month. Without board. 1910.	Per day at harvest. With board. 1918.	Per day at harvest. With board. 1910.	Per day at harvest. Without board. 1918.	Per day at harvest. Without board. 1910.
Maine	$46.50	$23.50	$65.50	$34.50	$2.70	$1.50	$3.70	$1.95
New Hampshire	42.50	23.50	63.50	35.50	2.80	1.35	3.55	1.84
Vermont	43.00	25.00	62.00	35.50	2.82	1.75	3.60	2.25
Massachusetts	43.00	22.75	66.50	37.20	2.77	1.42	3.45	1.92
Rhode Island	40.00	21.00	62.00	34.00	2.50	1.35	3.40	2.05
Connecticut	44.00	21.00	63.00	36.00	2.60	1.55	3.40	2.00
New York	40.00	23.50	56.50	35.00	3.00	1.80	3.65	2.22
New Jersey	40.50	19.50	61.00	31.50	3.05	1.70	3.81	2.15
Pennsylvania	34.00	18.75	52.00	29.00	2.70	1.50	3.30	1.96
North Atlantic	38.95	21.65	57.24	33.19	2.85	1.63	3.52	2.08
Delaware	31.00	16.00	46.00	24.75	3.23	1.35	3.55	1.55
Maryland	29.50	13.50	45.00	21.50	2.85	1.26	3.50	1.64
Virginia	27.70	14.00	30.50	19.50	2.25	1.15	2.80	1.44
West Virginia	36.90	19.40	54.50	29.00	2.50	1.28	3.10	1.65
North Carolina	26.50	13.60	37.50	19.50	1.94	1.03	2.42	1.28
South Carolina	21.00	12.00	28.00	16.50	1.50	.96	1.75	1.12
Georgia	23.00	13.00	32.60	18.00	1.62	.98	2.00	1.23
Florida	25.00	15.00	38.00	25.00	1.49	1.10	2.05	1.46
South Atlantic	26.21	13.77	37.44	19.75	1.95	1.07	2.41	1.33
Ohio	35.50	21.00	49.70	29.00	3.00	1.67	3.67	2.07
Indiana	34.00	20.50	47.00	28.40	3.05	1.70	3.65	2.07
Illinois	38.20	24.50	52.00	32.90	3.43	1.90	4.12	2.30
Michigan	37.50	23.00	52.50	33.00	2.85	1.64	3.50	2.10
Wisconsin	43.50	26.00	60.20	37.25	3.00	1.76	3.64	2.20
N. C. E. Mississippi River	37.51	22.94	51.91	31.81	3.09	1.75	3.75	2.16
Minnesota	47.10	26.00	62.70	38.00	3.90	2.23	4.50	2.65
Iowa	50.00	28.00	64.00	39.00	3.65	2.12	4.30	2.51
Missouri	35.00	21.50	45.00	29.50	2.85	1.55	3.45	1.93
North Dakota	52.00	29.00	72.00	42.00	4.50	2.40	5.50	3.03
South Dakota	55.70	27.00	77.50	39.00	4.40	2.35	5.05	2.95
Nebraska	49.00	26.50	67.00	38.00	4.14	2.14	4.90	2.60
Kansas	40.80	24.00	56.40	34.00	4.14	2.18	4.65	2.57
N. C. W. Mississippi River	44.68	25.10	49.32	35.45	3.72	2.01	4.36	2.43
Kentucky	29.00	16.00	41.00	23.10	2.40	1.36	2.90	1.71
Tennessee	25.10	14.00	35.70	20.00	1.95	1.14	2.45	1.44
Mississippi	21.20	13.00	30.00	18.50	1.40	.98	1.80	1.26
Alabama	21.50	13.30	30.50	19.50	1.35	.93	1.75	1.22
Louisiana	23.70	13.50	35.90	20.25	1.70	.90	2.10	1.25
Texas	31.00	18.00	43.00	24.50	2.05	1.22	2.60	1.57
Oklahoma	35.00	19.10	50.00	28.10	3.15	1.60	3.70	1.97
Arkansas	28.50	16.25	40.50	24.00	2.12	1.20	2.65	1.55
South Central	27.19	15.28	38.57	21.90	2.01	1.14	2.49	1.47
Montana	59.50	38.00	83.00	50.00	3.80	2.05	4.75	2.80
Wyoming	60.00	35.00	83.00	49.00	3.60	1.90	4.50	2.50
Colorado	51.00	29.50	73.50	44.50	3.40	1.95	4.30	2.47
New Mexico	40.00	24.50	59.00	34.25	2.25	1.46	2.75	1.88
Arizona	56.00	30.00	80.00	40.00	2.65	1.72	3.40	2.24
Utah	64.00	35.00	84.00	47.50	3.15	1.78	3.80	2.20
Nevada	65.00	37.00	85.00	54.00	3.20	1.82	3.85	2.38
Idaho	64.00	35.00	86.25	49.50	3.60	2.20	4.45	2.80
Washington	63.00	33.00	85.00	50.00	4.00	2.42	4.75	2.78
Oregon	58.00	32.00	76.00	44.50	3.60	2.12	4.22	2.60
California	54.20	33.00	78.00	47.00	3.25	1.98	4.00	2.48
Far Western	56.68	32.69	78.64	46.48	3.39	2.02	4.14	2.52
United States	34.92	19.21	47.07	27.50	2.65	1.45	3.22	1.82

FARM WAGES SINCE 1866.

Year.	By the month. With board.	By the month. Without board.
1866....	$17.45	$26.87
1869....	16.55	25.92
1875....	12.72	19.87
1879....	10.43	16.42
1882....	12.41	18.94
1885....	12.34	17.97
1888....	12.36	18.24
1890....	12.45	18.33
1892....	$12.54	$18.60
1893....	13.29	19.10
1894....	12.16	17.74
1895....	12.02	17.69
1898....	13.43	19.38
1899....	14.07	20.23
1902....	16.40	22.14
1910....	19.21	27.50
1911....	$20.18	$28.77
1912....	20.81	29.58
1913....	21.38	30.31
1914....	21.05	29.88
1915....	$21.26	$30.15
1916....	23.25	32.83
1917....	28.87	40.43
1918....	34.92	47.07

Day labor at harvest time has advanced from 92 cents with board and $1.14 without board in 1895 to $2.65 with board and $3.22 without board in 1918.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

UNITED STATES, JULY 1, 1918.

[United States census bureau estimate.]

Alabama	2,395,270	Maine	782,191	Oklahoma	2,377,629
Arizona	272,034	Maryland	1,384,539	Oregon	888,243
Arkansas	1,792,965	Massachusetts	3,832,790	Pennsylvania	8,798,067
California	3,119,412	Michigan	3,133,678	Rhode Island	637,415
Colorado	1,014,581	Minnesota	2,345,287	South Carolina	1,660,934
Connecticut	1,286,268	Mississippi	2,001,466	South Dakota	735,434
Delaware	216,941	Missouri	3,448,498	Tennessee	2,321,253
Dist. of Columbia	374,584	Montana	486,376	Texas	4,601,279
Florida	938,877	Nebraska	1,296,877	Utah	453,648
Georgia	2,935,617	Nevada	114,742	Vermont	366,192
Idaho	461,766	New Hampshire	446,352	Virginia	2,234,030
Illinois	6,317,734	New Jersey	3,080,371	Washington	1,660,578
Indiana	2,854,167	New Mexico	437,015	West Virginia	1,439,165
Iowa*	2,224,771	New York	10,646,989	Wisconsin	2,553,983
Kansas	1,874,195	North Carolina	2,466,025	Wyoming	190,380
Kentucky	2,408,547	North Dakota	791,437		
Louisiana	1,884,778	Ohio	5,273,814	Total	105,253,300

*April 15, 1910; decrease since 1900.

UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.

[United States census bureau estimate as of June 1, 1918.]

Continental United States	105,118,467
Alaska	64,984
Guam	14,142
Hawaii	223,099
Panama Canal Zone	23,295
Philippine islands	9,009,802
Porto Rico	1,246,361
Samoa	7,550
Total	115,707,700

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION.

Estimated as of July 1, 1917.

State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	1,395,028	968,911
Arizona	228,819	34,969
Arkansas	1,267,123	499,220
California	2,885,205	143,827
Colorado	969,093	19,227
Connecticut	1,249,614	15,759
Delaware	183,602	31,558
Dist. of Columbia	268,681	100,601
Florida	550,427	365,758
Georgia	1,614,663	1,281,178
Idaho	439,464	5,712
Illinois	6,105,154	129,841
Indiana	2,772,418	63,074
Iowa*	2,209,191	15,580
Kansas	1,793,506	58,364
Kentucky	2,148,863	245,230
Louisiana	1,095,453	761,501
Maine	774,863	2,477
Maryland	1,143,092	250,581
Massachusetts	3,730,171	45,802
Michigan	3,067,511	26,755
Minnesota	2,294,413	18,032
Mississippi	891,890	1,084,680
Missouri	3,273,689	155,906
Montana	458,611	14,324
Nebraska	1,270,637	13,489
Nevada	102,650	8,088
New Hampshire	443,859	570
New Jersey	2,908,379	105,815
New Mexico	395,391	28,258
New York	10,288,042	172,140
North Carolina	1,673,443	760,938
North Dakota	758,289	7,030
Ohio	5,088,998	123,087
Oklahoma	2,009,758	280,097
Oregon	845,250	16,742
Pennsylvania	8,435,673	224,369
Rhode Island	615,300	10,565
South Carolina	767,745	875,460
South Dakota	697,394	19,578
Tennessee	1,836,433	468,196
Texas	3,204,848	742,537
Utah	435,286	8,580
Vermont	362,711	2,235
Virginia	1,533,577	679,448
Washington	1,556,433	40,967
West Virginia	1,333,163	79,439
Wisconsin	2,512,275	14,892
Wyoming	177,740	7,230
Total	92,624,941	11,010,365

*Population, April 15, 1910; decrease since 1900; no estimate made.

Colored Population of Cities.

Estimated as of July 1, 1917.

Atlanta	60,143	Los Angeles	23,137
Baltimore	89,009	Memphis	54,378
Birmingham	70,347	Nashville	35,965
Boston	17,048	New Orleans	98,075
Charleston	30,704	New York	119,922
Chicago	57,176	Philadelphia	101,420
Cincinnati	22,413	Pittsburgh	28,433
Columbus	16,182	Richmond	56,478
Houston	34,522	St. Louis	50,882
Indianapolis	26,798	San Francisco	16,528
Kansas City	27,943	Washington	100,601

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

A metropolitan district is defined as consisting of the city together with the urban portion of the territory lying within ten miles of the city limits. The following table shows the metropolitan districts of cities having a population of 200,000 or more in 1910:

City.	Metropolitan district.	City proper.	Outside
New York	6,474,568	4,766,883	1,707,68
Chicago	2,446,921	2,185,283	261,63
Philadelphia	1,972,342	1,549,008	423,33
Boston	1,520,470	670,585	849,88
Pittsburgh	1,042,855	533,905	508,95
St. Louis	828,733	687,029	141,70
San Francisco-Oakland	686,873	416,912	119,78
Oakland	.....	150,174	.....
Baltimore	658,715	558,485	100,23
Cleveland	613,270	560,663	52,60
Cincinnati	563,804	363,591	200,21
Minneapolis-St. Paul	526,256	301,408	10,10
St. Paul	.....	214,744	.....
Detroit	500,982	465,766	35,21
Buffalo	488,661	423,715	64,94
Los Angeles	438,226	319,198	119,02
Milwaukee	427,175	373,857	53,31
Providence	395,972	224,326	171,64
Washington	367,869	331,069	36,80
New Orleans	348,109	339,075	9,03
Kansas City (Mo. and Kas.)	340,446	248,381	9,37
Kansas City, Kas.	.....	82,331	.....
Louisville	286,158	223,928	62,23
Rochester	248,512	218,149	30,36
Seattle	239,269	237,194	2,07
Indianapolis	237,783	233,650	4,13
Denver	219,314	213,381	5,93
Portland, Ore.	215,048	207,314	7,73

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1850-1910).

[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY	1910.		1900.		1890.		1880.		1870.		1860.		1850.	
Alabama	18	2.138.093	18	1.828.697	17	1.513.017	17	1.262.505	16	996,992	13	964.201	12	771.623
Arkansas	25	1.574.449	25	1.311.564	24	1.128.179	25	802.525	26	484.471	25	435.450	26	209,897
California	12	2.377.549	21	1.485.053	22	1.208.130	24	864.694	24	560.247	26	379.994	29	92,597
Colorado	32	799.024	31	539.700	31	412.198	35	194.327	....	39.864	....	34.277	....	.....
Connecticut	31	1.114.756	29	908.420	29	746.258	28	622.700	25	537.454	24	460.147	21	370.792
Delaware	44	202.322	42	184.735	41	168.493	37	146.608	34	125.015	32	112.216	30	91.532
Florida	33	752.619	32	528.542	32	391.422	34	269.493	33	187.748	31	140.424	31	87.445
Georgia	10	2.609.121	11	2.216.331	12	1.837.353	13	1.542.180	12	1.184.109	11	1.057.286	9	906,185
Idaho	43	325.594	43	161.772	43	84.385	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Illinois	3	5.638.591	3	4.821.550	3	3.826.351	4	3.077.871	4	2.539.891	4	1.711.951	11	851.470
Indiana	9	2.700.876	8	2.516.462	8	2.192.404	6	1.978.301	6	1.680.637	6	1.350.428	7	988,416
Iowa	15	2.224.771	10	2.231.853	10	1.911.896	10	1.624.615	11	1.194.020	20	674.913	27	192,214
Kansas	22	1.690.949	22	1.470.495	19	1.427.096	20	996.096	29	364.399	33	107.206	....	.....
Kentucky	14	2.289.905	12	2.147.174	11	1.858.635	8	1.648.690	8	1.321.011	9	1.155.684	8	982,405
Louisiana	24	1.656 388	23	1.381.625	25	1.118.587	22	939.946	21	726.915	17	708.002	18	517,762
Maine	34	742.371	30	694.466	30	661.086	27	648.936	23	626.915	22	628.279	16	583,169
Maryland	25	1.295.346	26	1.188.044	27	1.042.390	23	934.943	20	780.894	19	687.049	17	583.034
Massachusetts	6	3.366.416	7	2.805.346	6	2.238.943	7	1.782.085	7	1.457.351	7	1.231.066	6	994.514
Michigan	8	2.810.173	9	2.420.982	9	2.093.889	9	1.636.937	13	1.184.059	16	749.113	20	397.654
Minnesota	19	2.075.708	19	1.751.394	20	1.301.826	26	780.773	28	439.706	30	172.023	33	6,077
Mississippi	21	1.797.114	20	1.551.270	21	1.289.600	18	1.131.597	18	827.922	14	791.305	15	606,526
Missouri	7	3.293.335	5	3.106.665	5	2.679.184	5	2.168.380	5	1.721.295	8	1.182.012	13	682,044
Montana	40	376.053	41	243.329	42	132.159	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Nebraska	29	1.192.214	27	1.066.300	26	1.058.910	30	452.402	35	122.993	35	28.841	....	.....
Nevada	46	81.875	45	42.335	45	45.761	38	62.266	37	42.491	36	6.857	....	.....
New Hampshire	30	430.572	36	411.588	33	376.530	31	346.991	31	318.300	27	326.073	22	317,976
New Jersey	11	2.537.167	16	1.883.669	18	1.444.933	19	1.131.116	17	906.096	21	672.035	19	489,555
New York	1	9.113.614	1	7.268.894	1	5.997.853	1	5.082.871	1	4.382.759	1	3.880.735	1	3,097,394
North Carolina	16	2.206.287	15	1.893.810	16	1.617.947	15	1.399.750	14	1.071.361	12	992,622	10	869,039
North Dakota	37	577.056	39	319.146	39	182.719	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Ohio	4	4.767.121	4	4.157.545	4	3.672.316	3	3.198.062	3	2.665.260	3	2.339.511	3	1.980.329
Oklahoma	23	1.657.155	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Oregon	35	672.765	35	413.536	38	313.767	36	174.768	36	90.923	34	52.465	32	13.294
Pennsylvania	2	7.665.111	2	6.302.115	2	5.258.014	2	4.282.891	2	3.521.951	2	2.906.215	2	2.311.786
Rhode Island	38	542.610	34	428.556	35	345.506	33	276.531	32	217.353	29	174.620	28	147.545
South Carolina	26	1.515.400	24	1.340.316	23	1.151.149	21	995.577	22	705.606	18	703.708	14	668.507
South Dakota	36	583.888	37	401.570	37	328.808	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Tennessee	17	2.184.789	13	2.020.616	13	1.767.518	12	1.542.359	9	1.258.520	10	1.109.801	5	1.002.717
Texas	5	3.896.542	6	3.048.710	7	2.235.523	11	1.591.749	19	818.579	23	604.215	25	212.592
Utah	41	373.351	40	276.749	40	207.905	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Vermont	42	355.956	38	343.641	36	332.422	32	332.286	30	330.551	28	315.098	23	314.120
Virginia	20	2.061.612	17	1.854.184	15	1.655.980	14	1.512.565	10	1.225.163	5	1.596.318	4	1.421.661
Washington	30	1.141.990	33	518.103	34	349.390	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
West Virginia	28	1.221.119	28	958.800	28	762.794	29	618.457	27	442.014	....	.....	....	.....
Wisconsin	13	2.333.860	14	2.069.042	14	1.686.880	16	1.315.497	15	1.054.670	15	775.881	24	305.391
Wyoming	45	145,965	44	92,531	44	60.705	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
The states	....	91.109.542	....	74.610.523	....	62.116.811	....	49.371.340	....	38.155.505	....	31.218.021	....	23,067,262
Alaska	5	64.356	7	63.592	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Arizona	3	204,354	6	122,931	4	59.620	6	40.440	8	9.658	....	.....	....	.....
Dakota	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	3	135,177	7	14.181	5	4.837	....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	1	331.069	3	278.718	1	230.392	1	177.624	1	131.700	2	75.080	2	51.687
Hawaii	4	191,909	5	154.001	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Idaho	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	8	32,610	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Indian Territory	....	.....	2	392.060	....	.....	....	.....	6	14.999	....	.....	....	.....
Montana	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	7	39.159	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
New Mexico	2	327,301	4	195.310	2	153.593	4	119.565	5	20.595	1	93.516	1	61.547
Oklahoma	....	.....	1	398.331	3	61.834	....	.....	2	91.874	....	.....	....	.....
In serv. U. S. stationed abroad	....	55,608	....	91.219	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Utah	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	2	143.963	3	86.786	3	40.273	3	11.380
Washington	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	5	75.116	4	23.955	4	11.594	....	.....
Wyoming	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	9	20.789	9	9.118	....	.....	....	.....
Porto Rico	....	1.118.012	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
The territories	....	2.292.609	....	1.604.943	....	505.439	....	784.448	....	402.866	....	225.300	....	124.614
United States	....	93.402.151	....	76.303.387	....	62.622.250	....	50.155.783	....	38.588.371	....	31.443.321	....	23,191,876
Per cent of gain	....	20.9	....	21	....	24.9	....	30.08	....	22.65	....	35.58	....	35.86

NOTE—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1900.

The thirteenth census of the United States was taken by the bureau of the census as of April 15, 1910. It included continental United States, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and Porto Rico; also persons in the military and naval service who were stationed abroad. The population according to this division, compared with that in 1900, was:

	1910.	1900.
Alaska	64,356	63,592
Hawaii	191,909	154,001

	1910.	1900.
Porto Rico	1,118,012	*953,243
Soldiers and sailors abroad	55,608	91,219
Noncontiguous territory	1,429,885	1,262,055
Continental United States	91,972,266	75,994,775
United States (area of enumeration)	93,402,151	†77,256,630

*Census of 1899. †Includes 953,243 persons enumerated in Porto Rico in 1899.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1790-1840).

[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1840.		1830.		1820.		1810.		1800.		1790.	
Alabama	12	590,756	15	309,527	19	127,901	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	25	97,574	27	30,388	25	14,273	....	....	....	....	....	....
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	20	309,978	16	297,675	14	275,248	9	261,942	8	251,002	8	237,964
Delaware	26	78,085	24	76,748	22	72,749	19	72,674	17	64,273	16	59,096
Florida	27	54,477	25	34,730	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	9	691,392	10	516,823	11	340,989	11	252,433	12	162,686	13	82,548
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	14	476,183	20	157,445	24	55,211	23	12,282	....	....	....	....
Indiana	10	685,866	13	343,031	18	147,178	21	24,520	20	5,641	....	....
Iowa	28	43,112	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	6	779,828	6	687,917	6	564,317	7	406,511	9	220,955	14	73,677
Louisiana	19	352,411	19	215,739	17	153,407	18	76,556	....	....	....	....
Maine	13	501,793	12	399,455	12	298,335	14	228,705	14	151,719	11	96,540
Maryland	15	470,019	11	447,040	10	407,350	8	380,546	7	341,548	6	319,728
Massachusetts	8	737,699	8	610,408	7	523,287	5	472,040	5	422,845	4	378,787
Michigan	23	212,267	26	31,639	26	8,765	24	4,762	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	17	375,651	22	136,621	21	75,448	20	40,352	19	8,850	....	....
Missouri	16	383,702	21	140,455	23	66,586	22	20,845	....	....	....	....
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	22	284,574	18	269,328	15	244,161	16	214,460	11	183,858	10	141,885
New Jersey	18	373,306	14	320,823	13	277,575	12	245,562	10	211,149	9	184,139
New York	1	2,428,921	1	1,918,608	1	1,372,812	2	959,049	3	589,051	5	340,120
North Carolina	7	753,419	5	737,987	4	638,829	4	555,500	4	478,103	3	393,751
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	3	1,519,467	4	937,903	5	581,434	13	230,760	18	45,365	....	....
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	2	1,724,033	2	1,348,233	3	1,049,458	3	810,091	3	602,365	2	434,373
Rhode Island	24	108,830	23	97,199	20	83,059	17	76,931	16	69,122	15	68,825
South Carolina	11	594,398	9	581,185	8	502,741	6	415,115	6	345,591	7	249,073
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	5	829,210	7	681,904	9	422,823	10	261,727	15	105,602	17	35,691
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont	21	291,948	17	280,652	16	235,966	15	235,981	13	154,465	12	85,425
Virginia	4	1,239,797	3	1,211,405	2	1,065,366	1	974,600	1	880,200	1	747,610
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	29	30,945	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The states	....	17,019,641	....	12,820,868	....	9,600,783	....	7,215,858	....	5,294,390	....	....
Alaska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
District of Columbia	1	43,712	1	39,834	1	33,039	1	24,023	1	14,093	....	....
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indian Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The territories	....	43,712	....	39,834	....	33,039	....	24,023	....	14,093	....	....
On public ships in service of United States	....	6,100	....	5,318	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States	....	17,069,453	....	12,866,020	....	9,638,453	....	7,239,881	....	5,308,483	....	3,929,214
Per cent of gain		32.67		33.55		33.06		36.38		35.10		....

NOTE—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Per cent of total population of continental United States in each of the nine geographic divisions:

Division.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1850.
New England	7.4	7.4	7.5	11.8
Middle Atlantic	21.0	20.3	20.2	25.4
East North Central	19.8	21.0	21.4	19.5
West North Central	12.7	13.6	14.2	3.8
South Atlantic	13.3	13.7	14.1	20.2
East South Central	9.1	9.9	10.2	14.5
West South Central	9.6	8.6	7.5	4.1
Mountain	2.9	2.2	1.9	0.3
Pacific	4.6	3.2	3.0	0.5

Including the population of the Philippines and other possessions, the population living under the American flag in 1910 was as follows:

United States	93,402,151
Philippines (1903)	7,635,426
Guam, estimated	9,000
Samoa, estimated	6,100
Panama Canal Zone, estimated	50,000
Total	101,102,677

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and territories.	1910.	1900.	1890.	Increase 1900 to 1910. Number.	Perct.	Increase 1890 to 1900. Number.	Perct.	Rank '10.	Rank '00.
Alabama	2,138,093	1,828,697	1,513,401	309,396	16.9	315,296	20.8	18	19
Arizona	204,354	122,931	88,243	81,423	66.2	34,688	39.8	46	47
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,311,564	1,128,211	262,885	20.0	183,353	16.3	25	25
California	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,213,398	892,496	60.1	271,655	22.4	12	21
Colorado	799,024	539,700	413,249	259,324	48.0	126,451	30.6	32	32
Connecticut	1,114,756	908,420	746,258	206,336	22.7	162,162	21.7	31	29
Delaware	202,322	184,735	168,403	17,587	9.5	16,242	9.6	47	45
Dist. of Columbia	331,069	278,718	230,392	52,351	18.8	48,326	21.0	43	41
Florida	752,619	528,542	391,422	224,077	42.4	137,120	35.0	33	33
Georgia	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353	392,790	17.7	378,978	20.6	10	11
Idaho	325,594	161,772	88,548	163,822	101.3	73,224	82.7	45	46
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,352	817,041	16.9	995,198	26.0	3	3
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404	184,414	7.3	324,058	14.8	9	8
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853	1,912,297	*7,082	*0.3	319,556	16.7	15	10
Kansas	1,690,949	1,470,495	1,428,108	220,454	15.0	42,387	3.0	22	22
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174	1,858,635	142,731	6.6	288,539	15.5	14	12
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,381,625	1,118,588	274,763	19.9	203,037	23.5	24	23
Maine	742,371	694,466	661,086	47,905	6.9	33,380	5.0	34	31
Maryland	1,295,346	1,188,044	1,042,390	107,302	9.0	145,654	14.0	27	26
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346	2,238,947	561,070	20.0	566,399	25.3	6	7
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982	2,093,890	389,191	16.1	327,092	15.6	8	9
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	1,310,283	324,314	18.5	441,111	33.7	19	19
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,551,270	1,289,600	245,844	15.8	261,670	20.3	21	20
Missouri	3,293,335	3,106,665	2,679,185	186,670	6.0	427,480	16.0	7	5
Montana	376,053	243,329	142,924	132,724	54.5	100,405	70.3	40	43
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,300	1,062,656	125,914	11.8	- 3,644	0.3	29	27
Nevada	81,875	42,335	47,355	39,540	93.4	†5,020	†10.6	49	49
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588	376,530	18,984	4.6	35,058	9.3	39	37
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,883,669	1,144,933	653,498	34.7	438,736	30.4	11	16
New Mexico	327,301	195,310	160,282	131,991	67.6	35,028	21.9	44	44
New York	9,113,614	7,268,894	6,003,174	1,844,720	25.4	1,265,720	21.1	1	1
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,893,810	1,617,949	312,477	16.5	275,861	17.1	16	15
North Dakota	577,056	319,146	190,983	257,910	80.8	128,163	67.1	37	40
Ohio	4,767,121	4,157,545	3,672,329	609,576	14.7	485,216	13.2	4	4
Oklahoma	1,657,155	790,391	258,657	866,764	109.7	531,734	205.6	23	30
Oregon	672,765	413,536	317,704	259,229	62.7	95,832	30.2	35	36
Pensylvania	7,665,111	6,302,115	5,258,113	1,362,996	21.6	1,044,002	19.9	2	2
Rhode Island	542,610	428,556	345,506	114,054	26.6	83,050	24.0	38	35
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,340,316	1,151,149	175,084	13.1	189,167	16.4	26	24
South Dakota	583,888	401,570	348,600	182,318	45.4	52,970	15.2	36	38
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,020,616	1,767,518	164,173	8.1	253,098	14.3	17	14
Texas	3,896,542	3,048,710	2,235,527	847,832	27.8	813,183	36.4	5	6
Utah	373,351	276,749	210,779	96,602	34.9	65,970	31.3	41	42
Vermont	355,956	343,641	332,422	12,315	3.6	11,219	3.4	42	39
Virginia	2,061,612	1,854,184	1,655,980	207,428	11.2	198,204	12.0	20	17
Washington	1,141,990	518,103	357,232	623,887	120.4	160,871	45.0	30	34
West Virginia	1,221,119	958,800	762,794	262,319	27.4	196,006	25.7	28	28
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042	1,693,330	264,818	12.8	375,712	22.2	13	13
Wyoming	145,965	92,531	62,555	53,434	57.7	29,976	47.9	48	48
Continental U. S.	91,972,266	75,994,576	62,947,714	15,947,691	21.0	13,046,861	20.7	..	..
Alaska	64,356	63,592	32,052	764	1.2	31,540	98.4	..	..
Hawaii	191,909	154,001	89,990	37,908	24.6	64,011	71.1	..	..
Porto Rico	1,118,012	†953,769	.....	164,769	17.3	.....	.....	..	..
‡Total U. S.	93,346,543	77,165,937	63,069,756	16,151,132	20.9	13,142,412	22.7	..	..

*Decrease. †In 1899. ‡Does not include soldiers and sailors stationed abroad.

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Continental United States.

Census.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1790	3,929,214	.....	....

INCREASE (1900-1910).

Division.	Number.	Per ct.
New England	960,664	17.2
Middle Atlantic	3,861,314	25.0
East North Central	2,265,040	14.2
West North Central	1,290,498	12.5
South Atlantic	1,751,415	16.8
East South Central	862,144	11.4
West South Central	2,252,244	34.5
Mountain	958,860	57.3
Pacific	1,775,612	73.5

CENTER OF POPULATION AND MEDIAN LINES.

The center of population, according to the bureau of the census, may be said to represent the center of the gravity of the population. If the surface of the United States be considered as a rigid plane without weight, capable of sustaining the population distributed thereon, individuals being assumed to be of equal weight, and each, therefore, to exert a pressure on any supporting pivotal point directly proportional to his distance from the point, the pivotal point on which the plane balances would, of course, be its center of gravity, and this is the point referred to by the term "center of population" as used by the census bureau in its reports.

The median point, which may be described as the numerical center of population, is in no

sense a center of gravity. In determining the median point distance is not taken into account, and the location of the units of population is considered only in relation to the intersecting median lines--as being north or south of the median parallel and east and west of the meridian.

The position of the center of population and its movement during each decade since 1790 are shown in the following table:

Census year.	North latitude. D.	M.	S.	West longitude. D.	M.	S.	Approximate location by important towns.	Movement in miles during preceding decade. Direct line.	Westward.	Northward.	Southward.
1790	39	16	30	76	11	12	..23 miles east of Baltimore, Md	....	....	....	....
1800	39	16	6	76	56	30	..18 miles west of Baltimore, Md	40.6	40.6	....	0.5
1810	39	11	30	77	37	12	..40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C.	36.9	36.5	....	5.3
1820	39	5	42	78	33	0	..16 miles north of Woodstock, Va	50.5	50.1	....	6.7
1830	38	57	54	79	16	54	..19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*	40.4	39.4	....	9.0
1840	39	2	0	80	18	0	..16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.*	55.0	54.8	4.7	....
1850	38	59	0	81	19	0	..23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*	54.8	54.7	....	3.5
1860	39	0	24	82	48	48	..20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.	80.6	80.6	1.6	....
1870	39	12	0	83	35	42	..48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, O.	44.1	42.1	13.3	....
1880	39	4	8	84	39	40	..8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O.	58.1	57.4	....	9.1
1890	39	11	56	85	32	53	..20 miles east of Columbus, Ind	48.6	47.7	9.0	....
1900	39	9	36	85	48	54	..6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind	14.6	14.4	....	2.8
1910	39	10	12	86	32	20	..In the city of Bloomington, Ind	39.0	38.9	0.8	....

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1863.

MEDIAN LINES.

In connection with the definition of the median point another method of presenting facts with regard to the geographical distribution of the population has been noted, involving the location of median lines. A parallel of latitude is determined which evenly divides the population so that the population north of that parallel is the same as that south. Similarly, a meridian of longitude is determined which divides the population evenly as between east and west. In calculating these median lines it is necessary, in the case of the square degrees of latitude and longitude which are traversed by the lines themselves, to assume that the population is evenly distributed through these square degrees or to make an estimated adjustment where this is obviously not the case.

The eastern terminus of the median parallel according to the census of 1910, is on the New Jersey coast near Seagirt. In its course west this line passes through central New Jersey, leaving the state near Burlington and entering Pennsylvania a few miles north of Philadelphia, thence passing through Norristown and continuing through southern Pennsylvania and across the northern extremity of West Virginia, leaving the latter state at a point a few miles north of Wheeling. It nearly bisects Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, crossing about ten miles north of Columbus, O.; twenty-five miles north of Indianapolis, Ind., and about twenty miles north of Springfield, Ill. Through Missouri it runs about thirty miles south of the Iowa and Missouri line, thence passing through Nebraska about ten miles north of its southern boundary, and across the northern part of Colorado, passing about five miles north of Boulder City. Its location in Utah is about forty-five miles south of Salt Lake City. There are no large towns near its course across the northern part of Nevada and California. The western terminus of the median parallel is on the Pacific coast, in Humboldt county, California, about five miles north of Point Delgada and

twenty miles south of Cape Mendocino, the point of continental United States extending farthest west.

The median meridian starts at Whitefish point, on the northern peninsula of Michigan, near the eastern end of Lake Superior, thence passing south about twenty-five miles west of Lansing and through Indiana about ten miles west of the Indiana-Ohio boundary and twenty-five miles west of Cincinnati. South of the Ohio river it bisects Kentucky, crosses eastern Tennessee and leaves that state twenty miles east of Chattanooga. Through Georgia it passes close to the Georgia-Alabama line, about two miles west of Columbus, Ga., leaving the state near the intersection of the Alabama, Georgia and Florida boundary lines. It then crosses the northwestern part of Florida and terminates in the Gulf of Mexico at the city of Apalachicola. The following table shows the movement of the median lines from 1880 to 1910, inclusive:

Census year.	Median parallel. north latitude. D.	M.	S.	Median meridian. west longitude. D.	M.	S.	Movement in miles Median parallel. north'rd.	Median meridian. westward
1880.....	39	57	00	84	7	12	...	....
1890.....	40	2	51	84	40	1	6.6	27.0
1900.....	40	4	22	84	51	29	2.4	10.8
1910.....	40	6	24	84	59	59	2.3	7.5

MEDIAN POINT.

The exact location of the median point is indicated by the median lines already shown; in the following table its approximate location with reference to certain towns is described:

Approximate Location by Important Towns.

1880....16 miles nearly due west of Springfield, O.
1890....5 miles southwest of Greenville, O.
1900....In Spartanburg, Ind.
1910....3 miles south of Winchester, Ind.

POPULATION BY COLOR OR RACE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Color or race.	1910.	1900.
White	81,731,957	66,809,196
Negro	9,827,763	8,833,994
Indian	265,683	237,196
Chinese	71,531	89,863
Japanese	72,157	24,326
All other	3,175	.....
Total	91,972,266	75,994,575

BY STATES (1910).

State.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Alabama	1,228,832	908,282	909
Arizona	171,468	2,009	29,201
Arkansas	1,131,026	442,891	460
California	2,259,672	21,645	16,371
Colorado	783,415	11,453	1,482
Connecticut	1,098,897	15,174	152
Delaware	171,102	31,181	5
District of Columbia	236,128	94,446	68
Florida	443,634	308,669	74
Georgia	1,431,802	1,176,987	95
Idaho	319,221	651	3,488
Illinois	5,526,962	109,049	188
Indiana	2,639,961	60,320	279
Iowa	2,209,191	14,973	471
Kansas	1,634,352	54,030	2,444
Kentucky	2,027,951	261,656	234
Louisiana	941,086	713,874	780
Maine	739,995	1,363	892
Maryland	1,062,639	232,250	55
Massachusetts	3,324,926	38,055	688
Michigan	2,785,247	17,115	7,519
Minnesota	2,059,227	7,084	9,053
Mississippi	786,111	1,009,487	1,253
Missouri	3,134,932	157,452	313
Montana	360,580	1,834	10,745
Nebraska	1,180,293	7,689	3,502
Nevada	74,276	513	5,240
New Hampshire	429,906	564	34
New Jersey	2,445,894	89,760	168
New Mexico	304,594	1,628	20,573
New York	8,966,845	134,191	6,046
North Carolina	1,500,511	697,843	7,851
North Dakota	569,855	617	6,846
Ohio	4,664,897	111,452	127
Oklahoma	1,444,531	137,612	74,825
Oregon	655,090	1,492	5,090
Pennsylvania	7,467,713	193,919	1,503
Rhode Island	532,492	9,529	284
South Carolina	679,161	835,843	331
South Dakota	563,771	817	19,137
Tennessee	1,711,432	473,088	216
Texas	3,204,848	690,049	702
Utah	366,583	1,144	3,123
Vermont	354,298	1,621	26
Virginia	1,389,809	671,096	539
Washington	1,109,111	6,058	10,997
West Virginia	1,156,817	64,173	36
Wisconsin	2,320,555	2,900	10,142
Wyoming	140,318	2,235	1,486
Total	81,731,957	9,827,763	265,683

State.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Other.
Alabama	62	4	4
Arizona	1,305	371	.....
Arkansas	62	9	1
California	36,248	41,356	2,257
Colorado	373	2,300	1
Connecticut	462	71	.....
Delaware	30	4	.....
District of Columbia	369	47	11
Florida	191	50	1
Georgia	233	4	.....
Idaho	859	1,363	12
Illinois	2,103	285	4
Indiana	276	38	2
Iowa	97	36	3
Kansas	16	107	.....
Kentucky	52	12	.....
Louisiana	507	31	110
Maine	108	13	.....
Maryland	378	24	.....
Massachusetts	2,582	151	14
Michigan	241	49	2
Minnesota	275	67	2
Mississippi	257	2	4
Missouri	535	99	4
Montana	1,285	1,585	24
Nebraska	112	590	28
Nevada	927	864	55
New Hampshire	67	1	.....
New Jersey	1,139	206	.....
New Mexico	248	258	19
New York	5,266	1,247	19
North Carolina	80	2	.....
North Dakota	39	59	.....
Ohio	569	76	.....
Oklahoma	139	48	.....
Oregon	7,363	3,418	312
Pennsylvania	1,784	190	2
Rhode Island	272	33	.....
South Carolina	57	8	.....
South Dakota	121	42	.....
Tennessee	43	8	2
Texas	595	340	8
Utah	371	2,110	20
Vermont	8	3	.....
Virginia	154	14	.....
Washington	2,709	12,929	186
West Virginia	90	3	.....
Wisconsin	226	34	3
Wyoming	246	1,596	84
Total	71,531	72,157	3,175

NEGROES IN LARGE CITIES.

City.	1910.	1900.	Pct. 1910.
Albany, N. Y.	1,037	1,178	1.0
Atlanta, Ga.	51,902	35,727	33.5
Baltimore, Md.	84,749	79,258	15.2
Birmingham, Ala.	52 305	16,575	39.4
Boston, Mass.	13,564	11,591	2.0
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,332	1,149	1.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,773	1,698	0.4
Cambridge, Mass.	4,707	3,888	4.5
Chicago, Ill.	44,103	30,150	2.0
Cincinnati, O.	19,639	14,482	5.4
Cleveland, O.	8,448	5,988	1.5
Columbus, O.	12,739	8,201	7.0
Dayton, O.	4,842	3,387	4.2

City.	1910.	1900.	Pct. 1910.
Denver, Col.	5,426	3,923	3.5
Detroit, Mich.	6,741	4,111	1.2
Fall River, Mass.	355	824	0.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	665	604	0.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	21,816	15,931	9.3
Jersey City, N. J.	5,960	3,704	2.2
Kansas City, Mo.	23,566	17,567	9.5
Los Angeles, Cal.	7,599	2,131	2.4
Louisville, Ky.	40,522	39,139	18.1
Lowell, Mass.	133	136	0.1
Memphis, Tenn.	52,441	49,910	40.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	980	862	0.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	2,592	1,548	0.9
Nashville, Tenn.	36,523	30,044	33.1
New Haven, Conn.	3,561	2,887	2.7
New Orleans, La.	89,262	77,714	26.3
New York, N. Y.	91,709	60,666	1.9
Newark, N. J.	9,475	6,694	2.7
Oakland, Cal.	3,055	1,026	2.0
Omaha, Neb.	4,426	3,443	3.6
Paterson, N. J.	1,539	1,182	1.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	84,459	62,613	6.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	25,623	20,355	4.8
Portland, Ore.	1,045	775	0.5
Providence, R. I.	5,316	4,817	2.4
Richmond, Va.	46,733	32,230	36.6
Rochester, N. Y.	879	601	0.4
St. Louis, Mo.	43,960	35,516	6.4
St. Paul, Minn.	3,144	2,263	1.5
San Francisco, Cal.	1,642	1,654	0.4
Scranton, Pa.	567	521	0.4
Seattle, Wash.	2,296	406	1.0
Spokane, Wash.	723	376	0.7
Syracuse, N. Y.	1,241	1,104	0.9
Toledo, O.	1,124	1,034	0.8
Washington, D. C.	94,446	86,702	28.5
Worcester, Mass.	1,877	1,710	1.1

NEGRO POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

1910	9,828,294	1840	2,873,648
1900	8,840,789	1830	2,328,642
1890	7,488,788	1820	1,771,656
1880	6,580,793	1810	1,377,808
1870	4,880,009	1800	1,002,037
1860	4,441,830	1790	757,208
1850	3,638,808		

PER CENT INCREASE BY COLOR OR RACE (1900-1910).

Division.	White.	Negro.	*Other.
New England	17.3	12.2	†—0.5
Middle Atlantic	24.9	28.2	—1.8
East North Central	14.1	16.7	25.3
West North Central	12.8	2.0	—0.1
South Atlantic	20.4	10.3	28.5
East South Central	14.1	6.1	1.3
West South Central	40.9	17.1	17.1
Mountain	59.5	37.7	15.6
Pacific	75.4	99.1	28.4
United States	22.3	11.2	17.4

*Includes Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all other. †Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY SEX.

GENERAL SUMMARY 1910.

Class.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
White	42,178,245	39,553,712	106.6
Negro	4,885,881	4,941,882	98.9
Indian	135,133	130,550	103.5
Chinese	66,856	4,675	1,430.1
Japanese	63,070	9,087	694.1
All other	3,092	83	.....
Native white	34,654,457	33,731,955	102.7
Native parentage	25,229,218	24,259,357	104.0
Foreign parentage	6,456,793	6,459,518	100.0
Mixed parentage	2,968,446	3,013,080	98.5
Foreign born	7,523,788	6,821,757	129.2
Total population	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0

BY CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
1910	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0
1900	38,816,448	37,178,127	104.4
1890	32,237,101	30,710,613	105.0
1880	25,518,820	24,636,963	103.6
1870	19,493,565	19,064,806	102.2
1860	16,085,204	15,358,117	104.7
1850	11,837,660	11,354,216	104.3
1840	8,688,532	8,380,921	103.7
1830	6,532,489	6,333,531	103.1
1820	4,896,605	4,741,848	103.2

*Males to 100 females.

BY STATES (1910).

State.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	1,074,209	1,063,884
Arizona	118,582	85,772
Arkansas	810,025	764,424
California	1,322,973	1,054,576
Colorado	430,697	368,327
Connecticut	563,641	551,115
Delaware	103,435	98,887
Dist. Columbia	158,050	173,019
Florida	394,166	358,453
Georgia	1,305,019	1,304,102
Idaho	185,546	140,048
Illinois	2,911,653	2,726,938
Indiana	1,383,299	1,317,577
Iowa	1,148,171	1,076,600
Kansas	885,912	805,037
Kentucky	1,161,709	1,128,196
Louisiana	835,275	821,113
Maine	377,053	365,318
Maryland	644,225	651,121
Massachusetts	1,655,226	1,711,190
Michigan	1,454,534	1,355,639
Minnesota	1,108,511	967,197
Mississippi	905,761	891,353
Missouri	1,687,838	1,605,497
Montana	226,866	149,187
Nebraska	627,782	564,432
Nevada	52,551	29,324
New Hampshire	216,290	214,282
New Jersey	1,286,463	1,250,704
New Mexico	175,245	152,056
New York	4,584,581	4,529,033
North Carolina	1,098,471	1,107,816
North Dakota	317,554	259,502
Ohio	2,434,765	2,332,356
Oklahoma	881,573	775,582
Oregon	384,255	288,510
Pennsylvania	3,942,137	3,722,974
Rhode Island	270,251	272,251
South Carolina	751,842	763,558
South Dakota	317,101	266,787
Tennessee	1,103,491	1,081,298
Texas	2,017,612	1,878,930
Utah	196,857	176,494
Vermont	182,568	173,338
Virginia	1,035,348	1,026,264
Washington	658,650	483,340
West Virginia	644,044	577,075
Wisconsin	1,208,541	1,125,319
Wyoming	91,666	54,299
Total	47,332,122	44,640,144

BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Division.	Male.	Female.
New England	3,265,137	3,287,544
Middle Atlantic	9,813,181	9,502,711
East North Cent.	9,393,792	8,857,829
West North Cent.	6,092,869	5,545,052
South Atlantic	6,134,600	6,060,295
East South Cent.	4,245,170	4,164,731
West South Cent.	4,544,485	4,240,049
Mountain	1,478,010	1,155,507
Pacific	2,365,878	1,826,426

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (1910)

City.	Male.	Female.
Albany, N. Y.	48,270	51,983
Atlanta, Ga.	74,501	80,338
Baltimore, Md.	268,195	290,290
Birmingham, Ala.	67,268	65,417
Boston, Mass.	329,703	340,882
Bridgeport, Conn.	52,549	49,505
Buffalo, N. Y.	212,502	211,213
Cambridge, Mass.	50,161	54,678
Chicago, Ill.	1,125,764	1,059,519
Cincinnati, O.	177,511	186,080
Cleveland, O.	289,262	271,401
Columbus, O.	91,452	90,059
Dayton, O.	58,848	57,729
Denver, Col.	107,395	105,986
Detroit, Mich.	240,354	225,412
Fall River, Mass.	57,627	61,668
Gr. Rapids, Mich.	55,539	57,032
Indianapolis, Ind.	116,069	117,581
Jersey City, N.J.	137,457	130,322
Kansas City, Mo.	126,414	121,967
Los Angeles, Cal.	162,669	156,529
Louisville, Ky.	108,548	115,380
Lowell, Mass.	51,525	64,769
Memphis, Tenn.	66,270	64,835
Milwaukee, Wis.	189,488	184,369
Minneap's, Minn.	157,345	144,063
Nashville, Tenn.	52,155	58,209
New Hav'n, Conn.	66,695	66,910
New Orleans, La.	163,239	175,836
New York, N. Y.	2,382,482	2,384,401
Newark, N. J.	173,389	174,080
Oakland, Cal.	78,222	71,952
Omaha, Neb.	64,802	59,294
Paterson, N. J.	62,439	63,161
Philadelphia, Pa.	760,463	788,545
Pittsburgh, Pa.	273,589	260,316
Portland, Ore.	118,868	88,346
Providence, R.I.	110,288	114,038
Rochester, N.Y.	108,352	109,797
St. Louis, Mo.	346,068	340,961
St. Paul, Minn.	111,809	102,935
S. Francisco, Cal.	236,901	180,011
Scranton, Pa.	65,591	64,276
Seattle, Wash.	136,773	100,421
Spokane, Wash.	57,513	46,889
Syracuse, N. Y.	68,806	68,443
Toledo, O.	84,691	83,806
Washingt'n, D.C.	158,050	173,019
Worcester, Mass.	73,424	72,562

MEN OF VOTING AGE—21 YEARS AND OVER.

BY STATES.

State.	*Total.	White.	Negro.
Alabama	513,111	298,943	213,923
Arizona	74,051	65,097	764
Arkansas	395,824	284,301	111,365
California	920,397	846,207	8,143
Colorado	271,648	264,603	4,283
Connecticut	347,692	342,392	4,765
Delaware	61,887	52,804	9,050
District of Columbia	103,761	75,765	27,621
Florida	214,195	124,311	89,659
Georgia	620,616	353,569	266,814
Idaho	110,863	107,469	328
Illinois	1,743,182	1,701,042	39,983
Indiana	822,434	801,431	20,651
Iowa	663,672	657,914	5,443
Kansas	508,529	490,225	17,588
Kentucky	603,454	527,661	75,694
Louisiana	414,919	240,001	174,211
Maine	235,727	234,855	476
Maryland	367,908	303,561	63,963
Massachusetts	1,021,669	1,006,431	12,591
Michigan	870,876	862,222	6,266
Minnesota	642,669	636,903	3,390
Mississippi	426,953	192,741	233,701
Missouri	973,062	919,480	52,921
Montana	155,017	148,733	851
Nebraska	353,626	348,915	3,225
New Hampshire	136,668	136,393	200
Nevada	40,026	36,632	229
New Jersey	774,702	744,843	28,601
New Mexico	94,637	88,733	644
New York	2,836,773	2,783,371	45,877
North Carolina	506,134	357,611	146,752
North Dakota	173,890	171,941	311
Ohio	1,484,265	1,444,477	39,188
Oklahoma	447,266	395,377	36,841
Oregon	257,188	245,343	766
Pennsylvania	2,309,026	2,242,597	64,272
Rhode Island	163,834	160,412	3,067
South Carolina	335,046	165,769	169,155
South Dakota	178,189	172,722	341
Tennessee	552,668	433,431	119,142
Texas	1,003,357	835,962	166,398
Utah	104,115	100,436	568
Vermont	113,506	112,513	975
Virginia	523,532	363,659	159,593
Washington	441,294	422,679	3,170
West Virginia	338,349	315,498	22,757
Wisconsin	683,743	679,841	1,082
Wyoming	63,201	59,698	1,325
United States	26,999,151	24,357,514	2,458,873

*Includes 62,967 Indians, 60,421 Chinese and 56,638 Japanese.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	*Total.	White.	Negro.
Albany, N. Y.	32,000	31,586	379
Atlanta, Ga.	44,510	30,577	13,865
Baltimore, Md.	163,554	137,025	26,214
Birmingham, Ala.	40,699	24,248	16,441
Boston, Mass.	208,321	202,105	5,070
Bridgeport, Conn.	32,991	32,461	471
Buffalo, N. Y.	128,133	127,300	740
Cambridge, Mass.	30,262	28,777	1,384
Chicago, Ill.	700,590	680,950	17,845
Cincinnati, O.	113,919	106,508	7,387
Cleveland, O.	177,386	173,847	3,298
Columbus, O.	60,892	55,821	5,028
Dayton, O.	38,236	36,432	1,781
Denver, Col.	71,990	69,256	1,199
Detroit, Mich.	150,017	147,737	2,224
Fall River, Mass.	31,647	31,441	133
Grand Rapids, Mich.	34,295	34,008	264
Indianapolis, Ind.	76,743	69,141	7,556
Jersey City, N. J.	80,866	78,617	2,104
Kansas City, Mo.	87,457	78,269	9,101
Los Angeles, Cal.	114,889	107,633	2,571
Louisville, Ky.	67,676	53,980	13,687
Lowell, Mass.	31,300	31,206	44
Memphis, Tenn.	44,309	27,031	17,238
Milwaukee, Wis.	113,106	112,651	396
Minneapolis, Minn.	105,305	103,961	1,227
Nashville, Tenn.	30,774	28,023	9,713
New Haven, Conn.	40,510	39,233	1,191
New Orleans, La.	96,997	71,387	25,269
New York, N. Y.	1,433,749	1,397,766	30,855
Newark, N. J.	103,234	99,998	3,015
Oakland, Cal.	53,967	49,163	1,238
Omaha, Neb.	43,216	41,263	1,885
Paterson, N. J.	36,873	36,343	453
Philadelphia, Pa.	468,813	439,654	28,120
Pittsburgh, Pa.	166,424	156,818	9,362
Portland, Ore.	88,908	81,921	525
Providence, R. I.	68,983	66,948	1,765
Richmond, Va.	37,204	23,911	13,279
Rochester, N. Y.	69,564	69,217	305
St. Louis, Mo.	221,913	205,065	16,381
St. Paul, Minn.	72,073	70,439	1,573
San Francisco, Cal.	175,951	164,127	831
Scranton, Pa.	37,059	36,837	216
Seattle, Wash.	101,685	85,052	1,204
Spokane, Wash.	40,254	39,439	305
Syracuse, N. Y.	44,713	44,261	437
Toledo, O.	52,748	51,990	719
Washington, D. C.	103,761	75,765	27,621
Worcester, Mass.	45,601	45,147	384

*Includes Indians, Chinese, etc.

NOTE—Of the native white males 21 years of age and over in 1910, 13,211,731, or 48.9 per cent, were of native parentage, and 4,498,966, or 16.7 per cent, were of foreign or mixed parentage. The foreign born whites 21 years of age and over numbered 6,646,817, or 24.6 per cent.

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN BORN WHITE MALES (1910).

Twenty-one years of age and over.

By States.

State.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Alabama	4,841	684	2,793
Arizona	5,912	1,113	14,574
Arkansas	5,284	595	1,388
California	137,274	27,708	99,940
Colorado	35,245	6,536	19,615
Connecticut	60,608	9,103	69,431
Delaware	3,707	658	3,159
District of Columbia	6,474	1,058	2,304
Florida	5,959	783	7,411
Georgia	4,023	625	1,846
Idaho	12,817	2,478	6,215
Illinois	317,339	43,482	174,581
Indiana	42,533	13,320	18,354
Iowa	90,573	6,654	20,275
Kansas	39,145	6,173	12,247
Kentucky	13,225	815	2,754
Louisiana	10,024	1,166	9,151
Maine	14,994	1,490	23,672
Maryland	24,256	3,278	13,573
Massachusetts	189,126	30,016	212,033
Michigan	167,304	26,235	76,550
Minnesota	179,187	26,222	58,132
Mississippi	2,445	257	1,233
Missouri	65,612	10,117	25,835
Montana	27,635	6,749	16,937
Nebraska	57,270	9,924	12,347
Nevada	5,606	1,282	4,479
New Hampshire	16,415	1,421	19,377
New Jersey	128,438	24,511	122,076
New Mexico	4,267	709	6,048
New York	502,083	131,085	475,259
North Carolina	1,439	194	827
North Dakota	46,636	9,824	10,965
Ohio	142,465	17,509	113,856
Oklahoma	12,074	1,477	4,449
Oregon	29,675	7,591	17,430
Pennsylvania	248,827	46,416	367,766
Rhode Island	32,040	5,314	31,996
South Carolina	1,602	184	739
South Dakota	32,495	8,020	4,376
Tennessee	5,444	464	1,867
Texas	43,383	6,833	37,865
Utah	15,351	2,415	9,626
Vermont	10,811	1,164	9,652
Virginia	6,411	859	4,693
Washington	68,895	15,258	43,202

State.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
West Virginia	7,263	1,353	22,545
Wisconsin	142,848	47,708	42,937
Wyoming	6,837	1,937	8,125
Total	3,034,117	570,772	2,266,535
Per cent	45.6	8.6	34.1

NOTE—The citizenship of 775,393, or 11.7 per cent, of the foreign born males 21 years of age and over was not reported.

By Principal Cities.

City.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Albany, N. Y.	4,827	462	1,661
Atlanta, Ga.	1,011	193	565
Baltimore, Md.	16,643	2,664	9,559
Birmingham, Ala.	1,179	186	839
Boston, Mass.	47,791	10,438	40,516
Bridgeport, Conn.	6,563	1,038	8,136
Buffalo, N. Y.	29,409	4,413	16,255
Cambridge, Mass.	7,162	1,189	5,866
Chicago, Ill.	190,693	31,585	124,553
Cincinnati, O.	17,253	1,733	6,250
Cleveland, O.	40,482	7,826	40,221
Columbus, O.	4,453	414	2,349
Dayton, O.	3,451	396	2,964
Denver, Col.	10,959	2,102	3,801
Detroit, Mich.	32,891	7,271	28,733
Fall River, Mass.	8,368	732	10,594
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7,758	1,016	3,301
Indianapolis, Ind.	6,088	1,189	1,795
Jersey City, N. J.	16,556	3,067	14,404
Kansas City, Mo.	6,953	890	2,564
Los Angeles, Cal.	14,097	2,730	8,662
Louisville, Ky.	5,704	380	1,152
Lowell, Mass.	7,028	427	9,897
Memphis, Tenn.	1,664	197	808
Milwaukee, Wis.	26,155	9,887	14,435
Minneapolis, Minn.	23,462	5,427	10,305
Nashville, Tenn.	951	80	170
New Haven, Conn.	8,628	1,426	7,693
New Orleans, La.	6,138	595	3,703
New York, N. Y.	318,091	106,525	339,473
Newark, N. J.	21,427	4,982	19,204
Oakland, Cal.	10,237	2,004	5,968
Omaha, Neb.	7,079	2,103	2,868
Paterson, N. J.	9,817	1,387	6,029
Philadelphia, Pa.	69,415	15,533	63,156
Pittsburgh, Pa.	28,797	5,356	28,439
Portland, Ore.	11,251	3,058	7,097
Providence, R. I.	12,988	2,815	14,910
Richmond, Va.	943	123	503
Rochester, N. Y.	13,003	2,947	8,361
St. Louis, Mo.	33,081	7,049	15,913
St. Paul, Minn.	17,071	2,586	5,576
San Francisco, Cal.	36,375	10,681	21,872
Scranton, Pa.	7,930	964	6,801
Seattle, Wash.	16,438	3,068	11,474
Spokane, Wash.	5,495	1,374	3,451
Syracuse, N. Y.	7,036	862	4,715
Toledo, O.	8,752	724	4,308
Washington, D. C.	6,474	1,053	2,304
Worcester, Mass.	9,126	1,514	11,184

WOMEN 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (1910).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	501,959	New York	2,757,521
Arizona	43,891	North Carolina	519,575
Arkansas	351,994	North Dakota	122,406
California	671,386	Ohio	1,398,341
Colorado	213,425	Oklahoma	356,194
Connecticut	335,131	Oregon	168,323
Delaware	58,442	Pennsylvania	2,114,008
Dist. Columbia	116,148	Rhode Island	166,391
Florida	178,685	South Carolina	343,358
Georgia	613,149	South Dakota	134,187
Idaho	69,818	Tennessee	542,408
Illinois	1,567,491	Texas	884,218
Indiana	770,658	Utah	85,729
Iowa	603,644	Vermont	106,883
Kansas	438,934	Virginia	518,473
Kentucky	579,756	Washington	277,727
Louisiana	395,354	West Virginia	284,969
Maine	225,736	Wisconsin	611,157
Maryland	373,819	Wyoming	28,840
Massachusetts	1,074,485		
Michigan	786,033	Unit'd States	24,555,754
Minnesota	512,411	White	22,059,226
Mississippi	412,941	Native parentage	12,484,481
Missouri	896,152	Foreign parentage*	4,567,647
Montana	81,741	Foreign born	5,007,108
Nebraska	298,040	Negro	2,427,742
Nevada	18,140	Indian	60,169
New Hampshire	135,372	Other	8,607
New Jersey	736,659		
New Mexico	73,152		

*Foreign or mixed parentage.

MALES OF MILITIA AGE—18 TO 44 YEARS (1910).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	401,145	Kansas	370,227	New Jersey	597,513	Texas	804,980
Arizona	58,962	Kentucky	457,493	New Mexico	73,097	Utah	84,449
Arkansas	311,792	Louisiana	338,343	New York	2,156,361	Vermont	73,685
California	665,522	Maine	151,326	North Carolina	392,192	Virginia	398,728
Colorado	203,982	Maryland	271,373	North Dakota	145,628	Washington	340,872
Connecticut	257,996	Massachusetts	760,324	Ohio	1,076,928	West Virginia	275,048
Delaware	44,634	Michigan	616,729	Oklahoma	357,933	Wisconsin	497,923
Dist. Columbia	78,349	Minnesota	491,113	Oregon	190,553	Wyoming	54,654
Florida	171,688	Mississippi	345,745	Pennsylvania	1,788,619		
Georgia	497,095	Missouri	721,166	Rhode Island	125,213	United States	20,473,684
Idaho	86,384	Montana	123,232	South Carolina	276,788	Total in 1900	16,182,703
Illinois	1,330,556	Nebraska	267,497	South Dakota	140,635	Per cent 1910*	22.
Indiana	580,557	Nevada	29,383	Tennessee	423,088	Per cent 1900*	21.
Iowa	475,829	New Hampshire	90,357				

*Per cent of total population.

POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS.

Age period.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Age period.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	2,217,342	1,123,409	1,093,933	55 to 59 years	2,786,951	1,488,437	1,298,514
Under 5 years	10,631,364	5,380,596	5,250,768	60 to 64 years	2,267,150	1,185,966	1,081,184
5 to 9 years	9,760,632	4,924,123	4,836,509	65 to 69 years	1,679,503	863,994	815,509
10 to 14 years	9,107,140	4,601,753	4,505,387	70 to 74 years	1,113,728	561,644	552,084
15 to 19 years	9,063,603	4,527,282	4,536,321	75 to 79 years	667,302	331,280	336,022
20 to 24 years	9,056,984	4,580,290	4,476,694	80 to 84 years	321,754	153,745	168,009
25 to 29 years	8,180,003	4,244,348	3,935,655	85 to 89 years	122,818	56,335	66,483
30 to 34 years	6,972,185	3,656,768	3,315,417	90 to 94 years	33,473	14,553	18,920
35 to 39 years	6,396,100	3,367,016	3,029,084	95 to 99 years	7,391	3,045	4,346
40 to 44 years	5,261,587	2,786,350	2,475,237	100 years and over	3,555	1,380	2,175
45 to 49 years	4,469,197	2,378,916	2,090,281	Age unknown	169,055	114,443	54,612
50 to 54 years	3,900,791	2,110,013	1,790,778	All ages	91,972,266	47,332,277	44,639,989

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY AGE (1910).

Age period.	Population. Urban.	Rural.	Pct. of total. Urban.	Rural.
Under 5 years...	4,200,291	6,431,073	9.9	13.0
5 to 9 years.....	3,773,917	5,986,715	8.9	12.1
10 to 14 years...	3,627,408	5,479,732	8.5	11.1
15 to 19 years...	4,003,271	5,060,332	9.4	10.3
20 to 24 years...	4,570,558	4,486,426	10.7	9.1
25 to 29 years...	4,338,392	3,841,611	10.2	7.8
30 to 34 years...	3,697,202	3,274,983	8.7	6.6
35 to 44 years...	6,133,259	5,524,428	14.4	11.2
45 to 54 years...	4,185,722	4,184,266	9.8	8.5
55 to 64 years...	2,302,142	2,751,959	5.4	5.6
65 years and over.	1,693,010	2,256,514	4.0	4.6
5 to 14 years....	7,401,325	11,466,447	17.4	23.2
15 to 24 years...	8,573,829	9,546,758	20.1	19.3
25 to 44 years...14,168,853		12,641,022	33.2	25.6
45 to 64 years...	6,487,864	6,936,225	15.2	14.1
All ages.....42,623,383		49,348,883	46.3	53.7

AGE PERIODS BY COLOR (1910).

Age period.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Under 1 year.....	1,955,605	252,386	8,216
Under 5 years.....	9,322,914	1,263,288	40,384
5 to 9 years.....	8,475,173	1,246,553	36,541
10 to 14 years.....	7,918,408	1,155,266	31,393
15 to 19 years.....	7,968,391	1,060,416	28,486
20 to 24 years.....	7,986,411	1,030,795	21,844
25 to 29 years.....	7,257,136	881,227	18,137
30 to 34 years.....	6,267,276	668,089	15,243
35 to 39 years.....	5,731,845	633,449	14,834
40 to 44 years.....	4,780,272	455,413	11,961
45 to 49 years.....	4,061,062	385,909	9,887
50 to 54 years.....	3,555,313	326,070	9,343
55 to 59 years.....	2,564,206	209,622	7,171
60 to 64 years.....	2,069,323	186,502	6,524
65 to 69 years.....	1,549,954	123,550	4,432
70 to 74 years.....	1,030,884	78,339	3,382
75 to 79 years.....	620,992	44,018	2,105
80 to 84 years.....	294,555	25,579	1,565
85 to 89 years.....	110,936	11,166	691
90 to 94 years.....	27,161	5,850	453
95 to 99 years.....	4,757	2,447	187
100 years and over..	764	2,675	116
Age unknown.....	134,224	31,040	949
All ages.....81,731,957		9,827,763	265,683

POPULATION BY MARITAL CONDITION (1910).

UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE—ALL AGES.

Condition.	Male. Number.	Pct.	Female. Number.	Pct.
Total	47,332,277	100.0	44,639,989	100.0
Single	27,455,607	58.0	23,522,121	52.7
Married	18,093,498	38.2	17,688,169	39.6
Widowed	1,471,472	3.1	3,176,426	7.1
Divorced	156,176	0.3	185,101	0.4
Not reported.....	155,524	0.3	68,172	0.2

POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Condition.	Male. Number.	Pct.	Female. Number.	Pct.
Single	12,550,129	38.7	8,933,170	29.7
Married	18,092,600	55.8	17,684,687	58.9
Widowed	1,471,390	4.5	3,176,228	10.6
Divorced	156,162	0.5	185,068	0.6
Not reported.....	155,524	0.5	68,172	0.2

MARITAL CONDITION BY AGE PERIODS.

Age period.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
15 to 19—Male...	4,448,067	51,877	1,110	347
Female	3,985,764	513,239	10,261	3,650
20 to 24—Male...	3,432,161	1,100,093	18,815	6,732
Female	2,163,683	2,225,362	55,354	20,370
25 to 34—Male...	2,767,957	4,964,769	110,431	34,571
Female	1,516,726	5,443,894	224,327	57,262
35 to 44—Male...	1,026,502	4,873,153	198,701	42,688
Female	628,516	4,410,310	411,396	49,269
45 to 64—Male...	722,701	5,771,630	598,642	58,177
Female	499,564	4,383,497	1,324,838	47,134
65 and over—Male	123,322	1,303,768	539,058	13,075
Female	124,223	687,335	1,140,558	6,903

MARITAL CONDITION BY NATIVITY AND COLOR.

Population 15 Years of Age and Over.

State and sex.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Native white—Nat. par'ntage—Male.	6,185,324	9,144,099	728,883	87,456
Female	4,644,122	9,219,385	1,523,560	100,053
Native white—For. eign or mixed parentage—Male ..	2,906,042	2,677,706	160,779	24,688
Female	2,453,017	3,008,623	382,318	30,206
Foreign born white Male	2,268,916	4,432,135	384,726	23,059
Female	994,110	3,624,003	800,112	20,542
Negro—Male	1,083,472	1,749,228	189,970	20,146
Female	823,996	1,775,949	459,831	33,286
Indian—Male	27,391	46,154	5,319	679
Female	16,324	49,095	10,071	959
Chinese—Male ...	34,330	26,449	1,139	45
Female	680	2,016	229	5
Japanese—Male ..	42,688	15,918	495	86
Female	908	5,581	96	17

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

TOTAL FOREIGN BORN.

Country of birth.	1910.	1900.	*Pct. increase.
Northwestern Europe....	6,740,400	7,016,311	—3.9
Great Britain.....	1,221,283	1,167,623	4.6
England	877,719	840,513	4.4
Scotland	261,076	233,524	11.8
Wales	82,488	93,586	—11.9
Ireland	1,352,251	1,615,459	—16.3
Germany	2,501,333	2,813,628	—11.1
Scandinavian countries..	1,250,733	1,072,092	16.7
Norway	403,877	336,388	20.1
Sweden	665,207	582,014	14.3
Denmark	181,649	153,690	18.2
Netherlands	120,063	94,931	26.5
Belgium	49,400	29,757	66.0
Luxemburg	3,071	3,031	1.3
France	117,418	104,197	12.7
Switzerland	124,848	115,593	8.0
Southern and Eastern Europe	5,048,583	1,832,894	175.4
Portugal	59,360	30,608	93.9
Spain	22,108	7,050	213.6
Italy	1,343,125	484,027	177.5
Russia and Finland.....	1,732,462	640,743	170.4
Russia	1,602,782	578,102	177.2
Finland	129,680	67,039	107.0
Austria-Hungary	1,670,582	637,009	162.3
Austria	1,174,973	491,295	139.2
Hungary	495,609	145,714	240.1
Balkan peninsula.....	220,946	.....	.....
Roumania	65,923	15,032	338.6
Bulgaria	11,498	.....	.....
Serbia	4,639	.....	.....
Montenegro	5,374	.....	.....
Greece	101,282	8,515	1089.5
Turkey in Europe.....	32,230	9,910	.....
Europe	11,791,841	8,871,780	32.9
China	66,756	81,534	—30.4
Japan	67,744	24,788	173.3
India	4,664	2,031	129.6
Turkey in Asia.....	59,729	.....	.....
Other Asiatic.....	2,591	11,895	—78.2
Asia	191,484	120,248	59.2
Canada—Newfoundland .	1,209,717	1,179,922	2.5
Canada—French	385,083	395,126	—2.5
Canada—Other	819,554	784,796	4.4
West Indies.....	47,635	25,435	87.3
Cuba	15,133	11,081	36.6
Other West Indies.....	32,502	14,354	126.4
Mexico	221,915	103,393	114.6
Central America.....	1,736	3,897	—55.5

Country of birth.	1910.	1900.	*Pct. increase.
South America	8,228	4,733	73.8
America	1,489,231	1,317,380	13.0
Africa	3,992	2,538	57.3
Australia	9,035	6,807	32.7
Atlantic islands	18,274	9,768	87.1
Pacific islands	2,415	2,013	20.0
Country not specified	2,687	2,546	5.5
Born at sea	6,927	8,196	—15.5
Total foreign born	13,515,886	10,341,276	30.7

*Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

NOTE—The figures for Europe include 2,858 from countries not specified in 1910 and 22,575 in 1900. Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro were included under "country not specified" in 1900. Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia were combined in the 1900 census. Newfoundland was included with Canada in 1900 census.

POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE (1910).

Country of origin.	Foreign born.	Both parents foreign.	One parent foreign.
Austria	1,174,924	709,070	117,565
Belgium	49,397	26,448	13,419
Bulgaria*	21,451	948	286
Canada—French	385,083	330,976	216,179
Canada—Other	810,987	859,204	704,099
Denmark	181,621	147,648	70,795
England	876,455	592,285	853,702
France	117,236	78,937	96,216
Germany	2,501,181	3,911,847	1,869,590
Greece	101,264	5,524	2,877
Hungary	495,600	191,059	13,568
Ireland	1,352,155	2,141,577	1,010,628
Italy	1,343,070	695,137	60,103
Mexico	219,802	107,866	54,333
Netherlands	120,053	116,331	57,190
Norway	403,858	410,951	164,290
Portugal	57,623	41,680	11,819
Roumania	65,920	20,707	1,094
Russia—Finland	1,732,421	949,316	70,938
Scotland	261,034	175,391	223,238
Spain	21,977	4,387	6,770
Sweden	665,183	546,788	152,244
Switzerland	124,834	90,669	86,147
Turkey in Asia	69,702	17,480	1,449
Turkey in Europe	32,221	2,560	533
Wales	82,479	84,934	81,534
Other for. countries	88,014	31,362	40,919
Mixed for. parentage†		1,177,092	
Total	13,345,545	12,916,311	5,981,526

*Includes Serbia and Montenegro.

†Parents born in different foreign countries.

NOTE—The above table includes white residents of the United States born abroad (foreign born), those having both parents born in the country specified (both parents foreign) and those having one parent born in the country specified and the other in the United States (one parent foreign).

POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE BY STATES (1910).

State.	Foreign born.	Parentage. *Foreign.	Parentage. †Mixed foreign.
Alabama	19,286	32,417	2,829
Arizona	43,765	42,176	2,206
Arkansas	17,046	36,608	2,414
California	586,432	635,889	61,244
Colorado	129,587	181,428	14,683
Connecticut	329,574	374,489	20,720
Delaware	17,492	25,873	1,666
District of Columbia	24,902	45,066	3,031
Florida	40,633	35,825	2,863
Georgia	15,477	25,672	1,698
Idaho	42,578	75,195	6,834
Illinois	1,205,314	1,723,847	99,659
Indiana	159,663	350,551	14,293
Iowa	273,765	632,181	30,169
Kansas	135,450	292,105	17,433
Kentucky	40,162	124,704	5,597
Louisiana	52,766	112,717	8,146
Maine	110,562	134,955	6,101
Maryland	104,944	191,838	7,994
Massachusetts	1,059,245	1,170,447	80,901
Michigan	597,550	964,882	69,997
Minnesota	543,595	941,136	56,828
Missouri	229,799	518,201	27,483
Montana	94,713	106,809	9,137
Nebraska	176,662	362,353	19,177
Nevada	19,691	20,951	2,256
New Hampshire	96,667	103,117	4,328
New Jersey	660,788	777,797	52,982
New Mexico	23,146	26,331	1,351
New York	2,748,011	3,007,248	204,767
North Carolina	6,092	8,851	416
North Dakota	156,654	251,236	16,429
Ohio	598,374	1,024,393	53,139
Oklahoma	40,442	94,044	5,293
Oregon	113,136	135,238	12,323
Pennsylvania	1,442,374	1,806,267	104,223
Rhode Island	179,141	194,646	12,689
South Carolina	6,179	11,137	592
South Dakota	100,790	217,491	12,577
Tennessee	18,607	38,367	2,456
Texas	241,938	361,914	13,143
Utah	65,822	131,527	16,675
Vermont	49,921	75,055	3,235
Virginia	27,057	37,943	2,262
Washington	256,241	282,528	26,223
West Virginia	57,218	57,638	2,646
Wisconsin	612,865	1,044,761	50,297
Wyoming	29,020	32,504	2,949
Total	13,515,886	18,897,837	1,177,092

*Native white persons having both parents born in same country, or one parent born in foreign country and the other in the United States. †Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries.

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BY STATES (1910).

Classified by country of origin.

State.	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	Canada.—French.	Canada.—Other.	China.	†Cuba.	Denm'rk.	Engl'nd.	Finl'nd
Alabama	904	45	106	96	737	44	230	197	2,365	3
Arizona	1,483	50	371	177	1,650	1,016	37	884	3,500	56
Arkansas	1,268	111	17	119	955	44	27	178	1,519	1
California	17,165	1,464	880	3,109	41,568	27,764	854	14,209	48,703	6,15
Colorado	13,043	375	609	789	8,792	320	99	2,756	12,928	1,23
Connecticut	23,642	330	59	18,889	7,868	385	341	2,724	22,463	77
Delaware	992	8	1	63	441	29	34	52	1,558	
Dist. Columbia	459	41	10	109	1,052	270	243	176	2,638	2
Florida	228	50	14	151	1,577	156	17,050	295	3,078	8
Georgia	349	27	6	70	731	174	226	112	1,671	4
Idaho	1,561	94	576	796	4,575	773	13	2,254	4,983	65
Illinois	163,025	9,399	1,875	7,440	38,311	1,560	551	17,369	60,363	2,39
Indiana	11,831	2,298	576	789	5,049	196	82	900	9,783	21
Iowa	15,967	929	635	944	10,675	76	76	17,961	16,788	14
Kansas	12,094	1,703	118	1,087	6,101	16	74	2,760	11,262	4
Kentucky	1,032	73	77	98	972	34	42	78	2,619	1
Louisiana	1,597	292	25	250	941	346	630	239	2,086	11
Maine	831	30	32	35,013	41,210	65	80	929	5,651	83
Maryland	8,254	59	31	110	1,320	299	453	237	5,211	4

State.	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	Canada.—French.	Canada.—Other.	China.	†Cuba.	Denm'rk.	Engl'nd.	Finl'nd.
Massachusetts	35,455	1,745	169	134,659	162,710	1,873	2,287	3,405	92,658	10,744
Michigan	31,034	5,683	375	28,083	144,780	187	150	6,315	42,737	31,144
Minnesota	37,121	1,557	2,421	11,062	30,059	249	112	16,137	12,139	26,637
Missouri	16,222	1,000	451	779	7,290	452	272	1,729	13,760	120
Montana	8,350	235	2,155	2,874	10,968	1,098	39	1,943	8,981	4,111
Nebraska	24,362	491	183	674	6,661	89	47	13,674	8,009	79
Nevada	822	26	178	272	1,575	760	16	616	1,793	174
New Hampshire	2,438	175	21	40,865	17,013	53	40	131	4,862	1,198
New Jersey	56,779	1,867	122	1,203	7,932	932	1,917	5,059	50,375	1,640
New Mexico	1,233	44	167	111	912	202	25	116	1,101	26
New York	245,004	3,484	1,033	24,563	98,988	4,482	17,483	12,544	146,870	8,760
North Carolina	139	5	2	29	514	61	43	36	940	18
North Dakota	5,149	229	268	2,376	19,131	30	9	5,355	3,070	1,186
Ohio	72,887	1,525	1,697	2,310	21,382	398	245	1,837	43,347	3,988
Oklahoma	3,889	191	115	320	2,551	127	65	550	2,981	18
Oregon	5,241	573	1,095	1,146	11,263	6,468	68	3,215	7,998	4,734
Pennsylvania	251,774	5,250	1,407	1,246	14,737	1,468	2,105	3,034	109,115	2,413
Rhode Island	6,130	959	50	34,087	7,867	215	316	328	27,834	297
South Carolina	222	97	1	39	243	46	59	51	517	42
South Dakota	5,372	237	501	998	5,012	98	17	6,294	4,024	1,381
Tennessee	637	27	11	91	1,065	40	71	163	2,045	21
Texas	20,570	328	240	356	3,178	492	359	1,289	8,498	160
Utah	1,870	74	346	114	1,576	311	9	8,300	18,083	1,012
Vermont	1,087	25	2	14,643	11,415	7	37	172	2,464	293
Virginia	1,281	48	10	104	1,256	126	233	240	3,687	50
Washington	12,745	1,228	1,647	3,711	35,771	2,301	175	7,804	19,430	8,709
West Virginia	8,360	800	100	88	784	62	46	67	3,511	127
Wisconsin	38,692	4,020	393	7,992	17,004	163	54	16,454	13,959	5,705
Wyoming	3,966	82	331	143	1,288	204	38	962	2,985	1,380

*Including Serbia and Montenegro. †And other West Indies.

State.	France.	Germany.	Greece.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Japan.	Mexico.	Nether-lands.	Nor-way.
Alabama	592	3,603	633	585	1,167	2,696	5	81	127	266
Arizona	323	1,846	10	22	1,159	699	284	14,172	23	123
Arkansas	387	5,815	179	285	1,079	1,699	9	132	145	76
California	17,407	76,307	372	799	44,476	22,777	10,264	8,086	1,015	5,060
Colorado	1,374	17,071	2,272	1,632	8,710	14,375	2,245	2,602	710	1,787
Connecticut	2,619	31,127	1,074	13,855	58,458	56,954	65	19	304	1,265
Delaware	170	2,573	34	247	3,985	2,893	4	2	20	38
Dist. Columbia	511	5,179	342	155	5,347	2,761	44	26	64	149
Florida	285	2,446	886	79	1,069	4,538	46	145	85	304
Georgia	224	3,029	941	230	1,655	545	5	25	52	145
Idaho	333	5,049	1,843	202	1,782	2,067	1,330	133	261	2,566
Illinois	7,972	319,199	10,031	39,859	93,455	72,163	274	672	14,402	32,913
Indiana	2,388	62,179	1,370	14,370	11,266	6,911	41	47	2,131	531
Iowa	1,618	98,759	3,356	1,178	17,756	5,845	33	620	11,337	21,924
Kansas	2,657	34,508	1,410	1,078	8,100	3,520	111	8,429	906	1,294
Kentucky	645	19,351	273	725	5,914	1,316	11	28	140	53
Louisiana	5,345	8,926	237	397	3,757	20,333	30	1,025	113	295
Maine	290	1,282	579	157	7,890	3,468	12	28	27	580
Maryland	552	36,657	463	2,089	9,705	6,969	23	10	203	363
Massachusetts	5,926	30,555	11,413	1,996	222,867	85,056	150	71	1,597	5,432
Michigan	2,421	131,586	1,196	11,597	20,434	16,861	56	86	33,471	7,638
Minnesota	1,160	109,628	1,660	5,582	15,859	9,669	67	52	3,542	105,303
Missouri	2,794	88,226	2,790	11,522	23,297	12,984	100	1,413	988	660
Montana	639	8,669	1,905	1,486	9,469	6,592	1,566	67	1,054	7,170
Nebraska	639	57,302	3,459	1,453	8,124	3,799	583	290	872	2,750
Nevada	653	1,916	1,051	44	1,702	2,831	855	732	44	255
New Hampshire	169	2,046	2,634	66	10,613	2,071	1	6	48	491
New Jersey	6,240	122,880	1,575	47,610	82,758	115,446	193	97	12,698	5,351
New Mexico	326	1,746	167	209	644	1,959	254	11,918	86	151
New York	23,472	436,911	10,097	96,843	367,889	472,201	1,163	555	12,652	25,013
North Carolina	114	1,074	174	37	306	521	2	10	28	39
North Dakota	265	16,572	1,083	2,855	2,498	1,262	58	8	709	45,937
Ohio	4,838	175,095	2,555	85,881	40,062	41,620	70	85	2,278	1,110
Oklahoma	749	10,090	590	348	1,801	2,564	47	2,744	230	351
Oregon	1,159	17,958	3,555	1,160	4,995	5,538	3,277	199	618	6,843
Pennsylvania	10,003	195,202	4,221	123,498	165,109	196,122	181	153	1,231	2,320
Rhode Island	1,711	4,459	951	294	29,718	27,287	30	8	143	573
South Carolina	70	1,744	282	40	676	316	7	2	19	82
South Dakota	252	21,544	231	594	2,980	1,158	38	15	2,656	20,918
Tennessee	305	3,903	374	376	2,296	2,034	8	45	78	89
Texas	1,821	44,929	756	926	5,357	7,190	316	125,016	424	1,785
Utah	303	3,963	4,039	171	1,657	3,117	2,050	166	1,392	2,305
Vermont	219	798	113	539	4,940	4,594	3	6	25	102
Virginia	300	4,228	721	1,784	2,450	2,149	14	12	99	311
Washington	2,340	29,388	4,187	1,160	10,180	13,121	12,177	145	2,157	12,177
West Virginia	535	6,327	787	5,939	2,292	17,292	4	10	60	38
Wisconsin	1,396	233,384	2,764	10,554	14,049	9,273	34	39	7,379	57,000
Wyoming	316	2,638	1,915	437	1,359	1,961	1,575	188	79	623

State.	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey (Asia).	Turkey (Europe).	Wales.
Alabama	4	108	1,531	1,120	74	753	213	389	128	230
Arizona	29	16	311	576	857	845	314	128	44	210
Arkansas	1	38	760	442	9	385	804	169	45	148
California	22,539	1,120	16,610	13,695	4,229	26,212	14,521	3,709	812	2,416
Colorado	43	334	13,618	4,269	177	12,446	1,767	333	217	1,989

State.	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey (Asia).	Turkey (Europe).	Wales.
Connecticut ...	707	718	54,121	6,750	92	18,208	1,806	1,738	696	616
Delaware	1	39	3,429	344	5	332	78	10	9	34
Dist. Columbia.	2	41	3,393	705	51	359	281	139	41	87
Florida	30	323	547	606	4,199	729	146	291	744	53
Georgia	23	85	3,224	527	91	289	169	376	99	89
Idaho	49	19	743	1,282	1,047	4,985	1,319	73	129	722
Illinois	291	4,306	149,016	20,755	364	115,424	8,661	2,690	2,453	4,091
Indiana	6	709	9,599	3,419	40	5,081	2,765	809	2,274	1,498
Iowa	8	384	6,310	5,162	40	26,763	3,675	600	479	2,434
Kansas	9	67	15,311	3,591	282	13,309	2,853	287	287	1,615
Kentucky	3	100	3,222	641	24	190	1,653	369	55	222
Louisiana	73	111	1,805	455	719	344	421	949	196	82
Maine	82	20	4,752	2,389	111	2,203	56	744	721	204
Maryland	37	220	27,537	1,955	84	421	452	80	44	583
Massachusetts..	26,437	858	117,261	28,416	649	39,562	1,341	12,546	3,592	1,513
Michigan	20	510	37,978	9,952	53	26,374	2,780	1,567	342	786
Minnesota	16	2,008	17,541	4,373	53	122,428	2,992	698	528	1,023
Missouri	44	1,522	21,402	3,651	266	6,654	6,141	1,084	1,000	1,219
Montana	31	266	2,228	3,373	49	6,412	988	201	491	884
Nebraska	7	295	13,020	2,242	21	23,219	2,150	572	247	824
Nevada	305	8	135	469	778	708	468	25	15	168
New Hampshire	110	26	4,345	1,979	17	2,068	78	891	1,965	58
New Jersey.....	145	2,208	93,567	17,512	495	10,547	7,549	2,396	389	1,202
New Mexico.....	10	6	228	509	100	365	172	123	17	93
New York.....	660	34,443	558,956	39,437	3,766	53,705	16,315	9,478	5,004	7,464
North Carolina.	20	7	711	435	8	112	68	402	107	35
North Dakota..	3	1,070	31,910	1,696	13	12,160	560	392	270	222
Ohio	182	3,974	48,756	10,705	123	5,522	10,988	2,031	1,935	9,377
Oklahoma	19	27	5,807	1,218	47	1,028	770	376	135	365
Oregon	174	258	5,321	3,387	462	10,099	3,853	197	553	585
Pennsylvania ..	225	7,752	240,985	32,046	354	23,467	7,484	4,486	2,754	29,255
Rhode Island....	6,501	415	9,765	6,272	40	7,405	221	3,132	658	268
South Carolina..	3	9	786	259	14	95	36	263	43	11
South Dakota...	2	55	13,189	1,102	5	9,998	800	246	238	503
Tennessee	2	77	2,484	561	26	363	800	159	20	252
Texas	89	259	5,739	2,038	848	4,706	1,773	1,125	237	301
Utah	8	18	568	2,853	24	7,227	1,691	215	146	1,672
Vermont	79	17	2,455	2,615	351	1,331	214	189	31	1,043
Virginia	85	72	4,379	1,246	69	368	246	484	144	225
Washington	179	211	10,961	7,101	385	32,199	3,447	423	728	1,976
West Virginia.	3	259	5,143	1,088	464	279	600	726	420	880
Wisconsin	9	446	29,644	3,885	34	25,739	8,036	791	397	2,507
Wyoming	50	57	763	1,812	120	2,497	251	151	262	419

FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES OF 250,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS (1910).

Country of birth.	Baltimore.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	Jersey City.	Los Angeles.	Milwaukee.
Austria	6,540	2,413	9,284	132,063	1,638	42,059	14,160	4,978	2,510	11,553
Belgium	28	682	37	2,665	24	90	2,237	173	213	86
Bulgaria*	14	36	10	515	184	46	65	7	116	64
Canada—French	45	3,098	566	4,633	73	571	4,166	107	592	218
Canada—Other	752	47,802	16,868	26,688	887	8,794	38,648	1,010	7,686	1,671
China	245	819	57	1,335	16	155	24	132	1,481	39
Cuba†	355	1,070	45	393	40	71	58	212	119	31
Denmark	132	1,031	200	11.484	79	448	411	346	1,096	619
England	2,698	13,671	7,070	27,912	1,872	11,420	9,038	4,632	7,581	2,086
Finland	36	455	58	1,191	10	499	59	681	261	110
France	357	1,081	684	3,036	665	494	636	596	1,916	251
Germany	26,024	8,701	43,815	182,289	28,426	41,408	44,675	16,131	9,684	64,816
Greece	347	1,497	220	6,564	180	275	585	179	361	1,104
Hungary	1,358	426	2,742	28,938	6,344	31,503	5,935	1,084	820	5,571
Ireland	6,806	66,041	9,423	65,965	6,224	11,316	5,584	16,124	3,878	1,966
Italy	5,043	31,380	11,399	45,169	2,245	10,836	5,724	12,060	3,802	3,374
Japan	12	61	12	220	6	15	28	5	3,931	.....
Mexico	6	24	20	188	15	18	27	14	5,632	12
Netherlands	106	486	314	9,632	322	1,076	584	243	408	615
Norway	199	1,914	253	24,186	37	512	225	1,360	1,003	2,144
Portugal	26	1,296	12	50	8	3	5	25	128	1
Roumania	216	373	106	3,344	454	761	313	196	297	267
Russia	24,803	41,892	11,349	121,786	4,999	25,477	16,644	13,667	4,758	11,992
Scotland	518	5,062	1,978	10,306	458	2,880	3,320	1,668	1,589	647
Spain	49	268	24	243	20	28	18	72	384	21
Sweden	237	7,123	1,021	63,035	114	1,657	601	1,280	3,414	787
Switzerland	228	415	639	3,494	696	1,373	595	653	828	833
Turkey (Asia)...	50	2,088	207	1,175	245	497	561	103	385	78
Turkey (Europe)	24	623	97	711	280	251	125	38	120	147
Wales	99	315	217	1,818	177	1,298	170	139	414	231
All other.....	309	1,222	262	2,400	121	339	311	172	726	195
Total	77,662	243,365	118,689	783,428	56,859	196,170	157,534	77,987	66,133	111,529

Country of birth.	Minneapolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Newark.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	S. Francisco.	Wash., D. C.
Austria	6,075	645	190,246	12,963	19,860	21,400	11,171	9,641	459
Belgium	63	91	2,260	70	478	100	353	448	41
Bulgaria*	235	5	540	10	100	71	165	160	10
Canada—French	1,637	101	2,844	199	301	86	260	474	109

*Including Serbia and Montenegro. †And other West Indies.

Country of birth.	Minneapolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Newark.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	S. Francisco.	Wash., D. C.
Canada—Other	5,905	387	23,476	1,126	3,735	1,741	2,256	5,701	1,052
China	92	219	3,936	194	866	197	351	6,914	270
Cuba†	24	468	16,415	183	1,529	124	141	291	243
Denmark	2,030	117	7,997	360	1,119	110	441	3,119	176
England	2,799	1,356	78,483	6,698	36,564	9,528	5,226	9,821	2,638
Finland	875	34	7,410	69	226	70	46	1,846	21
France	293	3,671	18,293	697	2,659	885	1,218	6,252	511
Germany	8,650	6,122	278,137	22,177	61,480	29,438	47,766	24,137	5,179
Greece	463	175	8,038	297	589	773	1,312	2,275	342
Hungary	1,176	90	76,627	6,029	12,495	6,576	8,759	1,247	155
Ireland	2,867	2,996	252,672	11,225	83,196	18,873	14,272	23,153	5,347
Italy	653	8,066	340,770	20,494	45,308	14,120	7,594	16,919	2,761
Japan	33	20	957	10	87	27	43	4,191	44
Mexico	14	289	426	10	59	17	180	1,792	26
Netherlands	209	43	4,193	202	349	109	422	500	64
Norway	16,402	181	22,281	190	1,144	117	204	3,769	149
Portugal	.....	36	431	8	54	2	14	593	2
Roumania	1,412	93	33,586	1,160	4,413	1,521	1,055	583	41
Russia	5,654	1,254	484,193	21,912	90,697	26,391	15,451	4,643	3,393
Scotland	1,060	257	23,123	2,547	9,177	3,283	1,313	3,669	705
Spain	21	453	3,359	54	200	23	227	1,177	51
Sweden	26,478	160	34,952	782	2,429	1,355	1,129	6,970	359
Switzerland	299	247	10,452	779	2,013	1,007	2,653	2,587	281
Turkey (Asia)	219	192	6,160	127	973	452	730	320	139
Turkey (Europe)	61	46	3,695	48	525	79	838	402	41
Wales	213	20	1,779	106	1,033	2,159	197	402	87
All other	187	499	6,626	281	1,049	290	406	3,302	206
Total	86,099	28,333	1,944,357	111,007	384,707	140,924	126,223	142,298	24,902

FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES OF 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS (1910).

City.	Total.	Austria.	Canada.	*England.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	†Scandinavia.	‡Russia.
Albany, N. Y.	18,218	586	959	1,682	4,620	67	4,545	2,205	188	2,460
Atlanta, Ga.	4,501	113	256	595	729	92	302	95	102	1,342
Birming'm, Ala.	5,730	134	239	1,343	706	78	309	1,360	183	592
Bridgep't, Conn.	36,264	3,858	1,277	3,901	2,811	6,975	5,085	5,022	2,200	4,142
Camb'ge, Mass.	35,328	156	10,172	2,851	728	102	10,637	1,545	2,131	3,735
Columbus, O.	16,363	818	696	1,935	5,722	970	1,809	1,619	168	1,534
Dayton, O.	13,892	660	407	620	5,817	2,761	976	356	80	1,527
Denver, Col.	39,749	1,698	3,492	5,920	6,636	465	3,965	2,664	6,029	5,627
FallRiver, Mass.	50,958	2,614	16,260	11,964	234	3	5,194	1,025	189	2,182
G.Rapids, Mich.	28,387	549	3,221	1,148	4,546	209	871	319	1,366	3,622
Indianap's, Ind.	19,842	1,227	848	1,628	7,518	852	3,255	658	436	1,255
KansasCity, Mo.	25,466	571	1,760	2,927	5,354	332	3,267	2,579	2,666	3,431
Louisville, Ky.	17,473	316	371	938	8,471	441	2,700	654	137	2,014
Lowell, Mass.	43,494	1,948	16,342	5,751	205	24	9,983	259	772	1,886
Memphis, Tenn.	6,520	261	337	691	1,429	71	803	1,140	205	956
Nashville, Tenn.	3,017	91	135	366	554	177	572	91	46	596
N. Haven, Conn.	42,989	1,109	1,335	2,663	4,115	473	9,004	13,159	1,919	8,049
Oakland, Cal.	40,846	1,267	3,150	5,304	5,546	248	4,160	3,800	4,794	1,118
Omaha, Neb.	27,179	3,414	1,218	1,989	4,861	554	1,849	2,361	6,860	2,614
Paterson, N. J.	45,485	883	487	7,791	5,741	483	4,971	9,317	243	6,867
Portland, Ore.	50,312	2,548	5,211	5,363	7,490	584	2,267	2,557	8,723	4,892
Providence, R.I.	76,999	1,574	8,835	12,676	2,076	126	15,801	17,305	4,058	7,518
Richmond, Va.	4,136	118	122	652	892	36	405	511	67	829
Rochester, N.Y.	59,076	1,688	9,718	5,979	14,624	415	5,230	10,638	607	7,187
St. Paul, Minn.	56,637	3,900	4,435	2,879	14,025	1,989	4,184	1,995	16,810	4,432
Scranton, Pa.	35,122	3,184	301	7,716	4,325	1,214	5,302	3,549	142	8,571
Seattle, Wash.	67,456	2,025	10,708	8,553	6,176	345	3,177	3,547	17,749	3,877
Spokane, Wash.	21,820	712	4,450	2,898	2,755	126	1,021	1,545	5,786	877
Syracuse, N.Y.	30,848	1,265	3,257	2,942	6,903	212	4,877	4,756	200	5,278
Toledo, O.	32,144	879	3,180	2,052	15,308	2,927	1,971	270	323	3,345
Worces'r, Mass.	48,597	362	8,415	4,012	580	20	10,535	2,889	8,599	10,219

*Includes Scotland and Wales. †Comprises Norway, Sweden and Denmark. ‡Includes Finland.

PERCENTAGES OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN (1910).

State.	Total population.	Born in state.	Born in other states.	Foreign born.
Alabama	2,138,093	86.9	12.0	0.9
Arizona	204,354	38.6	36.6	23.9
Arkansas	1,574,449	67.1	31.4	1.1
California	2,377,549	33.0	36.3	24.7
Colorado	799,024	29.2	53.8	16.2
Connecticut	1,114,756	54.5	15.7	29.6
Delaware	202,322	67.8	23.4	8.6
District of Columbia	331,069	42.1	49.7	7.5
Florida	752,619	61.5	32.5	5.4
Georgia	2,609,121	90.6	8.5	0.6
Idaho	325,594	27.7	58.4	13.1
Illinois	5,638,591	60.4	17.7	21.4
Indiana	2,700,876	75.2	18.6	5.9
Iowa	2,224,771	63.7	23.6	12.3
Kansas	1,690,949	48.7	42.8	8.0
Kentucky	2,289,905	88.7	9.4	1.8
Louisiana	1,656,388	84.9	11.5	3.2
Maine	742,371	78.0	6.7	14.9
Maryland	1,295,346	79.2	12.5	8.1
Massachusetts	3,366,416	55.3	12.9	31.5
Michigan	2,810,173	62.7	15.5	21.3
Minnesota	2,075,708	54.0	19.4	26.2
Mississippi	1,797,114	87.0	12.2	0.5
Missouri	3,293,335	67.5	25.0	7.0
Montana	376,053	26.4	47.3	25.2
Nebraska	1,192,214	50.0	34.7	14.8
Nevada	81,875	26.4	48.5	24.1
New Hampshire	430,572	57.7	19.2	22.5
New Jersey	2,537,167	53.0	20.7	26.0
New Mexico	327,301	56.4	36.0	7.1
New York	9,113,614	62.0	7.5	30.2
North Carolina	2,206,287	94.7	4.9	0.3
North Dakota	577,056	34.3	37.6	27.1
Ohio	4,767,121	74.4	12.7	12.6
Oklahoma	1,657,155	31.1	65.9	2.4

State.	Total Population.	Born in state.	Born in other states.	Foreign born.
Oregon	672,765	33.5	49.0	16.8
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	73.6	7.4	18.3
Rhode Island	542,610	49.2	17.5	33.0
South Carolina	1,515,400	94.4	5.1	0.4
South Dakota	583,888	38.6	43.6	17.3
Tennessee	2,184,789	85.7	13.1	0.9
Texas	3,896,542	70.1	23.3	6.2
Utah	373,351	65.1	16.2	17.6
Vermont	255,956	70.4	14.7	14.0
Virginia	2,061,612	89.4	9.2	1.3
Washington	1,141,990	23.0	53.3	22.4
West Virginia	1,221,119	76.2	18.8	4.7
Wisconsin	2,333,860	66.3	11.0	22.0
Wyoming	145,965	21.8	57.7	19.9
United States	91,972,266	66.5	18.4	14.7

NOTE—The total population includes persons born in the United States, state of birth not reported, persons born in outlying possessions or at sea under the United States flag, and American citizens born abroad. Their combined number was only 360,961, or 0.4 per cent of the total population.

MOTHER TONGUE OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK (1910).

In the following tables, prepared by the federal census bureau, the foreign white stock referred to is the aggregate white population of the United States which is foreign either by birth or by parentage. It embraces all foreign born whites and all native whites having one or both parents foreign born. It must be remembered that the foreign stock as here defined only includes the first and second generations—immigrants and native children of immigrants—and does not include the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of immigrants. In other words, the figures do not include the exact relative importance of the several ethnic stocks in the total population.

The eight major mother-tongue stocks in the United States, arranged in the order of their importance, are shown in the following table:

Mother tongue.	Number.	†Per cent.
English and Celtic*	10,037,420	31.1
German	8,317,271	27.3
Italian	2,151,422	6.7
Polish	1,707,640	5.3
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	5.2
Swedish	1,445,869	4.5
French	1,357,169	4.2
Norwegian	1,009,854	3.1
Total eight mother tongues	28,203,407	87.5
Other mother tongues	4,039,975	12.5
All mother tongues	32,243,382	100.0

*Includes persons reporting Irish, Scotch or Welsh. †Per cent of distribution.

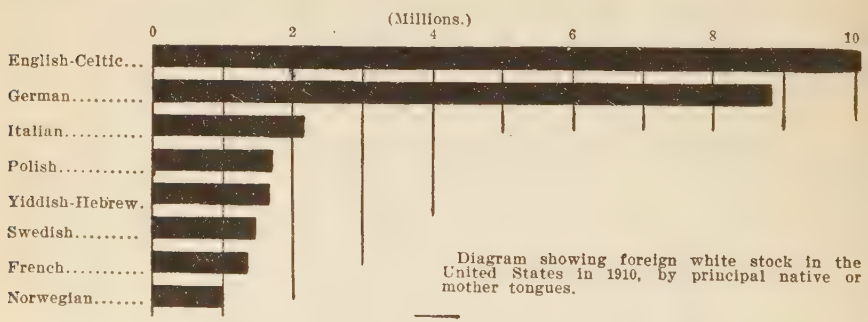


Diagram showing foreign white stock in the United States in 1910, by principal native or mother tongues.

FOREIGN STOCK IN DETAIL.

Mother tongue.	Total.	Foreign born.	Native born.
English and Celtic	10,037,420	3,363,792	6,673,628
Germanic	9,187,007	2,910,857	6,276,150
German	8,817,271	2,759,032	6,058,239
Dutch	324,930	126,045	198,885
Flemish	44,806	25,780	10,026
Scandinavian	2,902,196	1,272,150	1,630,046
Swedish	1,445,869	683,218	762,651
Norwegian	1,009,854	402,587	607,267
Danish	446,473	186,345	260,128
Latin and Greek	4,279,560	2,385,388	1,894,172
Italian	2,151,422	1,365,110	786,312
French	1,357,169	528,842	828,327
Spanish	448,198	258,131	190,067
Portuguese	141,268	72,649	68,619
Roumanian	51,124	42,277	8,847
Greek	130,379	118,379	12,000
Slavic and Lettish	3,240,467	1,831,666	1,408,801
Polish	1,707,640	943,781	763,859
Bohemian	539,392	228,738	310,654
Slovak	284,444	166,474	117,970
Russian	95,137	57,926	37,211
Ruthenian	35,359	25,131	10,228
Slovenian	183,431	123,631	59,800
Croatian	93,036	74,036	19,000
Dalmatian	5,505	4,344	1,161
Serbian	26,752	23,403	3,349
Montenegrin	3,961	3,886	75
Bulgarian	19,380	18,341	1,039
Slavic, other	35,195	21,012	14,183
Lithuanian	211,235	140,963	70,272
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	1,051,767	624,995
Magyar	320,893	229,094	91,799
Finnish	200,688	120,086	80,602
Armenian	30,021	23,938	6,083
Syrian and Arabic	46,727	32,868	13,859
Turkish	5,441	4,709	732
Albanian	2,366	2,312	54
All other	790	646	144
Unknown	313,044	116,272	196,772
All mother tongues	32,243,382	13,345,545	18,897,837

NOTE—In the above table Celtic includes Irish, Scotch and Welsh; Dutch includes Frisian; Bohemian includes Moravian; Lithuanian includes Lettish.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

The census bureau classifies as urban population that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The proportion of the total population of continental United States living in urban and rural territory at the censuses of 1910 and 1900 was as follows:

	1910.		1900.	
	Population.	Pr.ct.	Population.	Pr.ct.
Urban	42,623,383	46.3	30,797,185	40.5
Rural	49,348,883	53.7	45,197,390	59.5
Total	91,972,266	100.0	75,994,575	100.0

In 1890 the per cent of urban population was 36.1 and of the rural 63.9; in 1880 the urban was 29.5 and the rural 70.5.

By geographic divisions the per cent of urban and rural population in 1910 was as follows:

Division.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
New England	7.1	12.8	2.2
Middle Atlantic	21.0	32.2	11.3
East North Central	19.8	22.6	17.5
West North Central	12.7	9.1	15.7
South Atlantic	13.3	7.3	18.4
East South Central	9.1	3.7	13.9
West South Central	9.6	4.6	13.8
Mountain	2.9	2.2	3.4
Pacific	4.6	5.6	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

By states the urban and rural population in 1910 was as follows:

State.	Urban.	Rural.	Per cent. Urban.	Rural.
Maine	381,443	360,928	51.4	48.6
New Hampshire	255,099	175,473	59.2	40.8
Vermont	168,943	187,013	47.5	52.5
Massachusetts	3,125,367	241,049	92.8	7.2
Rhode Island	524,654	17,956	96.7	3.3
Connecticut	999,839	114,917	89.7	10.3
New York	7,185,494	1,928,120	78.8	21.2
New Jersey	1,907,210	629,957	75.2	24.8
Pennsylvania	4,630,669	3,034,442	60.4	39.6
Ohio	2,665,143	2,101,978	55.9	44.1
Indiana	1,143,835	1,557,041	42.4	57.6
Illinois	3,476,929	2,161,662	61.7	38.3
Michigan	1,327,044	1,483,129	47.2	52.8
Wisconsin	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	57.0
Minnesota	850,294	1,225,414	41.0	59.0
Iowa	680,054	1,544,717	30.6	69.4
Missouri	1,398,817	1,894,518	42.5	57.5
North Dakota	63,236	513,820	11.0	89.0
South Dakota	76,673	507,215	13.1	86.9
Nebraska	316,852	881,362	26.1	73.9
Kansas	493,790	1,197,159	29.2	70.8
Delaware	97,085	105,237	48.0	52.0
Maryland	658,192	637,154	50.8	49.2
Dist. of Columbia	331,069	.....	100.0	....
Virginia	476,529	1,585,083	23.1	76.9
West Virginia	228,242	992,877	18.7	81.3
North Carolina	318,474	1,887,813	14.4	85.6
South Carolina	224,832	1,290,568	14.8	85.2
Georgia	538,650	2,070,471	20.6	79.4
Florida	219,080	533,539	29.1	70.9
Kentucky	555,442	1,734,463	24.3	75.7
Tennessee	441,045	1,743,744	20.2	79.8
Alabama	370,431	1,767,662	17.3	82.7
Mississippi	207,311	1,589,803	11.5	88.5
Arkansas	202,681	1,371,768	12.9	87.1
Louisiana	496,516	1,159,872	30.0	70.0
Oklahoma	320,155	1,337,000	19.3	80.7
Texas	938,104	2,958,438	24.1	75.9
Montana	133,420	242,633	35.5	64.5
Idaho	69,898	255,696	21.5	78.5
Wyoming	43,221	102,744	29.6	70.4
Colorado	408,840	394,184	50.7	49.3
New Mexico	46,571	280,730	14.2	85.8
Arizona	63,260	141,094	31.0	69.0
Utah	172,934	200,417	46.3	53.7
Nevada	13,367	68,508	16.3	83.7
Washington	605,530	536,460	53.0	47.0
Oregon	307,060	365,705	45.6	54.4
California	1,469,739	907,810	61.8	38.2
United States	42,623,383	42,348,883	46.3	53.7

INCREASE IN URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Comparing the rate of growth in urban and rural communities, it is shown by the census bureau that during the period between the census of 1900 and that of 1910 the increase in urban population in continental United States was 11,013,738, or 34.8 per cent, while the increase in rural population was 4,963,953, or 11.2 per cent. There had been an increase in urban population in every state, while in six states there had been an actual decrease in rural population. These states were: New Hampshire, 5.4 per cent; Vermont, 4.2 per cent; Ohio, 1.3 per cent; Indiana, 5.1 per cent; Iowa, 7.2 per cent; Missouri, 5.1 per cent.

POPULATION OF ALASKA (1910).

BY RECORDER'S DISTRICTS.

District.	Population.
Aleutian islands	1,083
Bristol bay	4,502
Cape Nome	3,924
Chandalar	368
Circle	799
Cook Inlet	677
Copper Center	553
Cordova	1,779
Council City	686
Eagle	542
Fairbanks	7,675
Fairhaven	543
Fort Gibbon	858
Fortymile	341
Hot Springs	372
Hiamna	271
Juneau	5,854
Kantishna	68
Kayak	623
Kenai	1,692
Ketchikan	3,520
Kodiak	2,448
Kougarok	308
Kuskokwim	2,711
Koyukuk	455
Mount McKinley	232
Nabesna	103
Noatak-Kobuk	2,262
Nulato	785
Ophir	562
Otter	1,254
Port Clarence	1,001
Prince William sound	210
Rampart	370
Sitka	2,210
Skagway	1,980

BY TOWNS.

Cordova	1,152
Douglas	1,722
Fairbanks	3,541
Juneau	1,644
Ketchikan	1,613
Nome	2,600
Treadwell	1,222
Valdez	810
Wrangell	743

District.	Population.
St. Lawrence island	293
St. Michael	2,255
Tanana	430
Unga peninsula	1,303
Valdez	4,815
Wrangell	1,652
Total, 1910	64,356
Total, 1900	63,592

POPULATION OF PORTO RICO.

	1910.	1899.
Territory of Porto Rico	1,118,012	953,423
San Juan city	48,716	32,048
Ponce city	35,027	27,952
Mayaguez city	16,591	15,187
Caguas city	10,354	5,450
Arecibo city	9,612	8,008
Guayama city	8,321	5,334

POPULATION OF HAWAII (1910).

County.	Population.
Hawaii	55,382
Honolulu	82,028
Kalawao	785
Kauai	23,952
Maui	29,762
Total, 1910	191,909
Total, 1900	154,001
Per cent increase	24.6

CITIES.

Hilo	6,745
Honolulu	52,183

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

[Based upon Statesman's Year-Book for 1919 and publications of the bureau of the census.]

BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Africa	138,217,263
Asia	820,491,160
Europe	460,074,291
North America	144,944,384
Oceania	65,432,223
South America	59,777,029
Total	1,688,936,350

AFRICA.

Abyssinia (est. 1918)	8,000,000
British colonies, etc. (1918)	52,261,000
French Africa (1914)	32,893,518
German Africa* (est. 1913)	11,406,024
Italian Africa (est. 1913)	1,378,176
Belgian Kongo (est. 1913)	15,000,000
Liberia (1918)	2,100,000
Morocco (1918)	6,000,000
Portuguese Africa (1918)	7,734,701
Spanish Africa (1918)	1,443,844
Total	138,217,263

*Before the war.

ASIA.

Afghanistan (est. 1918)	6,380,500
Bhutan (1918)	250,000
British colonies, etc. (1918)	9,305,000
China (1914)	320,650,000
French colonies (1913)	17,268,728
India, British (1914)	315,156,000
Japan (1917)	77,266,793
Kiaochow (1913)	168,900
Nepal (1918)	5,600,000
Oman (1918)	500,000
Persia (1916)	9,500,000
Portuguese Asia (1918)	1,001,153
Russia in Asia (1915)	29,141,500
Siam (1916)	8,819,686
Turkey in Asia (1912)	19,382,900
Total	820,491,160

OCEANIA.

Australian Federation (1917)	4,981,000
Borneo and Sarawak, British (1917)	840,000
Dutch East Indies (1917)	47,000,000
Fiji islands (1915)	166,000
Guam (1916)	14,142
Hawaii (1918)	223,000
New Caledonia* (1914)	81,200
New Guinea, German† (1913)	634,579
New Zealand (1917)	1,170,000
Papua (1914)	200,000
Philippine islands (1918)	9,009,802
Samoa (1916)	7,500
Solomon islands‡ (1914)	205,000
Total	65,432,223

*Including other French dependencies. †Including Samoan and other former German islands in the Pacific. ‡Including Gilbert and Tonga islands.

EUROPE.

Albania (1914)	1,000,000
Andorra (1913)	5,231
Austria-Hungary* (1910)	51,215,727
Belgium (1912)	7,571,387
Bulgaria (1914)	5,517,700
Denmark (1916)	2,940,979
France (1911)	39,602,258
Germany (1914)	67,812,000
Greece (1914)	4,821,300
Iceland (1918)	92,000
Italy (1916)	36,546,437
Luxemburg (1910)	259,891
Monaco (1913)	22,956
Montenegro (1917)	436,789
Netherlands (1917)	6,724,662
Norway (1918)	2,632,010
Portugal (1911)	5,957,985
Roumania (1912)	7,508,009
Russia† (1915)	149,764,000
San Marino (1916)	11,648
Serbia (1914)	4,615,567
Spain (1917)	20,842,902
Sweden (1917)	5,800,847
Switzerland (1916)	3,937,000
Turkey (1914)	1,891,000
United kingdom (1917)	46,000,000
Total	460,074,291

*Includes all of former empire of Austria-Hungary. †Includes the whole of former Russian empire in Europe.

NORTH AMERICA.

Bahamas (1917)	60,000
Bermuda (1917)	22,000
Canada (1917)	8,361,000
Costa Rica (1917)	454,995
Cuba (1916)	2,627,536
Curacao (1917)	57,619
French islands (1917)	459,082
Greenland (1911)	13,459
Guatemala (1914)	2,003,579
Haiti (1914)	2,500,000
Honduras (1916)	613,758
Honduras, British (1917)	43,000
Jamaica (1917)	906,000
Leeward islands (1917)	128,000
Mexico (1912)	15,501,684
Newfoundland* (1917)	257,000
Nicaragua (1917)	800,000
Panama (1917)	401,554
Porto Rico (1918)	1,246,361
Salvador (1917)	1,287,722
Santo Domingo (1913)	708,000
United States† (1919)	106,287,984
Virgin islands of U. S. (1917)	26,051
Windward islands (1917)	178,000
Total	144,944,384

*Including Labrador. †Including Alaska (1918).

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic (1914)	7,885,237
Bolivia (1915)	2,889,970
Brazil (1917)	27,473,579
Chile (1917)	3,870,000
Colombia (1912)	5,071,101
Ecuador (1915)	2,000,000
Falkland islands (1917)	3,240
Guiana, British (1917)	314,000
Guiana, French (1917)	49,000
Guiana, Dutch (1918)	92,284
Paraguay (1917)	1,000,000
Peru (1908)	4,500,000
Trinidad (1917)	377,000
Uruguay (1917)	1,407,000
Venezuela (1917)	2,844,618
Total	59,777,029

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar year.	*Tons.	Calendar year.	*Tons.
1870	68,750	1909	23,955,021
1880	1,247,335	1910	26,094,919
1890	4,277,071	1911	23,676,106
1900	10,188,329	1912	31,251,303
1904	13,859,887	1913	31,300,874
1905	20,023,947	1914	23,513,030
1906	23,398,136	1915	32,151,036
1907	23,362,594	1916	42,773,080
1908	14,023,247	1917	45,060,607

*Tons of 2,240 pounds.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL RAILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1913	3,327,915	1916	2,204,203
1914	3,502,780	1917	2,854,518
1915	1,945,095	1918	2,204,203

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES IN SQUARE MILES (1910).

Arranged according to rank in gross area.

State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	Water.*
Texas	1	265,896	262,398	3,498
California	2	158,297	155,652	2,645
Montana	3	146,997	146,201	796
New Mexico	4	122,634	122,503	131
Arizona	5	113,956	113,810	146
Nevada	6	110,690	109,821	869
Colorado	7	103,948	103,658	290
Wyoming	8	97,914	97,594	320
Oregon	9	96,699	95,607	1,092
Utah	10	84,990	82,184	2,806
Minnesota	11	84,682	80,858	3,824
Idaho	12	83,888	83,354	534
Kansas	13	82,158	81,774	384
South Dakota	14	77,615	76,868	747
Nebraska	15	77,520	76,808	712
North Dakota	16	70,837	70,183	654
Oklahoma	17	70,057	69,414	643
Missouri	18	69,420	68,727	693
Washington	19	69,127	66,836	2,291
Georgia	20	59,265	58,725	540
Florida	21	58,666	54,861	3,805
Michigan	22	57,980	57,480	500
Illinois	23	56,665	56,043	622
Iowa	24	56,147	55,586	561
Wisconsin	25	56,066	55,256	810
Arkansas	26	53,335	52,525	810
North Carolina	27	52,426	48,740	3,686
Alabama	28	51,998	51,279	719
New York	29	49,204	47,654	1,550
Louisiana	30	48,506	45,409	3,097
Mississippi	31	46,865	46,362	503
Pennsylvania	32	45,126	44,832	294
Virginia	33	42,627	40,262	2,365
Tennessee	34	42,022	41,687	335
Ohio	35	41,040	40,740	300
Kentucky	36	40,598	40,181	417
Indiana	37	36,354	36,045	309
Maine	38	33,040	29,895	3,145
South Carolina	39	30,989	30,495	494
West Virginia	40	24,170	24,022	148
Maryland	41	12,327	9,941	2,386
Vermont	42	9,564	9,124	440
New Hampshire	43	9,341	9,031	310
Massachusetts	44	8,266	8,039	227
New Jersey	45	8,224	7,514	710
Connecticut	46	4,965	4,820	145
Delaware	47	2,370	1,965	405
Rhode Island	48	1,248	1,067	180
District of Columbia	49	70	60	10
Total		3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899

*Does not include water surface of oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

AREA (SQUARE MILES) BY CENSUS YEARS.

Continental United States.

Year.	Gross.	Land.	Water.
1910	3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899
1900	3,026,789	2,974,159	52,630
1890	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1880	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1870	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1860	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1850	2,997,119	2,944,337	52,782
1840	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1830	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1820	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1810	1,720,122	1,685,865	34,257
1800	892,135	867,980	24,155
1790	892,135	867,980	24,155

The water area does not include the surface of the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

INCREASE IN AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gross area in square miles.

Accession.	Area.	Accession.	Area.
Area in 1790	892,135	Treaty with Spain, 1819	13,435
Louisiana purchase, 1803	827,987	Texas, 1845	389,166
Florida, 1819	58,666	Oregon, 1846	286,541
Mexican cession, 1848	529,189	Gadsden purchase, 1853	29,670
Total cont'l	3,026,789		
Alaska, 1867	590,884		
Hawaii, 1898	6,449		
Philippines, 1899	115,026		
Porto Rico, 1899	3,435		

Accession.	Area.
Guam, 1899	210
Samoa, 1900	77
Panama canal zone, 1904	436
Virgin islands, 1917	140
Total outlying	716,657
Grand total United States	3,743,446

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Alabama	41.7	35.7	29.5	24.6
Arizona	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.4
Arkansas	30.0	25.0	21.5	15.3
California	15.3	9.5	7.8	5.5
Colorado	7.7	5.2	4.0	1.9
Connecticut	231.3	188.5	154.8	129.2
Delaware	103.0	94.0	85.7	74.6
District of Columbia	5517.8	4645.3	3972.3	3062.5
Florida	13.7	9.6	7.1	4.9
Georgia	44.4	37.7	31.3	26.3
Idaho	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.4
Illinois	100.6	86.1	68.3	55.0
Indiana	74.9	70.1	61.1	55.1
Iowa	40.0	40.2	34.4	29.2
Kansas	20.7	18.0	17.5	12.2
Kentucky	57.0	53.4	46.3	41.0
Louisiana	36.5	30.4	24.6	20.7
Maine	24.8	23.2	22.1	21.7
Maryland	130.3	119.5	104.9	94.0
Massachusetts	418.8	349.0	278.5	221.8
Michigan	48.9	42.1	36.4	28.5
Minnesota	25.7	21.7	16.2	9.7
Mississippi	38.8	33.5	27.8	24.4
Missouri	47.9	45.2	39.0	31.6
Montana	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.3
Nebraska	15.5	13.9	13.8	5.9
Nevada	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6
New Hampshire	47.7	45.6	41.7	38.4
New Jersey	337.7	250.7	192.3	150.5
New Mexico	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.0
New York	191.2	152.5	126.0	106.7
North Carolina	45.3	38.9	32.2	28.7
North Dakota	8.2	4.5	2.7	*
Ohio	117.0	102.1	90.1	78.5
Oklahoma	23.9	†11.4	†3.7	‡
Oregon	7.0	4.3	3.3	1.8
Pennsylvania	171.0	140.6	117.3	95.5
Rhode Island	508.5	401.6	328.8	259.2
South Carolina	49.7	44.0	37.7	32.6
South Dakota	7.6	5.2	4.5	*
Tennessee	52.4	48.5	42.4	37.0
Texas	14.8	11.6	8.5	6.1
Utah	4.5	3.4	2.6	1.8
Vermont	39.0	37.7	36.4	36.4
Virginia	51.2	46.1	41.1	37.6
Washington	17.1	7.8	5.3	1.1
West Virginia	50.8	39.9	31.8	25.7
Wisconsin	42.2	37.4	30.6	23.8
Wyoming	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.2
United States	30.9	25.6	21.2	16.9

Alaska with a gross area of 590,884 square miles has a population of 0.1 per square mile; Hawaii, 6,449 square miles, 29.8 per square mile, and Porto Rico, 3,435 square miles, 325.5 per square mile.

NOTE—The density of population is obtained by dividing the population of each state and of continental United States by its total land area in square miles at each census.

*North Dakota territory, 0.9. †Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined. ‡Less than one-tenth.

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.

Continental United States.

Year.	Population.	Land area.	Per sq. mile.
1910	91,972,266	*2,973,890	30.9
1900	75,994,575	2,974,159	25.6
1890	62,947,714	2,973,965	21.2

Year.	Population.	Land area.	Per sq. mile.
1880	50,155,783	2,973,965	16.9
1870	38,558,371	2,973,965	13.0
1860	31,443,321	2,973,965	10.6
1850	23,191,876	2,944,337	7.9
1840	17,069,453	1,753,588	9.7
1830	12,866,020	1,753,588	7.3
1820	9,638,453	1,753,588	5.5
1810	7,239,881	1,685,865	4.3
1800	5,308,483	867,980	6.1
1790	3,929,214	867,980	4.5

*Net reduction of 269 square miles of land due to drainage of lakes and swamps in Illinois and Indiana (201 square miles of land), the building of the Roosevelt and Laguna reservoirs and the overflow of the Colorado river into the Salton sea in California (470 square miles of water surface).

ACRES PER INHABITANT.

Census year.	Continental United States. Population.	Acres land.	Per inhabitant.
1910	91,972,266	1,903,289,600	20.7
1900	75,994,575	1,903,461,760	25.0
1890	62,947,714	1,903,337,600	30.2

By States and Divisions (1910).

State and div.	Acres.	State and div.	Acres.
Maine	25.3	Rhode Island	1.3
New Hampshire	13.4	Connecticut	2.8
Vermont	16.4		
Massachusetts	1.5	New England	6.1
New York	3.3	Georgia	14.4
New Jersey	1.9	Florida	46.7
Pennsylvania	3.7	South Atlantic	14.1
Middle Atlantic	3.3	Kentucky	11.2
		Tennessee	12.2
Ohio	5.5	Alabama	15.3
Indiana	8.5	Mississippi	16.5
Illinois	6.4	East South Central	13.7
Michigan	13.1	Arkansas	21.4
Wisconsin	15.2	Louisiana	17.5
East North Central	8.6	Oklahoma	26.8
		Texas	43.1
Minnesota	24.9	West South Central	31.3
Iowa	16.0	Montana	248.8
Missouri	13.4	Idaho	163.8
North Dakota	77.8	Wyoming	427.9
South Dakota	84.3	Colorado	83.0
Nebraska	41.2	New Mexico	239.5
Kansas	31.0	Arizona	356.4
West North Central	28.1	Utah	140.9
		Nevada	858.4
Delaware	6.2	Mountain	208.8
Maryland	4.9	Washington	37.5
Dist. of Columbia	0.1	Oregon	91.0
Virginia	12.5	California	41.9
West Virginia	12.6	Pacific	48.6
North Carolina	14.1	Continental U.S.	20.7
South Carolina	12.9		

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

In census usage a "dwelling" is any building in which one or more persons reside. A mere cabin, or room in a warehouse, occupied by a single person, is a census dwelling, while, on the other hand, an apartment house containing many families constitutes only one dwelling. Only occupied dwellings are included in the following tables. The term "family" as used in census reports means a household or group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who share a common abode, usually also sharing the same table. If one person lives alone he constitutes a family, while, on the other hand, those who dwell in a hotel or institution in which many people live are also treated as forming a single family. There is, however, no considerable difference between the average size of all families under the census usage and the average size of what are commonly termed families or households in popular speech. In 1900 the difference for the United States as a whole was only 0.1 per cent.

At each census from 1850 to 1910 a decrease was shown in the average number of persons per dwelling and the average number per family. The decrease in the average number per dwelling has been due to the decrease in the average per family, the influence of which has been partly offset by the increased construction of tenements and other dwellings containing more than one family.

In 1910 there were 7,254,242 dwellings and 9,499,765 families in urban communities, while there were 10,551,603 dwellings and 10,755,790 families in rural communities. For urban communities the number of persons to a dwelling averaged 5.9 and to a family 4.5; for rural communities the number of persons to a dwelling averaged 4.7 and to a family 4.6.

BY STATES.

State.	Dwellings.	*Persons.	Families.	†Persons.
Alabama	441,249	5.0	454,767	4.7
Arizona	45,386	4.5	47,927	4.3
Arkansas	327,625	4.8	333,368	4.7
California	513,481	4.6	563,636	4.2
Colorado	183,874	4.3	194,467	4.1
Connecticut	181,911	6.1	246,659	4.5
Delaware	43,183	4.7	44,951	4.5
District of Columbia	58,513	5.7	71,339	4.6
Florida	165,818	4.5	171,422	4.4
Georgia	530,631	4.9	553,264	4.7
Idaho	71,830	4.5	73,669	4.4
Illinois	1,006,848	5.6	1,264,717	4.5
Indiana	631,554	4.3	654,891	4.1
Iowa	498,943	4.5	512,515	4.3
Kansas	385,672	4.4	395,771	4.3
Kentucky	469,669	4.9	494,788	4.6
Louisiana	331,220	5.0	344,144	4.8
Maine	159,437	4.7	177,960	4.2
Maryland	253,805	5.1	274,824	4.7
Massachusetts	511,926	6.6	734,013	4.6
Michigan	618,222	4.5	657,418	4.3
Minnesota	380,809	5.5	416,452	5.0
Mississippi	376,420	4.8	384,724	4.7
Missouri	677,196	4.9	749,812	4.4
Montana	82,811	4.5	86,602	4.3
Nebraska	258,967	4.6	265,549	4.5
Nevada	23,044	3.6	23,677	3.5
New Hampshire	88,871	4.8	103,156	4.2
New Jersey	407,295	6.2	558,202	4.5
New Mexico	75,888	4.3	78,883	4.1
New York	1,178,686	7.7	2,046,845	4.5
North Carolina	430,570	5.1	440,334	5.0
North Dakota	118,757	4.9	120,910	4.8
Ohio	1,024,800	4.7	1,138,165	4.2
Oklahoma	342,488	4.8	351,167	4.7
Oregon	144,832	4.6	151,858	4.4
Pennsylvania	1,507,483	5.1	1,630,628	4.7
Rhode Island	79,725	6.8	117,976	4.6
South Carolina	302,842	5.0	315,204	4.8
South Dakota	127,739	4.6	131,060	4.5
Tennessee	444,814	4.9	462,553	4.7
Texas	779,177	5.0	798,426	4.9
Utah	72,649	5.1	77,339	4.8
Vermont	77,466	4.6	85,178	4.2
Virginia	400,445	5.1	419,452	4.9
Washington	238,822	4.8	254,692	4.5
West Virginia	239,128	5.1	248,840	4.9
Wisconsin	462,355	5.0	499,629	4.7
Wyoming	30,969	4.7	32,092	4.5
United States	17,805,842	5.2	20,255,555	4.5
In 1900	14,430,145	5.3	16,187,715	4.7
In 1890	11,483,318	5.5	12,690,152	4.9

*Persons to a dwelling. †Persons to a family.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	Dwellings.	*Persons.	Families.	†Persons.
Albany, N. Y.	15,437	6.5	24,069	4.2
Atlanta, Ga.	30,308	5.1	35,813	4.3
Baltimore, Md.	101,905	5.5	118,851	4.7
Birmingham, Ala.	26,989	4.9	31,050	4.3
Boston, Mass.	73,919	9.1	139,700	4.8

State.	Dwellings.	*Persons.	Families.	†Persons.
Bridgeport, Conn	14,934	6.8	21,689	4.7
Buffalo, N. Y	62,335	6.8	91,328	4.6
Cambridge, Mass	14,577	7.2	22,765	4.6
Chicago, Ill	246,744	8.9	473,141	4.6
Cincinnati, O	49,525	7.3	87,541	4.2
Cleveland, O	90,465	6.2	124,822	4.5
Columbus, O	39,580	4.6	42,645	4.3
Dayton, O	26,692	4.4	28,370	4.1
Denver, Col	44,736	4.8	51,339	4.2
Detroit, Mich	83,124	5.6	100,356	4.6
Fall River, Mass	10,962	10.9	24,378	4.9
Grand Rapids, Mich	23,432	4.8	26,925	4.2
Indianapolis, Ind	53,359	4.3	58,645	4.0
Jersey City, N. J	27,805	9.6	56,790	4.7
Los Angeles, Cal	69,061	4.6	78,678	4.1
Louisville, Ky	41,686	5.4	52,155	4.3
Lowell, Mass	15,056	7.1	21,932	4.8
Memphis, Tenn	26,710	4.9	31,154	4.2
Milwaukee, Wis	60,724	6.2	80,566	4.6
Minneapolis, Minn	46,903	6.4	63,241	4.8
Nashville, Tenn	22,118	5.0	26,077	4.3
New Haven, Conn	17,466	7.6	29,271	4.6
New Orleans, La	67,192	5.0	73,377	4.6
New York, N. Y	305,698	15.6	1,020,827	4.7
Newark, N. J	38,693	9.0	77,039	4.5
Oakland, Cal	31,740	4.7	36,723	4.1
Omaha, Neb	23,657	5.2	26,359	4.7
Paterson, N. J	15,812	7.9	27,978	4.5
Philadelphia, Pa	295,220	5.2	327,263	4.7
Pittsburgh, Pa	86,942	6.1	110,457	4.8
Portland, Ore	37,436	5.5	42,029	4.9
Providence, R. I	28,705	7.8	49,129	4.6
Richmond, Va	22,205	5.7	26,914	4.7
Rochester, N. Y	38,860	5.6	46,787	4.7
St. Louis, Mo	105,650	6.5	155,555	4.4
St. Paul, Minn	32,616	6.6	41,548	5.2
San Francisco, Cal	65,025	6.4	86,414	4.8
Scranton, Pa	22,143	5.9	26,312	4.9
Seattle, Wash	43,559	5.4	51,042	4.6
Spokane, Wash	20,282	5.1	22,676	4.6
Syracuse, N. Y	23,200	5.9	31,551	4.4
Toledo, O	35,888	4.7	39,677	4.2
Washington, D. C	58,513	5.7	71,339	4.6
Worcester, Mass	15,109	9.7	30,743	4.7

*Persons to a dwelling. †Persons to a family.

PAUPERS ENUMERATED IN ALMSHOUSES JAN. 1, 1910.

[United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female
Alabama	739	365	374
Arizona	271	247	24
Arkansas	534	284	250
California	4,646	3,952	694
Colorado	510	434	76
Connecticut	2,244	1,571	673
Delaware	366	227	139
District of Columbia	276	163	113
Florida	207	161	46
Georgia	813	351	462
Idaho	97	85	12
Illinois	5,421	4,021	1,400
Indiana	3,114	2,122	992
Iowa	1,779	1,198	581
Kansas	735	502	233
Kentucky	1,522	871	651
Louisiana	187	112	75
Maine	945	529	416
Maryland	1,681	1,149	532
Massachusetts	6,555	4,418	2,137
Michigan	2,970	2,157	813
Minnesota	687	550	137
Mississippi	436	182	254
Missouri	2,388	1,533	855
Montana	415	383	32
Nebraska	551	449	102
Nevada	159	145	14
New Hampshire	991	557	434
New Jersey	2,135	1,407	728
New York	12,031	8,035	3,996
North Carolina	1,389	596	793
North Dakota	81	59	22
Ohio	8,078	5,638	2,440
Oklahoma	48	39	9
Oregon	352	328	24
Pennsylvania	9,606	6,623	2,983
Rhode Island	768	401	367
South Carolina	478	219	259
South Dakota	145	109	36
Tennessee	1,569	776	793
Texas	861	560	301
Utah	181	121	60
Vermont	383	222	161
Virginia	1,688	883	805
Washington	564	493	71
West Virginia	808	462	346
Wisconsin	1,775	1,343	432
Wyoming	19	17	2
United States	84,198	57,049	27,149

FOREIGN-BORN PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910

Born in—	No.
Austria-Hungary	1,052
Canada (English)	1,300
Canada (French)	528
England and Wales	2,922
France	458
Germany	7,373
Ireland	14,177
Italy	427
Poland	613
Russia	2,315
Scandinavia	1,947
Scotland	995
Switzerland	430
Other countries	1,755

Admitted in 1910.

Born in—	No.
Austria-Hungary	1,666
Canada (English)	1,837
Canada (French)	505
England and Wales	2,945
France	402
Germany	5,531
Ireland	11,906
Italy	1,139
Poland	979
Russia	1,315
Scandinavia	1,947
Scotland	995
Switzerland	430
Other countries	1,755

Of the foreign-born paupers enumerated in almshouses in 1910 26,470 had lived in the United States twenty-six years or more. Only thirty-three had been in the country less than one year.

PAUPERS BY COLOR AND SEX

White—Total	77,734	Male	3,763
Male	53,149	Female	2,518
Female	24,585	Indian	74
Negro—Total	6,281	Other colored	109

White Paupers by Nativity and Parentage.

Native—Total	44,254	Male	7,512
Male	28,321	Female	2,565
Female	15,933	Par'tage unknown	1,719
Native parentage	32,458	Foreign born	33,125
Male	19,817	Male	24,605
Female	12,641	Female	8,520
Foreign parentage	10,077	Nativity unknown	355

Paupers Admitted to Almshouses in 1910.

Total	88,313	Negro	6,807
Male	67,195	Male	4,612
Female	21,118	Female	2,195
White	81,185	Indian	130
Male	62,262	Other colored	241
Female	18,873		

DEFECTIVE PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910

Total number	53,619
Male	34,650
Female	18,969
Insane	2,857
Feeble-minded	9,813
Epileptic	1,289
Deaf mute	540
Blind	2,427
Crippled	10,823
Old and infirm	14,066
Bedridden	1,591
Paralytic	3,402
Two or more defects	6,811

Admitted in 1910.

Total number	32,519
Male	24,098
Female	8,421
Insane	1,681
Feeble-minded	3,601
Epileptic	646
Deaf mute	152
Blind	835
Crippled	9,033
Old and infirm	9,772
Bedridden	4,960
Two or more defects	1,839

AGE OF PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

Under 5 years	1,186	50 to 54 years	7,113
5 to 14 years	1,184	55 to 59 years	8,312
15 to 24 years	2,514	60 to 64 years	10,089
25 to 29 years	2,058	65 to 69 years	10,357
30 to 34 years	2,396	70 to 74 years	9,743
35 to 39 years	3,337	75 to 79 years	7,720
40 to 44 years	4,203	80 or more years	8,123
45 to 49 years	5,188	Age unknown	675

Admitted in 1910.

Under 5 years	3,459	50 to 54 years	7,953
5 to 14 years	2,651	55 to 59 years	7,691
15 to 24 years	7,350	60 to 64 years	8,484
25 to 29 years	4,835	65 to 69 years	7,446
30 to 34 years	4,850	70 to 74 years	6,202
35 to 39 years	5,656	75 to 79 years	3,986
40 to 44 years	5,883	80 years or more	3,365
45 to 49 years	6,579	Age unknown	1,923

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

The following statistics, except where otherwise specified, relate only to persons 10 years of age or over. The bureau of the census classifies as illiterate all persons 10 years of age or over who are unable to write, regardless of their ability to read.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY.

The following table shows the total population 10 years of age and over and the number and percentage of illiterate by color or race, nativity and parentage:

Class.	Population.	Illiterate.	Pct.
White	63,933,870	3,184,633	5.0
Native	50,989,341	1,534,272	3.0
Native parentage	37,081,278	1,378,884	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	13,908,063	155,388	1.1
Foreign born	12,944,529	1,650,361	12.7
Negro	7,317,922	2,227,731	30.4
Indian	188,758	85,445	45.3
Chinese	68,924	10,891	15.8
Japanese	67,661	6,213	9.2
All other	3,135	1,250	39.9
United States	71,580,270	5,516,163	7.7

The corresponding percentages of illiterates at three previous censuses were: 1880, 17.0; 1890, 13.3; 1900, 10.7.

ILLITERACY BY SEX.

Class.	Male. Illiterate.	Male. Pct.	Female. Illiterate.	Female. Pct.
White	1,662,505	5.0	1,522,128	4.9
Native	796.055	3.1	738,217	2.9
Native parentage	715,926	3.8	662,958	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	80,129	1.2	75,259	1.1
Foreign born	866,450	11.8	783,911	13.9
Negro	1,096,000	30.1	1,131,731	30.7
Indian	40,104	41.5	45,341	49.2
Chinese	9,849	15.0	1.042	30.2
Japanese	5,247	8.6	966	14.1
All other	1,245	40.5	5	....
United States	2,814,950	7.6	2,701,213	7.8

URBAN AND RURAL ILLITERACY.

(Per Cent.)

Class.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
White	5.0	4.2	5.8
Native	3.0	0.8	4.8
Native parentage	3.7	0.9	5.4
For. or mixed parentage	1.1	0.7	1.9
Foreign born	12.7	12.6	13.2
Negro	30.4	17.6	36.1
All other	31.6	11.0	40.1

PERCENTAGE ILLITERATES BY SECTIONS.

Section.	1910.	1900.
New England	5.3	6.0
Middle Atlantic	5.7	5.8
East North Central	3.4	4.3
West North Central	2.9	4.1
South Atlantic	16.0	23.9
East South Central	17.4	24.9
West South Central	13.2	20.5
Mountain	6.9	9.6
Pacific	3.0	4.2
Northern states	4.3	5.0
Southern states	15.6	23.3
Western states	4.4	6.3
United States	7.7	10.7

ILLITERATES BY STATES.

State.	1910. Number.	1910. Pct.	1900. Number.	1900. Pct.
Alabama	352,710	22.9	443,590	34.0
Arizona	32,953	20.9	27,304	29.0
Arkansas	142,954	12.6	190,655	20.4
California	74,902	3.7	58,959	4.8
Colorado	23,780	3.7	17,779	4.2
Connecticut	53,665	6.0	42,973	5.9
Delaware	13,240	8.1	17,531	12.0
District of Columbia	13,812	4.9	20,028	8.6
Florida	77,816	13.8	84,285	21.9
Georgia	389.775	20.7	480,420	30.5
Idaho	5,453	2.2	5,505	4.6
Illinois	168,294	3.7	157,958	4.2
Indiana	66,213	3.1	90,539	4.6
Iowa	29,889	1.7	40,172	2.3
Kansas	28,968	2.2	32,513	2.9
Kentucky	208,084	12.1	262,954	16.5
Louisiana	352,179	29.0	381,145	38.5
Maine	24,554	4.1	29,060	5.1
Maryland	73,397	7.2	101,947	11.1
Massachusetts	141,541	5.2	134,043	5.9
Michigan	74,800	3.3	80,482	4.2
Minnesota	49,336	3.0	52,946	4.1
Mississippi	290,235	22.4	251,461	32.6
Missouri	111,116	4.3	152,844	6.4
Montana	14,457	4.8	11,675	6.1
Nebraska	18,009	1.9	17,997	2.3
Nevada	4,702	6.7	4,645	13.3
New Hampshire	16,386	4.6	21,075	6.2
New Jersey	113,502	5.6	86,658	5.9
New Mexico	48,697	20.2	46,971	33.2
New York	406,020	5.5	318,100	5.5
North Carolina	291,497	18.5	386,251	28.7
North Dakota	13,070	3.1	12,719	5.6
Ohio	124,774	3.2	131,541	4.0
Oklahoma	67,567	5.6	67,826	12.1
Oregon	10,504	1.9	10,686	3.3
Pennsylvania	354,290	5.9	299,376	6.1
Rhode Island	33,854	7.7	29,004	8.4
South Carolina	276,980	25.7	338,659	35.9
South Dakota	12,750	2.9	14,832	5.0
Tennessee	221,071	13.6	306,930	20.7
Texas	282,904	9.9	314,018	14.5
Utah	6,821	2.5	6,141	3.1
Vermont	10,806	3.7	16,247	5.8
Virginia	232,911	15.2	312,120	22.9
Washington	18,416	2.0	12,740	3.1
West Virginia	74,866	8.3	80,105	11.4
Wisconsin	57,769	3.2	73,779	4.7
Wyoming	3,874	3.3	2,878	4.0
United States	5,516,163	7.7	6,180,069	10.7

ILLITERATES BY CITIES.

Cities of 100,000 or more population in 1910.

City.	1910. Number.	1910. Pct.	1900. Number.	1900. Pct.
Albany, N. Y.	2,762	3.2	2,181	2.8
Atlanta, Ga.	10,813	8.6	11,406	15.8
Baltimore, Md.	20,325	4.4	29.148	7.2
Birmingham, Ala.	11,026	10.4	5,986	19.1
Boston, Mass.	24,468	4.4	23,320	5.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	4,440	5.4	2,999	5.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	12,745	3.7	13,152	4.8
Cambridge, Mass.	2.540	3.0	3,388	4.6
Chicago, Ill.	79,911	4.5	51,142	3.9
Cincinnati, O.	9,576	3.1	8,848	3.4
Cleveland, O.	20,676	4.6	14,091	4.7
Columbus, O.	4,442	2.9	3,290	3.2
Dayton, O.	2,224	2.3	1,797	2.6
Denver, Col.	3,841	2.1	1,979	1.3
Detroit, Mich.	18,731	5.0	9,062	4.1

State.	1910. Number.	Pct.	1900. Number.	Pct.
Fall River, Mass....	12,276	13.2	12,110	14.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,271	2.5	2,136	3.1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	5,874	3.0	6,004	4.3
Jersey City, N. J....	11,797	5.6	7,171	4.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	4,937	2.3	5,258	3.9
Los Angeles, Cal.....	5,258	1.9	1,956	2.3
Louisville, Ky.....	9,866	5.3	14,567	8.8
Lowell, Mass.....	5,172	6.0	6,843	8.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	8,855	8.0	14,989	18.3
Milwaukee, Wis.....	10,765	3.6	8,243	3.8
Minneapolis, Minn...	6,139	2.4	2,977	1.8
Nashville, Tenn.....	7,947	8.8	9,460	14.4
New Haven, Conn....	7,502	7.0	4,875	5.6
New Orleans, La.....	18,987	6.9	30,820	13.6
New York, N. Y.....	254,208	6.7	181,835	6.8
Newark, N. J.....	16,553	6.0	11,715	6.1
Oakland, Cal.....	3,863	3.0	1,614	2.9
Omaha, Neb.....	2,798	2.7	1,662	2.0

City.	1910. Number.	Pct.	1900. Number.	Pct.
Paterson, N. J....	6,927	6.9	5,191	6.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	57,700	4.6	45,546	4.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	26,627	6.2	20,402	5.8
Portland, Ore.....	2,145	1.2	3,925	5.1
Providence, R. I.....	14,236	7.7	10,029	7.0
Richmond, Va.....	8,641	8.2	9,501	13.7
Rochester, N. Y.....	6,916	3.8	3,499	2.7
St. Louis, Mo.....	21,123	3.7	20,359	4.4
St. Paul, Minn.....	3,751	2.1	3,956	3.1
San Francisco, Cal..	7,697	2.1	8,960	3.1
Scranton, Pa.....	8,933	8.9	6,814	8.8
Seattle, Wash.....	2,217	1.1	901	1.3
Spokane, Wash.....	1,123	1.3	554	1.8
Syracuse, N. Y.....	5,629	4.9	2,800	3.2
Toledo, O.....	3,809	2.8	3,865	3.7
Washington, D. C....	13,812	4.9	20,028	8.6
Worcester, Mass.....	5,977	5.0	4,580	4.9

INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS JAN. 1. 1910.

[From United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	2,039	981	1,058
Arizona	337	265	72
Arkansas	1,092	529	563
California	6,652	4,115	2,537
Colorado	1,199	687	512
Connecticut	3,579	1,680	1,899
Delaware	441	237	204
District of Columbia	2,890	2,170	720
Florida	849	446	403
Georgia	3,132	1,531	1,601
Idaho	388	256	132
Illinois	12,839	6,846	5,993
Indiana	4,527	2,235	2,292
Iowa	5,377	2,896	2,481
Kansas	2,912	1,694	1,218
Kentucky	3,538	1,968	1,570
Louisiana	2,158	1,070	1,088
Maine	1,258	693	565
Maryland	3,220	1,569	1,651
Massachusetts	11,601	5,633	5,968
Michigan	6,699	3,679	3,020
Minnesota	4,744	2,755	1,989
Mississippi	1,978	933	1,045
Missouri	6,168	3,231	2,937
Montana	697	531	166
Nebraska	1,990	1,141	849
Nevada	230	165	65
New Hampshire	909	463	446
New Jersey	6,042	2,913	3,129
New Mexico	219	128	91
New York	31,280	14,955	16,325
North Carolina	2,522	1,032	1,490
North Dakota	628	407	221
Ohio	10,594	5,615	4,979
Oklahoma	1,110	651	459
Oregon	1,565	1,088	477
Pennsylvania	15,058	7,919	7,139
Rhode Island	1,243	650	593
South Carolina	1,541	708	833
South Dakota	864	535	329
Tennessee	2,204	1,057	1,147
Texas	4,053	2,087	1,966
Utah	342	171	171
Vermont	990	528	462
Virginia	3,635	1,779	1,856
Washington	1,987	1,325	662
West Virginia	1,722	900	822
Wisconsin	6,587	3,743	2,844
Wyoming	162	105	57
United States	187,791	98,695	89,096

INSANE BY RACE, NATIVITY AND SEX.

Enumerated in Hospitals, Jan. 1, 1910.

	Total.	Male.	Female
White	174,224	91,617	82,607
Native	115,402	60,644	54,758
Native parentage	67,531	35,238	32,293
Foreign parentage	28,186	15,415	12,771
Foreign-born	54,096	28,415	25,681
Nativity unknown	4,726	2,558	2,168
Negro	12,910	6,536	6,374
Indian	166	90	76
Other colored	491	452	39
Insane Admitted to Hospitals in 1910.			
Total number	60,769	34,116	26,653
White—Total	56,182	31,646	24,536
Native	39,629	22,190	17,439
Native parentage	24,534	13,792	10,742
Foreign parentage	10,685	5,996	4,689
Foreign-born	15,523	8,838	6,685
Nativity unknown	1,030	618	412
Negro	4,384	2,304	2,080
Indian	51	32	19
Other colored	152	134	18

FOREIGN-BORN INSANE IN HOSPITALS.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
Austria-Hungary	3,477	Italy	1,829
Canada (English)	2,777	Poland	1,312
Canada (French)	972	Russia	3,121
England and Wales	3,766	Scandinavia	6,442
France	614	Scotland	849
Germany	13,517	Switzerland	752
Ireland	13,174	Other countries	1,554

Admitted in 1910.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
Austria-Hungary	1,402	Italy	863
Canada (English)	1,030	Poland	429
Canada (French)	266	Russia	1,518
England and Wales	1,148	Scandinavia	1,587
France	146	Scotland	297
Germany	3,105	Switzerland	196
Ireland	2,833	Other countries	703

INSANE IN HOSPITALS BY AGES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

Under 15 years	341
15 to 19 years	2,312
20 to 24 years	7,801
25 to 29 years	14,083
30 to 34 years	19,091
35 to 39 years	22,856
40 to 44 years	23,321
45 to 49 years	22,874
50 to 54 years	20,885
55 to 59 years	16,383
60 to 64 years	12,729
65 years or more	21,881
Age unknown	3,234

Admitted in 1910.

Under 15 years	327
15 to 19 years	2,539
20 to 24 years	5,701
25 to 29 years	7,027
30 to 34 years	7,295
35 to 39 years	7,495
40 to 44 years	6,469
45 to 49 years	5,681
50 to 54 years	4,877
55 to 59 years	3,368
60 to 64 years	2,872
65 years or more	6,161
Age unknown	957

*When First Admitted.**

Under 15 years	1,079
15 to 19 years	8,102
20 to 24 years	21,432
25 to 29 years	27,195
30 to 34 years	26,655
35 to 39 years	24,225
40 to 44 years	18,764
45 to 49 years	14,784
50 to 54 years	11,167
55 to 59 years	6,922
60 to 64 years	5,239
65 years or more	8,316
Age unknown	13 911

*Age of insane enumerated in hospitals Jan. 1, 1910, when first admitted to any hospital.

Residence Prior to Admission.

In places having a population of—

Less than 2,500	20,442
2,500 to 10,000	5,942

10,000 to 25,000	4,239
25,000 to 50,000	3,515
50,000 to 100,000	3,228
100,000 to 500,000	7,901
500,000 or more	11,829

NOTE—These figures refer to residence prior to admission of insane in hospitals enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

INSANE BY MARITAL CONDITION.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910.

Male—Total	98,695	Female—Total	89,096
Single	62,683	Single	37,115
Married	26,047	Married	35,575
Widowed	5,405	Widowed	12,672
Divorced	1,040	Divorced	1,368
Unknown	3,520	Unknown	1,966

INSANE BY LITERACY.

Insane at least 10 years of age enumerated in hospitals, Jan. 1, 1910.

Literate—Total	142,315	Native—Literate	94,896
Male	75,642	Illiterate	16,669
Female	66,673	Foreign—*Literate	40,452
Illiterate—Total	35,959	Illiterate	10,224
Male	17,896	*Foreign-born.	
Female	18,063		

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS IN 1910.

Discharged.		*Died.*	
White—Total	27,614	White—Total	16,868
Male	15,261	Male	9,939
Female	12,352	Female	6,929
Colored—Total	1,690	Colored—Total	2,056
Male	932	Male	1,106
Female	758	Female	950

FEEBLE MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS JAN. 1, 1910.

[From United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
California	854	470	384
Colorado	64	39	25
Connecticut	294	156	138
Illinois	1,265	718	547
Indiana	1,135	518	617
Iowa	1,189	619	570
Kansas	420	237	183
Kentucky	283	167	116
Maine	62	49	13
Maryland	310	151	159
Massachusetts	1,464	879	585
Michigan	986	518	468
Minnesota	1,194	628	566
Missouri	512	233	279
Montana	51	30	21
Nebraska	446	235	211
New Hampshire	144	70	74
New Jersey	640	296	344
New York	3,421	1,685	1,736
North Dakota	145	79	66
Ohio	1,526	810	716
Pennsylvania	2,705	1,598	1,107
Rhode Island	48	48	.....
Tennessee	47	25	22
Texas	19	9	10
Utah	45	45	.....
Virginia	60	29	31
West Virginia	214	116	98
Wisconsin	1,029	468	561
United States	20,731	11,015	9,716
White	20,441	10,849	9,592
Negro	280	162	118
Other colored	10	4	6
Admitted in 1910	3,825	2,227	1,598

BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES (1910).

State.	Number.	*Per 100,000
Alabama	1,572	73.5
Arizona	196	95.9
Arkansas	1,201	76.3
California	1,329	55.9
Colorado	378	47.3
Connecticut	553	49.6
Delaware	131	64.7
District of Columbia	223	67.4
Florida	402	53.4
Georgia	1,701	65.2
Idaho	158	48.5
Illinois	2,975	52.8
Indiana	2,121	78.5
Iowa	1,388	62.4
Kansas	1,069	63.2
Kentucky	2,153	94.0
Louisiana	1,107	66.8
Maine	585	78.8
Maryland	802	61.9
Massachusetts	2,016	60.8
Michigan	1,574	56.0
Minnesota	881	42.4
Mississippi	1,338	74.5
Missouri	2,442	74.1
Montana	168	44.7
Nebraska	464	38.9
Nevada	97	118.5
New Hampshire	291	67.6
New Jersey	1,127	44.4
New Mexico	554	169.3
New York	4,692	51.5
North Carolina	1,563	70.8
North Dakota	167	28.9
Ohio	3,740	78.5
Oklahoma	874	52.7
Oregon	297	44.1
Pennsylvania	4,182	54.6
Rhode Island	314	57.9
South Carolina	1,011	66.7
South Dakota	268	45.9
Tennessee	1,956	89.5
Texas	2,439	62.6
Utah	188	50.4
Vermont	301	84.6
Virginia	1,649	80.0
Washington	439	38.4
West Virginia	797	65.3
Wisconsin	1,321	56.6
Wyoming	48	32.9
United States	57,272	62.3

*Per 100,000 of general population.

Number of blind per 100,000 general population of the same race and nativity in 1900: White, 58.2; native white, 55; foreign born white, 74.5; colored, 94.6; negro, 90; Indian, 302.6; Chinese, Japanese, etc., 23.2.

BLIND IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Some of the foreign countries in which the number of blind per 100,000 of general population is high are:

Bahamas (1901)	251.2
Danish Antilles (1901)	278.4
Jamaica (1911)	209.3
St. Lucia (1901)	244.6
Cyprus (1901)	730.3
Malta and Gozo	201.2
Russia (European, 1897)	201.6
Formosa (1905)	515.7
Philippines (1903)	226.3
Egypt (1907)	1,365.1
Uganda (1911)	317.7

Number of blind in the leading countries of Europe per 100,000 of general population:

Austria (1910)	69.4
Belgium (1910)	43.5
Bulgaria (1905)	132.4
Denmark (1911)	52.7
England-Wales (1911)	73.0
Finland (1900)	119.0
France (1901)	70.6
Germany (1900)	60.9
Hungary (1900)	100.6
Ireland (1911)	98.2
Italy (1901)	117.5
Netherlands (1909)	46.3
Norway (1910)	92.6
Portugal (1911)	132.8
Roumania (1899)	83.4
Russia (1897)	201.6
Scotland (1911)	69.7
Serbia (1900)	94.1
Sweden (1900)	66.4
Switzerland (1896)	72.2

DEAF AND DUMB IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

[From census bureau report, 1915.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	317	172	145
Arizona	16	10	6
Arkansas	336	168	168
California	299	161	138
Colorado	109	68	41
Connecticut	181	102	79
Delaware	19	10	9
District of Columbia	56	31	25

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Florida	86	48	38
Georgia	348	185	163
Idaho	41	22	19
Illinois	1,310	720	590
Indiana	634	351	283
Iowa	436	249	187
Kansas	470	264	206
Kentucky	664	350	314
Louisiana	254	143	111
Maine	166	95	71
Maryland	388	209	179
Massachusetts	566	306	260
Michigan	660	358	302
Minnesota	499	273	226
Mississippi	296	167	129
Missouri	872	478	394
Montana	48	25	23
Nebraska	280	155	125
Nevada	7	4	3
New Hampshire	99	53	46
New Jersey	324	188	136
New Mexico	59	36	23
New York	2,348	1,346	1,002
North Carolina	504	278	226
North Dakota	101	54	47
Ohio	1,154	601	553
Oklahoma	304	166	138
Oregon	130	66	64
Pennsylvania	1,461	795	666
Rhode Island	113	58	55
South Carolina	245	129	116
South Dakota	109	59	50
Tennessee	588	315	273
Texas	719	372	347
Utah	58	31	27
Vermont	62	40	22
Virginia	376	205	171
Washington	152	87	65
West Virginia	304	162	142
Wisconsin	572	332	240
Wyoming	14	7	7
United States	19,154	10,504	8,650

Of the deaf and dumb population 18,017 were white and 1,137 colored. Of the white 16,179 were native born and 1,838 foreign born.

NOTE—The total number of deaf and dumb reported in 1910 was 44,708, but satisfactory schedules giving details were returned by only 19,154. The figures relate only to those who are both deaf and dumb.

PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910. [From report of United States census bureau.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female
Alabama	3,858	3,674	184
Arizona	692	682	10
Arkansas	1,361	1,308	53
California	4,900	4,740	160
Colorado	1,662	1,513	149
Connecticut	2,218	1,844	374
Delaware	391	344	47
District of Columbia	1,196	1,014	182
Florida	1,334	1,150	84
Georgia	5,078	4,854	224
Idaho	287	286	1
Illinois	7,025	6,173	852
Indiana	3,969	3,465	504
Iowa	1,920	1,687	233
Kansas	1,971	1,725	246
Kentucky	3,564	3,299	265
Louisiana	2,514	2,401	113
Maine	1,073	878	195
Maryland	3,328	2,946	382
Massachusetts	8,212	7,193	1,019
Michigan	3,747	3,308	439
Minnesota	2,005	1,858	147
Mississippi	2,283	2,194	89
Montana	1,050	1,032	18
Nebraska	789	720	69
Nevada	289	285	4
New Hampshire	767	672	95
New Jersey	3,837	3,444	393
New Mexico	425	415	10
New York	16,082	14,254	1,828
North Carolina	1,420	1,331	89
North Dakota	419	410	9
Ohio	5,979	5,190	789
Oklahoma	1,668	1,630	38
Oregon	737	729	8
Pennsylvania	10,313	9,315	998
Rhode Island	1,088	962	126
South Carolina	1,691	1,613	78
South Dakota	382	343	39
Tennessee	2,713	2,581	132
Texas	4,412	4,312	100
Utah	692	682	10
Vermont	568	499	69
Virginia	3,619	3,385	234
Washington	1,884	1,796	88
West Virginia	1,816	1,689	127
Wisconsin	2,281	1,982	299
Wyoming	287	286	1
United States prisons	1,904	1,904	.....
United States	136,472	124,424	12,048

NOTE—Prisoners in above table include juvenile delinquents.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

Total	24,974	White	21,044
Male	19,062	Negro	3,855
Female	5,912	Other colored	75

PRISONERS BY RACE, NATIVITY AND SEX.

White.		Male	19,450
Total	93,841	Female	1,520
Male	85,218	Nativity unknown.	1,030
Female	8,623	*Negro.*	
Native—Total	71,841	Total	41,729
Male	64,807	Male	38,346
Female	7,034	Female	3,383
Foreign—Total	20,970	Other colored	902

PRISONERS CLASSIFIED BY CRIMES.

Grave homicide	6,904	Larceny	27,817
Lesser homicide	7,412	Fraud	1,518
Major assaults	7,172	Forgery	3,317
Minor assaults	2,870	Drunk, disorderly	13,914
Robbery	4,937	Vagrancy	6,956
Burglary	18,307		

NOTE—Prisoners include juvenile delinquents; only principal offenses are given.

PRISONERS COMMITTED IN 1909.

Total	493,934	White	381,498
Male	445,431	Colored	112,436
Female	48,503		

DISCHARGED OR PAROLED IN 1909.

Total	468,277	White	365,010
Male	422,258	Colored	103,267
Female	46,019		

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1895	171	1908	100
1896	131	1909	87
1897	106	1910	74
1898	127	1911	71
1899	107	1912	64
1900	115	1913	48
1901	135	1914	59
1902	96	1915	69
1903	104	1916	55
1904	87	1917	38
1905	66	1918	67
1906	60	1919 (6 mos.)	15
1907	63		

According to a report made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the thirty-year period from 1889 through 1918 the north had 219 lynchings, the south 2,834, the west 156 and Alaska and other localities 15. Georgia led the list with 386 victims, followed closely by Mississippi with 373, Texas with 335, Louisiana with 313, Alabama with 276, Arkansas with 214, Tennessee with 196, Florida with 178 and Kentucky with 169.

POPULATION OF AMERICAN CITIES.

PLACES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1910.

	*1917.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.
New York, N. Y.	5,737,492	4,766,883	3,437,202	1,515,301	1,206,299	942,292	805,651
Brooklyn, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	838,547	599,495	419,921	279,122
Chicago, Ill.	2,547,201	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	503,298	298,977	108,206
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,735,514	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	847,170	674,022	565,529
St. Louis, Mo.	768,630	687,029	575,238	451,770	350,518	310,864	160,773
Boston, Mass.	767,813	670,585	560,892	448,477	362,839	250,526	177,812
Cleveland, O.	692,259	560,663	381,768	261,353	160,146	92,829	43,417
Baltimore, Md.	594,637	558,485	508,957	434,439	332,313	267,354	212,418
Pittsburgh, Pa.	586,196	533,905	451,512	343,904	156,389	86,076	49,217
Detroit, Mich.	619,648	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,340	79,577	45,619
Buffalo, N. Y.	475,781	423,715	352,387	255,664	155,134	117,714	81,129
San Francisco, Cal.	471,023	416,912	342,782	298,997	233,959	149,473	56,802
Milwaukee, Wis.	445,008	373,857	285,315	204,468	115,587	71,440	45,246
Cincinnati, O.	414,248	363,591	325,902	296,908	255,139	216,239	161,044
Newark, N. J.	418,789	347,469	246,070	181,830	136,508	105,059	71,914
New Orleans, La.	377,010	339,075	287,104	242,039	216,090	191,418	168,675
Washington, D. C.	369,282	331,069	278,718	230,392	147,293	109,199	61,120
Los Angeles, Cal.	535,485	319,198	102,479	50,395	11,183	5,728	4,385
Minneapolis, Minn.	373,448	301,408	202,718	164,738	46,887	13,066	2,564
Jersey City, N. J.	312,557	267,779	206,433	163,003	120,722	82,546	29,226
Kansas City, Mo.	305,816	248,381	163,752	132,716	55,785	32,260	4,418
Seattle, Wash.	366,445	237,194	80,671	42,837	3,533	1,107	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	283,622	233,650	169,164	105,436	75,056	48,244	18,611
Providence, R. I.	259,895	224,326	175,597	132,146	104,857	68,904	50,666
Louisville, Ky.	240,808	223,928	204,731	161,129	123,758	100,753	68,033
Rochester, N. Y.	264,714	218,149	162,608	133,896	89,366	62,386	48,204
St. Paul, Minn.	252,465	214,744	163,065	133,155	41,473	20,030	10,401
Denver, Col.	268,439	213,381	133,859	106,713	35,639	4,759	.....
Portland, Ore.	308,399	207,214	90,426	46,385	17,577	8,293	2,874
Columbus, O.	220,135	181,511	125,560	88,150	51,647	31,274	18,554
Toledo, O.	202,010	168,497	131,822	81,434	50,137	30,972	13,768
Atlanta, Ga.	196,144	154,839	89,672	66,533	37,409	21,789	9,554
Oakland, Cal.	206,405	150,174	66,960	48,682	34,555	10,500	1,543
Worcester, Mass.	166,106	145,986	118,421	84,655	58,291	41,105	24,960
Syracuse, N. Y.	158,550	137,249	108,374	88,143	51,792	43,051	28,119
New Haven, Conn.	152,275	133,605	108,027	81,298	62,882	50,840	39,267
Birmingham, Ala.	189,716	132,683	38,415	26,178	3,086	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	151,877	131,105	102,320	64,495	33,592	40,226	22,623
Scranton, Pa.	149,541	129,867	102,026	75,215	45,850	35,092	9,223
Richmond, Va.	158,702	127,628	85,050	81,388	63,600	51,038	37,910
Paterson, N. J.	140,512	125,600	105,171	78,347	51,031	33,579	19,586
Omaha, Neb.	177,777	124,096	102,555	140,452	30,518	16,083	1,883
Fall River, Mass.	129,828	119,295	104,863	74,398	48,961	26,766	14,026
Dayton, O.	128,939	116,577	85,333	61,220	38,678	30,473	20,081
Grand Rapids, Mich.	132,861	112,571	87,565	60,278	32,016	16,507	8,085
Nashville, Tenn.	118,136	110,364	80,865	76,168	43,350	25,865	16,948
Lowell, Mass.	114,366	106,294	94,969	77,696	59,475	40,298	36,827
Cambridge, Mass.	114,293	104,839	91,886	70,028	52,669	18,547	26,060
Spokane, Wash.	157,656	104,402	36,848	19,922	350	.....	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.	124,724	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,643	18,969	13,299
Albany, N. Y.	106,632	100,253	94,151	94,923	90,758	69,658	62,367

*Estimated as of July 1. The cities are arranged according to their rank in 1910, the latest census year.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS.

	1910.	1900.	1890.		1910.	1900.	1890.
Manhattan borough	2,331,542	1,850,093	1,441,216	Richmond borough	85,969	67,021	51,693
Bronx borough	430,980	200,507	88,908	Queens bor'gh	284,041	152,999	87,050
Brooklyn borough	1,634,351	1,166,582	838,547	Total	4,766,883	3,437,202	2,507,414

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CITIES, 1790-1850.

	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Albany, N. Y.	50,763	33,721	24,238	12,630	9,356	5,349	3,498
Baltimore, Md.	169,054	102,313	80,625	62,738	46,555	26,614	13,503
Boston, Mass.	136,881	93,383	61,392	43,298	33,250	24,027	18,038
Brooklyn, N. Y.	96,838	36,233	12,042	7,145	4,402	3,298	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,261	18,213	8,653	2,095	1,508	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	42,985	29,261	30,289	24,480	24,711	18,712	16,359
Chicago, Ill.	29,963	4,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, O.	115,436	46,338	24,831	9,644	2,540	750	.....
Cleveland, O.	17,034	6,071	1,076	606	547	.....	.....
Columbus, O.	17,882	6,048	2,435	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.	21,019	9,102	2,222	1,422	.....	.....	.....
Hartford, Conn.	13,555	12,793	7,704	4,726	3,955	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.	43,194	21,210	10,352	4,012	1,357	.....	.....
Lowell, Mass.	33,383	20,796	6,474	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester, N. H.	13,932	3,235	877	761	615	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,061	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.	20,515	16,672	3,194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	10,478	6,929	5,566	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.	38,894	17,290	10,953	6,507	.....	.....	.....
New Haven, Conn.	20,345	14,890	10,180	7,147	5,772	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	116,375	102,193	46,310	27,176	17,242	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.	515,547	312,710	203,007	123,706	96,373	60,489	33,131

	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Paterson, N. J.	11,334	7,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	408,762	258,037	167,188	108,116	96,664	70,287	42,520
Pittsburgh, Pa.	46,601	21,115	12,542	7,248	4,768	1,565	.....
Portland, Me.	20,815	15,218	12,601	8,581	7,169	3,677	.....
Providence, R. I.	41,513	23,171	16,832	11,767	10,071	7,614	.....
Richmond, Va.	27,570	20,153	16,060	12,046	9,735	5,537	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	36,403	20,191	9,269	1,502	.....	.....	.....
Salem, Mass.	20,264	15,082	13,886	12,721	12,613	9,457	7,921
Savannah, Ga.	15,312	11,214	9,748	7,523	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Mass.	11,766	10,985	6,784	3,914	2,767	.....	.....
St. Louis, Mo.	77,860	16,469	5,852	4,598	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	22,271	6,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy, N. Y.	28,785	19,334	11,401	5,264	3,885	.....	.....
Utica, N. Y.	17,565	12,782	8,323	2,972	.....	.....	.....
Washington, D. C.	40,001	23,364	18,827	13,247	8,208	3,210	.....
Williamsburg, N. Y.	30,780	5,680	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.	17,049	7,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note—In 1850: Los Angeles, 1,610; San Francisco, 15,000; Jersey City, 6,856; Indianapolis, Ind., 8,091; St. Paul, Minn., 1,112; Portland, Ore., 821; Toledo, O., 3,829; Atlanta, Ga., 2,572; Memphis, Tenn., 8,841; Fall River, Mass., 11,524; Dayton, O., 10,977; Grand Rapids, Mich., 2,686; Cambridge, Mass., 15,215, and Bridgeport, Conn., 7,560.

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF CITIES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 IN 1910.

City.	1900 to 1910		1890 to 1900		1880 to 1890	
	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.	Number.	Per ct.
New York, N. Y.	1,329,681	38.7	1,921,901	126.8	309,002	25.6
Chicago, Ill.	486,708	28.7	598,725	54.4	596,665	118.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	255,311	19.7	246,733	23.6	199,794	23.6
St. Louis, Mo.	111,791	19.4	123,468	27.3	101,252	28.9
Boston, Mass.	109,693	19.6	112,415	25.1	85,638	23.6
Cleveland, O.	178,895	46.9	120,415	46.1	101,207	63.2
Baltimore, Md.	49,528	9.7	74,518	17.2	102,126	30.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	82,393	18.2	82,999	34.8	82,228	52.6
Detroit, Mich.	180,062	63.0	79,828	38.8	89,536	77.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	71,328	20.2	96,723	37.8	100,530	64.8
San Francisco, Cal.	74,130	21.6	43,785	14.6	65,038	27.8
Milwaukee, Wis.	88,542	31.0	80,847	39.5	88,881	76.9
Cincinnati, O.	37,689	11.8	28,994	9.8	41,769	16.4
Newark, N. J.	101,399	41.2	64,240	35.3	45,322	33.2
New Orleans, La.	51,971	18.1	45,065	18.6	25,949	12.0
Washington, D. C.	53,351	18.8	48,326	21.0	52,768	29.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	216,719	211.5	52,084	103.4	39,212	350.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	98,690	43.6	37,980	23.1	117,851	251.4
Jersey City, N. J.	61,346	29.7	43,430	26.6	42,281	35.0
Kansas City, Mo.	84,752	51.7	31,036	23.4	76,931	137.9
Seattle, Wash.	156,523	194.0	37,834	88.3	39,304	1112.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	64,486	38.1	63,728	60.4	30,380	40.5
Providence, R. I.	48,729	27.8	43,451	39.9	27,289	26.0
Louisville, Ky.	19,197	9.4	43,602	27.1	37,371	30.2
Rochester, N. Y.	55,541	34.2	28,712	21.4	44,530	49.8
St. Paul, Minn.	51,679	31.7	29,909	22.5	91,683	221.1
Denver, Col.	79,522	59.4	27,146	25.4	71,084	199.5
Portland, Ore.	116,788	140.2	44,041	94.9	28,808	163.9
Columbus, O.	55,951	44.6	37,410	42.4	36,503	70.7
Toledo, O.	36,675	27.8	50,388	61.9	31,297	62.4
Atlanta, Ga.	64,967	72.3	24,339	37.1	28,124	75.2
Oakland, Cal.	83,214	124.3	18,278	37.5	14,127	40.9
Worcester, Mass.	27,565	23.3	33,766	39.9	26,364	45.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	28,875	26.6	20,231	23.0	36,351	70.2
New Haven, Conn.	25,578	23.6	26,729	32.9	18,416	29.3
Birmingham, Ala.	94,270	245.4	12,237	46.7	23,092	748.3
Memphis, Tenn.	28,785	28.1	37,825	58.6	30,903	92.0
Scranton, Pa.	27,841	27.3	26,811	35.6	29,365	64.0
Richmond, Va.	85,050	50.1	3,662	4.5	17,788	28.0
Paterson, N. J.	20,429	19.4	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Omaha, Neb.	21,541	21.0	37,897	27.0	109,934	360.2
Fall River, Mass.	14,432	13.8	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Dayton, O.	31,244	36.6	24,113	39.4	22,542	58.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25,006	28.5	27,287	45.3	28,262	88.3
Nashville, Tenn.	29,499	36.5	4,697	6.2	32,818	75.7
Lowell, Mass.	11,325	11.9	17,273	22.2	18,221	30.6
Cambridge, Mass.	12,953	14.1	21,858	31.2	17,359	33.0
Spokane, Wash.	67,554	183.3	19,572	530.6	.....	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.	31,058	43.7	22,130	45.3	21,223	76.8
Albany, N. Y.	6,102	6.5	*772	*0.8	4,165	4.6

*Decrease.

AMERICAN CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 25,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

City.	Population.		Pr. ct. inc.	
	1910.	1900.	1900-1910.	1890-1900.
Akron, O.	69,067	42,728	61.6	54.8
Allentown, Pa.	51,913	35,416	46.6	40.4
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	38,973	33.8	28.5
Amsterdam, N. Y.	31,267	20,929	49.4	20.7
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	27,838	65.8	113.2
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	30,345	14.2	17.4
Augusta, Ga.	41,040	39,441	4.1	18.4
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	24,147	23.4	22.6
Austin, Tex.	29,860	22,258	34.2	52.7
Battle Creek, Mich.	25,267	18,563	36.1	40.7
Bay City, Mich.	45,166	27,628	63.5	*0.8
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	32,722	69.7	71.9

City.	Population. 1910.	1900.	Pr. ct. inc. 1900-1910.	1890-1900.
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	13,214	206.0	159.0
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	39,647	22.2	13.3
Bloomington, Ill.	25,768	23,286	10.7	13.7
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	40,063	42.0	46.8
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	19,935	39.4	64.7
Butte, Mont.	39,165	30,470	28.5	184.2
Camden, N. J.	94,538	75,935	24.5	30.2
Canton, O.	50,217	30,667	63.7	17.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	32,811	25,656	27.9	42.4
Charleston, S. C.	58,833	55,807	5.4	1.6
Charlotte, N. C.	34,014	18,091	88.0	56.5
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604	30,154	47.9	3.6
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	34,072	*4.8	22.1
Chester, Pa.	38,537	33,988	13.4	68.0
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	19,167	32.5	36.4
Clinton, Iowa.	25,577	22,698	12.7	66.7
Colorado Spgs., Col.	29,078	21,085	37.9	89.3
Columbia, S. C.	26,319	21,108	24.7	37.5
Council Bluffs, Ia.	29,292	25,802	13.5	20.2
Covington, Ky.	53,270	42,938	24.1	14.9
Dallas, Tex.	92,104	42,638	116.0	12.0
Danville, Ill.	27,871	16,354	70.4	42.3
Davenport, Iowa.	43,028	35,254	22.1	31.2
Decatur, Ill.	31,140	20,754	50.0	23.2
Des Moines, Iowa.	86,368	62,139	39.0	24.0
Dubuque, Iowa.	38,494	36,297	6.1	19.7
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	52,969	48.1	60.0
Easton, Pa.	28,523	25,238	13.0	74.3
East Orange, N. J.	34,371	21,506	59.8	61.9
East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547	29,655	97.4	95.5
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	15,906	146.9	53.9
Elgin, Ill.	25,976	22,433	15.8	25.9
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	52,130	40.8	38.0
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	35,672	4.2	15.5
Erie, Pa.	66,525	52,733	26.2	29.8
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	59,007	18.0	16.3
Everett, Mass.	33,484	24,336	37.6	119.9
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	31,531	20.0	43.1
Flint, Mich.	38,550	13,103	194.2	33.7
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	45,115	41.7	27.5
Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	26,688	174.7	15.7
Galveston, Tex.	36,981	37,789	*2.1	29.9
Green Bay, Wis.	25,236	18,684	35.1	106.0
Hamilton, O.	35,279	23,914	47.5	36.1
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	50,167	27.9	27.4
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	79,850	23.9	50.0
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	37,175	18.7	35.6
Hazleton, Pa.	25,452	14,230	78.9	19.9
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	59,364	18.5	36.0
Holyoke, Mass.	57,730	45,712	26.3	28.3
Houston, Tex.	78,800	44,633	76.6	62.0
Huntington, W. Va.	31,161	11,923	161.4	18.0
Jackson, Mich.	31,433	25,180	24.8	21.1
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	28,429	103.0	65.3
Jamestown, N. Y.	31,297	22,892	36.7	42.7
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	35,936	54.4	64.8
Joliet, Ill.	34,670	29,353	18.1	26.2
Joplin, Mo.	32,073	26,023	23.2	161.7
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	24,404	61.6	36.7
Kansas City, Kas.	82,331	51,418	60.1	34.2
Kingston, N. Y.	25,908	24,535	5.6	15.4
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	32,637	11.4	44.8
LaCrosse, Wis.	30,417	28,895	5.3	15.2
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	41,459	13.9	29.5
Lansing, Mich.	31,229	16,485	89.4	25.8
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	62,559	37.3	40.1
Lewiston, Me.	26,247	23,761	10.5	9.5
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	26,369	33.1	22.3
Lima, O.	30,508	21,723	40.4	35.9
Lincoln, Neb.	43,973	40,169	9.5	*27.2
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941	38,307	19.9	48.1
Lorain, O.	28,883	16,028	80.2	229.6
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	18,891	56.1	*4.2
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	68,513	30.4	22.9
Macon, Ga.	40,665	23,272	74.7	2.3
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	34,227	24.7	65.0
Madison, Wis.	25,531	19,164	33.2	42.7
Malden, Mass.	44,404	33,664	31.9	46.2
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	56,987	22.9	29.1
Meriden, Conn.	27,265	24,296	12.2	12.2
Mobile, Ala.	51,521	38,469	33.9	23.8
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	30,346	25.7	38.7
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	30,919	21,228	45.7	96.0
Muskogee, Okla.	25,278	4,254	494.2	†
Nashua, N. H.	26,005	23,898	8.8	23.8
Newark, O.	25,404	18,157	39.9	27.2
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	62,442	54.8	53.3
New Britain, Conn.	43,916	25,998	68.9	57.4
Newburgh, N. Y.	27,805	24,943	11.5	8.0
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280	28,339	28.0	144.3
Newport, Ky.	30,309	28,301	7.1	13.6
Newport, R. I.	27,149	22,441	21.0	15.3
New Rochelle, N. Y.	28,867	14,720	96.1	62.5
Newton, Mass.	39,806	33,587	18.5	37.8
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	19,457	56.5	†
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	46,624	44.7	33.7
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	22,265	25.2	12.5
Ogden, Utah	25,580	16,313	56.8	9.6
Oklahoma City, Ok.	64,205	10,037	539.7	141.8
Orange, N. J.	29,630	24,141	22.7	28.1
Oshkosh, Wis.	33,062	28,284	16.9	23.9
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	9,117	232.2	86.7
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	27,777	97.2	113.2
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	39,231	31.5	42.0
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	56,100	19.3	36.7
Perth Amboy, N. J.	32,121	17,699	81.5	86.1
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	21,766	47.6	26.0
Portland, Me.	58,571	50,145	16.8	37.7
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	17,427	90.5	31.3
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	27,936	24,029	16.3	8.2
Pueblo, Col.	44,395	28,157	57.7	14.7
Quincy, Ill.	36,587	36,252	0.9	15.1
Quincy, Mass.	32,642	23,899	36.6	42.9
Racine, Wis.	38,002	29,102	30.6	38.5
Reading, Pa.	96,071	78,961	21.7	34.6
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	21,495	62.2	33.0
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	31,051	46.2	31.7
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	29,282	52.6	11.0
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	42,345	19.3	*8.6
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	102979	*24.8	96.8
Salem, Mass.	43,697	35,956	21.5	16.7
Salt Lake City, Ut.	92,777	53,531	73.3	19.4
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	53,321	81.2	41.5
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	17,700	123.6	9.5
San Jose, Cal.	28,946	21,500	34.6	19.0
Savannah, Ga.	65,064	54,244	19.9	25.6
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	31,682	129.9	59.2
Sheboygan, Wis.	26,398	22,962	15.0	40.4
Shenandoah, Pa.	25,774	20,321	26.8	27.5
Shreveport, La.	28,015	16,013	75.0	33.7
Sioux City, Iowa.	47,828	33,111	44.4	*12.4
Somerville, Mass.	77,236	61,643	25.3	53.5
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	35,999	49.1	65.0
S. Omaha, Neb.	26,259	26,001	1.0	222.5
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	34,159	51.3	36.8
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	62,059	43.3	40.5
Springfield, Mo.	35,201	23,267	51.3	6.5
Springfield, O.	46,921	38,253	22.7	19.9
Stamford, Conn.	25,138	15,997	57.1	†
Superior, Wis.	40,384	31,091	29.9	159.5
Tacoma, Wash.	83,743	37,714	122.0	4.7
Tampa, Fla.	37,782	15,839	138.5	186.3
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	31,036	10.4	22.0
Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157	36,673	52.6	21.4
Topeka, Kas.	43,684	33,608	30.0	8.4
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	73,307	32.1	27.6
Troy, N. Y.	76,813	60,651	26.6	*0.5
Utica, N. Y.	74,419	56,383	32.0	28.1
Waco, Tex.	26,425	20,686	27.7	43.2
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	23,481	18.5	25.5
Warwick, R. I.	26,629	21,316	24.9	20.0
Waterbury, Conn.	73,141	45,859	59.5	60.1
Waterloo, Iowa.	26,693	12,580	112.2	88.5
Watertown, N. Y.	26,730	21,696	23.2	47.3
W. Hoboken, N. J.	35,403	23,094	53.3	98.0
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	38,878	7.1	12.4
Wichita, Kas.	52,450	24,671	112.6	3.6
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	51,721	29.7	37.1
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	28,757	10.8	6.0
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	76,508	14.3	24.5
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	20,976	22.7	4.6
Woonsocket, R. I.	38,125	28,204	38.7	35.4
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	47,931	66.5	49.6
York, Pa.	44,750	33,708	32.8	62.1
Youngstown, O.	79,066	44,885	76.2	35.1
Zanesville, O.	28,026	22,238	19.1	12.0

*Decrease. †Incorporated since 1890.

CITIES OF FASTEST GROWTH, 1900 TO 1910.

Rank. City.	Pop., 1910.	Pct. inc. 1900-1910.
1. Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	539.7
2. Muskogee, Okla.	25,278	494.2
3. Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	245.4
4. Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	232.2
5. Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	211.5
6. Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	206.0
7. Flint, Mich.	38,550	194.2
8. Seattle, Wash.	237,194	194.0
9. Spokane, Wash.	104,402	183.3
10. Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	174.7
11. Huntington, W. Va.	31,161	161.4
12. El Paso, Tex.	39,279	146.9
13. Tampa, Fla.	37,782	138.5
14. Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	129.9
15. Portland, Ore.	207,214	129.2
16. Oakland, Cal.	150,174	124.3
17. San Diego, Cal.	39,578	123.6
18. Tacoma, Wash.	83,743	122.0
19. Dallas, Tex.	92,104	116.0
20. Wichita, Kas.	52,450	112.6
21. Waterloo, Iowa	26,693	112.2
22. Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	103.0

AREA OF CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES.

Land area in acres July 1, 1915.

New York	183,555.0	New Orleans	125,440.0
Chicago	121,502.6	Washington	38,408.4
Philadelphia	83,340.0	Minneapolis	32,069.0
St. Louis	39,100.0	Seattle	37,481.0
Boston	27,612.0	Jersey City	8,320.0
Cleveland	33,547.5	Kansas City	37,555.8
Baltimore	19,290.0	Portland, Ore.	32,748.8
Pittsburgh	25,383.3	Indianapolis	22,165.1
Detroit	26,726.4	Denver	37,028.0
Los Angeles	183,464.0	Roch'ster, N.Y.	14,876.3
Buffalo	24,894.0	Providence	11,353.0
San Francisco	26,632.0	St. Paul	33,388.0
Milwaukee	32,069.0	Louisville	15,368.4
Cincinnati	45,255.0	Columbus, O.	14,149.6
Newark, N. J.	14,858.0		

ELEVATION OF AMERICAN CITIES.

[From Henry Gannett's "Dictionary of Altitudes."]

Where two elevations in the same city are given they represent the lowest and highest officially recorded at or near the surface of the ground.

	Feet.
Alabama—	
Birmingham	591-606
Mobile	8-15
Montgomery	160-322
Arizona—Flagstaff	6,894
Phœnix	1,083-1,090
Tucson	2,376
Williams	6,752
Arkansas—Fort Smith	423-448
Hot Springs	598-607
Little Rock	249-299
California—Alameda	12
Berkeley	29-183
Fresno	287
Long Beach	47
Los Angeles	256-338
Oakland	8-24
Pasadena	829
Sacramento	30
San Bernardino	1,011-1,077
San Diego	6-46
San Francisco	6-85
San Jose	81-118
Stockton	11-19
Colorado—	
Colorado Springs	5,968-5,982
Cripple Creek	9,591
Denver	5,183-5,279
Leadville	10,190
Pueblo	4,657-4,690
Connecticut—Bridgeport	9
Hartford	34-38
Meriden	150
New Britain	199
New Haven	6-38
Norwalk	39
Stamford	34
Waterbury	260
Delaware—Wilmington	8-134
District of Columbia—	
Washington	10-34
Florida—Jacksonville	8
Pensacola	39
Tampa	15
Georgia—Atlanta	1,032-1,163
Augusta	143
Macon	311-334
Savannah	31
Idaho—Boise	2,695
Illinois—Aurora	647
Bloomington	781
Chicago	590-652
Danville	598-602
Decatur	647
East St. Louis	415-420
Elgin	715
Evanston	601-603
Jacksonville	600-614
Joliet	536-540
Moline	573-586
Oak Park	630
Peoria	453-468
Quincy	360-488
Rockford	716-730
Rock Island	540-569
Springfield	595-612
Indiana—Evansville	318-383
Fort Wayne	763-788
Hammond	589-597
Indianapolis	720-726
Muncie	935-950
South Bend	708-725
Terre Haute	485
Iowa—Burlington	511-533
Cedar Rapids	732-737
Clinton	566-589
Council Bluffs	962-984
Davenport	529-591
Des Moines	803-805
Dubuque	605-841
Sioux City	1,076-1,110
Waterloo	847-852
Kansas—Atchison	760-840
Hutchinson	1,523-1,530
Kansas City	750-779
Leavenworth	765-787
Topeka	880-934
Wichita	1,291-1,296
Kentucky—Covington	513
Lexington	946-980
Louisville	394-457
Newport	500-513
Louisiana—New Orleans	6-15
Shreveport	182-240
Maine—Bangor	18-24
Lewiston	149-199
Portland	11-26
Maryland—Annapolis	2-42
Baltimore	63-92
Cumberland	609-776
Hagerstown	520-563
Massachusetts—Boston	8-169
Brockton	128
Cambridge	22
Chelsea	11
Everett	12
Fall River	42
Fitchburg	438
Haverhill	35
Holyoke	115
Lawrence	65
Lowell	101-111
Lynn	26
Malden	34
Medford	13
New Bedford	17
Newton	33
Pittsfield	1,013
Salem	10
Somerville	13
Springfield	83
Taunton	54
Waltham	51
Worcester	469-477
Michigan—Ann Arbor	611-771
Battle Creek	816-823
Bay City	594
Detroit	579-635
Flint	711-712
Grand Rapids	610-641
Jackson	940-944
Kalamazoo	753-784
Lansing	828-845
Muskegon	592-619
Saginaw	593
Duluth	607-627
Minneapolis	816-848
St. Paul	683-935
Mississippi—Jackson	283-298
Macon	175-179
Natchez	16-202
Vicksburg	43-197
Missouri—	
Jefferson City	554-637
Joplin	983-1,114
Kansas City	742-811
St. Joseph	813-847
St. Louis	413-487
Springfield	1,260
Montana—Butte	5,534-5,713
Helena	3,913-4,157
Kalispell	2,946
Livingston	4,491
Nebraska—	
Grand Island	1,858-1,864
Lincoln	1,148
Omaha	960-1,042
Nevada—Carson City	4,660
New Hampshire—	
Manchester	173
Nashua	150
New Jersey—Atlantic City	9-10
Bayonne	50
Camden	21-31
East Orange	173
Elizabeth	12-38
Jersey City	8-104
Newark	3-119
New Brunswick	18-97
Orange	187-193
Passaic	57
Paterson	82-193
Trenton	31-56

	Feet.
New Mexico—	
Albuquerque	4,493-5,008
Deming	4,325
Las Vegas	6,391
Santa Fe	6,947-6,956
New York—Albany	5-26
Amsterdam	264-280
Auburn	643-768
Binghamton	863-865
Buffalo	576-586
Elmira	836-858
Jamestown	1,317
Kingston	182-223
New York	8-72
Poughkeepsie	28-243
Rochester	505-514
Schenectady	233-241
Syracuse	403-431
Troy	23-35
Utica	406-548
Watertown	398
West Point	10
North Carolina—	
Asheville	1,981-1,986
Charlotte	708-721
Wilmington	25
Winston-Salem	858-877
North Dakota—	
Bismarck	1,618-1,672
Grand Forks	836-841
Minot	1,557
Valley City	1,221-1,311
Ohio—Akron	873-1,007
Canton	1,030-1,036
Cleveland	578-785
Cincinnati	481-545
Columbus	712-794
Dayton	739-745
Hamilton	591-605
Lima	833-880
Lorain	610
Newark	822
Portsmouth	468-525
Springfield	980-987
Steubenville	641-781
Toledo	582-602
Youngstown	839-847
Zanesville	694-704
Oklahoma—Muskogee	588-611
Oklahoma City	1,197
Oregon—Portland	28-175
Salem	163
Pennsylvania—	
Allentown	254-321
Altoona	1,161-1,192
Chester	22-24
Easton	211-364
Erie	575-713
Harrisburg	317-357
Hazleton	1,624
Johnstown	1,169-1,184
Lancaster	300-357
McKeesport	752
New Castle	806
Norristown	83
Philadelphia	26-408
Pittsburgh	731-756
Reading	206-264
Scranton	726-762
Wilkesbarre	532-643
Williamsport	520-528
York	370-371
Rhode Island—Central Falls	88
Cranston	84
Newport	6
Pawtucket	92
Providence	11
Woonsocket	162
South Carolina—	
Charleston	10-15
Columbia	190-322
South Dakota—	
Chamberlain	1,323-1,359
Deadwood	4,532-4,543
Pierre	1,440-1,441
Rapid City	3,196-3,244
Sioux Falls	1,389-1,420
Tennessee—	
Chattanooga	631-690
Knoxville	807-933
Memphis	117-273
Nashville	450
Texas—Austin	466-507
Beaumont	17-24
Dallas	425-448
El Paso	3,695-3,711
Fort Worth	534-620
Galveston	4-6
Houston	38-53
San Antonio	637-672
Waco	400-427
Utah—Ogden	4,296
Salt Lake City	4,224-4,253
Vermont—Montpelier	484
Virginia—Lynchburg	517-526
Norfolk	12
Petersburg	11-85
Portsmouth	10
Richmond	15-206
Roanoke	423
Washington—Bellingham	60
Everett	7-21
Seattle	10
Spokane	1,879-1,935
Tacoma	12-210
West Virginia—	
Charleston	602-603
Huntington	565
Wheeling	622-652
Wisconsin—Appleton	709-719
Beloit	741-743
Eau Claire	788-841
Fond du Lac	747-775
Green Bay	590
Kenosha	611
LaCrosse	644-657
Madison	849-860
Milwaukee	579-636
Oshkosh	743-760
Racine	588-629
Sheboygan	589
Superior	606-671
Wyoming—	
Cheyenne	6,062-6,101
Laramie	7,132-7,165

AMERICAN CITIES WITH 10,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

Arranged by states.

[Estimated by the United States census bureau as of July 1, 1917.]

Alabama.	
Anniston	14,326
Bessemer	17,156
Birmingham	189,716
Gadsden	15,301
Mobile	59,201
Montgomery	44,039
Selma	15,915
Tuscaloosa	10,824
Arizona.	
Phœnix	19,445
Tucson	17,324
Arkansas.	
Argenta	15,515
Fort Smith	29,390
Helena	11,122
Hot Springs	17,690
Little Rock	58,716
Pine Bluff	17,777
California.	
Alameda	28,433
Bakersfield	17,543
Berkeley	60,427
Eureka	15,142
Fresno	36,314
Long Beach	29,163
Los Angeles	535,485
Oakland	206,405
Pasadena	49,620
Pomona	13,624
Redlands	14,573
Riverside	20,496
Sacramento	68,984
San Bernardino	17,616
San Diego	56,412
San Francisco	471,023
San Jose	39,810
Santa Ana	10,981
Santa Barbara	15,360
Santa Cruz	15,150
Stockton	36,209
Vallejo	13,803
Colorado.	
Boulder City	12,012
Colorado Spgs.	38,965
Denver	268,439
Fort Collins	11,973
Greeley	11,942
Pueblo	56,084
Trinidad	14,413
Connecticut.	
Ansonia	16,954
Bridgeport	124,724
Bristol	16,318
Danbury	22,931
Hartford	112,830
Meriden	29,431
Middletown	13,502
New Britain	55,385
New Haven	152,275
New London	21,199
Norwalk	27,332
Norwich	21,923
Stamford	31,810
Waterbury	80,201
Willimantic	12,902
Delaware.	
Wilmington	95,361
District of Columbia.	
Washington	369,282
Florida.	
Jacksonville	79,065
Key West	22,011
Pensacola	26,802
Tampa	56,251
West Tampa	12,566
Georgia.	
Albany	10,979
Athens	18,319
Atlanta	196,144
Augusta	50,642
Brunswick	10,984
Columbus	26,306
Macon	46,099
Rome	15,607
Savannah	69,250
Waycross	20,737
Idaho.	
Boise	35,951
Pocatello	12,806
Illinois.	
Alton	23,783
Aurora	34,795
Belleville	21,154
Bloomington	27,462
Cairo	15,995
Canton	13,674
Centralia	11,838
Champaign	15,052
Chicago	2,547,201
Chicago Hghts.	22,863
Cicero	20,846
Danville	32,969
Decatur	41,483
E. St. Louis	77,312
Elgin	28,562
Evanston	29,304
Freeport	19,844
Galesburg	24,629
Granite City	15,890
Jacksonville	15,506
Joliet	38,549
Kankakee	14,270
Kewanee	13,607
La Salle	12,332
Lincoln	11,991
Mattoon	12,764
Maywood	10,903
Moline	27,976
Monmouth	10,346
Mt. Vernon	10,043
Oak Park	27,816
Ottawa	*9,535
Pekin	10,973
Peoria	72,184
Quincy	36,832
Rock Island	29,452
Rockford	56,739
Springfield	62,623
Streator	14,313
Urbana	10,146
Waukegan	20,917

*Population in 1910, showing decrease; no estimate since.

Indiana.	
Anderson	24,230
Bedford	10,613
Bloomington	11,661
Brazil	10,472

Crawfordsville. 11,443
East Chicago. 30,286
Elkhart 22,273
Elwood *11,028
Evansville 76,981
Fort Wayne... 78,014
Frankfort 10,103
Gary 56,000
Hammond 27,016
Huntington ... 10,982
Indianapolis ..233,622
Jeffersonville .*10,412
Kokomo 21,929
Lafayette 21,481
Laporte 13,572
Logansport ... 21,338
Marion 19,923
Michigan City. 21,913
Mishawaka ... 17,083
Muncie 25,653
New Albany.. 23,629
Newcastle 14,144
Peru 12,491
Richmond 25,080
Shelbyville ... 11,201
South Bend... 70,967
Terre Haute.. 67,361
Vincennes 18,089

*Population in 1910, showing decrease; no estimate since.

Iowa.

Boone 11,321
Burlington ... 25,144
Cedar Rapids.. 38,033
Clinton 27,678
Council Bluffs. 31,838
Davenport 49,618
Des Moines....104,052
Dubuque 40,096
Fort Dodge.... 21,039
Iowa City..... 11,626
Keokuk *14,008
Marshalltown. 14,519
Mason City.... 14,938
Muscatine 17,713
Ottumwa 24,708
Sioux City.... 58,568
Waterloo 36,987

*Population in 1910, showing decrease; no estimate since.

Kansas.

Atchison 16,785
Chanute *12,968
Coffeyville 18,381
Fort Scott.... 10,564
Hutchinson ... 21,461
Independence . 15,111
Iola 11,396
Kansas City...102,096
Lawrence 13,477
Leavenworth .*19,363
Parsons 15,952
Pittsburg 18,340
Salina 12,470
Topeka 49,538
Wichita 73,597

*Population in 1910, showing decrease; no estimate since.

Kentucky.

Ashland 12,195
Covington 59,623
Frankfort 11,179
Henderson 12,312
Hopkinsville . 10,979
Lexington ... 41,997
Louisville 240,808
Newport 32,133
Owensboro ... 18,070
Paducah 25,178

Louisiana.

Alexandria ... 16,232
Baton Rouge.. 17,544
Lake Charles. 14,930
Monroe 13,698
New Orleans..387,010
Shreveport ... 37,064

Maine

Auburn 16,607
Augusta 14,325
Bangor 26,958
Biddeford 17,760
Lewiston 28,061
Portland 64,720
Sanford 11,217
Waterville ... 12,903

Maryland.

Baltimore 667,442
Cumberland .. 26,686
Frederick 11,225
Hagerstown .. 26,125

Massachusetts.

Attleboro 19,776
Beverly 22,128
Boston 767,813
Brockton 60,152
Cambridge 114,293
Chelsea 48,405
Chicopee 29,950
Everett 40,160
Fall River.....129,828
Fitchburg 42,419
Gloucester *24,398
Haverhill 49,180
Holyoke 66,503
Lawrence 102,923
Leominster ... 21,365
Lowell 114,366
Lynn 104,534
Malden 52,243
Marlborough . 15,285
Medford 26,681
Melrose 17,724
New Bedford..121,622
Newburyport.. 15,291
Newton 44,345
North Adams. *22,019
Northampton . 20,006
Pittsfield 39,678
Quincy 39,022
Revere 23,929
Salem 49,346
Somerville. .. 88,618
Springfield ...108,668
Taunton 36,610
Waltham 31,011
Woburn 16,076
Worcester 166,106

*Population in 1910, showing decrease from 1900; no estimate since.

Michigan.

Adrian 11,570
Alpena 13,365
Ann Arbor..... 15,041
Battle Creek... 30,159
Bay City..... 48,390
Benton Harbor 11,099
Cadillac 10,158
Detroit 619,648
Escanaba 15,854
Flint 57,386
Grand Rapids.132,861
Hancock 12,578
Holland 12,459
Ironwood 15,095
Ishpeming *12,448
Jackson 35,966
Kalamazoo ... 50,408
Lansing 44,499
Laurium 10,649
Ludington 10,566
Manistee *12,381
Marquette 12,555
Menominee ...*10,507
Muskegon 27,434
Owosso 10,326
Pontiac *18,006
Port Huron...*18,863
Saginaw 56,469
Sault Ste. Marie 14,130
Traverse City. 14,090

*Population in 1910, showing decrease from 1900; no estimate since.

Minnesota.

Duluth 97,077
Hibbing 17,550
Mankato *10,365
Minneapolis ..373,448
Red Wing..... 10,158
St. Cloud..... 12,013
St. Paul.....252,465
Stillwater *10,198
Virginia City.. 15,954
Winona 18,583

*Population in 1910, showing decrease from 1900; no estimate since.

Mississippi.

Columbus 10,815
Greenville 11,045
Hattiesburg .. 17,357
Jackson 31,104
Laurel 12,313
Meridian 21,824
Natchez *11,791
Vicksburg 23,179

*Population in 1910, showing decrease from 1900; no estimate since.

Missouri.

Cape Girardeau.11,146
Columbia 12,958
Hannibal 22,399
Independence . 11,964
Jefferson City. 13,712
Joplin 33,400
Kansas City...305,816
Moberly 13,047
St. Charles.... 10,498
St. Joseph..... 86,498
St. Louis.....768,630
Sedalia 19,711
Springfield ... 41,169
Webb City..... 14,082

Montana.

Anaconda 10,631
Billings 15,123
Butte 44,057
Great Falls....*13,948
Helena 13,789
Missoula 19,075

*Population in 1910, showing decrease from 1900; no estimate since.

Nebraska.

Beatrice 10,437
Fremont 10,080
Grand Island.. 13,133
Hastings 11,222
Lincoln 46,957
Omaha 177,777

Nevada.

Reno 15,514

New Hampshire.

Berlin 13,892
Concord 22,858
Dover 13,776
Keene 10,735
Laconia 11,745
Manchester ... 79,607
Nashua 27,541
Portsmouth ... 11,730

New Jersey.

Asbury Park.. 14,629
Atlantic City.. 59,515
Bayonne 72,204
Bridgeton 14,425
Camden 108,117
East Orange... 43,761
Elizabeth 88,830
Englewood ... 12,603
Gloucester ... 11,375
Hoboken 78,324
Jersey City....312,557
Long Branch.. 15,733
Millville 13,813
New Brunswick 25,855
Newark 418,789
Orange 33,636
Passaic 74,478
Paterson 140,512
Perth Amboy. 42,646
Plainfield 24,330
Rahway 10,361
Trenton 113,974

New Mexico.

Albuquerque . 14,509

New York.

Albany 106,632
Amsterdam ... 38,043
Auburn 37,823
Batavia 13,595
Beacon 11,674
Binghamton .. 54,864
Buffalo 475,781
Cohoes 25,292
Corning 15,676
Cortland 13,321
Dunkirk 21,311
Elmira 38,272
Fulton 12,138
Geneva 13,915
Glens Falls.... 17,160
Gloversville .. 23,314
Hornell 14,857
Hudson 12,898
Ithaca 16,017
Jamestown ... 37,431
Johnstown ... 10,678
Kingston 26,910
Lackawanna .. 16,219
Little Falls... 13,653
Lockport 20,028
Middletown .. 15,810
Mount Vernon 37,991
New Rochelle. 29,192
New York...5,737,892
Bronx 599,215
Brooklyn .1,976,103
Manhattan.2,682,978
Queens 379,396
Richmond .. 99,800
Newburgh 29,893
Niagara Falls. 38,466
N. Tonawanda. 14,060
Ogdensburg .. 16,845
Olean 16,927
Oneonta 11,200
Ossining 14,064
Oswego 24,219
Peekskill 19,034
Plattsburg ... 13,111
Port Chester.. 16,727
Poughkeepsie.. 30,029
Rensselaer ... 11,252
Rochester 264,714
Rome 24,259
Saratoga Spgs. 13,839
Schenectady ..103,774
Syracuse 158,559
Troy 78,094
Utica 89,272
Watertown ... 30,404
Watervliet 15,622
White Plains.. 23,331
Yonkers 103,066

North Carolina.

Asheville 25,656
Charlotte 40,759
Durham 26,160
Greensboro .. 20,171
High Point... 13,439
New Bern..... 10,509
Raleigh 20,274
Wilmington .. 30,400
Winston-Salem. 33,136

North Dakota.

Fargo	17,872
Grand Forks	16,342

Ohio.

Akron	93,604
Alliance	19,581
Ashtabula	22,008
Barberton	14,187
Bellaire	14,575
Cambridge	13,804
Canton	62,566
Chillicothe	15,625
Cincinnati	414,248
Cleveland	692,259
Columbus	220,135
Coshocton	11,887
Dayton	128,939
E. Cleveland	13,864
E. Liverpool	22,941
Elyria	19,508
Findlay	*14,858
Fostoria	10,959
Fremont	11,034
Hamilton	41,338
Ironton	14,079
Lakewood	23,813
Lancaster	16,086
Lima	37,145
Lorain	38,266
Mansfield	23,051
Marietta	*14,785
Marion	24,129
Martins Ferry	10,135
Massillon	15,509
Middletown	16,364
Mount Vernon	10,877
New Phil'delp'a	10,133
Newark	30,317
Norwood	20,269
Piqua	14,275
Portsmouth	29,356
Sandusky	20,226
Springfield	52,296
Steubenville	28,259
Tiffin	10,989
Toledo	202,010
Warren	13,308
Youngstown	112,282
Zanesville	31,320

*Population in 1910, showing decrease from 1900; no estimate since.

Oklahoma.

Ardmore	10,963
Chickasha	16,234
Enid	21,356
Guthrie	12,098
McAlester	19,398
Muskogee	47,173
Oklahoma City	97,588
Sapulpa	13,678
Shawnee	19,051
Tulsa	32,507

Oregon.

Astoria	10,487
Eugene	14,257
Medford	14,932
Portland	308,399
Salem	21,274

Pennsylvania.

Allentown	65,109
Altoona	59,712
Beaver Falls	13,749
Bethlehem	14,353
Braddock	22,060
Bradford	*14,544
Bristol	10,826
Butler	28,677
Carbondale	19,597
Carlisle	10,795
Carnegie	11,963
Chambersburg	12,475
Charleroi	12,304
Chester	41,857
Coatesville	14,998
Columbia	11,454
Connellsville	15,876
Dickson City	12,530
Du Bois	14,994
Dunmore	21,286
Duquesne	20,614
Easton	30,854
Edwardsville	10,771
Erie	76,592
Franklin	11,555
Gr.Punxsut'ney	10,745
Greensburg	15,881
Harrisburg	73,276
Hazleton	28,981
Homestead	23,071
Johnstown	70,473
Lancaster	51,437
Lansford	10,825
Latrobe	11,815
Lebanon	20,947
Lewistown	11,126
McKees Rocks	20,795
McKeesport	48,299
Mahanoy City	17,709
Meadville	13,968
Monessen	23,070
Mount Carmel	20,709
Nanticoke	23,811
New Castle	41,915
Norristown	31,969
N. Braddock	15,684
Oil City	20,162
Old Forge	15,479
Olyphant	10,200
Philadelphia	1,735,514
Phœnix	11,871
Pittsburgh	586,196
Pittston	18,975
Plymouth	19,439
Pottstown	16,987
Pottsville	22,717
Reading	111,607
Scranton	149,541
Shamokin	21,274
Sharon	19,156
Shenandoah	29,753
S. Bethlehem	24,886
Steelton	15,759
Sunbury	16,661
Tamaqua	11,062
Taylor	12,563
Uniontown	21,600
Warren	15,083
Washington	22,076
West Chester	13,403
Wilkes-Barre	78,334
Wilkinsburg	23,899
Williamsport	34,123
York	52,770

*Population in 1910, showing decrease from 1900; no estimate since.

Rhode Island.

Central Falls	26,101
Cranston	26,773
Cumberland	10,968
E. Providence	18,485
Lincoln	10,473
Newport	30,585
Pawtucket	60,666
Providence	259,895
Warwick	30,507
Woonsocket	45,365

South Carolina.

Anderson	12,687
Charleston	61,041
Columbia	35,165
Greenville	18,574
Spartanburg	21,985

South Dakota.

Aberdeen	15,906
Sioux Falls	16,266

Tennessee.

Chattanooga	61,575
Jackson	17,946
Johnson	11,885
Knoxville	59,112
Memphis	151,877
Nashville	118,136

Texas.

Abilene	14,954
Amarillo	20,882
Austin	35,612
Beaumont	28,851
Brownsville	13,590
Cleburne	12,553
Corpus Christi	10,789
Corsicana	10,066
Dallas	129,738
Denison	14,964
El Paso	69,149
Fort Worth	106,597
Galveston	42,650
Greenville	10,301
Houston	116,878
Laredo	15,894
Marshall	14,076
Palestine	12,075
Paris	12,663
San Angelo	*10,321
San Antonio	128,215
Sherman	13,848
Temple	13,904
Texarkana	13,099
Tyler	12,101
Waco	34,015
Wichita Falls	12,749

*Population in 1910, showing decrease from 1900; no estimate since.

Utah.

Ogden	32,343
Provo	10,923
Salt Lake City	121,623

Vermont.

Barre	12,401
Burlington	21,802
Rutland	15,038

Virginia.

Alexandria	17,939
Danville	20,183
Lynchburg	33,497
Newport News	22,622
Norfolk	91,148
Petersburg	25,817
Portsmouth	40,693
Richmond	158,702
Roanoke	46,282
Staunton	11,823

Washington.

Aberdeen	21,392
Bellingham	34,362
Everett	37,305
Hoquiam	12,230
Seattle	366,445
Spokane	157,656
Tacoma	117,446
Vancouver	13,805
Walla Walla	26,057
Yakima	22,058

West Virginia.

Bluefield	16,123
Charleston	31,060
Clarksburg	12,960
Fairmont	16,111
Huntington	47,686
Martinsburg	12,984
Morgantown	14,444
Moundsville	11,513
Parkersburg	21,059
Wheeling	43,657

Wisconsin.

Appleton	18,085
Ashland	*11,594
Beloit	18,547
Eau Claire	18,887
Fond du Lac	21,486
Green Bay	30,017
Janesville	14,411
Kenosha	32,833
LaCrosse	31,833
Madison	31,315
Manitowoc	13,931
Marinette	*14,610
Milwaukee	445,008
Oshkosh	36,549
Racine	47,465
Sheboygan	28,907
Superior	47,167
Wausau	19,666

*Population in 1910, showing decrease from 1900; no estimate since.

Wyoming.

Cheyenne	*11,320
Sheridan	13,407

*Population in 1910, showing decrease from 1900; no estimate since.

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

[Population according to latest census reports or official estimates.]

City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.
Aachen	1910	156,143	Amoy	1917	114,000	Bahiat	1913	348,130
Aberdeen	1918	166,564	Amritsar	1911	152,756	Baku	1913	237,000
Adelaide*	1917	225,317	Amsterdam	1917	640,993	Baltimore	1917	594,637
Agra	1911	185,449	Antwerp	1912	312,884	Bangalore	1911	189,485
Ahmedabad	1911	215,835	Astrakhan	1913	162,482	Bangkok	1910	628,675
Albany	1917	106,632	Asuncion	1917	120,000	Barcelona	1917	621,419
Aleppo†	1912	250,000	Athens	1907	167,479	Bareilly	1911	129,462
Alexandria	1917	444,617	Atlanta	1917	196,144	Bari	1915	109,218
Alger	1911	172,397	Auckland	1916	133,712	Barmen	1910	169,214
Allahabad	1911	171,697	Augsburg	1910	102,487	Basel	1918	137,100
Altona	1910	172,628	Bagdad	1912	225,000	Batavia	1915	138,551

City.	Year.	Pop.
Beirut†	1912	150,000
Belem, Brazil†	1913	275,167
Belfast	1917	393,000
Benares	1911	203,804
Berlin	1910	2,071,257
Bern	1918	105,000
Bilbao	1917	100,461
Birmingham, Eng.	1914	870,211
Birmingham, Ala.	1917	189,716
Bochum	1910	136,931
Bogota	1912	139,237
Bologna	1915	189,770
Bolton	1911	180,851
Bombay	1911	979,445
Bordeaux	1911	261,678
Boston	1917	767,813
Bradford	1917	266,338
Bremen	1910	247,437
Breslau	1910	512,105
Bridgeport, Conn.	1917	124,724
Brighton, Eng.	1917	113,635
Brisbane*	1917	173,504
Bristol, Eng.	1917	334,814
Brunn†	1914	131,800
Brunswick	1910	143,552
Brussa, Turkey†	1912	110,000
Brussels*	1912	663,647
Bucharest	1917	308,628
Budapest	1910	880,371
Buenos Aires†	1918	1,637,155
Buffalo	1916	475,781
Cairo, Egypt	1917	790,939
Calcutta*	1911	1,122,313
Cambridge, Mass.	1917	114,293
Camden	1917	108,117
Canton†	1917	900,000
Cardiff	1917	169,440
Carlsruhe	1910	134,331
Cartagena	1910	102,542
Cassel	1910	153,196
Catania	1915	217,389
Cawnpore	1911	178,557
Changsha†	1917	535,800
Charlottenburg	1910	305,978
Chemnitz	1910	287,807
Chicago†	1917	2,547,201
Chinkiang†	1917	168,309
Christiania	1918	259,445
Chungking†	1917	425,000
Cholon	1915	168,100
Cincinnati	1917	414,248
Cleveland	1917	692,259
Cologne	1910	516,527
Colombo	1911	213,396
Columbus	1917	220,135
Constantinople†	1912	1,200,000
Copenhagen*	1916	605,772
Cordoba, Arg. Rep.†	1915	135,000
Coventry	1917	128,098
Cracow†	1914	171,000
Crefeld	1910	129,406
Dacca	1911	108,551
Dallas	1917	129,758
Damascus†	1912	250,000
Danzig	1910	170,337
Dayton	1917	128,930
Delhi	1911	232,837
Denver	1917	268,439
Des Moines	1917	104,052
Detroit	1917	619,648
Dortmund	1910	214,226
Dresden	1910	548,308
Dublin	1917	393,000
Duisburg	1910	229,483
Dundee	1918	181,777
Dusseldorf	1910	358,728
Dvinsk	1910	110,912
Edinburgh	1918	333,883
Elberfeld	1910	170,195
Erfurt	1910	111,463
Essen	1910	294,653
Fall River	1917	129,828
Ferrara	1915	102,550
Florence	1915	242,147
Fort Worth	1917	109,597
Frankfort	1910	414,576
Fuchow†	1912	624,000
Fukuoka	1916	101,100
Gelsenkirchen	1910	169,513
Geneva	1918	139,500
Genoa	1915	300,139
Ghent	1912	167,477
Glasgow	1918	1,111,428
Gomel	1913	104,582
Goteborg	1917	196,994
Grand Rapids	1917	132,861
Graz†	1914	156,500
Guadalajara	1910	118,799
Guayaquil	1915	105,000
Hakodate	1916	102,400
Halifax, Eng.	1914	100,701
Halle	1910	180,843
Hamborn, Germany	1910	101,703
Hamburg	1910	931,035
Hangchow†	1917	684,137
Hankow†	1917	1,321,284
Hanover	1910	302,375
Hartford	1917	112,831
Havana	1916	360,517
Havre	1911	136,159
Helsingfors	1915	176,521
Hiroshima	1916	167,400
Hongkong	1911	366,145
Houston	1917	116,873
Huddersfield	1914	111,031
Hull	1914	287,472
Hyderabad	1911	500,623
Indianapolis	1917	283,622
Irkutsk	1913	129,760
Ivanovo	1910	168,498
Jaipur	1911	137,098
Jersey City	1917	312,557
Johannesburg	1918	255,000
Jubbulpore	1911	100,651
Kanazawa, Japan	1916	129,100
Kansas City	1917	305,816
Kansas City, Ks.	1917	102,096
Karachi	1911	151,903
Kazan	1913	195,300
Kharkov	1913	253,360
Kiel	1910	211,627
Kiev	1913	610,100
Kingston-upon-Hull	1917	246,357
Kishinev	1913	128,700
Kobe	1916	498,315
Kokand	1911	118,854
Konigsberg	1910	245,994
Kure	1916	135,900
Kyoto	1916	539,153
Lahore	1911	228,687
La Paz†	1915	100,097
La Plata	1912	106,382
Lawrence, Mass.	1917	102,923
Leeds	1914	457,507
Leicester	1917	212,433
Leipsic	1910	589,850
Lemberg†	1914	212,000
Liege	1912	170,634
Lille	1911	217,807
Lima	1913	143,500
Lisbon	1911	435,359
Liverpool	1917	716,140
Livorno	1915	108,585
Lodz	1913	415,604
London, Greater	1917	6 736,753
Los Angeles	1917	535,485
Louisville	1917	240,808
Lowell	1917	114,306
Lucknow	1911	259,798
Lynn	1917	104,534
Lyons	1911	523,796
Madras	1911	518,660
Madrid	1917	648,760
Madura	1911	134,130
Magdeburg	1910	279,629
Mainz	1910	110,634
Malaga	1917	140,975
Malmo	1917	112,521
Manchester, England	1917	660,143
Mandalay	1911	138,299
Manila	1910	234,409
Mannheim	1910	193,902
Marseilles	1911	550,619
Meerut	1911	116,227
Melbourne	1917	708,240
Memphis	1917	151,877
Messina	1915	150,000
Mexico City	1910	471,066
Milan	1915	663,059
Milwaukee	1917	445,008
Minneapolis	1917	373,448
Minsk	1913	117,600
Montevideo	1918	378,993
Montreal	1911	470,480
Moscow	1915	1,817,100
Mukden	1911	158,132
Mulheim	1910	112,580
Munich	1910	596,467
Murcia	1917	133,012
Nagasaki	1916	136,800
Nagova	1916	389,272
Nagpur	1911	101,415
Nancy	1911	119,949
Nankingt	1917	377,459
Nantes	1911	170,535
Naples	1915	697,917
Nashville	1917	118,136
Neukolln, Ger.	1910	237,289
Newark, N. J.	1917	418,789
New Bedford	1917	121,622
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1913	266,551
New Haven	1917	152,275
New Orleans	1917	377,016
New York	1917	5,737,492
Nice	1911	142,940
Nikolaiev	1913	106,279
Ningpo†	1912	350,000
Nizhni-Novgorod	1913	112,300
Norwich, Eng.	1917	109,877
Nottingham	1917	236,853
Nurnberg	1910	333,142
Oakland	1917	206,405
Odessa	1912	631,040
Oldham	1917	133,721
Omaha	1917	177,777
Omsk	1913	135,800
Oporto	1911	194,009
Oran	1911	123,086
Orenburg	1913	146,800
Osaka	1916	1,460,218
Padua	1915	105,135
Palermo	1915	345,891
Paris	1911	2,888,110
Paterson	1917	140,512
Patua	1911	136,153
Pekin	1917	1,000,000
Perm	1913	105,410
Pernambuco†	1913	216,484
Perth, Australia	1917	130,000
Petrograd	1915	2,318,645
Philadelphia	1917	1,735,514
Pingyang†	1912	146,000
Pittsburgh	1917	586,196
Plauen	1910	121,272
Plymouth, Eng.	1917	179,375
Poona	1911	158,856
Port au Prince†	1912	100,000
Porto Alegre†	1913	150,343
Posen	1910	156,691

City.	Year.	Pop.
Portland, Ore.	1917	308,399
Portsmouth, England	1917	198,537
Prague†	1914	541,500
Preston	1914	118,118
Providence	1917	259,895
Puebla	1910	101,214
Puket	1910	179,600
Rangoon	1911	293,316
Reading, Pa.	1917	111,607
Reims	1911	115,178
Reval	1913	137,600
Richmond	1917	158,702
Riga	1913	569,100
Rio de Janeiro	1911	1,128,637
Rochester, N.Y.	1917	264,714
Rome	1915	590,960
Rosario†	1918	222,592
Rostov-on-Don.	1913	204,725
Rotterdam	1917	640,993
Roubaix	1911	122,723
Rouen	1911	124,987
Saarbrucken	1910	105,089
Saigon	1915	100,000
St. Etienne	1911	148,656
St. Louis	1917	768,630
St. Paul	1917	252,465
Salford	1914	232,970
Saliany, Russ.	1913	120,904
Salonikit	1913	160,000
Salt Lake City.	1917	121,623
Samara	1913	144,000
San Antonio.	1917	128,215
San Francisco.	1917	471,023
Santiago, Chile	1916	397,550
Sao Paulo†	1911	450,000
Sapporo	1916	100,600
Saratov	1913	235,300
Schoeneberg	1910	172,823
Scranton	1917	149,541
Seattle	1917	366,445
Sendai	1916	104,700
Seoul	1912	278,958
Seville	1917	164,322
Shanghai†	1917	1,000,000
Sheffield	1917	469,293
Singapore	1911	303,321
Smyrna†	1912	375,000
Soerabaya	1915	156,752
Soerakarta	1915	118,378
Sofia	1910	102,812
Southampton	1914	122,577
South Shields.	1914	110,604
Spokane	1917	157,656
Springfield Mass.	1917	108,668
Srinagar	1911	126,344
Stettin	1910	236,113
Stockholm	1917	413,163
Stockport	1914	124,326
Stoke-on-Trent	1914	239,515
Strassburg	1910	178,891
Stuttgart	1910	286,218
Suchow†	1917	500,000
Sunderland	1914	152,436
Surat	1911	114,863
Swansea	1911	114,663
Sydney, N.S.W.*	1917	777,300
Syracuse	1917	158,559
Szeged	1910	118,328
Tabriz†	1918	200,000
Tacoma	1917	117,446
Tashkent	1913	272,300
Teheran†	1918	350,000
The Hague	1917	344,636
Tientsin†	1912	800,000
Tiflis	1913	327,800
Tokyo	1917	2,349,830
Toledo	1917	202,010
Tomsk	1913	116,664
Toronto	1911	376,538
Toulon	1911	104,582
Toulouse	1911	149,576
Trenton	1917	113,974
Trichinopoly	1911	122,028
Triestet	1914	246,500
Tsaritsyn		100,817
Tula	1913	140,620
Tunis†	1911	277,083
Turin	1915	451,994
Ufa	1913	106,200
Utrecht	1917	135,368
Valencia	1917	245,871
Valparaiso	1916	201,507
Vancouver	1911	100,401
Venice	1915	168,038
Vienna	1914	2,149,800
Vilna	1913	204,220
Vitebsk	1913	108,900
Warsaw	1913	909,491
Washington	1917	369,282
Wenchow†	1912	100,000
West Ham.	1914	294,476
Wiesbaden	1910	109,002
Wilmersdorf	1910	109,716
Winnipeg	1911	136,035
Worcester, Mass.	1917	166,106
Wuhu†	1917	108,610
Yaroslav	1913	120,400
Yekaterinodar	1913	107,360
Yekaterinoslav.	1912	220,446
Yokohama	1916	428,663
Yonkers	1917	103,066
Youngstown	1917	112,282
Zaragoza, Spain	1917	124,455
Zurich	1918	213,900

*With suburbs. †Estimated.

RANK OF LARGEST CITIES.

City	Rank.	Population.
London*	1	6,726,753
New York† (1917)	2	5,737,492
Paris (1911)	3	2,888,110
Chicago (1917)	4	2,547,201
Petrograd (1915)	5	2,318,645
Tokyo (1916)	6	2,244,796
Vienna (1914)	7	2,149,800
Berlin (1910)	8	2,071,257

*Greater. Estimated civil population in 1917. †Within limits.

WORLD'S IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT.

[From the London Economist, May 31, 1919.]

Year.	United kingdom.	United States.	Germany.*	France.
Pig Iron.	Long tons.	Long tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
1900	8,960,000	13,789,000	8,521,000	2,714,000
1905	9,608,000	22,992,000	10,988,000	3,077,000
1910	10,012,000	27,304,000	14,793,000	4,032,000
1911	9,526,000	23,650,000	15,534,000	4,426,000
1912	8,751,000	29,727,000	17,753,000	4,939,000
1913	10,260,000	30,966,000	19,292,000	5,207,000
1914	8,924,000	23,332,000	14,392,000	†
1915	8,794,000	29,916,000	11,790,000	†
1916	9,048,000	39,435,000	13,285,000	1,447,000
1917	9,420,000	38,621,000	13,142,000	1,684,000
1918	9,066,000	39,052,000	*11,590,000	1,297,000
Steel.				
1900	4,901,000	10,188,000	6,646,000	1,565,000
1905	5,812,000	20,024,000	10,067,000	2,240,000
1910	6,374,000	26,095,000	13,699,000	3,390,000
1911	6,462,000	23,676,000	15,019,000	3,681,000
1912	6,796,000	31,251,000	17,302,000	4,428,000
1913	7,664,000	31,301,000	18,959,000	4,687,000
1914	7,885,000	23,513,000	14,973,000	†
1915	‡8,550,000	32,151,000	13,258,000	†
1916	‡9,196,000	42,774,000	16,183,000	1,952,000
1917	‡9,804,000	45,061,000	16,587,000	2,232,000
1918	‡9,591,000	45,073,000	*14,874,000	1,912,000

*Including Luxemburg up to October, 1918. The returns for November and December, 1918, do not include the production of Luxemburg, Saar district, and the Lorraine province. †No return. ‡Including disannexed steel castings.

DISTANCES BETWEEN AMERICAN CITIES.

By the shortest usually traveled railroad routes. [Compiled from the war department's official table of distances.]

FROM ☞	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Baltimore	Cleveland	Buffalo.	San Francisco.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Milwaukee.	New Orleans.	Washington.	Minneapolis
To	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.
Albany	145	832	256	1,028	202	333	480	297	3,106	567	724	917	1,517	1,142	1,252
Atlanta	876	733	785	611	1,106	688	736	919	2,805	805	492	818	496	648	1,158
Baltimore	188	802	97	934	418	.....	474	398	3,076	334	593	887	1,184	40	1,222
Boston	217	1,034	321	1,230	.....	418	682	499	3,308	674	926	1,119	1,602	458	1,454
Buffalo	442	525	416	731	499	398	183	.....	2,799	270	427	610	1,256	438	945
Chicago	912	.....	821	284	1,034	802	357	525	2,274	468	298	85	912	790	420
Cincinnati	757	298	666	341	926	593	244	427	2,572	313	.....	383	829	553	718
Cleveland	584	357	493	548	682	474	.....	183	2,631	135	244	442	1,073	437	777
Columbus, O	637	314	546	428	820	511	138	321	2,588	193	116	399	935	471	734
Denver	1,934	1,022	1,843	916	2,056	1,850	1,579	1,537	1,371	1,490	1,257	1,107	1,347	1,810	884
Detroit	693	272	669	488	750	649	173	251	2,546	321	263	357	1,092	655	692
Duluth	1,391	479	1,300	728	1,513	1,281	701	1,004	2,238	947	777	422	1,447	1,269	162
El Paso	2,310	1,465	2,219	1,245	2,414	2,179	1,703	1,915	1,287	1,866	1,586	1,550	1,195	2,139	1,521
Galveston	1,792	1,144	1,691	860	2,012	1,594	1,408	1,591	2,157	1,481	1,157	1,229	410	1,554	1,340
Grand Rapids, Mich	821	178	815	462	878	796	332	379	2,452	462	308	263	1,090	764	598
Helena	2,452	1,540	2,361	1,549	2,574	2,342	1,897	2,065	1,250	2,008	1,838	1,455	2,152	2,320	1,119
Indianapolis	825	183	734	240	965	704	283	466	2,457	381	111	268	888	664	603
Jacksonville, Fla	963	1,097	892	975	1,213	795	1,085	1,193	3,098	1,057	841	1,182	616	755	1,517
Kansas City	1,342	458	1,251	277	1,466	1,211	755	967	1,981	898	618	543	880	1,171	573
Los Angeles	3,149	2,265	3,058	2,084	3,273	3,018	2,562	2,774	475	2,705	2,425	2,350	2,007	2,978	2,301
Louisville	871	304	780	274	1,040	703	358	541	2,468	427	114	389	778	663	724
Memphis	1,157	527	1,066	311	1,387	969	738	921	2,439	807	494	612	396	929	897
Milwaukee	997	85	906	369	1,119	887	442	610	2,359	553	383	.....	997	875	335
Minneapolis	1,332	420	1,241	586	1,454	1,222	777	945	2,096	888	718	335	1,285	1,210	.....
Mobile	1,231	929	1,140	647	1,461	1,043	1,029	1,212	2,625	1,098	785	1,014	141	1,003	1,233
Montreal	386	841	477	1,051	330	574	623	434	3,115	704	826	926	1,655	614	1,125
Newark, N. J	9	903	82	1,056	226	179	575	405	3,177	435	748	988	1,303	219	1,323
New Haven	76	980	167	1,141	140	264	628	445	3,254	520	833	1,065	1,448	304	1,400
New Orleans	1,372	912	1,281	699	1,602	1,184	1,073	1,256	2,482	1,142	829	997	.....	1,144	1,285
New York	.....	912	91	1,065	217	188	584	442	3,186	444	757	967	1,372	228	1,332
Ogden	2,196	1,494	2,315	1,414	2,528	2,296	1,851	2,079	780	1,962	1,792	1,579	1,891	2,284	1,316
Omaha	1,405	493	1,314	413	1,527	1,295	1,750	1,018	1,781	961	791	578	1,080	1,283	381
Philadelphia	91	821	.....	974	321	97	493	416	3,095	353	666	906	1,281	137	1,241
Pittsburgh	444	468	353	621	674	334	135	270	2,742	.....	313	553	1,142	302	888
Portland, Me	332	1,149	436	1,345	115	533	797	614	3,423	789	1,041	1,234	1,717	573	1,569
Portland, Ore	3,204	2,292	3,113	2,212	3,326	3,094	2,649	2,817	772	2,760	2,590	2,378	2,746	3,082	2,042
Providence	190	1,034	281	1,230	45	378	682	499	3,308	634	926	1,119	1,562	418	1,454
Quebec	530	1,013	621	1,343	402	718	795	612	3,287	876	1,039	1,098	1,827	786	1,433
Richmond, Va	343	879	252	918	573	155	553	553	3,153	417	581	964	1,046	115	1,299
Rochester, N. Y	373	603	361	799	430	354	251	68	2,877	338	495	688	1,324	394	1,023
St. Joseph, Mo	1,392	470	1,301	327	1,474	1,261	875	1,058	1,867	948	668	555	941	1,221	485
St. Louis	1,065	284	974	.....	1,230	934	548	731	2,194	621	341	369	699	894	586
St. Paul	1,322	410	1,231	576	1,444	1,212	767	935	2,086	878	708	325	1,275	1,200	10
San Antonio	1,943	1,204	1,852	920	2,150	1,755	1,468	1,651	1,911	1,541	1,217	1,289	571	1,715	1,320
San Francisco	3,186	2,274	3,095	2,194	3,308	3,076	2,631	2,793	.....	2,742	2,572	2,359	2,482	3,064	2,096
Seattle	3,151	2,239	3,060	2,332	3,273	2,941	2,596	2,764	957	2,707	2,537	2,154	2,961	3,029	1,818
Spokane	2,812	1,900	2,721	1,932	2,934	2,702	2,257	2,425	1,205	2,368	2,198	1,815	2,535	2,690	479
Springfield, Mass	139	935	230	1,131	99	327	583	400	3,209	583	827	1,020	1,511	367	1,355
Tampa, Fla	1,195	1,309	1,104	1,187	1,425	1,007	1,297	1,405	3,310	1,269	1,053	1,391	828	967	1,729
Toledo	705	244	615	437	795	595	113	296	2,518	261	203	529	1,032	595	1,064
Washington	228	790	137	894	458	40	437	438	3,064	302	553	875	1,144	.....	1,210

DISTANCES BETWEEN GREAT SEAPORTS.

To Principal European Ports.

Distances in nautical miles traversed by full powered steamships in traveling from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, Hamburg and Havre by northern and southern routes. [Computed by United States hydrographic office.]

From—	North-ern.	South-ern.
Boston (Boston lightship) to—		
London	3,139	3,258
Liverpool	2,896	3,033
Glasgow	2,815	2,987
Antwerp	3,184	3,303
Hamburg	3,446	3,565
Havre	2,990	3,109
New York (the Battery) to—London	3,313	3,423
Liverpool	3,070	3,198
Glasgow	2,989	3,152
Antwerp	3,358	3,468
Hamburg	3,620	3,730
Havre	3,164	3,274
Philadelphia (Market street wharf) to—		
London	3,456	3,566
Liverpool	3,213	3,341
From—		
Glasgow	3,132	3,295
Antwerp	3,501	3,611
Philadelphia (Market street wharf) to—		
Hamburg	3,763	3,873
Havre	3,307	3,417
Baltimore (the basin) to—		
London	3,606	3,716
Liverpool	3,363	3,491
Glasgow	3,282	3,445
Antwerp	3,651	3,761
Hamburg	3,913	4,023
Havre	3,457	3,567

From Other European Ports.

Glasgow (Greenock) to—		
Montreal by south of Cape Race	2,864	2,864
St. John, New Brunswick	2,673	2,830
Boston (navy yard)	2,776	2,934
New York (the Battery)	2,951	3,099
Philadelphia	3,104	3,252
Baltimore	3,258	3,406
Newport News	3,135	3,283
New Orleans	4,486	4,532
Galveston	4,662	4,708

From— Southampton to—	Northern.	Southern.
Montreal	3,059	3,059
St. John, New Brunswick	2,817	2,923
Boston (navy yard)	2,920	3,027
New York (the Battery)	3,095	3,192
Philadelphia	3,248	3,345
Baltimore	3,402	3,499
Newport News	3,279	3,376
New Orleans	4,620	4,625
Galveston	4,796	4,801
Bremen to—Montreal	3,534	3,534
St. John, New Brunswick	3,292	3,398
Boston (navy yard)	3,395	3,502
New York (the Battery)	3,570	3,667
Philadelphia	3,723	3,820
Baltimore	3,877	3,851
Newport News	3,754	3,851
New Orleans	5,095	5,100
Galveston	5,271	5,276
Rotterdam to—Montreal	3,293	3,293
St. John, New Brunswick	3,051	3,157
Boston (navy yard)	3,154	3,261
New York (the Battery)	3,329	3,426
Philadelphia	3,482	3,579
Baltimore	3,636	3,733
Newport News	3,513	3,610
New Orleans	4,854	4,859
Galveston	5,030	5,035
Copenhagen (via English channel) to—		
Montreal	3,834	3,834
St. John, New Brunswick	3,592	3,698
Boston (navy yard)	3,695	3,802
New York (the Battery)	3,870	3,967
Philadelphia	4,023	4,120
Baltimore	4,177	4,274
Newport News	4,054	4,151
New Orleans	5,395	5,400
Galveston	5,571	5,576
Marseilles to—Montreal	3,873	3,873
St. John, New Brunswick	3,605	3,620
Boston (navy yard)	3,708	3,724
New York (the Battery)	3,883	3,889
Philadelphia	4,036	4,042
Genoa to—Montreal	4,040	4,040
St. John, New Brunswick	3,772	3,787
Boston (navy yard)	3,875	3,891
New York (the Battery)	4,050	4,056

General Table.

Nautical miles from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco and Port Townsend by shortest all-water routes. [From "Transportation Routes and Systems of the World," by O. P. Austin of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Port.	New York.	New Orleans.	San Francisco.	Pt. Townsend.
Aden	6,532	7,870	11,500	11,300
Antwerp	3,358	4,853	13,671	14,446
Batavia	10,182	11,598	7,800	7,600
Bombay	8,120	9,536	9,780	9,580
Brest	2,954	4,458	13,209	13,984
Buenos Aires	5,868	6,318	7,511	8,286
Calcutta	9,830	11,239	8,990	8,896
Callao	9,603	10,142	4,012	4,769
Cape Town	6,815	7,374	10,454	11,229
Colombo	8,610	10,146	8,900	8,700
Colon	1,981	1,380	*3,324	*4,090
Gibraltar	3,207	4,576	12,734	13,509
Hamburg	3,620	5,243	13,998	14,773
Havana	1,227	597	12,900	13,675
Havre	3,164	4,760	13,307	14,082
Hongkong	11,610	12,892	6,086	5,886
Honolulu	13,269	13,719	2,097	2,370
Liverpool	3,070	4,553	13,503	14,278
Manila	11,556	12,946	6,289	5,993
Marseilles	3,876	5,266	13,324	14,099
Melbourne	12,670	12,933	7,040	7,311
Naples	4,172	5,561	13,699	14,474
New Orleans	1,741	.....	13,539	14,298
New York	.....	1,741	13,089	13,848
Nome	15,840	16,249	2,705	2,350
Odessa	5,370	6,760	14,897	15,672
Pernambuco	3,696	3,969	9,439	10,214
Petrograd	4,632	6,223	†14,960	†15,730
Port Said	5,122	6,509	12,810	12,610
Port Townsend	13,848	14,298	775	.....
Punta Arenas	6,890	7,340	6,199	6,958
Panama	*2,028	*1,427	3,277	4,052
Rio de Janeiro	4,778	5,218	8,339	9,114
San Francisco	13,089	13,539	.....	775
San Juan, P. R.	1,428	1,539	12,199	12,974
Singapore	10,170	11,560	7,502	7,206
Sitka	14,391	14,841	1,302	732
Shanghai	12,360	13,750	5,550	5,290
Tehuantepec	‡2,036	‡812	¶2,189	¶2,964
Valparaiso	8,460	8,733	5,140	5,902
Vladivostok	17,036	17,445	4,706	4,357
Wellington	11,500	11,773	5,909	6,415
Yokohama	13,040	14,471	4,536	4,240

*Via Panama canal. †Approximately. ‡Eastern end railroad. ¶Western end.

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION PROJECTS (1918).

State.	Project.	Area.*	Cost.†
Arizona	Salt River	192,077	$14,938,400
Arizona-California	Yuma	110,000	9,368,248
California	Orland	20,533	1,020,989
Colorado	Grand Valley	50,000	3,269,388
	Uncompahgre Valley	100,000	7,167,189
Idaho	Boise	327,720	12,470,748
	King Hill	16,376	170,896
	Minidoka	121,005	5,884,684
Montana	Huntley	32,979	1,718,480
	Milk river	200,000	5,672,835
	Sun river	173,795	3,458,679
	Blackfeet	122,500	1,012,645
	Flathead	134,500	3,374,516
	Fort Peck	152,000	650,442
Montana-North Dakota	Lower Yellowstone	60,116	2,912,797
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte	229,778	9,357,011
Nevada	Truckee-Carson	206,000	6,216,635
New Mexico	Carlsbad	24,775	1,398,060
New Mexico-Texas	Rio Grande	155,000	8,140,836
North Dakota	North Dakota pumping	26,273	736,801
Oregon	Umatilla	36,300	2,377,299
Oregon-California	Klamath	141,682	2,973,054
South Dakota	Belle Fourche	97,916	3,470,868
Utah	Strawberry valley	50,000	3,469,872
Washington	Okanogan	10,099	851,145
	Yakima—Storage unit	.....	3,744,003
	Sunnyside unit	110,828	3,282,142
	Tieton unit	33,422	3,215,410
Wyoming	Shoshone	147,228	5,528,548
Totals		3,082,902	127,852,619

*Estimated on completion. †Gross cost.

UNITED STATES MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[Bureau of the census report.]

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE REGISTRATION AREA.

Annual average.

	1906-10.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Registration area	15.1	13.6	13.5	14.0	14.2
Registration states	15.0	13.4	13.3	13.9	14.0
Cities in registration states	16.3	14.5	14.2	15.0	15.2
Rural part of registration states	13.4	12.3	12.3	12.9	13.0

The registration area in 1916 included twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia, containing estimated population of 75,307,906. The total number of deaths reported in this area in 1917 was 1,066,942.

In Registration States.

Death rates per 1,000 population.

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
California	14.2	14.5	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.8
Colorado	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.3	10.3	10.9
Connecticut	14.9	15.0	15.1	14.9	16.3	16.5
Dist. of Col.	18.3	17.3	16.6	18.1	17.8	17.9
Indiana	13.0	13.3	12.9	12.7	13.6	14.0
Kansas	....	....	9.8	10.1	10.9	11.2
Kentucky	12.9	13.1	12.9	12.3	12.6	13.7
Maine	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.6	15.7	15.0
Maryland	15.5	16.2	15.9	15.8	16.5	17.1
Massachusetts	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.5	15.2	15.0
Michigan	13.4	13.9	13.4	13.4	15.1	15.2
Minnesota	9.5	10.4	10.6	10.1	10.7	10.3
Missouri	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.9	13.3
Montana	10.1	12.0	11.2	11.4	12.6	13.9
New Hampshire	16.4	17.1	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.8
New Jersey	14.1	14.3	14.2	13.8	15.0	14.5
New York	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.7
North Carolina	17.3	16.8	19.0	17.3	13.1	14.0
Ohio	13.4	13.8	13.0	13.1	14.4	14.8
Pennsylvania	14.0	14.6	13.9	13.8	14.6	14.8
Rhode Island	15.2	15.0	14.7	14.8	15.5	19.2
South Carolina	....	....	....	....	13.8	14.3
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	13.4
Utah	9.9	11.0	10.1	9.9	10.4	10.4
Vermont	15.2	15.8	15.0	14.7	15.6	15.0
Virginia	....	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.7	14.3
Washington	7.9	8.5	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.6
Wisconsin	11.3	11.5	11.1	10.8	11.8	11.5
All reg. states	14.6	14.7	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.0

Blanks indicate that the states concerned were not registration states in the years specified.

DEATH RATES IN AMERICAN CITIES.

Annual average per 1,000 of population.

City.	1906-10.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Albany, N. Y.	18.6	19.4	20.0	19.3
Atlanta, Ga.*	19.4	16.5	15.1	15.3
Baltimore, Md.*	19.5	18.1	17.1	18.1
Birmingham, Ala.*	....	17.5	15.6	14.1
Boston, Mass.	17.9	16.1	16.1	16.9
Bridgeport, Conn.	15.5	15.0	15.4	19.4
Buffalo, N. Y.	16.0	15.5	14.9	16.1
Cambridge, Mass.	15.1	13.2	13.1	13.5
Chicago, Ill.	14.9	14.2	14.3	14.5
Cincinnati, O.	18.1	16.0	15.6	16.4
Cleveland, O.	14.1	12.8	13.4	14.8
Columbus, O.	15.1	14.8	14.0	15.5
Dayton, O.	15.5	13.8	13.6	15.2
Denver, Col.	17.5	13.2	13.3	11.5
Detroit, Mich.	14.8	15.6	15.7	19.0
Fall River, Mass.	19.7	17.3	15.9	17.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	15.2	15.9	14.7	15.6
Jersey City, N. J.	17.7	13.8	14.5	14.6
Kansas City, Mo.	14.6	14.0	14.7	14.5
Los Angeles, Cal.	14.8	12.9	12.3	12.3
Louisville, Ky.*	17.4	16.5	15.0	15.0
Lowell, Mass.	19.4	15.9	16.2	17.3
Memphis, Tenn.*	20.6	20.7	19.8	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	13.7	11.8	11.4	12.7
Minneapolis, Minn.	11.0	12.0	11.5	12.4
Nashville, Tenn.*	19.3	18.4	17.2	....
Newark, N. J.	17.2	14.5	13.1	15.0
New Haven, Conn.	17.3	16.1	15.7	17.0
New Orleans, La.*	21.7	20.5	21.2	18.4
New York, N. Y.	16.9	14.1	13.9	13.9
Oakland, Cal.	15.4	11.6	11.4	10.5
Omaha, Neb.	13.8	13.8	12.2	14.4
Paterson, N. J.	15.7	13.5	13.2	14.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	17.7	16.1	15.6	16.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	18.0	15.7	15.3	17.4
Portland, Ore.	10.3	9.1	8.4	8.0
Providence, R. I.	17.6	15.2	14.6	15.8
Richmond, Va.*	22.5	19.7	18.9	19.7
Rochester, N. Y.	14.7	14.3	13.9	14.4
St. Louis, Mo.	15.6	15.0	13.8	14.9
St. Paul, Minn.	11.0	11.4	10.7	12.4
San Francisco, Cal.	16.1	15.5	15.9	15.4
Scranton, Pa.	16.3	15.8	14.7	14.4
Seattle, Wash.	9.8	8.1	7.4	7.0
Spokane, Wash.	12.8	8.6	8.1	7.0
Syracuse, N. Y.	15.2	14.8	13.2	15.2
Toledo, O.	14.9	15.5	15.4	18.1
Washington, D. C.*	19.6	16.6	18.1	17.8
Worcester, Mass.	17.1	15.7	15.4	17.8

*Cities in which 10 per cent or more of the population in 1910 were colored.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1917.

Number in registration area and rate per 100,000 population.

Cause.	Number.	Rate.
Typhoid fever	10,095	13.4
Malaria	2,385	3.2
Smallpox	204	0.3
Measles	10,446	13.9
Scarlet fever	3,125	4.1
Whooping cough	7,837	10.4
Diphtheria	12,444	16.5
Influenza	12,967	17.2
Epidemic diseases	8,091	10.7
Tuberculosis, lungs	6,925	128.7
Tuberculosis, other	13,223	17.6
Cancer	61,434	81.6
Diabetes	12,199	16.9
Diseases, nervous	100,304	133.2
Diseases, circulatory	151,708	201.5
Diseases, respiratory	133,955	177.9
Diseases, digestive	109,822	145.8
Suicide	9,996	13.2
Accidental	65,720	87.3
Homicide	5,758	7.6
All causes	1,066,942	1,416.8

DEATHS BY SEX.

Sex.	Number.	Rate.	Sex.	Number.	Rate.
Male	585,319	548.6	Female	481,632	451.4

DEATHS BY AGE.

Number and distribution per 1,000.

Age.	Number.	Dist.	Age.	Number.	Dist.	Age.	Number.	Dist.
Under 1 year	171,024	160.3	20 to 24	38,224	35.8	65 to 69	72,220	67.7
1 year	37,638	35.3	25 to 29	41,285	38.7	70 to 74	74,303	69.6
2 years	16,893	15.8	30 to 34	42,984	40.3	75 to 79	65,890	61.8
3 years	10,520	9.9	35 to 39	47,498	44.5	80 to 84	48,469	45.4
4 years	7,633	7.2	40 to 44	48,619	45.6	85 to 89	25,280	23.7
Under 5	243,708	228.4	45 to 49	52,445	49.2	90 to 94	8,985	8.4
5 to 9	23,070	21.6	50 to 54	57,306	53.7	95 to 99	2,152	2.0
10 to 14	16,086	15.1	55 to 59	62,413	58.5	100 or more	754	0.7
15 to 19	25,728	24.1	60 to 64	67,496	63.3	Unknown	2,027	1.9

DEATHS BY COLOR AND NATIVITY (1917).

Number and distribution per 1,000.

	Number.	Dist.
White	949.555	890.0
Native white	706.214	661.9
Foreign white	227.816	213.5
Negro	113.277	106.2
Indian	1.590	1.5
Chinese and Jap	2,520	2.4

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (1915).

Per 1,000 inhabitants.

Country.	Rate.
Australia	10.7
Austria*	22.3
Belgium*	15.9
Bulgaria*	23.8
Ceylon	25.2
Chile†	27.8
Denmark	12.8
England and Wales	15.7
Finland†	15.6
France†	19.6
Germany*	17.5
Hungary*	25.0
Ireland	17.6
Italy†	17.9
Jamaica	21.6
Japan*	21.0
Netherlands	12.4
New Zealand	9.1
Norway	13.3
Prussia*	17.3
Roumania†	23.8
Russia in Europe†	30.9
Scotland	17.1
Serbia*	24.3
Spain†	22.1
Sweden	14.6
Switzerland	13.3

*1906 to 1910. †In 1914.

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN CITIES.

City. Per 1,000.	1912.	1911.
Amsterdam	11.2	12.4
Belfast	18.1	17.2
Berlin	14.4	15.6
Breslau	18.4	19.5
Brussels	13.5	13.9
Budapest	18.5	19.4
Christiania	13.4	13.5
Copenhagen	14.1	14.8
Dresden	13.1	14.6
Dublin	20.5	21.4
Edinburgh	15.7	16.0
Glasgow	17.6	17.7
Hamburg	13.6	14.7
London	13.6	15.0
Melbourne	14.0	12.8
Milan	15.8	20.1
Montreal	20.0	21.4
Moscow	24.3	27.2
Munich	14.7	15.8
Paris	16.3	17.2
Petrograd	21.9	20.8
Prague	15.8	16.3
Rio de Janeiro	21.3	20.4
Rotterdam	11.3	12.1
Stockholm	14.2	12.7
Sydney	11.4	10.9
The Hague	10.9	12.7
Toronto	..	12.6
Trieste	21.1	24.0
Turin	12.9	14.2
Venice	20.9	22.8
Vienna	15.4	16.4

AMERICAN BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

The following table prepared by the federal census bureau shows for the birth registration area of the United States the number of births in the calendar year 1916, the birth rate, the death rate, the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age and the infant mortality rate. The states in the registration area had in 1916 an estimated population of 33,013,280. In the table stillbirths are excluded, and by infants are meant all children under 1 year of age.

Area. Reg. States—	Births, No.	*Rate B'ths.	*Rate D'ths.	Infant d'ths No.	Infant d'ths Per 1,000 born.
Connecticut	35,351	28.4	16.3	3,580	101
Maine	16,033	20.8	15.7	1,735	108
Maryland	33,631	24.7	16.5	4,070	121
Massachusetts	93,497	25.1	15.2	9,370	100
Michigan	86,840	28.4	15.1	8,342	96
Minnesota	55,549	24.3	10.7	3,865	70
New Hampshire	9,664	21.8	16.1	1,108	115
New York	241,456	23.5	14.8	22,717	94
Pennsylvania	217,449	25.5	14.6	24,834	114
Rhode Island	14,634	23.8	15.5	1,627	111
Vermont	7,768	21.4	15.6	723	93
Reg. area	818,983	24.8	14.7	82,734	101
Registration cities—					
Connecticut—					
Bridgeport	4,598	37.8	19.4	486	106
Hartford	3,925	35.4	20.4	396	101
New Haven	5,106	34.1	17.0	447	88
Waterbury	2,519	29.0	15.4	350	139
District of Columbia—					
Wash'ton (total)	7,201	19.8	17.8	763	106
White	4,979	18.8	15.0	411	83
Colored	2,222	22.3	25.4	352	158
Maine—					
Portland	1,371	21.5	18.3	161	117
Massachusetts—					
Boston (total)	19,577	25.9	16.9	2,062	105
White	19,214	26.0	16.6	1,992	104
Colored	363	22.3	28.4	70	193
Brockton	1,471	21.8	11.6	135	92
Cambridge	2,691	23.8	13.5	246	91
Fall River	3,689	28.7	17.0	639	173
Lawrence	2,848	28.3	13.3	330	116
Lowell	3,287	29.0	17.3	480	146
Lynn	2,206	21.5	12.3	192	87
New Bedford	3,499	29.6	15.3	488	139
Springfield	3,278	30.9	16.4	311	95
Worcester	4,941	30.3	17.8	497	101
Michigan—					
Detroit	24,289	42.1	19.0	2,727	112
Grand Rapids	3,131	24.4	12.2	235	75
Minnesota—					
Duluth	2,176	23.0	11.2	176	81
Minneapolis	8,793	24.2	12.4	723	82
St. Paul	5,242	21.2	11.3	357	68
New Hampshire—					
Manchester	2,166	27.7	15.4	340	157
New York—					
Albany	2,280	21.5	19.3	221	97
Buffalo	13,088	27.9	16.1	1,491	114
New Y'k (total)	137,923	24.6	13.9	12,860	93
White	135,119	24.6	13.7	12,385	92
Colored	2,804	24.0	23.1	475	17
Niagara Falls	1,436	38.4	18.1	190	132
Rochester	6,816	26.3	14.4	584	86
Schenectady	2,138	21.5	9.6	168	79
Syracuse	3,853	24.8	15.2	384	100
Troy	1,335	17.1	19.4	128	96
Utica	2,441	27.9	18.7	271	111
Yonkers	2,503	25.1	12.3	225	90
Pennsylvania—					
Erie	2,322	30.9	16.4	257	111
Harrisburg	1,455	20.2	15.7	102	111
Johnstown	2,348	34.3	15.8	309	132
Phila. (total)	40,360	23.6	16.2	4,252	105
White	38,208	23.7	15.7	3,907	102
Colored	2,152	21.7	24.0	345	160
Pittsb'gh (total)	16,406	28.3	17.4	1,893	115
White	15,801	28.7	17.0	1,786	113
Colored	605	21.5	24.8	107	177
Reading	2,578	23.5	14.9	322	125
Scranton	3,623	24.7	14.4	476	131
Wilkes-Barre	1,986	25.9	14.5	221	111
Rhode Island—					
Providence	5,981	23.5	15.8	657	110

*Per 1,000 population.

JOAN OF ARC CANONIZED.

Pope Benedict XV. and the highest dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church took part at the Vatican, on Sunday, April 6, 1919, in the ceremony of formally canonizing Joan of Arc, making her a saint of the church. The question of her canonization first came before the Roman curia in 1875, but it was not until 1909 that the first steps toward placing her name in the calendar of saints were completed, and she was beatified by Pope Pius X. on April 11 of that year. That gave her the title of "Blessed."

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From report of federal census bureau.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MARRIAGES.					DIVORCES.				
	Number, 1887-1906.	Annual average 1898 to 1902.		Annual average 1888 to 1892.		Number 1887 to 1906.	Annual average† per 100.000 population.			
		Number	Per 10,000 Pop.	Number	Per 10,000 Pop.		1900.	1890.	1880.	1870
Alabama	372,525	20,227	111	15,727	104	22,807	69	54	27	10
Arkansas	310,767	16,902	129	13,217	117	29,541	136	90	53	24
California	189,539	9,561	64	7,167	59	25,170	108	84	84	52
Colorado	98,877	5,457	101	4,261	103	15,844	158	197	138	60
Connecticut	136,984	7,034	77	6,216	83	9,224	50	66	61	84
Delaware	25,374	1,322	72	983	58	887	16	18	10	7
District of Columbia	50,244	3,114	112	1,512	66	2,325	58	34	31	30
Florida	114,486	6,176	117	4,314	110	7,586	79	57	53	23
Georgia	401,266	21,640	98	16,541	90	10,401	26	24	14	10
Idaho	23,330	1,359	84	705	80	3,205	120	93	58	67
Illinois	861,717	44,858	93	38,421	100	82,209	100	75	68	51
Indiana	493,890	26,451	105	22,453	102	60,721	142	104	70	69
Indian Territory	67,412	4,847	124	736	41	6,751	113	33	.....	.....
Iowa	366,350	19,298	86	16,474	86	34,874	93	67	60	49
Kansas	275,062	14,112	96	12,795	90	28,904	109	84	44	51
Kentucky	359,783	19,526	91	15,399	83	30,641	84	58	35	28
Louisiana	243,881	13,421	97	10,150	91	3,785	41	29	10	5
Maine	86,592	5,519	79	5,726	87	14,194	117	88	78	61
Maryland	195,875	10,740	90	7,916	76	7,920	40	24	12	12
Massachusetts	468,267	24,117	86	21,031	94	22,940	47	32	30	25
Michigan	424,096	23,008	95	18,726	89	42,371	104	72	72	47
Minnesota	242,147	13,118	75	10,275	78	15,646	55	41	27	21
Mississippi	313,500	17,574	113	11,778	91	19,993	74	48	30	12
Missouri	579,807	30,340	98	25,700	96	54,766	103	71	40	29
Montana	36,362	2,188	90	1,294	91	6,454	167	139	125	73
Nebraska	170,820	8,825	83	8,337	78	16,711	82	71	43	29
Nevada	7,073	527	124	238	50	1,045	111	97	106	99
New Hampshire	77,764	3,916	95	3,720	99	8,617	112	100	85	53
New Jersey	335,809	15,042	80	15,740	109	7,441	23	18	13	9
New Mexico	25,625	1,307	67	1,018	64	2,437	73	46	12	1
New York	1,205,655	63,082	87	49,584	83	29,125	23	17	16	16
North Carolina	313,725	17,142	91	13,074	81	7,047	24	12	6	3
North Dakota	44,022	2,454	77	1,339	70	4,317	88	47	46	.....
Ohio	727,408	37,979	91	32,984	90	63,982	91	64	48	37
Oklahoma	45,415	3,326	83	347	44	7,669	129	46	.....	.....
Oregon	67,475	3,499	85	2,801	88	10,145	134	108	92	80
Pennsylvania	896,533	48,088	76	39,059	74	39,686	33	21	13	8
Rhode Island	72,836	3,726	87	3,214	93	6,953	47	32	30	25
South Carolina*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
South Dakota	56,782	3,094	77	2,128	61	7,108	95	65	48	25
Tennessee	396,990	20,975	104	17,432	99	30,447	89	62	38	24
Texas	620,445	34,965	115	23,834	107	62,655	151	82	49	21
Utah	51,259	2,789	101	2,127	101	4,670	92	74	114	62
Vermont	58,472	2,977	87	2,807	84	4,740	75	49	47	50
Virginia	295,377	16,386	88	12,818	77	12,129	38	22	11	6
Washington	87,182	7,747	92	2,975	83	16,219	184	109	75	88
West Virginia	170,810	9,532	99	6,692	88	10,308	64	41	25	18
Wisconsin	337,583	16,802	81	16,009	95	22,867	65	51	41	38
Wyoming	13,509	839	91	426	68	1,772	118	86	111	99
Total	12,832 044	.....	.....	.....	.....	915,625	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No record kept. †For the five years of which the year stated is the median year.

Note—See also "Population by Marital Condition" this volume.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS FOR 1916.

[From U. S. census report published in 1919. Figures are for calendar year.]

State.	Number.	Per 10,000 pop.	State.	Number.	Per 10,000 pop.
Alabama	25,453	109	Louisiana	18,042	107
Arizona	3,634	142	Maine	6,576	85
Arkansas	24,584	143	Maryland	20,397	150
California	30,996	105	Massachusetts	34,386	92
Colorado	9,165	96	Michigan	40,112	131
Connecticut	15,168	122	Minnesota	22,800	101
Delaware	2,038	96	Mississippi	23,927	134
District of Columbia	4,293	118	Missouri	36,827	109
Florida	11,654	149	Montana	8,108	176
Georgia	32,268	126	Nebraska	12,786	101
Idaho	3,840	97	Nevada	1,001	94
Illinois	68,529	112	New Hampshire	4,491	101
Indiana	33,521	119	New Jersey	31,169	106
Iowa	22,843	103	New Mexico	3,353	91
Kansas	18,162	99	New York	97,454	95
Kentucky	23,189	107	North Carolina	21,337	100

State.	Number.	Per 100,000 pop.
North Dakota	4,896	66
Ohio	52,592	102
Oklahoma	20,049	93
Oregon	5,302	65
Pennsylvania	72,053	85
Rhode Island	5,699	93
South Carolina*	....	...
South Dakota	5,581	80
Tennessee	26,960	126
Texas	54,103	124
Utah	5,036	117
Vermont	5,279	145
Virginia	21,329	100
Washington	13,829	90
West Virginia	16,033	119
Wisconsin	18,343	73
Wyoming	1,591	99
United States	1,040,778	105

*No data; marriage licenses not required.

DIVORCE STATISTICS FOR 1916.

[From U. S. census report published in 1919. Figures are for calendar year.]

State.	Number.	Per 100,000 pop.
Alabama	2,265	101
Arizona	613	240
Arkansas	3,747	217
California	5,573	190
Colorado	1,061	113
Connecticut	961	77
Delaware	210	98
District of Columbia	47	13
Florida	1,334	152
Georgia	1,399	54
Idaho	797	189
Illinois	8,546	139
Indiana	5,636	201
Iowa	3,309	149
Kansas	2,618	143
Kentucky	2,981	129
Louisiana	1,343	78
Maine	702	91
Maryland	1,003	74
Massachusetts	2,336	63
Michigan	5,327	174
Minnesota	1,956	86
Mississippi	1,893	104
Missouri	5,791	171
Montana	1,484	323
Nebraska	1,675	132
Nevada	648	607
New Hampshire	698	158
New Jersey	1,169	40
New Mexico	387	102
New York	3,269	32
North Carolina	668	31
North Dakota	478	65
Ohio	7,607	148
Oklahoma	3,693	168
Oregon	2,100	255
Pennsylvania	4,980	58
Rhode Island	623	101
South Carolina†	....	...
South Dakota	585	84
Tennessee	2,800	127
Texas	8,504	198
Utah	661	162
Vermont	419	116
Virginia	1,886	91
Washington	3,448	225
West Virginia	789	67
Wisconsin	1,721	69
Wyoming	296	170
United States	112,036	112

†Divorce not permitted since 1878.

TO WHOM DIVORCES GRANTED.

Year.	To husband. No.	To husband. P. ct.	To wife. No.	To wife. P. ct.
1916	33,809	31.1	74,893	68.9
1906	23,455	32.5	48,607	67.5
1896	14,448	33.6	24,489	66.4
1887 to 1906	316,149	33.4	629,476	66.6

DIVORCES CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE (1916).

Cause.	To husband. No.	To husband. P. ct.	To wife. No.	To wife. P. ct.
Adultery	6,850	20.3	5,636	7.5
Cruelty	5,895	17.4	24,857	33.2
Desertion	16,908	50.0	23,082	30.8
Drunkenness	271	.8	3,381	4.5
Nonsupport	....	....	5,146	6.9
Combination	1,440	4.3	7,892	10.5
Other causes	2,445	7.2	4,899	6.5

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA (1919).

[From Ayer's American Newspaper Annual and Directory.]

State or territory.	Daily.	Weekly.	*Total.
Alabama	23	163	209
Alaska	10	15	28
Arizona	20	53	83
Arkansas	31	242	302
California	164	539	898
Colorado	40	301	383
Connecticut	36	75	142
Delaware	3	28	40
District of Columbia	7	24	100
Florida	33	150	200
Georgia	28	225	325
Hawaii	9	14	38
Idaho	12	133	157
Illinois	164	932	1,836
Indiana	131	418	644
Iowa	52	678	847
Kansas	69	567	674
Kentucky	30	190	276
Louisiana	19	136	191
Maine	12	77	114
Maryland	17	105	186
Massachusetts	91	359	623
Michigan	67	487	654
Minnesota	46	624	767
Mississippi	15	163	193
Missouri	76	656	887
Montana	18	238	276
Nebraska	26	516	597
Nevada	10	27	40
New Hampshire	13	71	103
New Jersey	35	280	364
New Mexico	8	93	109
New York	216	994	2,065
North Carolina	32	185	282
North Dakota	19	344	385
Ohio	167	626	1,034
Oklahoma	56	427	513
Oregon	31	199	277
Pennsylvania	197	715	1,215
Philippines	23	5	41
Porto Rico	11	12	28
Rhode Island	11	23	49
South Carolina	32	185	282
South Dakota	19	343	384
Tennessee	18	206	298
Texas	108	731	935
Utah	8	88	122
Vermont	10	76	93
Virgin Islands	4	1	5
Virginia	34	146	228
Washington	36	263	362
West Virginia	32	148	193
Wisconsin	56	483	620
Wyoming	8	77	92
Total in 1919	2,428	14,771	21,664
Total in 1918	2,465	15,635	22,842
Decrease	37	854	1,178

*Includes all kinds of newspapers and periodicals.

SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE LAWS.

State or Territory.	License required.	Marriage Prohibited Between—						*Minimum Age.		Par'nt'l† Consent	
		First cousins.	White and colored.	Step relatives.	Epileptics.	Feeble-minded.	Imbeciles.	Men.	Women.	Men under.	omen under.
Alabama	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	21	18
Alaska	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	‡	‡
Arizona	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	18	14	21	18
Arkansas	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	17	14	21	18
California	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Colorado	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	.....	.....
Connecticut	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	‡	‡	‡	‡
Delaware	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡	Yes.	21	18	21	18
District of Columbia	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	16	14	21	18
Florida	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	21
Georgia	Yes	No.	Yes.	Yes	No.	No.	No.	17	14	‡	18
Hawaii	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	...‡.	...‡	...‡.	18	15	20	18
Idaho	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	‡	‡	18	18
Illinois	Yes.	Yes.	No .	No.	No.	No.	Yes	18	16	21	18
Indiana	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No .	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Iowa	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	16	14	21	18
Kansas	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	17	15	21	18
Kentucky	Yes.	No.	Yes .	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes .	14	12	21	18
Louisiana	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	14	12	21	21
Maine	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	21	18	21	18
Maryland	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	‡	‡	21	18
Massachusetts	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	18
Michigan	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	‡	18
Minnesota	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	18	15
Mississippi	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	21	18
Missouri	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	No.	No.	No.	‡	‡	21	18
Montana	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	18	16	21	18
Nebraska	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Nevada	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No .	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	16
New Hampshire	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	14	13	18	16
New Jersey	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	18
New Mexico	Yes.	No.	No.	No .	No.	No.	No.	18	15	21	18
New York	Yes.	No.	No.	No .	...‡.	...‡.	Yes.	18	18	‡	‡
North Carolina	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	16	14	18	18
North Dakota	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Ohio	Yes.	Yes.	No .	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Oklahoma	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Oregon	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	18	16	21	18
Pennsylvania	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	21	21	21	21
Rhode Island	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	‡	‡	21	16
South Carolina	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	14	18	18
South Dakota	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	§Yes.	§Yes.	§Yes.	18	15	21	18
Tennessee	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	‡	‡	16	16
Texas	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	16	14	21	18
Utah	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	16	14	21	18
Vermont	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	21	18	21	18
Virginia	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	14	12	21	21
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	18	16	18	16
Wisconsin	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	18	15	21	18
Wyoming	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	...‡.	...‡.	...‡.	18	16	21	21

*At which marriage is legal. †Age below which parental consent is necessary. ‡No specific provision; common law usually applies. §Prohibited when either of parties is incapable of entering into a civil contract.

COFFEE AND TEA CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30.	Coffee				Tea			
	Imports. Pounds.	Imports. Value.	*Price. Cents.	†Per cap. Pounds.	Imports. Pounds.	Imports. Value.	*Price. Cents.	†Per cap. Pounds.
1830	51,488,248	$4,227,021	8.3	2.98	8,609,415	$2,425,018	23.3	.53
1840	94,996,095	8,546,222	8.8	5.06	20,006,595	5,427,010	24.1	.99
1850	145,272,687	11,234,835	7.6	5.60	29,872,654	4,719,232	14.1	1.22
1860	202,144,733	21,883,797	10.8	5.79	31,696,657	8,915,327	26.3	.84
1870	235,256,574	24,234,879	10.3	6.00	47,408,481	13,863,273	29.4	1.10
1880	446,850,727	60,360,769	13.5	8.78	72,162,936	19,782,931	27.4	1.39
1890	499,159,120	78,267,432	16.0	7.83	83,886,829	12,317,493	15.0	1.33
1900	787,991,911	52,467,943	7.5	9.81	84,845,107	10,558,110	12.4	1.09
1910	873,983,689	69,504,647	7.9	9.33	85,626,370	13,671,946	16.0	.89
1911	878,322,468	90,949,963	10.3	9.27	102,653,942	17,613,569	17.2	1.04
1912	887,747,747	118,233,958	13.3	9.23	101,406,816	18,207,141	18.0	1.05
1913	866,053,699	119,449,045	13.8	8.85	94,812,800	17,433,688	18.4	.95
1914	1,006,362,294	111,454,240	11.1	10.06	91,130,815	16,735,302	18.4	.90
1915	1,126,041,691	107,794,377	9.6	10.52	96,987,942	17,512,619	18.1	.91
1916	1,203,840,591	115,905,134	9.6	10.97	109,865,935	20,599,857	18.7	1.07
1917	1,322,058,526	133,513,226	10.1	12.22	103,364,410	19,265,264	18.6	.98
1918	1,145,955,957	103,355,279	9.0	10.29	151,314,932	30,889,030	20.4	1.38

*Average import price per pound. †Consumption per capita based on net imports.

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Summary of the laws in effect in the various states.

State or Territory.	Residence required.	Consanguinity.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Fraud or force.	Imprisonment.	Incapacity.	Insanity.	Neglect.	Want of age.	Adultery.
Alabama	1 to 3 y.	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	2 yrs....	Yes....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	2 yrs...	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	1 yr....	Yes...	Felony..	Yes,...	No...	No...	Yes....	Yes.
Arizona	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes....	Void..	Felony..	Yes....	No...	1 yr..	Void...	Yes.
Arkansas	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr. ..	Yes....	Yes.....	Yes....	No...	No...	Yes....	Yes.
California	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr ..	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	No...	Yes....	Yes.
Colorado	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr .	1 yr....	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
Connecticut	3 yrs...	Void.	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Yes.....	No.....	Yes..	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Delaware	2 yrs...	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs...	Void ..	2 yrs....	Void ..	Void.	No...	Yes....	Yes.
District of Columbia	3 yrs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes....	.....	Yes....	Yes..	.....	Yes....	.....
Florida	2 yrs...	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	.....	.....	Yes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Yes.....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	.....	Yes.
Hawaii	2 yrs...	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes..	.....	7 yrs....	Void ..	Void.	Yes.	Void ..	Yes.
Idaho	6 mos..	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Felony..	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes....	Yes.
Illinois	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs...	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	2 yrs...	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	No.....	Felony..	Yes. ..	No..	2 yrs.	Void ..	Yes.
Iowa	.....	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Void ..	Void.	Yes.	Void ..	Yes.
Kansas	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No...	No...	Void ..	Yes.
Kentucky	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes..	Felony .	Yes....	No...	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Louisiana	.....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Maine	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes. ..	No...	Yes.	No.....	Yes.
Maryland	2 yrs...	.....	.....	3 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	3 to 5 y.	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
Michigan	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	Void ..	3 yrs....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Minnesota	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Void ..	Yes.....	Yes....	No...	No..	Void ..	Yes.
Mississippi	2 yrs...	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	.....	No.....	Yes.
Missouri	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	.....	Yes.....	Yes....	No...	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Montana	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes....	Yes.....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes....	Yes.
Nebraska	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes....	Void ..	3 yrs....	Yes....	.....	Yes.	Yes....	Yes.
Nevada	6 mos..	Yes..	Yes .	1 yr..	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No...	Yes.	Yes....	Yes.
New Hampshire	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	3 yrs.	3 yrs...	Yes....	1 yr....	Yes....	No...	Yes..	Yes ..	Yes.
New Jersey	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes....	No.....	Felony..	Yes....	No...	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
New Mexico	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	Yes..	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	.....	Yes.	.....	.....
New York*	Actual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes
North Carolina	2 yrs...	Void.	Yes..	10 yrs	No.....	No.....	No.....	Yes....	No...	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
North Dakota	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Void ..	Felony..	Void .	No...	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
Ohio	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	3 yrs.	3 yrs...	.....	Yes.....	Yes....	No...	Yes.	Yes....	Yes.
Oklahoma	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	1 yr.	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	No...	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Oregon	.....	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Yes..	Felony..	Yes....	No...	No..	Void ..	Yes.
Pennsylvania	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	No.....	Yes....	2 yrs....	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	No.....	Yes.
Rhode Island	2 yrs...	Yes..	Yes..	5 yrs.	Hab'l..	Yes....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes..	Void ..	Yes.
South Carolina†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	No...	No..	Void ..	Yes.
Tennessee	2 yrs...	.....	Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	....	Yes.	.....	Yes.
Texas	6 mos..	.....	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	Yes.	.....	.....
Utah	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes....	No.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes.	Yes.	No.....	Yes.
Vermont	2 yrs...	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	No.....	.....	3 yrs....	Yes....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes....	Yes.
Virginia	1 yr....	No...	Yes..	3 yrs.	No.....	. .....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes..	No..	Yes....	Yes.
Washington	1 yr....	.....	Yes..	1 yr.	Hab'l..	.....	Felony..	Yes....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	1 yr....	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes....	Yes....	Felony..	No.....	No...	Yes..	Yes...	Yes.
Wisconsin	2 yrs...	No...	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr....	No.....	3 yrs....	Void ..	No...	Yes.	No.....	Yes.
Wyoming	1 yr....	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	Void ..	Felony..	Yes....	Void.	Yes.	Void ..	.....

*Marriages may be annulled for causes making them void from the beginning.

†No divorce allowed, but marriage may be annulled.

Note—The above table presents only the principal causes for divorce in the various states. The words "Yes" and "No" are not always to be taken without qualification, but as being applicable under certain conditions. The word "Void" may indicate that a marriage may be absolutely void for the cause named, that it may be voidable or that it may be annulled by court proceedings. Bigamy, it may be added, is a cause for divorce or annulment of marriage in practically all of the states.

MANUFACTURE OF AUTOMOBILES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From U. S. census report, 1916.]

In 1914 there were in the United States 338 establishments manufacturing complete automobiles, their output being 573,114 machines, valued at $465,642,474, as compared with 315 establishments in 1909 with an output of 127,287 machines valued at $165,099,404. Following is a comparative summary of the various kinds of machines made in 1914 and 1909 with the percentage of increase. Only two establishments made steam automobiles in 1914, and to avoid disclosing their operations the statistics for these companies were consolidated with those for gasoline machines.

Type.	1914.	1909.	Inc.
Gasoline and steam	568,399	123,452	360.4
Family and pleasure	544,255	119,190	356.6
Touring cars	454,876	76,189	497.0
Delivery wagons and trucks	22,753	2,771	721.1
All other	1,391	1,491	6.7
Electric	4,715	3,835	22.9
Total	573,114	127,287	350.3

MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES.

There were manufactured in 1914 62,793 motorcycles valued at $12,306,447, and 398,899 bicycles, valued at $5,361,229. In 1909 the output was 18,628 motorcycles, valued at $3,015,988, and 233,777 bicycles, valued at $3,228,189. The number of establishments reporting in 1914 was 94 as compared with 122 in 1909.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From bureau of education reports.]

STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS (1915-1916).

Children.

State.	*Number.	Enrolled.
Maine	176,823	149,149
New Hampshire	98,192	67,461
Vermont	84,669	65,380
Massachusetts	830,115	604,023
Rhode Island	142,152	89,879
Connecticut	285,483	234,609
New York	2,336,165	1,625,777
New Jersey	707,229	540,287
Pennsylvania	2,123,686	1,504,794
Ohio	1,217,544	905,071
Indiana	703,641	564,252
Illinois	1,514,070	1,084,640
Michigan	751,494	620,861
Wisconsin	686,346	458,102
Minnesota	617,316	481,583
Iowa	583,278	525,579
Missouri	890,190	721,752
North Dakota	208,011	†151,647
South Dakota	193,417	134,136
Nebraska	345,051	292,725
Kansas	483,731	402,860
Delaware	52,769	45,327
Maryland	357,464	243,077
District of Columbia	72,432	59,526
Virginia	665,716	486,134
West Virginia	401,119	313,873
North Carolina	772,240	649,246
South Carolina	542,583	415,766
Georgia	912,227	667,635
Florida	256,522	198,365
Kentucky	699,376	537,008
Tennessee	687,087	610,235
Alabama	740,603	514,601
Mississippi	635,270	‡492,756
Louisiana	572,883	320,300
Texas	1,388,226	1,017,083
Arkansas	546,099	†447,726
Oklahoma	675,598	515,493
Montana	98,883	§102,768
Wyoming	37,061	32,630
Colorado	225,122	184,471
New Mexico	118,941	77,062
Arizona	62,608	51,077
Utah	126,058	108,359
Nevada	17,515	13,358
Idaho	113,104	95,772
Washington	336,148	245,419
Oregon	183,445	142,365
California	571,274	539,688
Continental Un. States	26,846,976	20,351,687
North Atlantic division	6,784,514	4,881,359
North Central division	8,194,089	6,343,208
South Atlantic division	4,033,072	3,078,949
South Central division	5,945,142	4,455,202
Western division	1,890,159	1,592,969

*School year 1915-1916; children 5 to 18 years of age. †Statistics of 1914-1915. ‡Statistics of 1913-1914. §Exceeds estimated school population.

Teachers.

State.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Maine	792	6,173	6,965
New Hampshire	269	2,814	3,083
Vermont	228	2,764	2,992
Massachusetts	*1,784	*15,703	17,487
Rhode Island	233	2,540	2,773
Connecticut	410	6,013	6,423
New York	5,907	47,686	53,593
New Jersey	2,414	14,327	16,741
Pennsylvania	9,163	33,564	42,727
Ohio	7,852	23,967	31,819
Indiana	6,207	13,441	19,648
Illinois	6,192	27,172	33,364
Michigan	2,981	17,998	20,979
Wisconsin	*1,759	*14,529	16,288
Minnesota	1,952	15,841	17,793
Iowa	2,858	24,372	27,230
Missouri	4,904	15,304	20,208
North Dakota	†1,329	†6,764	†8,093
South Dakota	1,032	6,025	7,057
Nebraska	1,506	11,100	12,606
Kansas	2,806	12,437	15,243
Delaware	130	932	1,062
Maryland	966	5,494	6,460
District of Columbia	222	1,565	1,787
Virginia	2,149	10,971	13,120
West Virginia	4,482	5,842	10,324
North Carolina	3,424	11,126	14,550
South Carolina	1,717	6,616	8,333
Georgia	3,039	12,007	15,046
Florida	1,354	4,380	5,734
Kentucky	4,384	8,486	12,870
Tennessee	4,170	8,751	12,921
Alabama	3,215	7,841	11,056
Mississippi	‡2,924	‡8,029	‡10,953
Louisiana	1,534	6,087	7,621
Texas	7,777	19,581	27,358
Arkansas	†4,780	†5,882	†10,662
Oklahoma	3,790	8,931	12,721
Montana	681	4,050	4,731
Wyoming	253	1,482	1,735
Colorado	1,050	5,523	6,573
New Mexico	648	1,296	1,944
Arizona	303	1,236	1,539
Utah	906	2,299	3,205
Nevada	94	563	657
Idaho	776	2,730	3,506
Washington	1,883	7,412	9,295
Oregon	1,207	4,966	6,173
California	2,602	14,721	17,323
United States	123,038	499,333	622,371
North Atlantic	21,200	131,584	152,784
North Central	41,378	188,950	230,328
South Atlantic	17,483	58,933	76,416
South Central	32,574	73,588	106,162
Western	10,403	46,278	56,681

*Estimated. †Statistics of 1914-1915. ‡Statistics of 1913-1914.

Schoolhouses.

State.	Buildings.	*Value.
Maine	3,764	$10,597,424
New Hampshire	†1,634	6,777,953
Vermont	†1,999	4,915,758
Massachusetts	†4,531	96,521,456
Rhode Island	520	10,081,135
Connecticut	1,515	27,719,683
New York	11,935	244,739,916
New Jersey	2,194	69,293,018
Pennsylvania	15,375	154,363,211
Ohio	12,163	113,597,716
Indiana	8,376	54,849,098
Illinois	13,581	135,357,497
Michigan	8,840	57,930,121
Wisconsin	9,037	‡24,141,885
Minnesota	8,900	50,459,377
Iowa	13,485	39,356,618
Missouri	10,880	54,882,805
North Dakota (1915)	5,421	12,115,050
South Dakota	5,298	10,994,385
Nebraska	7,709	23,644,515
Kansas	9,385	31,168,702
Delaware	672	1,650,000
Maryland	2,487	12,000,000
District of Columbia	152	12,309,995
Virginia	6,758	16,004,359
West Virginia	7,121	15,599,531
North Carolina	8,188	11,489,882
South Carolina	5,001	8,117,280
Georgia	7,985	15,048,880
Florida	2,714	7,409,947
Kentucky	8,406	15,521,654
Tennessee	7,042	15,938,816
Alabama	6,911	10,898,517
Mississippi (1913)	7,781	3,110,300
Louisiana	3,467	13,580,248
Texas	14,133	45,368,247
Arkansas (1915)	6,548	12,660,849
Oklahoma	6,891	20,696,930
Montana	2,738	9,244,559

State.	Buildings.	*Value.
Wyoming	1,006	2,666,059
Colorado	3,099	15,364,405
New Mexico	1,298	2,915,000
Arizona	471	3,463,517
Utah	744	$11,619,642
Nevada	354	1,565,497
Idaho	1,671	9,202,457
Washington	3,429	32,751,292
Oregon	2,774	18,019,464
California	5,141	84,721,886
United States	281,524	1,662,446,536
North Atlantic	43,467	625,009,554
North Central	113,075	608,497,769
South Atlantic	41,078	99,629,874
South Central	61,179	137,775,561
Western	22,725	191,533,778

*Of all public school property. †Estimated.
‡Statistics of 1913-1914.

Elementary City Schools.

In places of 100,000 or more population.

City.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Alabama—Birmingham	540	23,375
California—Los Angeles	2,174	68,550
Oakland	610	27,257
San Francisco	1,314	55,494
Colorado—Denver	832	31,519
Connecticut—Bridgeport	484	18,314
New Haven	655	25,102
Dist. of Columbia—Washington	1,456	52,291
Georgia—Atlanta	596	23,666
Illinois—Chicago	6,728	326,745
Indiana—Indianapolis	929	33,190
Kentucky—Louisville	683	28,251
Louisiana—New Orleans	1,084	44,637
Maryland—Baltimore	1,924	75,148
Massachusetts—Boston	2,364	104,294
Cambridge	388	13,759
Fall River	515	15,822
Lowell	284	12,224
Worcester	623	23,395
Michigan—Detroit	1,807	84,663
Grand Rapids	501	15,615
Minnesota—Minneapolis	1,182	45,787
St. Paul	710	26,746
Missouri—Kansas City	1,008	39,661
St. Louis	1,952	90,418
Nebraska—Omaha*	753	23,754
New Jersey—Jersey City	837	37,936
Newark	1,575	66,955
Paterson	475	20,796
New York—Albany	349	12,092
Buffalo	1,771	60,337
New York	19,906	805,777
Rochester	891	29,676
Syracuse	522	19,207
Ohio—Cincinnati	1,496	43,235
Cleveland	3,033	92,053
Columbus	740	24,307
Dayton	406	16,264
Toledo	817	27,346
Oregon—Portland	729	28,370
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia	4,928	226,853
Pittsburgh	1,912	77,852
Scranton	562	22,848
Rhode Island—Providence	850	38,821
Tennessee—Memphis	484	19,553
Nashville	314	17,490
Virginia—Richmond	687	28,532
Washington—Seattle	841	30,749
Spokane	397	15,276
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	1,352	52,674

*Includes South Omaha.

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS BY YEARS.

Year.	Children. *Number.	Children. Enrolled.	Children. †Attendance.	Teachers. Men.	Teachers. Women.	Teachers. Total.	‡Salaries.	Total cost.
1870	12,055,443	6,871,522	4,077,347	77,529	122,936	200,515	$37,832,566	$63,396,666
1880	15,065,767	9,867,505	6,144,143	122,795	163,798	286,593	55,942,972	78,094,687
1890	18,543,201	12,722,581	8,153,635	125,525	238,397	363,922	91,836,484	140,506,715
1900	21,404,322	15,503,110	10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062	137,687,746	214,964,618
1910	24,360,888	17,813,852	12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210	253,915,470	426,250,434
1911	24,745,562	18,035,118	12,871,980	110,328	423,278	533,606	266,678,471	446,726,929
1912	25,167,445	18,182,937	13,302,303	114,559	432,730	547,289	284,945,162	482,886,793
1913	25,499,928	18,523,558	13,510,643	113,342	451,118	564,460	303,537,849	534,058,580
1914	26,002,153	19,153,786	14,216,459	114,662	465,396	580,058	323,610,915	555,077,146
1915	26,425,100	19,693,007	14,964,886	118,435	485,566	604,001	344,668,690	605,460,785
1916	26,846,976	20,351,687	15,358,927	123,038	499,333	622,371	364,789,265	640,717,053

*Children 5 to 18 years of age. †Average daily attendance. ‡Of superintendents and teachers.

HIGH SCHOOLS (1916).

Public.		*Private.*	
Schools	12,003	Schools	2,201
Teachers—Men	29,131	Teachers—Men	5,821
Women	39,146	Women	8,137
Students—Boys	660,641	Students—Boys	73,415
Girls	795,420	Girls	81,706

NORMAL SCHOOLS (1916).

Public.		*Private.*	
Schools	234	Schools	45
Teachers—Men	2,405	Teachers—Men	295
Women	4,237	Women	369
Students—Men	21,016	Students—Men	1,924
Women	83,698	Women	5,034

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS (1916).

Institutions	574
Instructors—Men	28,472
Instructors—Women	6,397
Preparatory students—Men	33,319
Preparatory students—Women	19,155
Collegiate students—Men	152,860
Collegiate students—Women	90,181
Colleges for men	144
Undergraduate students	43,851
Colleges for women	89
Undergraduate students	20,638
Coeducational colleges	341
Undergraduate students—Men	109,009
Undergraduate students—Women	69,543
Total students	178,552

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS (1916).

Theology—		Dentistry—	
Schools	169	Schools	48
Students	12,051	Students	10,715
Law—		Pharmacy—	
Schools	124	Schools	71
Students	22,993	Students	6,034
Medicine—		Veterinary—	
Schools	92	Schools	22
Students	14,767	Students	3,064

SCHOOLS FOR BLIND AND DEAF (1916).

Public schools for blind	61
Pupils	5,155
State schools for deaf	69
Pupils	11,784
Public schools for deaf	71
Pupils	2,362
Private schools for deaf	19
Pupils	587

SCHOOLS FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

State—Number	38	Pupils	890
Pupils	32,882	Public—Day	118
Private—Number	28	Pupils	16,524

OTHER SCHOOLS (1916).

Training nurses	1,520	Students	192,388	Agriculture	69
Students	47,611	Reform	121	Students	130,499
Commercial	912	Students	61,828		

Summer (1916)	734
Students	298,219

STUDENTS IN LEADING FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

[From Minerva for 1913-1914.]

Paris	17,556	Halle	2,982	Marburg	2,072
Berlin	14,178	Cracow	2,960	Prague (German)	2,053
Moscow	9,760	Toulouse	2,869	Sendai	1,915
Cairo	9,540	Dorpat	2,684	Jena	1,993
Vienna	8,781	Luttich	2,778	Durham	1,648
Budapest	7,814	Athens	2,800	Lille	1,823
Munich	7,718	Glasgow	2,800	Bern	2,015
St. Petersburg	7,455	Breslau	2,684	Konigsberg	1,744
Naples	6,600	Louvain	2,630	Kiel	1,876
Leipzig	6,143	Freiburg	2,766	Valencia	1,700
Toronto	5,903	Strassburg	2,485	Manchester	1,691
Madrid	5,675	Bordeaux	2,548	Wales, Univ. of	1,389
Lemberg	5,567	Gottingen	2,668	Padua	1,648
Tokyo (Imperial)	5,354	McGill (Montreal)	2,213	Pavia	1,600
Buenos Aires	5,054	Barcelona	2,430	Palermo	1,669
Valladolid	4,600	Heidelberg	2,466	Rennes	1,579
Bonn	4,478	Klausenburg	2,124	Wurzburg	1,456
Prague (Bohemian)	4,406	Odessa	2,023	Kingston (Canada)	1,548
London	4,047	Munster (Germ'y)	2,368	Christiania	1,500
Oxford	4,025	Sofia	2,116	Algiers	1,443
Copenhagen	4,000	Warsaw	2,257	Giessen	1,426
Rome	3,919	Upsala	2,419	Grenoble	1,746
Cambridge	3,718	Turin	2,199	Zurich	1,481
Helsingfors	3,532	Nancy	2,248	Gothenburg	2,021
Edinburgh	3,352	Graz	2,151	Sydney	1,496
Charkow	3,342	Geneva	1,858	Montreal (Laval)	1,624
Bukharest	3,283	Bologna	2,000	Coimbra	1,350
Lyons	3,084	Kasan	2,122	Innsbruck	1,365
Kiev	3,000	Tubingen	2,016	Lausanne	1,254

Genoa	1,413
Aberdeen	1,300
Tomsk	1,300
Poitiers	1,318
Erlangen	1,295
Brussels	1,250
Melbourne	1,319
Lund	1,347
Czernowitz	1,194
Liverpool	1,312
Ghent	1,253
Griefswald	1,337
Salamanca	1,200
Leiden	1,212
Leeds	1,320
Pisa	1,150
Amsterdam	1,215
Seville	1,100
Utrecht	1,096
Havana	1,070
Belgrade	1,167
Dijon	1,000
Dublin	1,000
Granada	1,000
Rome	1,070
Agram	1,045
Santiago (Chile)	1,000
Birmingham (Eng.)	1,000

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO EDUCATION.

[From report of United States commissioner of education.]

Institutions.	1915.	1916.
Univ. and colleges	$20,310,124	$30,196,006
Schools of theology	1,467,055	2,257,359
Schools of law	90,576	128,588
Schools of medicine	2,661,076	2,253,598
Public normal schools	449,992	758,998
Private normal schools	168,479	143,012
Private high schools	875,944	1,357,719
Total	26,023,246	37,095,280

Gifts by Years.

1871	$8,593,740	1877	$3,015,256	1884	$11,270,286
1872	10,072,540	1878	3,103,289	1885	9,314,081
1873	11,225,977	1879	5,249,810	1886	5,976,168
1874	6,053,804	1880	5,518,501	1887	7,512,910
1875	4,126,562	1881	7,440,224	1888	6,646,368
1876	4,691,845	1883	7,141,363	1889	6,942,058
				1890	8,011,019
				1891	8,519,233
				1892	8,721,902
				1893	8,207,690
				1894	10,855,365
				1895	8,240,876
				1896	11,677,048
				1897	10,049,141
				1898	10,981,209
				1899	25,332,792
				1900	15,066,561

1901	$21,158,400
1902	20,348,739
1903	17,915,075
1904	17,261,375
1905	21,827,875
1906	23,347,070
1907	28,585,780
1908	19,763,421
1909	21,192,450
1910	24,755,663
1911	27,634,029
1912	30,061,310
1913	29,651,310
1914	31,357,398
1915	26,023,246
1916	37,095,280
Total	647,536,608

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND ESTIMATED COST.

[The figures are for 1916, the latest available.]

	No.	Per cap. Cost.	Total cost.
Public elementary	18,895,626	$29.55	$558,391,364
Public high	1,456,061	56.54	82,325,689
Private elementary	1,665,075	32.00	53,282,400
Private high	155,135	94.10	14,598,204
Other public and private secondary	89,641	157.47	14,115,768
Universities, colleges and professional schools	329,387	335.57	110,532,396
Normal	111,672	158.34	17,682,144
Commercial and business	192,388	50.00	9,619,400
Reform	61,828	157.92	9,763,878
Schools for the deaf	14,733	300.80	4,431,686
Schools for the blind	5,155	498.34	2,568,943
Schools for the feeble-minded	37,630	555.42	20,900,455
Government Indian	32,780	116.69	3,825,098
Schools in Alaska supported by the government	3,665	56.13	205,716
Other public schools in Alaska	3,163	50.00	158,150
Orphan asylums, etc	20,000	200.00	4,000,000
Private kindergartens	75,090	32.00	2,402,880
Miscellaneous, music, art, etc	60,000	100.00	6,000,000
Total	25,209,029	39.37	914,804,171

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Nonsectarian and undenominational schools marked with an asterisk (*).

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Adelphi college,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1896)	Frank D. Blodgett, A.M., LL.D.	30	502
Adrian college, Adrian, Mich. (1859)	Harlan L. Feeman, A.M., D.D.	17	140
Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.	F. H. Gaines, D.D., LL.D.	40	388
Ag. and Mech. Col. of Tex.,*Col. S. Tex. (1876)	W. B. Bizzell, D.C.L., LL.D.	150	2,759
Alabama Poly. Inst.,* Auburn, Ala. (1872)	C. C. Thach, M.A., LL.D.	78	997
Albany college, Albany, Ore. (1866)	Wallace H. Lee, A.M., LL.D.	10	85
Alcorn Ag. & Mech. Col.,* Alcorn, Miss. (1871)	Levi J. Rowan, Ph.D.	25	501
Albion college, Albion, Mich. (1861)	Hon. Samuel Dickie, M.S., LL.D.	26	561
Alfred university,* Alfred, N. Y. (1836)	Boothe C. Davis, Ph.D., D.D.	50	417
Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. (1815)	W. H. Crawford, D.D., LL.D.	27	487
Alma college, Alma, Mich. (1887)	Harry Mears Crooks, LL.D.	21	187
Amer. Inter. Col.,* Springfield, Mass. (1885)	C. Stowe McGowan (chancellor)	14	126
American univ., Washington, D. C. (1913)	John W. Hamilton, LL.D., L.H.D.	7	21
Amherst college,* Amherst, Mass. (1825)	Alexander Meikeljohn, A.M., Ph.D.	44	387
Antioch college,* Yellow Springs, O. (1852)	George D. Black	17	165
Arkansas college, Batesville, Ark. (1872)	W. S. Lacy, D.D.	11	117
Ark. Cumberland col., Clarksville, Ark. (1891)	Hubert S. Lyle, D.D.	15	175
Armour Inst. of Tech.,* Chicago, Ill. (1893)	F. W. Gunsaulus, D.D., LL.D.	60	2,000
Asbury college, Wilmore, Ky. (1890)	H. C. Morrison, D. D.	25	400
Atlanta university,* Atlanta, Ga. (1869)	Edward T. Ware, A.B., D.D.	36	650
Auburn Theo. sem., Auburn, N. Y. 1819)	G. B. Stewart, D.D., LL.D.	14	163
Augsburg sem., Minneapolis, Minn. (1869)	George Sverdrup, D.D.	16	93
Augustana college, Rock Island, Ill. (1860)	Gustav Andreen, Ph.D., D.D.	47	716
Austin college, Sherman, Tex. (1849)	T. S. Clyce, D.D., C.L.D.	15	418
Baker university, Baldwin, Kas. (1858)	Samuel A. Lough, A.M., Ph.D.	24	411
Baldwin Wallace college, Berea, O. (1845)	A. L. Breslich, A.B., D.D., Ph.D.	85	797
Barnard college,* New York, N. Y. (1889)	V.C.Gelderslceve, Ph.D., LL.D (dean)	102	757
Bates college,* Lewiston, Me. (1864)	W.H.Hartshorn, (acting), A.M., Ph.D.	40	447
Baylor university, Waco, Tex. (1845)	Samuel P. Brooks, A.M., LL.D.	33	1,547
Bellevue college, Bellevue, Neb. (1880)	Chas. E. Baskerville, D.D., (acting)	10	135
Beloit college,* Beloit, Wis. (1846)	Melvin A. Brannon, D.D., LL.D.	31	339
Benedict college, Columbia, S. C. (1871)	B. W. Valentine, A.M., D.D.	36	741
Berea college,* Berea, Ky. (1855)	W. G. Frost, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.	68	2,088
Bethany college, Bethany, W. Va. (1840)	(Vacancy)	28	557
Bethany college, Lindsborg, Kas. (1881)	Ernest P. Pihlblad, A.M.	35	708
Bethel college, Russellville, Ky.	George F. Dasher	14	263
Birmingham college, Birmingham, Ala. (1897)	C. C. Daniels	14	318
Bissell Col. of Photo-Engraving, Effingham, Ill.	L. H. Bissell	3	85
Blackburn college, Carlinville, Ill. (1857)	William M. Hudson, Ph.D., D.D.	10	135
Bonebrake Theo. Sem., The, Dayton, O. (1871)	J. P. Landis, D.D., Ph.D.	7	60
Boston college, Boston, Mass. (1863)	Very Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S.J.	30	615
Boston university, Boston, Mass. (1869)	Lemuel H. Murlin, D.D., LL.D.	262	4,256
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me. (1794)	Kenneth C. M. Sills, LL.D.	25	332
Bradley Polytechnic institute, Peoria, Ill.	Theodore C. Burgess, Ph.D.	42	947
Bridgewater college, Bridgewater, Va. (1880)	Paul H. Bowman, D.D.	24	200
Brigham Young college, Logan, Utah (1877)	Christian N. Jensen, Ph.D.	35	800
Brown university,* Providence, R. I. (1764)	William H. P. Faunce, D.D., LL.D.	80	1,136
Bryn Mawr college,* Bryn Mawr, Pa. (1885)	Miss M. C. Thomas, Ph.D., LL.D.	65	483
Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa. (1846)	John Howard Harris, LL.D.	36	642
Butler college,* Indianapolis, Ind. (1850)	Thomas C. Howe, Ph.D.	29	522
Campion col., Prairie du Chien, Wis. (1880)	Rev. Albert C. Fox, A.M., S.J.	35	390
Canisius college, Buffalo, N. Y. (1870)	Rev. L. M. Ahern, S.J., A.M.	16	163
Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. (1866)	Donald G. Cowling, D.D., Ph.D.	40	450
Carnegie Inst. Tech.,* Pittsburgh, Pa. (1905)	A. A. Hammerschlag, Sc.D., LL.D.	228	10,298
Carroll college, Waukesha, Wis. (1846)	Herbert P. Houghton, Ph.D., LL.D.	20	200
Carson & Neman col., Jeff. City, Tenn. (1851)	W. L. Gentry	17	400
Carthage college,* Carthage, Ill. (1870)	H. D. Hoover, A.M., B.D., Ph.D.	30	328
Case Sch. Ap. Science,* Cleveland, O. (1881)	Chas. S. Howe, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.	50	550
Catawba college, Newton, N. C. (1851)	A. D. Wolfinger, D.D.	12	185
Cathedral college, New York, N. Y. (1903)	William F. Hughes, D.D.	25	354
Cath. Univ. of Am., Washington, D. C. (1889)	Thomas J. Shahan, D.D.	85	1,835
Cedarville college, Cedarville, O. (1887)	W. R. McChesney, Ph.D.	13	181
Centre college, Danville, Ky. (1819)	William A. Garfield, D.D., LL.D.	10	269
Central college, Fayette, Mo. (1857)	Paul H. Linn, LL.B., D.D.	12	200
Central college, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	M. W. Hatton, Litt.M.	12	125
Central Wesleyan col., Warrenton, Mo. (1864)	Otto E. Kriege, D.D., A.M.	25	325
Chicago Theological sem., Chicago, Ill. (1854)	Ozora S. Davis, Ph.D., D.D.	10	59
Chilocco Indian school, Chilocco, Okla.	O. H. Lipps, (supt.)	34	600
Claflin university, Orangeburg, S. C. (1869)	Lewis M. Dunton, A.M., D.D.	21	643
Clark college,* Worcester, Mass. (1902)	Edmund G. Sanford, Ph.D., LL.D.	23	160
Clark university, Atlanta, Ga. (1870)	Henry A. King, D.D.	15	330
Clark university,* Worcester, Mass. (1889)	G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D.	27	66
Clarkson Col. Tech.,* Potsdam, N. Y. (1896)	John P. Brooks, Sc.D.	15	171
Clemson Ag. col.,* Clemson Col., S. C. (1896)	W. M. Riggs, E.M.E., LL.D.	58	957
Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (1881)	John A. Marquis, D.D., LL.D.	54	1,037
Colby college, Waterville, Me. (1820)	Arthur J. Roberts, A.M.	23	360
Colgate university,* Hamilton, N. Y. (1819)	Elmer B. Bryan, LL.D., L.H.D.	50	650
College of Emporia, Emporia, Kas. (1882)	Frederick W. Lewis, D.D.	23	276
Col. of City of New York, The, N. Y. (1847)	Sydney E. Mezes, Ph.D., LL.D.	267	13,524
College of Hawaii, Honolulu (1908)	Arthur L. Dean, A.B., Ph.D.	23	145
College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho (1891)	William J. Boone	15	272
College of N. Rochelle, N. Rochelle, N.Y. (1904)	Joseph F. Mooney, D.D.	45	350
College of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal. (1851)	Tully C. Knoles, D.D.	25	350

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
College of Wooster, Wooster, O. (1868)	Charles F. Wishart, D.D	49	736
Colorado Agr. col.,* Ft. Collins, Col. (1871)	Charles A. Lory, LL.D	71	887
Colorado col.,* Colorado Springs, Col. (1874)	Clyde A. Dunaway, Ph.D., LL.D	40	600
Colorado Sch. of Mines,* Golden, Col. (1874)	Victor G. Alderson, D.Sc	20	279
Columbia univ.,* New York, N. Y. (1754)	N. M. Butler, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D	1,048	19,804
Concordia college, Bronxville, N. Y. (1881)	George A. Romoser, D.D	8	103
Concordia college, Fort Wayne, Ind. (1839)	Rev. Martin Luecke	11	237
Concordia college, Milwaukee, Wis. (1881)	M. J. F. Albrecht, D.D	10	153
Concordia college, St. Paul, Minn. (1893)	Theodore Buenger	7	153
Connecticut Agr. col.,* Storrs, Conn. (1881)	Charles L. Beach, B.S., M.S	40	400
Conn. Col. for Women, N. London (1915)	Benjamin T. Marshall, M.A., D.D	50	300
Converse col.,* Spartanburg, S. C. (1890)	Robert P. Pell, A.B., Litt.D	36	316
Cooper college, Sterling, Kas. (1887)	R. T. Campbell, D.D	15	210
Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa (1853)	Charles Wesley Flint, D.D., LL.D	44	723
Cornell university,* Ithaca, N. Y. (1868)	Jacob G. Schurman, D.Sc., LL.D	776	5,297
Cotner university, Bethany, Neb. (1889)	Andrew D. Harmon, A.M	27	357
Creighton university, Omaha, Neb. (1879)	Alex J. Burrows, S.J	140	1,245
Culver-Stockton col., Canton, Mo. (1853)	John H. Wood	17	158
Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn. (1842)	Edward P. Childs, A.M	19	211
Dakota Wes. univ., Mitchell, S. D. (1883)	William D. Schermerhorn	33	717
Dartmouth college,* Hanover, N. H. (1769)	Ernest M. Hopkins, Litt.D., LL.D	111	1,100
Davidson college, Davidson, N. C. (1837)	William J. Martin, Ph.D., LL.D	15	350
Defiance college, Defiance, O. (1902)	Albert G. Caris, M.A., Litt. D	43	525
Delaware college,* Newark, Del. (1833)	S. C. Mitchell, Ph.D	51	500
Denison university, Granville, O. (1831)	Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph.D	40	950
De Paul university, Chicago, Ill. (1898)	Very Rev. F.X.McCabe, C.M., LL.D.	85	1,315
De Pauw university, Greencastle, Ind. (1837)	George R. Grose, D.D., LL.D	45	1,062
Des Moines college, Des Moines, Ia. (1865)	John A. Earl, D.D	35	1,550
Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. (1783)	James H. Morgan, LL.D	14	317
Doane college, Crete, Neb. (1872)	John N. Bennett	18	223
Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa (1881)	Arthur Holmes, Ph.D	60	1,475
Drew Theo. seminary, Madison, N. J. (1866)	Ezra S. Tipple, D.D., LL.D	18	242
Drury college, Springfield, Mo. (1873)	Thomas W. Nadal, Ph.D	32	403
Dubuque college, Dubuque, Iowa (1873)	John C. Stuart, D.D	45	1,020
Earlham college, Richmond, Ind. (1847)	David M. Edwards	34	300
Eastern college,* Manassas, Va. (1900)	Hervin U. Roop, Ph.D., LL.D	20	215
Ellsworth college, Iowa Falls, Iowa (1890)	Ida F. Meyer, Litt.M., M.A	20	412
Elmhurst academy, Elmhurst, Ill. (1871)	D. Irion, D.D	8	145
Elmira college, Elmira, N. Y. (1855)	Frederick Lent, Ph.D	32	323
Elon college, Elon College, N. C. (1890)	W. A. Harper, M. A., Litt.D	30	400
Emory and Henry college, Emory, Va. (1838)	Charles C. Weaver, A. M., Ph.D	12	225
Emory university, Atlanta, Ga. (1836)	W. A. Candler, D.D., LL.D	54	654
Erskine college, Due West, S. C. (1839)	James S. Moffat, D.D	8	120
Eureka college, Eureka, Ill. (1855)	L. O. Lehman (acting)	28	383
Evansville college, Evansville, Ind. (1807)	A. E. Hughes. (Being reorganized.)		
Fairmount college, Wichita, Kas. (1895)	W. H. Rollins, D.D	26	430
Fargo college, Fargo, N. D. (1888)	E. Lee Howard, LL.D	31	587
Findlay college, Findlay, O. (1882)	William Harris Guyer, A.M., D.D	19	669
Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866)	Fayette A. McKenzie, Ph.D	34	550
Fordham university, New York, N. Y. (1841)	Rev. E. P. Tivnan, S.J., Ph.D	309	2,943
Frances Shimer sch., Mt. Carroll, Ill. (1853)	Wm. P. McKee, A.M., B.D. (dean)	18	171
Franklin & Marshall col., Lancaster, Pa. (1887)	Henry H. Apple, D.D., LL.D	15	300
Franklin college, Franklin, Ind. (1834)	W. R. Cornetet (acting)	8	110
Franklin college,* New Athens, O. (1825)	W. M. Hughes, A.M., B.D	7	107
Friends university, Wichita, Kas. (1898)	Edmund Stanley, A.M., LL.D	18	268
Furman university, Greenville, S. C. (1851)	W. J. McGlothlin, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D	12	286
Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C. (1864)	Percival Hall, M.A., Litt.D	15	107
General Theo. sem., New York, N. Y. (1817)	Rev. H. Fosbroke, D.D (dean)	16	54
George Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn.	Bruce B. Payne, A.M., Ph.D	135	2,000
Geo. Washington U., The, Wash., D. C. (1821)	William M. Collier, LL.D	259	3,150
Georgetown college, Georgetown, Ky. (1829)	M. B. Adams, D.D., LL.D	21	416
Georgetown univ., Washington, D. C., (1789)	John B. Creeden	167	1,182
Georgia Sch. of Tech. Atlanta, Ga. (1888)	Kenneth G. Matheson, A.M., LL.D.	89	3,017
Goshen college, Goshen, Ind. (1903)	Henry F. Reist	23	318
Goucher college, Baltimore, Md. (1888)	William W. Guth, Ph.D	65	712
Graceland college,* Lamoni, Iowa (1895)	George N. Briggs, B.A., B.D	21	320
Grand Island col., Grand Island, Neb. (1892)	Arthur T. Belknap	13	135
Greenville college, Greenville, Ill. (1892)	Eldon G. Burritt, A.M	20	275
Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa (1847)	J. H. T. Main, Ph.D., LL.D	63	876
Grove City college,* Grove City, Pa. (1876)	Weir C. Kettler	45	712
Guilford col., Guilford College, N. C. (1888)	Raymond Binford	15	177
Gustavus Adolphus col., St. Peter, Minn. (1862)	O. J. Johnson, B.D	23	366
Hamilton college,* Clinton, N. Y. (1812)	Frederick C. Ferry, A. M., Ph.D	23	235
Hamline university, St. Paul, Minn. (1854)	Samuel F. Kerfoot, D.D	36	550
Hamp.-Sidney col., Hampden-Sidney, Va. (1776)	J. D. Eggelston, A.M., LL.D	9	158
Hampton institute,* Hampton, Va. (1868)	James E. Gregg, D.D	111	1,222
Hanover college, Hanover, Ind. (1832)	William A. Millis, LL.D	15	281
Harvard university,* Cambridge, Mass. (1636)	A. L. Lowell, M.A., LL.D., Ph.D	814	4,515
Hastings college, Hastings, Neb. (1882)	R. B. Crone	21	257
Haverford college, Haverford, Pa. (1833)	William W. Comfort, Ph.D., LL.D	25	200
Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill. (1856)	William W. Ballinger	17	192
Heidelberg university, Tiffin, O. (1850)	Charles E. Miller, D.D., LL.D	27	331
Henderson-Brown col., Arkadelphia, Ark. (1890)	J. M. Workman, A.B., LL.D	21	253
Hendrix college, Conway, Ark. (1884)	J. H. Reynolds, A.M., LL.D	15	511
Henry Kendall college, Tulsa, Okla. (1895)	Arthur Lee Odell, D.D	19	313
Highland college, Highland, Kas. (1857)	W. Gilbert James, Ph.D	8	58

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Hillsdale college, Hillsdale, Mich. (1855)	Joseph W. Mauck, A.M., LL.D.	14	344
Hiram college, Hiram, O. (1850)	Miner Lee Bates, A.M., LL.D.	22	354
Hiwasse college,* Madisonville, Tenn. (1849)	J. E. Lowry, A.M.	9	198
Hobart college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1822)	Murray Bartlett, D.D.	22	94
Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. (1843)	Rev. James J. Carlin, S.J.	32	575
Hope college, Holland, Mich. (1866)	Edward D. Dimnent, D.D.	22	423
Howard college, Birmingham, Ala. (1889)	E. R. Eagles (acting)	15	422
Howard Payne col., Brownwood, Tex. (1890)	J. A. Tolman, Ph.D.	20	669
Howard univ.,* Washington, D. C. (1867)	J. Stanley Durkee, Ph.D.	131	1,360
Hunter college,* New York, N. Y. (1870)	George S. Davis, LL.D.	140	1,621
Huron college, Huron, S. D. (1883)	Henry Morehouse Gage, LL.D.	24	392
Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill. (1829)	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph.D.	25	499
Illinois Col. of Photography, Effingham, Ill.	L. H. Bissell	7	195
Illinois State Normal univ., Normal (1857)	David Felmly, LL.D.	101	2,300
Illinois Wes. univ., Bloomington, Ill. (1850)	Theodore Kemp, D.D., LL.D.	40	606
Indiana university,* Bloomington, Ind. (1820)	William Lowe Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D.	150	3,210
Iowa State Col. of Ag. & Mech. Arts, Ames ('69)	Raymond A. Pearson, LL.D.	287	3,692
Iowa Wesleyan col., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa (1842)	Edwin A. Schell, A.M., D.D., Ph.D.	20	285
Jamestown college, Jamestown, N. D. (1909)	Barend H. Kroeze, A.M., D.D., LL.D.	23	303
James Milliken univ., Decatur, Ill. (1901)	A. R. Taylor	73	1,538
John B. Stetson univ.,* DeLand, Fla. (1883)	Charles Hulley, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D.	34	649
Johns Hopkins univ.,* Baltimore, Md. (1876)	Frank J. Goodnow, LL.D.	300	1,986
Judson college, Marion, Ala. (1838)	Paul J. Bomar, A.B., D.D.	26	335
Juniata college, Huntington, Pa. (1876)	I. H. Brumbaugh, A.M.	22	310
Kalamazoo college, Kalamazoo, Mich. (1833)	H. L. Stetson, D.D.	16	287
Kansas City univ., Kansas City, Kas. (1886)	A. N. Ward, D.D., LL.D., (chancellor)	13	110
Kansas Wesleyan univ., Salina, Kas. (1886)	A. H. King, D.D.	21	362
Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. (1871)	Mother Mary Maude	17	100
Kentucky Wes. col., Winchester, Ky. (1866)	(Vacancy)	13	223
Kenyon college, Gambier, O. (1824)	William F. Peirce, L.H.D., D.D.	14	115
Kingfisher college, Kingfisher, Okla. (1894)	Henry W. Tuttle	13	136
Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. (1837)	Jas. L. McConaughy, Ph.D.	36	761
Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn. (1875)	James K. Giffin	21	534
Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. (1832)	J. H. McCracken, Ph.D., LL.D.	47	462
LaGrange college, LaGrange, Mo.	Daniel J. Scott	11	170
Lake Erie college,* Painesville, O. (1837)	Miss V. Small, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.	21	140
Lake Forest col.,* Lake Forest, Ill. (1876)	Henry W. Wright (acting)	20	167
Lander college, Greenwood, S. C. (1872)	John O. Willson, D.D.	23	297
Lane college, Jackson, Tenn.	J. F. Lane, A.M., Ph.D.	19	400
Lane Theological sem., Cincinnati, O. (1832)	William McKibbin, D.D., LL.D.	5	35
LaSalle college, Philadelphia, Pa. (1867)	Rev. Brother Richard, F.S.C.	22	250
Lawrence college,* Appleton, Wis. (1847)	Samuel Plantz, Ph.D., LL.D.	57	637
Leander Clark college, Toledo, O. (1856)	Henry W. Ward (acting)	14	176
Lebanon university,* Lebanon, O. (1855)	H. O. Cunningham, M.A.	23	452
Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa. (1866)	G. O. Gossard, D.D.	20	443
Lehigh univ.* South Bethlehem, Pa. (1866)	Henry S. Drinker, E.M., LL.D.	85	901
Leland Stanford, Jr., U.,* Stan. U., Cal. (1891)	Ray L. Wilbur, A.M., M.D.	275	1,700
Lenox college, Hopkinton, Iowa (1856)	J. F. Hinkhouse, D.D.	10	102
Lewis institute, Chicago, Ill. (1865)	George N. Carman (director)	75	3,000
Lincoln univ., Lincoln Univ., Pa. (1857)	John B. Rendall, D.D.	12	136
Lincoln college, Lincoln, Ill. (1865)	H. L. Rickert (acting)	12	225
Lincoln Inst. of Ky., Lincoln Ridge, Ky.	A. E. Thomson, D.D.	15	80
Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.	D. C. Suggs, A.M., D.D.	25	504
Lombard college,* Galesburg, Ill. (1851)	Joseph H. Tilden, A.M., LL.D.	20	200
Louisiana college, Pineville, Ala. (1906)	C. Cottingham, M.A.	16	304
Louisiana St. univ.,* Baton Rouge, La. (1860)	Thomas D. Boyd, A.M., LL.D.	75	1,857
Loyola university, Chicago, Ill. (1869)	John B. Furay, S.J.	150	1,879
Luther college, Decorah, Iowa (1861)	Rev. C. K. Preus, A.B.	16	129
Macalester college, St. Paul, Minn. (1884)	Elmer Allen Bess	22	344
Manhattan college, New York, N. Y. (1863)	Rev. Brother Edward, F.S.C.	20	255
Marietta college,* Marietta, O. (1835)	Edward S. Parsons, A.M., L.H.D.	20	300
Marquette univ., Milwaukee, Wis. (1864)	Rev. Herbert C. Noonan, S.J.	259	2,020
Maryland St. Col. of Agr., Col. Pk., Md. (1856)	Alfred F. Woods, D.Sc.	50	224
Maryville college, Maryville, Tenn. (1819)	Samuel T. Wilson, D.D., LL.D.	60	826
Mass. Agr. col.,* Amherst, Mass. (1863)	Kenyon L. Butterfield, A.M., LL.D.	70	500
Mass. Inst. of Technology, Cambridge (1861)	R. C. Maclaurin, A.M., LL.D., D.Sc.	242	1,950
McCormick Theo. sem., Chicago, Ill. (1829)	James G. K. McClure, D.D., LL.D.	16	143
McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill. (1828)	G. E. McCammon, D.D.	15	232
McMinville college, McMinville, Ore. (1857)	Leonard W. Riley, D.D.	16	173
Mercer university, Macon, Ga. (1837)	Rufus W. Weaver, Th.D., D.D.	35	443
Meredith college, Raleigh, N. C. (1899)	Charles E. Brewer, LL.D.	28	433
Miami university, Oxford, O. (1809)	R. M. Hughes, M.Sc.	75	836
Michigan Agr. col., East Lansing, Mich. (1857)	Frank S. Kedzie	157	1,725
Mich. Col. of Mines,* Houghton, Mich. (1884)	F. W. McNair, B.S., B.Sc.	23	143
Middlebury college,* Middlebury, Vt. (1800)	John M. Thomas, D.D., LL.D.	33	726
Midland college, Atchison, Kas. (1887)	E. E. Stauffer	18	201
Milligan col., Milligan College, Tenn. (1882)	H. J. Derthick	12	145
Mills college,* Oakland, Cal. (1885)	Aurelia H. Reinhardt, Ph.D., LL.D.	54	350
Millsaps college, Jackson, Miss. (1892)	A. F. Watkins, A.B., D.D.	15	224
Milton college, Milton, Wis. (1867)	Rev. W. C. Daland, M.A., D.D.	14	178
Milton university,* Baltimore, Md. (1847)	William H. Heaps, Ph.D., LL.D.	12	250
Milwaukee-Downer college, Milwaukee, Wis.	Miss Ellen C. Sabin, M.A., LL.D.	36	269
Milwaukee-Downer seminary, Milwaukee, Wis.	Macy D. Rodman (dean)	23	273
Miss. A. & M. col., Agricultural College, Miss.	W. H. Smith, LL.D.	86	2,163
Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss. (1826)	J. W. Provine, D.D., Ph.D.	12	575
Missouri Valley col., Marshall, Mo. (1889)	W. H. Black, D.D., LL.D.	13	232

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
Missouri Wesleyan col., Cameron, Mo. (1887).	Cameron Harmon, A.M., D.D.	23	654
Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill. (1857)	T. H. McMichael, A.M., D.D.	26	425
Montana State college,* Bozeman (1893)	James M. Hamilton, M.S.	56	887
Montana Wesleyan college, Helena (1889)	Leon H. Sweetland, M.A., B.D.	20	200
Morgan college, Baltimore, Md. (1867)	John O. Spencer, Ph.D.	31	800
Morningside college, Sioux City, Iowa (1894)	Frank E. Mossman, D.D	34	777
Morris Brown university, Atlanta, Ga. (1885)	W. A. Fountain, D.D., Ph D	30	843
Mount Angel col., Mount Angel, Ore. (1887)	Rev. Thomas Meier, O.S.B.	20	175
Mount Holyoke col.,* S. Hadley, Mass. (1837)	MissM.E.Woolley,M.A.,Litt.D.L.H.D.	101	874
Mount St. Mary's col., Emmitsburg, Md. (1808)	Very Rev. B. J. Bradley, A.M.,LL.D.	42	545
Mount Union college, Alliance, O. (1858)	W. H. McMaster, A.M., D.D.	28	390
Muhlenburg college, Allentown, Pa. (1867)	John A. W. Haas, D.D., LL.D.	15	189
Municipal Univ. of Akron, Akron, O. (1870)	Parke R. Kolbe, Ph.D.	30	529
Muskingum college, New Concord, O. (1837)	J. K. Montgomery, D.D.	40	1,046
Neb. Christian univ., Bethany, Neb. (1888)	A. D. Harmon, A.M.	27	351
Neb. Wes. univ., Univ. Place, Neb. (1888)	I. B. Schreckengast, Ph.M.	45	854
Newberry college, Newberry, S. C. (1856)	Sidney J. Devrick	10	218
N. H. Col. of Ag. & Mech. Arts,* Durham (1866)	Ralph D. Hetzel, LL.B., LL.D.	58	607
New Orleans univ., New Orleans, La. (1873)	Charles M. Melden, D.D., Ph.D	18	385
New Rochelle college, New Rochelle, N. Y.	Joseph F. Mooney, D.D.	25	256
Newton Theo. inst., New. Center, Mass. (1825)	George F. Horr, D.D., LL.D.	8	60
New York univ.,* New York, N. Y. (1830)	E. E. Brown, Ph.D., LL.D. (chan.)	433	9,129
Niagara univ., Niagara Falls, N. Y. (1856)	Very Rev. Wm.E.Katzenberger, C.M.	18	250
N.C St.Col.of Ag.& Eng.,*W.Raleigh,N.C. (1889)	W. C. Riddick, A.B., C.E., LL.D.	60	2,100
N. C. Col. for Women,* Greensboro,N.C. (1892)	Julius S. Foust, LL.D.	83	1,299
N. Dakota Agricultural col.,* Fargo (1890)	Edwin F. Ladd, B.S., LL.D.	59	722
Northland college, Ashland, Wis. (1892)	Joseph D. Brownell	16	180
North-Western college, Naperville, Ill. (1861)	Edward E. Rall, Ph.D.	26	392
N. W. Mil. & Nav. acad., Lake Geneva, Wis.	Col. R. P. Davidson, A.M.	16	220
Northwestern univ., Evanston, Ill. (1865)	Lynn Hough, D.D.	444	4,759
Norwich university, Northfield, Vt. (1819)	H R. Roberts, D.C.L. (acting)	20	248
Oberlin college,* Oberlin, O. (1833)	Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D.	132	1,614
Occidental college, Los Angeles, Cal. (1887)	Silas Evans, D.D., LL.D.	27	312
Ohio Northern university, Ada, O. (1871)	Albert E. Smith, D.D., Ph.D.	35	1,173
Ohio State university,* Columbus, O. (1870)	William O. Thompson, D.D., LL.D.	556	5,725
Ohio university,* Athens, O. (1804)	Alston Ellis, Ph.D., LL.D.	120	3,957
Ohio Wesleyan univ.,* Delaware, O. (1842)	John W. Hoffman, D.D., LL.D.	78	1,381
Okla. Agr. & Mech. col.* Stillwater (1891)	J. W. Cantwell	112	1,753
Oklahoma City col., Okla. City (1881)	E. G. Green	14	173
Oregon Agricultural col.,* Corvallis (1885)	William J. Kerr, D.Sc.	161	3,186
Oriental univ.,* Washington, D. C. (1903)	H. P. Holler, Ph.D., S.T.D.	50	200
Ottawa university, Ottawa, Kas. (1865)	Silas Eber Price, D.D.	28	386
Otterbein college, Westerville, O. (1847)	W. G. Clippinger, A.B., D.D.	31	528
Ouachita college, Arkadelphia, Ark. (1886)	Charles E. Dicken, A.M., D.D.	26	402
Pacific university, Forest Grove, Ore. (1849)	Robert F. Clark, A.M.	14	150
Paine college, Augusta, Ga. (1882)	Albert D. Betts, A.M., D.D.	20	303
Park college,* Parkville, Mo. (1875)	Frederick W. Hawley, D.D., LL.D.	15	300
Parsons college, Fairfield, Iowa (1875)	R. Amos Montgomery, D.D., LL.D.	23	458
Penn college, Oskaloosa, Iowa (1873)	Henry E. McGrew, A.M., D.D.	28	402
Pennsylvania col., Gettysburg, Pa. (1832)	W. A. Granville, Ph.D., LL.D.	30	578
Pennsylvania Col. for Wom.,* Pitts., Pa. (1869)	John C. Acheson, LL.D.	23	185
Pennsylvania Mil. col.* Chester, Pa. (1858)	Col. C. E. Hyatt, C.E., LL.D.	25	156
Pennsylvania State col., The,* State Col., Pa.	Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph.D., LL.D.	267	5,540
Philander Smith col., Little Rock, Ark. (1887)	Rev. James M. Cox, D.D.	24	507
Piedmont college, Demorest, Ga. (1897)	Frank E. Jenkins, D.D.	27	326
Polytechnic inst.,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1854)	Fred W. Atkinson, Ph.D.	45	980
Pomona college,* Claremont, Cal. (1887)	James A. Blaisdell, D.D.	50	701
Potomac univ.,* Washington, D. C. (1904)	Ernest W. Porter, LL.D.	20	228
Pratt institute,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1887)	C. D. Pratt, A.M. (director)	182	3,843
Presbyt'n Col. of S. C., Clinton, S. C. (1905)	Davison McD. Douglas, M.A., D.D.	13	127
Princeton Theo. sem., Princeton, N. J. (1812)	J. Ross Stevenson, D.D., LL.D.	14	114
Princeton university,* Princeton, N. J. (1746)	John Grier Hibben, Ph.D., LL.D.	200	1,500
Pritchett college,* Glasgow, Mo. (1868)	Oscar Dahlene, M.S.	8	79
Purdue university,* Lafayette, Ind. (1874)	W. E. Stone, Ph.D., LL.D.	204	2,605
Radcliffe college,* Cambridge, Mass. (1879)	LeB. R. Briggs, A.M., LL.D., Litt.D.	128	561
Rand.-Macon Col. for Men, Ashland, Va. (1830)	Robert E. Blackwell, A.M., LL.D.	14	262
Rand.-Macon Wom.'s col., Lynchburg,Va (1893)	William A. Webb, Litt.D.	50	610
Redfield college, Redfield, S. D. (1887)	Edward A. Fath, Ph.D	8	83
Rensselaer Poly. inst.,* Troy, N. Y. (1824)	P. C. Ricketts, C.S. E.D., LL.D.	60	623
Rhode Island State col.,* Kingston, R. I. (1892)	Howard Edwards, LL.D.	32	254
Rice institute, Houston, Tex. (1912)	Edgar O. Lovett, Ph.D., LL.D.	90	678
Richmond college, Richmond, Va. (1832)	F. W. Boatwright, M.A., LL.D.	37	500
Rio Grande college, Rio Grande, O. (1876)	Simeon H. Bing, A.M.	12	415
Ripon college,* Ripon, Wis. (1850)	H. C. Culbertson, D.D., LL.D.	28	380
Roanoke college, Salem, Va. (1853)	J. A. Morehead, D.D.	20	297
Rochester Mech. inst., Rochester, N. Y. (1885)	James F. Barker	60	1,777
Rochester Theo. sem., Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	Clarence A. Barbour, D.D.	15	97
Rockford Col. for Wom.,* Rockford, Ill (1847)	William A. Maddox, Ph.D.	30	216
Rock Hill college, Ellicott City, Md. (1857)	Brother E. Pius, F.S.C.	10	120
Rollins college,* Winter Park, Fla. (1885)	George M. Ward, D.D., LL.D.	25	193
Rose Poly. inst.,* Terre Haute, Ind. (1883)	Carl L. Mees, Ph.D.	22	200
Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss. (1868)	George Evans, A.M., D.D.	34	407
Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J. (1766)	W. H. S. Demarest, D.D., LL.D.	95	1,104
St. Anselm's col., Manchester, N. H. (1899)	Abbot Ernest, O.S.B.	15	186
St. Benedict's college, Atchison, Kas. (1858)	Rt.-Rev. Innocent Wolf, O.S.B.	23	283
St. Charles college, Catonsville, Md. (1848)	Charles D. Hogue, S.S., Ph.D.	17	210

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. (1784)	Thomas Fell, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L.	26	575
St. John's college, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1870)	Very Rev. John W. Moore, C.M.	30	428
St. John's college, Washington, D. C. (1866)	Brother D. E. Edward, LL.D.	15	304
St. John's college, Winfield, Kas.	A. W. Meyer	9	158
St. John's Military academy, Delafield, Wis.	Sidney T. Smythe, Ph.D., D.D.	25	400
St. John's univ., Collegeville, Minn. (1857)	Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, O.S.B., Ph.D.	51	402
St. Joseph's college, Collegeville, Ind. (1891)	Rev. I. A. Wagner, C.P., P.S., Ph.D.	24	300
St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y. (1858)	Richard E. Sykes, D.D.	80	550
St. Louis university, St. Louis, Mo. (1818)	Very Rev. Bernard J. Otting, S.J.	235	2,103
St. Mary college, Dayton, O. (1878)	Joseph A. Tetzloff	40	800
St. Mary's college, Oakland, Cal. (1863)	Brother Gregory, F.S.C., A.B.	30	310
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Kas. (1848)	Rev. W. E. Cogley, S.J.	25	400
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Ky. (1821)	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C.R.	10	120
St. Meinrad Seminary, St. Meinrad, Ind. (1857)	Rt.-Rev. A. A. Abbot, O.S.B.	20	130
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. (1874)	L. W. Boe, D.D.	40	600
St. Paul's college, Concordia, Mo.	J. H. C. Kaeppel	8	120
St. Stanislaus college, Chicago, Ill. (1890)	Rev. L. G. Zapala, C.R., A.M.	10	220
St. Stephen's col., Annandale on H'd'n, N.Y. ('60)	I. F. Davidson (acting)	8	89
St. Viator college, Kankakee, Ill. (1868)	Rev. James F. Ryan	53	300
Scarritt Morrisville col., Morrisville, Mo. ('46)	A. M. Norton	7	70
Scotia Women's col., Concord, N. C. (1870)	A. W. Verner, D.D.	20	275
Seton Hall college, South Orange, N. J. (1856)	James F. Mooney, D.D., LL.D.	19	321
Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C. (1865)	Charles F. Meserve, LL.D.	23	408
Shorter college, Rome, Ga. (1877)	A. W. Van Hoose, A.M., LL.D.	24	272
Shurtleff college, Alton, Ill. (1827)	George M. Potter, A.M.	14	198
Simmons college,* Boston, Mass. (1899)	Henry Lafavour, Ph.D., LL.D.	125	1,406
Simpson college, Indianola, Iowa (1860)	(Vacancy)	35	530
Sioux Falls college, Sioux Falls, S. D.	D. F. Charles (chancellor)	16	150
Smith college,* Northampton, Mass. (1872)	William A. Neilson, Ph.D., LL.D.	183	2,103
S. Dakota Sch. of Mines,* Rapid City (1885)	C. C. O'Harra, Ph.D.	12	100
S. Dakota State col.,* Brookings, S. D. (1871)	W. E. Johnson, Ph.D., LL.D.	75	1,200
So. Baptist Theo. sem., Louisville, Ky. (1859)	Edgar Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D.	14	345
Southwestern college, Winfield, Kas. (1885)	Albert E. Kirk, Ph.D., D.D.	22	406
S'thwest'n Pres. univ., Clarksville, Tenn. (1875)	Charles E. Diehl (chancellor)	12	181
Southwestern univ., Georgetown, Tex. (1873)	Charles McT. Bishop, A.M., D.D.	20	709
Spelman seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	Miss Lucy Hale Tapley	52	824
Springhill college, Mobile, Ala. (1830)	J. C. Kearns, S.J.	28	467
State Col. of Wash.,* Pullman, Wash. (1892)	E. O. Holland, Ph.D.	125	1,958
State Univ. of Iowa,* Iowa City, Ia. (1847)	Walter A. Jessup, Ph.D.	272	4,002
State university, Louisville, Ky.	C. H. Parrish, D.D., F.R.G.S.	14	181
State Univ. of Montana,* Missoula (1895)	Edward O. Sisson, Ph.D.	62	1,134
Stevens Institute of Tech.,* Hoboken, N. J.	A. C. Humphreys, M.E., Sc.D., LL.D.	43	469
Straight college, New Orleans, La. (1869)	Howard A. M. Briggs	30	535
Suomi college, Hancock, Mich. (1896)	J. Margelin, A.B., D.D.	10	130
Susquehanna univ., Sellinsgrove, Pa. (1869)	Charles T. Aikens, D.D.	4	14
Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pa. (1869)	Joseph Swain, B.L., M.S., LL.D.	40	487
Syracuse university,* Syracuse, N. Y. (1870)	James R. Day, LL.D. (chancellor)	350	4,033
Tabor college, Tabor, Iowa (1866)	Nelson W. Wehrhan, Ph.B., B.D.	14	87
Talladega college,* Talladega, Ala. (1867)	Frederick A. Sumner, M.A.	41	631
Tarkio college, Tarkio, Mo. (1883)	Joseph A. Thompson, D.D., LL.D.	23	268
Taylor university, Upland, Ind. (1848)	Monroe Vayhinger, D.D.	20	246
Teachers college,* New York, N. Y. (1888)	J. E. Russell, Ph.D., LL.D. (dean).	215	2,363
Teach. Col. of Indpls., The,* Indpls., Ind (1882)	Mrs. Eliza A. Baker, LL.D.	35	1,034
Temple university,* Philadelphia, Pa. (1884)	Russell H. Conwell, D.D., LL.D.	325	4,646
Texas Christian univ., Ft. Worth, Tex. (1873)	Edward McShane Waits, A.B.	40	981
Throop Col. of Tech.,* Pasadena, Cal. (1891)	James A. B. Scherer, Ph.D., LL.D.	47	340
Tillotson college, Austin, Tex. (1881)	F. W. Fletcher	15	250
Tome school, The,* Port Deposit, Md.	Murray P. Brush, Ph.D.	19	180
Tougaloo college, Tougaloo, Miss. (1869)	Wm. T. Holmes	26	390
Transylvania college, Lexington, Ky. (1793)	R. H. Crossfield, Ph.D., LL.D.	29	315
Trinity college, Durham, N. C. 1838)	William P. Few, A.M., Ph.D.	61	1,005
Trinity college,* Hartford, Conn. (1823)	(Vacancy)	20	200
Trinity college, Washington, D. C. (1900)	Sister Catherine Aloysius, S.N.D.	35	300
Trinity university, Waxahachie, Tex. (1869)	S. L. Hornbeak, Ph.D., LL.D.	22	380
Tufts college, Tufts College, Mass. (1852)	H. C. Bumpus, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D.	265	1,727
Tulane university,* New Orleans, La. (1834)	A. B. Dinwiddie, LL.D.	351	2,949
Tusculum college, Greenville, Tenn. (1794)	C. O. Gray, D.D.	23	216
Tuskegee, institute,* Tuskegee, Ala. (1881)	Robert Russa Moton, D.D.	193	2,481
Union Christian college, Meron, Ind. (1860)	C. B. Hershey	12	104
Union college, Barbourville, Ky.	Ezra T. Franklin, A.M.	14	250
Union college, College View, Neb. (1891)	Harvey A. Morrison	26	380
Union college,* Schenectady, N. Y. (1795)	Charles A. Richmond, D.D., LL.D.	40	572
Union Theo. sem., New York, N. Y. (1836)	Arthur C. McGiffert, D.D., LL.D.	30	226
Union university, Jackson, Tenn. (1848)	H. E. Watters	50	700
U. S. Mil. academy,* West Point, N. Y. (1802)	Brig.-Gen. D. M. Arthur, U.S.A. (supt.)	130	768
U. S. Naval academy,* Annapolis, Md. (1845)	Rear-Ad. A. H. Scales, U.S.N. (supt.)	207	1,586
University of Alabama,* Tuscaloosa (1831)	George H. Denny, LL.D., D.C.L.	135	1,850
University of Arizona,* Tucson (1891)	R. B. van Kleinsmid, LL.D.	60	550
University of Arkansas,* Fayetteville (1871)	John C. Futrall, M.A.	85	2,330
University of Buffalo,* Buffalo, N. Y. (1846)	Charles P. Norton (chancellor)	230	1,050
University of California,* Berkeley (1860)	(Vacancy)	600	7,014
Univ. of Chat., Chattanooga, Tenn. (1867)	Frederick W. Hixson, LL.D.	22	359
University of Chicago,* Chicago, Ill. (1892)	Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.	344	8,635
Univ. of Cincinnati,* Cincinnati, O. (1870)	Charles M. Dabney, Ph.D., LL.D.	299	3,145
University of Colorado,* Boulder (1877)	George Norlin	200	1,500
University of Denver, Denver, Col. (1864)	Henry A. Buchtel, D.D., LL.D.	110	1,450

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instructors.	Students.
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich. (1879)	William T. Doran, S.J.	69	784
University of Florida, Gainesville (1905)	A. H. Murphree, LL.D.	43	988
University of Georgia,* Athens (1785)	David C. Barrow (chancellor), LL.D	138	3,332
University of Idaho,* Moscow (1892)	F. H. Lindley, D.D., Ph.D.	86	1,327
University of Illinois,* Urbana (1867)	Edmund J. James, Ph.D., LL.D.	800	7,157
University of Kansas,* Lawrence (1866)	Frank Strong, Ph.D., LL.D., (chan.)	220	3,916
University of Kentucky,* Lexington (1865)	Frank LeRond McVey, Ph.D., LL.D.	298	2,315
University of Maine,* Orono (1865)	Robert J. Aley, Ph.D., LL.D.	112	900
University of Maryland,* Baltimore (1784)	J. M. H. Rowland (dean)	175	256
University of Michigan,* Ann Arbor (1837)	H. B. Hutchins, LL.D.	725	9,546
University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis (1868)	Marion LeRoy Burton, LL.D.	600	5,567
University of Mississippi,* University (1848)	J. N. Powers, LL.D., (chancellor)	35	700
University of Missouri,* Columbia (1839)	Albert Ross Hill, LL.D.	288	3,972
University of Nebraska,* Lincoln (1869)	S. Avery, Ph.D., LL.D. (chancellor)	294	4,510
University of Nevada, Reno (1886)	Walter E. Clark, Ph.D.	55	400
Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque (1892)	David S. Hill, Ph.D., LL.D.	27	272
Univ. of North Carolina,* Chapel Hill (1789)	H. W. Chase	125	1,625
Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks (1883)	Thomas F. Kane, Ph.D., LL.D.	88	1,294
Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. (1849)	James A. Burns, A.M., Ph.D.	93	1,433
University of Oklahoma,* Norman (1892)	Stratton D. Brooks, Ph.D., LL.D.	165	3,683
University of Oregon,* Eugene (1878)	Prince L. Campbell, A.B., LL.D.	123	2,058
Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1740)	E. F. Smith, Ph.D., LL.D. (provost)	626	5,695
Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1787)	S. B. McCormick, LL.D. (chan.)	350	3,932
University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras (1903)	Paul G. Miller, LL.D.	82	803
University of Redlands, Redlands, Cal. (1909)	Victor Leroy Duke, LL.D.	20	230
Univ. of Roch., The, Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	Rush Rhees, D.D., LL.D.	45	637
Univ. of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal. (1851)	Walter F. Thornton, S.J.	47	375
Univ. of So. California, Los Angeles (1879)	G. F. Bovard, A.M., D.D., LL.D.	310	3,969
Univ. of Southern Minnesota,* Austin (1896)	L. R. Decker (acting)	28	800
Univ. of South Carolina,* Columbia (1805)	W. S. Currell	45	508
Univ. of South Dakota,* Vermilion (1882)	Robert L. Slagle, M.A., Ph.D.	85	960
Univ. of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. (1868)	Albion W. Knight, D.D. (chan.)	25	240
University of Tennessee,* Knoxville (1794)	James D. Hoskins (acting)	225	1,893
University of Texas,* Austin (1883)	Robert E. Vinson, D.D., LL.D.	208	4,445
University of Utah,* Salt Lake City (1850)	John A. Widtsoe, A.M., Ph.D.	139	2,356
University of Vermont,* Burlington (1791)	G. P. Benton, D.D., Ph.D., LL.D.	120	896
University of Virginia,* Charlottesville (1819)	Edwin A. Alderman, D.C.L., LL.D.	75	2,361
University of Washington,* Seattle (1862)	Henry Suzzalo, Ph.D., LL.D.	236	6,007
University of Wisconsin,* Madison (1848)	Edw. A. Birge, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D.	682	6,979
University of Wyoming,* Laramie (1886)	Aven Nelson	58	1,201
Upper Iowa university, Fayette, Iowa (1858)	Chauncey P. Colegrove, A.B., A.M.	22	501
Upsala college, Kenilworth, N. J. (1893)	Frans Ericsson (acting)	12	60
Ursinus college, Collegeville, Pa. (1869)	George L. Omwake, Ph.D.	18	224
Utah Agricultural col.,* Logan, Utah (1890)	E. G. Peterson, M.A., Ph.D.	92	2,649
Valparaiso university, Valparaiso, Ind. (1873)	Henry K. Brown, A.M.	110	3,318
Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. (1873)	J. H. Kirkland, LL.D. (chancellor)	145	785
Vassar college,* Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (1861)	H. N. McCracken, Ph.D., LL.D.	109	1,120
Villanova college, Villanova, Pa.	Rev. James S. Dean, O.S.A.	42	611
Vincennes university,* Vincennes, Ind. (1806)	William Halnow, A.M., Ph.D.	18	500
Virginia Christian col., Lynchburg, Va. (1903)	J. T. T. Hundley	18	165
Virginia Military inst.,* Lexington, Va. (1839)	Gen. E. W. Nichols (superintendent)	34	600
Virginia Poly. inst.,* Blackburg, Va. (1872)	J. A. Beemuss	53	764
Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.	Wm. John Clark	15	293
Wabash college,* Crawfordsville, Ind. (1832)	George L. Mackintosh, D.D., LL.D.	20	219
Wake Forest col., Wake Forest, N. C. (1834)	William L. Poteat, LL.D.	40	387
Washburn college, Topeka, Kas. (1865)	Parley P. Womer, D.D.	60	998
Wash. & Jefferson col.,* Wash., Pa. (1802)	Samuel S. Black, D.D., LL.D.	18	321
Wash. and Lee univ.,* Lexington, Va. (1749)	Henry L. Smith, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D.	38	365
Washington college, Chestertown, Md. (1782)	Clarence P. Gould, Ph.D.	9	112
Wash. col.,* Washington College, Tenn. (1795)	James T. Cooter, D.D.	13	127
Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. (1853)	Fredk. A. Hall, LL.D., (chancellor)	200	1,914
Waynesburg college,* Waynesburg, Pa. (1850)	J. W. McKay, Ph.D., LL.D.	15	350
Wellesley college,* Wellesley, Mass. (1875)	Ellen E. Pendleton, M.A., Litt.D.	137	1,594
Wells college,* Aurora, N. Y. (1868)	Kerr D. Macmillan, B.D., S.T.D.	34	234
Wesleyan univ., Middletown, Conn. (1831)	William A. Shanklin, D.D., LL.D.	42	436
Western Col. for Women,* Oxford, O. (1854)	W. M. Boyd, Ph.D.	40	267
West. Maryland col., Westminster, Md. (1867)	Thomas H. Lewis, D.D., LL.D.	21	274
Western Reserve univ.,* Cleveland, O. (1826)	Charles F. Thwing, D.D., LL.D.	369	4,033
Western Theo. sem., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1825)	James A. Kelso, Ph.D., D.D.	11	48
Westminster college, Fulton, Mo. (1849)	E. E. Reed, M.A., D.D.	11	287
Westminster col., New Wilmington, Pa. (1852)	W. Charles Wallace, D.D.	20	247
West Virginia university, Morgantown (1867)	Frank B. Trotter, LL.D.	120	1,513
W. Virginia Wesleyan col., Buckhannon (1890)	Wallace B. Fleming, A.M., D.D.	30	581
Wheaton college,* Norton, Mass. (1834)	S. V. Cole, D.D., LL.D.	30	200
Wheaton college, Wheaton, Ill. (1860)	Charles A. Blanchard, A.M., D.D.	25	259
Whitman college,* Walla Walla, Wash. (1882)	S. B. L. Penrose, D.D.	25	310
Whittier college, Whittier, Cal. (1901)	Harry N. Wright, Ph.D.	14	105
Whitworth college, Spokane, Wash. (1883)	Arthur Y. Beatie (closed 1918-19)		
Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, O. (1856)	Wm S. Scarborough, Ph.D., LL.D.	50	600
Wiley university, Marshall, Tex. (1873)	M. W. Dogan, A.M., Ph.D.	28	585
Willamette university, Salem, Ore. (1844)	Carl G. Doney, Ph.D., LL.D.	22	318
Wm. & Mary col.,* Williamsburg, Va. (1693)	J. A. C. Chandler, Ph.D.	17	232
William and Vashti college, Aledo, Ill. (1908)	Ward L. Ray, A.M.	14	200
William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo. (1849)	John P. Greene, D.D., LL.D.	22	403
Williams college,* Williamstown, Mass. (1793)	Harry A. Garfield, LL.D.	47	481
William Smith college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1908)	Murray Bartlett, D.D.	27	76

Wilson college, Chambersburg, Pa. (1870)	E. D. Warfield, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D.	30		295
Winthrop college,* Rock Hill, S. C. (1886)	David B. Johnson, LL.D.	164		1,874
Wittenberg college, Springfield, O. (1845)	Charles G. Heckert, D.D.	35		1,023
Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C. (1854)	H. N. Snyder, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.	12		294
Women's Col. of Delaware,* Newark (1914)	Winifred J. Robinson (dean)	29		300
Worcester Poly. inst.,* Worcester, Mass. (1865)	Jra N. Hollis, A.M., L.H.D.	44		500
Yale university,* New Haven, Conn. (1701)	Arthur T. Hadley, Ph.D., LL.D.	425		3,300
Yankton college, Yankton, S. D. (1881)	Henry K. Warren, M.A., LL.D.	24		517
York college, York, Neb. (1890)	M. O. McLaughlin, M.A., D.D.	16		250

NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under supervision of the secretary of the interior.

Name.	Location.	Created.	Acres.
Abraham Lincoln Homestead*	Kentucky	July 17, 1916	137
Antietam	Maryland	Aug. 20, 1890	43
Casa Grande Ruin	Arizona	June 22, 1892	480
Chickamauga and Chattanooga	Georgia and Tennessee	Aug. 18, 1890	6,195
Crater Lake	Oregon	May 22, 1902	159,360
General Grant	California	Oct. 1, 1890	2,560
Gettysburg	Pennsylvania	Feb. 11, 1895	877
Glacier	Montana	May 11, 1910	981,681
Grand Canyon	Arizona	Feb. 26, 1919	806,400
Guilford Courthouse*	North Carolina	Mar. 2, 1917	125
Hawaii	Hawaii	Aug. 1, 1916	74,935
Hot Springs Reservation	Arkansas	June 16, 1880	912
Lafayette	Maine	Feb. 26, 1919	5,000
Lassen Volcanic	California	Aug. 9, 1916	82,880
Mesa Verde	Colorado	June 29, 1906	42,376
Mount McKinley	Alaska	Feb. 26, 1917	2,200
Mount Rainier	Washington	May 22, 1899	207,360
Platt	Oklahoma	June 29, 1906	848
Rock Creek	District of Columbia	Sept. 27, 1890	1,606
Rocky Mountain	Colorado	Jan. 26, 1915	230,000
Sequoia	California	Oct. 1, 1890	160,000
Shiloh	Tennessee	Dec. 27, 1894	3,000
Sully's Hill	North Dakota	June 4, 1904	960
Vicksburg	Mississippi	Feb. 21, 1899	1,233
Wind Cave	South Dakota	Jan. 9, 1903	10,522
Yellowstone	Wyoming, Montana and Idaho	Mar. 1, 1872	2,142,720
Yosemite	California	Oct. 1, 1890	967,680
Zoological	District of Columbia	Mar. 2, 1889	170

*In charge of secretary of war.

NOTES ON NATIONAL PARKS.

Abraham Lincoln Homestead—Farm near Hodgenville, Ky., with log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.

Antietam—Battle field of the civil war in Washington county, Maryland.

Casa Grande Ruin—Remains of a large prehistoric building near Florence, Ariz.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga—Battle fields of the civil war in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Crater Lake—Park contains remarkable mountain, lake and fine scenery in the Cascade range, Klamath county, Oregon; may be reached from Klamath Falls or from Medford on the Southern Pacific road.

General Grant—In Fresno and Tulare counties, California; forest and mountain scenery; reached from Sanger on the Southern Pacific road.

Gettysburg—Battle field of the civil war in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Glacier—Tract of mountainous country in northern Montana with glaciers, lakes, forests and peaks.

Grand canyon—In northwestern Arizona; greatest eroded canyon within the United States.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park—Scene of battle between Gen. Greene and Gen. Cornwallis, near Greensboro, N. C., in war of the revolution.

Hawaii—Includes celebrated volcanoes Kilauea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala; main feature is Lava lake at Kilauea.

Hot Springs Reservation—Tract of land in Garland county, Arkansas, noted for its springs of warm mineral waters.

Lafayette—Lands on Mount Desert island, Maine, which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when, acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts, he explored and described the present New England coast; the geology, fauna and flora on the island are of great scientific interest.

Lassen Volcanic—Contains volcanic and other peaks, hot springs, mud geysers, ice caves, lakes of volcanic glass, canyons and forests.

Mesa Verde—In the extreme southwestern part of Colorado; contains pueblo and other ruins; reached from Mancos on the Rio Grande Southern road.

Mount McKinley—Area of 2,200 square miles in south central Alaska, containing Mount McKinley, the highest mountain in America; many large glaciers and beautiful lakes and forests.

Mount Rainier—Mountain district in southern Washington; reached from Ashford on the Tacoma Eastern railroad and from Fairfax on the Northern Pacific road.

Platt—Tract of land containing sulphur springs in Murray county, Oklahoma; reached by Santa Fe and St. Louis & San Francisco railroads.

Rock Creek—Park in outskirts of Washington, D. C.

Rocky Mountain—Tract of mountainous land of great scenic beauty in Grand, Boulder and Larimer counties, Colorado; contains forests, lakes and peaks; reached by Union Pacific and other roads.

Sequoia—Mountain tract in Tulare county, California, containing forest of big trees; reached from Visalia.

Shiloh—Battle field of civil war in Hardin county, southern Tennessee.

Sully's Hill—On the shore of Devil's lake, North Dakota; contains elevation on which Gen. Alfred Sully with a few men withstood a band of Indians for several days in 1863; reached from Devil's Lake, Narrows and Tokio stations on the Great Northern road.

Vicksburg—Battle field of civil war near city of same name in Mississippi.

Wind Cave—Canyon and extensive cave in Custer

county, South Dakota, twelve miles from Hot Springs, on the Northwestern and Burlington roads; in Black Hills region.

Yellowstone—Famous park in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, containing geysers and many other natural phenomena as well as beautiful mountain, lake and river scenery; reached from stations on the Northern Pacific, Burlington and Oregon Short Line roads.

Yosemite—Splendid valley in the Sierras in Mariposa county, California; reached from Merced on the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads by way of the Yosemite Valley railroad.

Zoological—Park in Washington, D. C., devoted to the zoological collection of the government; adjoins Rock Creek park.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

By law approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," the president of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, to declare by proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States, to be national monuments. Under such authority the following monuments have been created:

Name and state.	Year.	Acres.
Bandelier, N. M.	1916	.....
Big Hole battle field, Mont.	1910	8
Cabrillo, Cal.	1913	1.5
Capulin mountain, N. M.	1916	680
Chaco canyon, N. M.	1907	20,629
Cinder cone,* Cal.	1907	5,120
Colorado, Col.	1911	13,883
Devil's tower, Wyo.	1906	1,152
Devil postpile,* Cal.	1911	800
Dinosaur, Utah	1915	.....
El Morro, N. M.	1906	160
Gila cliff dwellings,* N. M.	1907	160
Gran Quivira, N. M.	1909	160
Jewel cave,* S. D.	1908	1,280
Katmai, Alaska	1919	1083,000
Lassen peak,* Cal.	1907	1,280
Lewis and Clark cavern, Mont.	1908	160
Montezuma castle, Ariz.	1906	160
Mount Olympus,* Wash.	1909	608,640
Muir Woods, Cal.	1908	295
Natural bridges, Utah	1909	2,740
Navajo, Ariz.	1909	600
Oregon caves,* Ore.	1909	480
Petrified forest, Ariz.	1906	25,625
Shoshone cavern, Wyo.	1909	210
Sitka, Alaska	1910	57
Tonto,* Ariz.	1907	640
Tumacacori, Ariz.	1908	10
Verendrye, N. D.	1917	253
Walnut canyon, Ariz.	1915	.....
Wheeler,* Col.	1908	300
Zion, Utah	1909	15,840

*Administered by department of agriculture; others by interior department, except the Big Hole battle field, which is under the war department.

NOTES ON NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Bandelier—Prehistoric aboriginal ruins in Sandoval and Santa Fe counties, New Mexico, with cliff dwellings, ceremonial caves and other relics of a vanished people.

Big Hole battle field—Scene of fight at Big Hole pass on Big Hole or Wisdom river, Aug. 9, 1877, between Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph and a small force of soldiers commanded by Col. John Gibbon; in Silver Bow county, Montana; reached from Melrose.

Cabrillo statue—At Point Loma, Cal.; land first sighted by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, discoverer of California, when he approached San Diego bay, Sept. 28, 1542; site of about 1½ acres set aside for heroic statue of Cabrillo.

Capulin mountain—Striking example of recent extinct volcanoes in Union county, New Mexico, near town of Des Moines.

Chaco canyon—Located in San Juan and McKinley counties, New Mexico; contains extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins.

Cinder cone—An elevation in Lassen county in northern California; is of importance as illustrating volcanic activity in the vicinity 200 years ago.

Colorado—Extraordinary examples of erosion in Mesa county, western Colorado; reached from Grand Junction.

Devil postpile—Natural formations, including Rainbow waterfalls, within the Sierra national forest in California; area set aside is on middle fork of San Joaquin river.

Devil's tower—A lofty and isolated rock in Crook county, Wyoming; is an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains.

Dinosaur—Section in eastern Utah containing an extraordinary deposit of dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains of the Jura-Trias period, which are of great scientific interest and value.

El Morro—An elevation near Wingate station on the Santa Fe railroad in New Mexico; contains prehistoric ruins and interesting rock inscriptions.

Gila cliff dwellings—In the Mogollon mountains, New Mexico; known also as the Gila Hot Springs cliff houses; are among the best preserved remains of the cliff dwellers of the southwest.

Gran Quivira—Ruined town not far from Manzano in the central part of New Mexico; remains of large cathedral and chapel and of many houses thought to date from prehistoric times.

Jewel cave—A natural formation of scientific interest within the Black Hills national forest in Custer county, South Dakota.

Katmai—Belt of unusual volcanic activity on the southern coast of Alaska, including Mount Katmai and the "Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes," exhibiting remarkable natural phenomena.

Lassen peak—In natural forest of same name in Shasta county, northern California; marks the southern terminus of the long line of extinct volcanoes in the Cascade range, from which one of the greatest volcanic fields in the world extends.

Lewis and Clark cavern—An extraordinary limestone cavern near Limespur, Jefferson county, Montana.

Montezuma castle—Large prehistoric ruin or cliff dwelling on Beaver creek, Arizona.

Mount Olympus—Mountain in the state of Washington; has extensive glaciers and on its slopes are the breeding grounds of the Olympic elk.

Muir woods—In Marin county, California; an extensive growth of redwood trees of great age and size; land presented to the government by William Kent, formerly of Chicago.

Natural bridges—Rock formations in southeastern Utah extending over streams or chasms; have loftier heights and greater spans than any other similar formations known; reserved as extraordinary examples of stream erosion.

Navajo—Within the Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona; includes a number of prehistoric cliff dwellings and pueblo ruins new to science.

Oregon caves—Within the Siskiyou national forest in Oregon; caves are of natural formation and of unusual scientific interest and importance.

Petrified forest—Deposits of fossilized or mineralized wood in Gila and Apache counties, Arizona.

Pinnacles—A series of natural formations of rock with a number of caves underlying them; located within Pinnacles national forest in California.

Rainbow bridge—An extraordinary natural bridge in southeastern Utah, having an arch which in form and appearance is much like a rainbow; is 309 feet high and 278 feet span; of scientific interest as an example of eccentric stream erosion.

Shoshone cavern—A cave in Big Horn county, Wyoming, of unknown extent, but of many

windings and ramifications and containing vaulted chambers of large size, magnificently decorated with sparkling crystals and beautiful stalactites, and containing pits of unknown depth.

Sitka—Tract of about fifty-seven acres within public park, near Sitka, Alaska; battle ground of Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804; site of former village of Kiki-Siti tribe, the most warlike of Alaska Indians; contains numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians, recording the genealogical history of their several clans.

Tonto—Comprises two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings in Gila county, Arizona.

Tumacacori—Ruin of an ancient Spanish mission of brick, cement and mortar in Santa Cruz county, Arizona.

Verendrye—A high and imposing butte, locally known as Crowhigh mountain, on the Missouri river, near Spanish, N. D.; used as observation point by Verendrye, an explorer, between 1738 and 1742; place of historic interest.

Walnut canyon—Canyon eight miles southeast of Flagstaff; contains ruins of cliff dwellings of great ethnographic, scientific and educational interest.

Wheeler—Volcanic formations illustrating erratic erosion; in Rio Grande and Cochetopa national forests in southwestern Colorado.

Zion—Canyon in southwestern Utah through which flows the north fork of the Rio Virgin or Zion river; an extraordinary example of canyon erosion.

STATE PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama—Wetumpka.
Alaska—Sitka (U. S. jail).
Arizona—Florence.
Arkansas—Little Rock.
California—Folsom.
  San Quentin.
Colorado—Canon City.
Connecticut—Weathersfield.
Delaware—Wilm'gton(w'khouse)
District of Columbia—U. S. jail.
Florida—Tallahassee (commission).
Georgia—Atlanta (commission).
Illinois—Joliet, Chester.
Idaho—Boise.
Indiana—Michigan City.
  Indianapolis (women).
Iowa—Fort Madison, Anamosa.
Kansas—Lansing.
Kentucky—Frankfort.
  Eddyville (branch).
Louisiana—Baton Rouge.
Maine—Thomaston.
Maryland—Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Charlestown.
  Bridgewater.
  South Framingham (women).
Michigan—Jackson.
  Marquette (branch).
Minnesota—Stillwater.
Mississippi—Jackson(comm'sion).
Missouri—Jefferson City.
Montana—Deer Lodge.
Nebraska—Lincoln.
Nevada—Carson City.
New Hampshire—Concord.
New Mexico—Santa Fe.
New Jersey—Trenton.
New York—Auburn.
  Dannemora (Clinton).
  Great Meadows (Comstock).
  Sing Sing (Ossining).
North Carolina—Raleigh.
North Dakota—Bismarck.
Ohio—Columbus.
Oklahoma—McAlester.
Oregon—Salem.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.
  Allegheny (Pittsburgh).
Rhode Island—Howard.
South Carolina—Columbia.
South Dakota—Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Nashville.
  Petros (branch).
Texas—Huntsville.
  Rusk.
Utah—Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Windsor.
Virginia—Richmond.
Washington—Walla Walla.
West Virginia—Moundsville.
Wisconsin—Waupun.
Wyoming—Rawlins.

UNITED STATES PRISONS.

Atlanta, Ga.—Penitentiary.
Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Penitentiary.
McNeil's Island, Wash.—Penitentiary.
Mare Island, Cal.—Naval prison.
Boston, Mass.—Naval prison.
Portsmouth, N.H.—Naval prison.

IMPEACHMENT CASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The senate has sat as a court of impeachment in the cases of the following accused officials, with the result stated:

William Blount, senator from Tennessee, in 1799; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, Blount having resigned previously.
John Pickering, judge of the United States District court for New Hampshire; removed from office in 1804.
Samuel Chase, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States; acquitted 1805.
James H. Peck, judge of the United States District court for Missouri; acquitted 1831.
West H. Humphreys, judge of the United States District court for Tennessee; removed from office, 1862.
Andrew Johnson, president of the United States; acquitted 1868.
William W. Belknap, secretary of war; acquitted 1876.
Charles Swayne, judge of the United States District court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted 1905.
Robert W. Archbald, associate judge of the United States Commerce court; convicted 1913.

AGAINST GOVERNORS.

Nine governors in the United States have faced impeachment proceedings. These men and the results that followed were:

Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862; acquitted.
Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868; charges dropped.
Wm. W. Holden, North Carolina, 1870; removed.
Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871; charges dropped.
David Butler, Nebraska, 1871; removed.
Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana; 1872; term expired and proceedings dropped.
Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876; resigned.
William Sulzer, New York, 1913; removed.
James E. Ferguson, Texas, 1917; removed.

FATAL THEATER FIRES AND PANICS.

Theater or hall and date.	Lives lost.
Banquet theater, Oporto, March 21, 1888.	200
Barnsley, England (hall), Jan. 11, 1908..	16
Barraque theater, Belgium, Dec. 22, 1912.	12
Bologoe, Russia, March 6, 1911.....	120
Canonsburg, Pa., opera house, Aug. 26, 1911	26
Carlsruhe theater, Petrograd, 1847.....	200
Central theater, Philadelphia, April 28, 1892	6
Conway's theater, Brooklyn, Dec. 5, 1876	295
Exeter theater, England, Sept. 5, 1887....	200
Flores theater, Acapulco, Mex., Feb. 14, 1909	250
Front street theater, Baltimore, Dec. 8, 1895	23
Houston Street theater, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1913	2
Iroquois, Chicago, Dec. 30, 1903.....	575
Italian hall, Calumet, Mich., Dec. 24, 1913	72
Lehman's theater, Petrograd, 1836.....	700
Mayaguez, Porto Rico, June 19, 1919.....	60
Opera-Comique, Paris, May 25, 1887.....	75
Rhode's opera house, Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 13, 1908.....	170
Richmond (Va.) theater, Dec. 26, 1811..	70
Ring theater, Vienna, Dec. 8, 1881.....	640
Surabaya theater, Java, Jan. 26, 1914...	75
Valence-sur-Rhone, France, June 1, 1919	80
Vervins, France, March 9, 1913.....	10
Villareal theater, Spain, May 27, 1912....	80

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Articles imported.	1918 Quantities.	1918 Values.	1919 Quantities.	1919 Values.
Aluminum, crude.....lbs.	1,503,776	$480,786	6,822,616	$2,216,065
Manufactures of.....	.....	49,452	.....	106,103
Animals	.....	21,958,378	.....	40,924,766
Antimony—Ore .....lbs.	6,526,292	495,953	1,782,121	109,392
Matte, regulus.....lbs.	33,934,515	3,939,174	25,294,702	2,153,774
Art works.....	.....	10,365,813	.....	6,947,363
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....tons	117,183	5,384,712	117,808	6,503,948
Asphaltum and bitumen.....tons	139,899	863,476	95,235	597,283
Beads and bead ornaments.....	.....	1,773,280	.....	2,357,325
Bones, etc., unmanufactured.....	.....	1,374,546	28,113,123	475,202
Brass for remanufacture.....lbs.	32,831,075	5,626,800	10,630,959	1,267,416
Breadstuffs	.....	98,135,220	.....	47,860,560
Bristles, prepared.....lbs.	3,936,667	4,894,046	4,177,019	5,649,025
Bronze, manufactures of.....	.....	421,738	.....	130,526
Brushes, dusters, hair pencils.....	.....	3,170,148	58,379,689	2,815,013
Cars, etc.—Automobiles.....No.	50	52,578	89	40,625
Parts of.....	.....	65,120	.....	37,622
Chemicals, drugs, dyes—	.....	152,236,065	.....	150,225,186
Argols .....lbs.	30,267,388	5,443,628	32,328,216	5,281,794
Quinia, sulphate of.....oz.	3,273,628	810,775	3,334,164	1,536,251
Colors or dyes.....	.....	2,507,296	1,934,296	2,753,116
Creosote oil.....gals.	3,857,869	329,846	9,094,960	1,096,319
Tanning extracts.....lbs.	106,097,925	5,137,205	143,497,440	6,023,133
Glycerin .....lbs.	1,875,531	804,618	1,171,679	372,272
Gums	.....	22,089,638	76,669,119	21,786,997
Indigo .....lbs.	3,125,497	3,895,114	1,590,176	1,551,467
Nitrate of soda.....tons	1,607,020	70,129,026	1,346,679	68,229,548
Potash .....lbs.	25,106,688	4,977,409	37,192,069	2,022,320
China clay.....tons	194,225	1,322,603	146,416	1,438,031
Clocks and parts of.....	.....	106,525	.....	91,463
Watches and parts of.....	.....	9,371,570	.....	10,506,413
Coal, bituminous.....tons	1,391,535	6,147,596	1,008,250	5,514,564
Cocoa or cacao (crude).....lbs.	399,040,401	41,277,479	313,037,419	35,953,990
Coffee .....lbs.	1,143,890,889	103,058,536	1,046,029,274	143,089,619
Copper—Ore .....tons	377,124	18,318,781	214,632	11,175,004
Concentrates .....tons	160,998	9,492,501	150,912	9,705,980
Matte and regulus.....tons	21,658	5,279,976	40,743	8,761,995
Pigs, ingots, bars, etc.....lbs.	341,167,180	83,745,595	376,368,801	84,797,219
Cork, unmanufactured.....	.....	3,061,827	26,505,971	1,736,102
Manufactures of.....	.....	2,017,146	.....	2,008,581
Cotton, unmanufactured.....lbs.	103,325,647	36,020,483	103,592,194	37,633,612
Manufactures of.....	.....	44,751,181	.....	34,762,723
Diamonds, uncut.....carats	.....	12,928,010	259,330	15,594,795
Cut, but not set.....carats	.....	13,929,772	302,860	29,140,182
Dyewoods .....tons	87,476	2,018,122	27,510	550,244
Earthen, stone and china ware.....	.....	6,824,612	.....	6,498,081
Eggs of poultry.....doz.	1,619,069	483,636	847,671	233,003
Explosives	.....	8,297,149	.....	16,284,790
Feathers, natural and artificial...	.....	3,017,221	2,027,851	2,609,477
Fertilizers	.....	5,356,061	.....	5,883,376
Fibers, unmanufactured.....tons	389,853	109,042,470	8,659	7,715,520
Manufactures of.....	.....	92,530,957	.....	98,924,770
Fish	.....	26,190,515	.....	28,058,506
Fruits and nuts.....	.....	77,256,090	.....	68,332,364
Furs, undressed.....No.	.....	35,679,554	103,814,907	37,965,713
Manufactures of.....	.....	2,709,818	.....	2,873,468
Gelatin, unmanufactured.....lbs.	365,586	133,057	74,933	44,811
Glass and glassware.....	.....	1,723,014	.....	4,110,604
Glue and glue size.....lbs.	2,048,543	348,241	554,217	195,919
Gold and silver, manufactures of..	.....	1,954,030	.....	1,371,001
Grease and oils.....lbs.	28,000,428	3,343,565	29,073,540	2,980,185
Hair, unmanufactured.....lbs.	9,963,291	2,687,673	8,619,270	2,310,712
Hats, bonnets, and materials for..	.....	3,205,194	.....	8,045,399
Hay .....tons	410,738	4,618,764	277,448	3,677,025
Hides and skins.....lbs.	432,516,693	131,629,352	448,144,726	149,288,544
Hide cuttings, raw glue stock.....	21,710,205	936,393	8,833,386	518,266
Household goods, etc.....	.....	3,778,811	.....	5,375,322
India rubber, unmanufactured.....	.....	207,562,458	.....	161,837,031
Iron—Ore .....tons	837,546	3,116,109	660,602	3,569,967
Iron and steel, manufactures of..	.....	25,071,077	.....	24,306,839
Ivory, animal and vegetable...lbs.	.....	1,887,148	31,201,991	1,678,542
Lead and manufactures of.....lbs.	.....	11,970,197	146,677,903	7,409,539
Leather and manufactures of.....	.....	22,603,851	.....	15,423,184
Matting and mats.....sq. yds.	12,095,720	1,827,749	12,849,469	2,760,143
Meat and dairy products.....	.....	38,866,771	.....	60,445,083
Musical instruments.....	.....	710,354	.....	680,700
Nickel ore and matte.....tons	58,776	9,120,269	42,866	9,746,693
Oils of all kinds.....	.....	117,928,119	.....	144,680,480
Paints, pigments and colors.....	.....	961,047	.....	997,624
Paper stock, crude.....	.....	3,234,762	.....	3,198,535

Articles imported.	1918 Quantities.	1918 Values.	1919 Quantities.	1919 Values.
Paper and manufactures of	.....	$42,955,817	.....	$46,551,731
Printing paper.....lbs.	1,204,040,485	34,234,222	1,203,442,092	38,565,487
Perfumes, etc.	.....	3,497,695	.....	3,670,577
Photographic goods	.....	1,322,044	.....	1,525,486
Pipes and smokers' articles	.....	9,268,525	.....	6,764,259
Plants, trees and shrubs	.....	3,327,697	.....	2,363,553
Platinum and manufactures of	.....	4,575,161	.....	4,057,849
Plumbago .....tons	25,825	6,127,887	18,671	2,222,519
Seeds	.....	50,841,623	.....	35,212,664
Shells, unmanufactured.....lbs.	.....	2,227,610	7,148,041	1,710,559
Silk, unmanufactured	.....	188,454,812	.....	217,517,484
Manufactures of	.....	35,068,958	.....	29,349,198
Soap .....lbs.	.....	359,008	1,680,454	316,183
Spice .....lbs.	78,071,170	11,519,214	72,357,565	12,190,560
Spirits—Malted liquors.....gals.	762,066	708,907	27,911	28,911
Distilled spirits.....gals.	1,377,096	4,331,483	14,524	51,317
Wines	.....	4,447,076	.....	2,039,194
Mineral waters	192,514	253,584	103,256	131,094
Stone and manufactures of	.....	783,067	.....	603,315
Sugar—Molasses .....gals.	130,730,861	9,177,833	130,074,717	7,471,060
Sugar .....lbs.	4,903,327,249	237,015,371	5,836,047,722	309,403,314
Sulphur ore.....tons	810,075	4,522,335	370,272	2,018,447
Tanning materials	.....	1,287,593	.....	687,777
Tea .....lbs.	151,314,932	30,889,030	108,172,102	24,390,722
Tin .....lbs.	136,519,310	74,543,006	93,707,183	65,285,801
Tobacco—Unmanufactured .....lbs.	79,367,536	45,320,524	83,951,103	66,329,689
Manufactures of	.....	7,066,219	.....	9,983,622
Toys	.....	2,028,745	.....	769,465
Vegetables	.....	30,175,769	.....	33,687,305
Wood and manufactures of	.....	95,714,268	.....	92,289,532
Pulp .....tons	504,128	31,589,090	475,691	28,581,103
Wool, unmanufactured.....lbs.	379,129,934	198,545,911	422,414,664	224,410,062
Manufactures of	.....	27,476,798	.....	13,279,481
Zinc—Ore and calamine.....tons	102,234	2,499,468	39,630	718,609
Total value merchandise. free	.....	2,118,599,372	.....	2,230,222,338
Total value merchandise. dut.	.....	827,460,031	.....	865,654,244
Total value imports*	.....	2,946,059,403	.....	3,095,876,582

*Including articles not specified in above table.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Articles exported.	1918 Quantities.	1918 Values.	1919 Quantities.	1919 Values.
Abrasives	.....	$6,469,108	.....	$5,764,353
Agricultural implements	.....	35,076,911	.....	42,662,724
Aluminum and manufactures of	.....	11,294,850	.....	7,512,007
Animals—Cattle .....No.	18,213	1,247,800	42,345	2,092,816
Hogs .....No.	9,280	256,629	17,390	520,910
Horses .....No.	84,765	14,923,663	27,975	5,206,251
Mules .....No.	28,879	4,885,406	12,452	2,233,929
Sheep .....No.	7,959	97,028	16,117	187,347
Total animals, including fowls	.....	21,733,594	.....	10,718,851
Art works	.....	317,711	.....	58,448
Asbestos, manufactures of	.....	2,112,339	.....	3,311,465
Asphaltum, unmanufactured..tons	22,052	548,271	22,767	729,662
Manufactures of	.....	488,892	.....	673,231
Athletic and sporting goods	.....	1,602,121	.....	2,958,099
Brass and manufactures of	.....	61,443,993	.....	21,149,416
Breadstuffs—Barley .....bu.	26,408,978	41,939,964	20,457,781	27,687,047
Bread and biscuit.....lbs.	14,917,301	1,973,388	8,602,953	1,549,432
Corn .....bu.	40,997,287	75,305,692	16,687,538	26,705,819
Corn meal.....brls.	2,018,859	20,358,644	1,583,327	14,722,336
Oatmeal .....lbs.	346,560,222	17,567,218	.....	5,220,215
Oats .....bu.	105,881,233	86,125,093	96,360,974	79,492,663
Rice .....lbs.	196,363,268	14,174,513	193,128,025	15,235,762
Rye .....bu.	12,065,922	24,157,536	27,540,188	53,653,629
Wheat .....bu.	34,118,853	80,802,542	178,582,673	424,543,010
Wheat flour.....brls.	21,880,151	244,861,140	24,190,092	268,062,907
Total breadstuffs (all kinds)	.....	633,309,485	.....	954,779,894
Candles .....lbs.	5,530,017	900,514	9,305,651	1,901,536
Cars, etc.—Aeroplanes and parts of	20	8,652,197	51	12,861,401
Automobiles .....No.	64,507	77,173,499	54,196	79,047,767
Parts of	.....	32,933,006	.....	116,266,550
Steam railroad cars.....No.	11,070	13,077,122	14,560	32,407,827
Motorcycles .....No.	10,746	2,373,396	14,214	3,715,015
Wagons .....No.	10,389	719,625	5,680	545,665
Total cars, etc. (all kinds)	.....	156,774,448	.....	198,191,866
Celluloid and manufactures of	.....	3,744,745	.....	6,571,002
Cement, hydraulic.....brls.	2,575,205	5,989,081	1,938,223	5,871,902
Chemicals	.....	181,726,498	.....	148,051,419
Clocks and watches	.....	4,054,523	.....	4,851,695
Coal .....tons	25,894,166	111,825,165	22,438,067	106,989,501

Articles exported.	1918 Quantities.	1918 Values.	1919 Quantities.	1919 Values.
Coke ..... tons	1,387,321	$10,155,047	1,053,133	$8,499,102
Cocoa and chocolate.....	.....	6,554,431	.....	10,835,409
Coffee—Green or raw..... lbs.	40,905,750	5,921,883	37,224,166	7,252,294
Roasted or prepared..... lbs.	2,704,734	464,329	5,566,800	1,199,298
Confectionery	.....	1,856,751	.....	3,043,993
Copper, ore..... tons	51,545	984,709	10,821	335,218
Manufactures of.....	.....	269,546,619	.....	144,349,605
Cotton, unmanufactured..... bales	4,528,844	665,024,655	5,295,711	863,161,409
Manufactures of.....	.....	169,398,420	.....	232,680,723
Dental goods.....	.....	1,753,446	.....	2,460,011
Earthen, stone and china ware.....	.....	7,757,099	.....	7,766,564
Eggs ..... doz.	18,969,167	7,167,134	28,384,783	12,449,345
Electrical machinery.....	.....	54,527,570	.....	80,712,310
Explosives—Cartridges	.....	13,672,371	.....	8,776,736
Dynamite ..... lbs.	18,911,668	4,991,508	13,525,096	3,190,447
Gunpowder ..... lbs.	340,516,883	262,201,813	109,613,165	85,812,211
Shells, etc.....	.....	40,130,298	.....	835,171
All other.....	.....	38,559,249	.....	23,192,040
Total explosives.....	.....	378,901,793	.....	122,730,877
Fertilizers ..... tons	252,924	5,840,139	346,949	9,407,217
Fibers	.....	29,868,520	.....	35,014,942
Fish	.....	30,449,505	.....	37,199,828
Fruits and nuts.....	.....	34,480,678	.....	71,292,813
Furs and fur skins.....	.....	13,903,631	.....	14,612,015
Glass and glassware.....	.....	14,012,756	.....	21,898,185
Glucose and grape sugar..... lbs.	97,858,301	5,994,671	136,230,373	7,464,052
Grease, lubricating.....	.....	2,986,815	.....	4,878,115
Soap stock and other.....	.....	2,612,488	.....	2,811,338
Hair and manufactures of.....	.....	1,478,498	.....	1,873,776
Hats and materials for.....	.....	4,150,501	.....	5,016,153
Hay ..... tons	30,145	907,401	29,013	864,922
Hides and skins other than furs, lbs.	12,144,817	4,089,493	14,790,673	5,579,103
Honey ..... lbs.	16,090,672	2,509,570	10,368,342	2,422,454
Hops ..... lbs.	3,494,579	993,773	7,466,952	2,333,850
Household and personal effects.....	.....	5,575,532	.....	9,358,615
India rubber, manufactures of.....	.....	33,343,181	.....	43,856,588
Instruments, scientific, etc.....	.....	4,872,902	.....	5,445,896
Iron ore..... tons	1,185,769	4,877,380	1,356,602	5,969,853
Iron and steel and manufactures of	.....	1,125,889,371	.....	1,064,974,299
Firearms	.....	49,159,271	.....	18,886,091
Lamps, chandeliers, etc.....	.....	3,826,594	.....	4,478,884
Lead, manufactures of.....	.....	19,108,238	.....	12,579,633
Leather and manufactures of.....	.....	100,920,272	.....	182,908,949
Meat and dairy products—				
Beef, canned ..... lbs.	97,366,983	30,051,507	108,489,472	44,320,197
Beef, fresh ..... lbs.	370,057,514	67,386,359	332,205,176	79,227,540
Beef, cured ..... lbs.	54,867,310	7,702,308	45,067,861	9,087,262
Oleo oil..... lbs.	56,648,102	12,166,482	59,092,322	15,720,944
Oleomargarine ..... lbs.	6,404,896	1,631,267	18,570,200	5,179,339
Tallow ..... lbs.	5,014,964	931,941	16,210,997	2,327,705
Bacon ..... lbs.	815,319,424	221,477,220	1,239,540,973	378,729,046
Hams, cured..... lbs.	419,571,869	108,106,862	667,848,019	204,667,696
Lard ..... lbs.	392,498,435	98,214,348	725,577,868	210,417,859
Neutral lard..... lbs.	4,258,529	1,074,603	17,395,888	5,392,710
Pork, canned ..... lbs.	5,194,468	1,731,835	5,273,508	1,997,386
Pork, pickled ..... lbs.	33,221,502	7,545,011	19,644,388	6,065,267
Pork, fresh ..... lbs.	21,390,302	5,225,987	31,504,497	7,444,532
Lard compounds..... lbs.	31,278,382	6,613,640	131,750,503	32,036,692
Mutton ..... lbs.	2,098,423	453,232	2,173,994	511,065
Poultry and game.....	.....	1,241,232	.....	3,799,348
Sausage, canned..... lbs.	5,787,108	1,487,874	8,503,580	2,782,551
All other..... lbs.	9,232,341	3,232,681	9,721,925	3,882,751
Sausage casings..... lbs.	6,281,086	3,039,369	13,524,093	4,938,202
Stearin ..... lbs.	10,252,522	2,180,485	11,537,284	2,309,979
Butter ..... lbs.	17,735,966	6,852,727	33,739,960	15,843,522
Cheese ..... lbs.	44,330,978	10,785,153	18,794,853	5,733,029
Milk, condensed..... lbs.	529,750,032	68,039,597	728,740,509	99,970,769
Total meat and dairy products	.....	679,848,942	.....	1,167,850,576
Motor boats..... No.	218	2,460,583	151	2,301,454
Musical instruments.....	.....	4,915,299	.....	5,757,785
Naval stores (rosin, tar, etc.).....	.....	11,172,234	.....	17,777,497
Nickel, oxide and matte..... lbs.	18,818,212	7,680,502	10,011,826	3,988,251
Oil cake and meal..... lbs.	201,403,956	4,994,193	575,421,159	16,668,973
Oils—Animal ..... gals.	999,017	1,155,013	1,787,794	2,514,775
Mineral ..... gals.	2,677,037,650	298,144,927	2,531,260,784	344,613,100
Vegetable	.....	25,020,890	.....	58,891,504
Paints, pigments and colors.....	.....	16,894,154	.....	23,227,108
Paper stock (ex. wood pulp), lbs.	32,923,186	652,782	35,932,956	881,840
Paper and manufactures of.....	.....	50,357,686	.....	84,073,264
Paraffin and paraffin wax..... lbs.	246,660,620	18,541,528	238,808,007	24,557,386
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc.....	.....	3,965,465	.....	6,077,851
Phonographs, etc..... No.	91,267	2,610,866	49,717	4,543,332
Photographic goods.....	.....	12,290,317	.....	16,943,127

Articles imported.	1918 Quantities.	1918 Values.	1919 Quantities.	1919 Values.
Roofing felt, etc.	.....	$4,630,752	.....	$3,811,369
Salt ..... lbs.	267,045,840	1,416,798	242,143,146	1,541,766
Seeds	.....	5,659,163	.....	7,702,973
Silk, manufactures of	.....	12,140,817	.....	22,354,895
Soap	.....	9,140,712	.....	17,619,404
Spirits—Malt liquors	.....	1,731,159	.....	2,573,352
Distilled ..... gals.	9,079,700	5,718,640	12,266,589	7,393,640
Wines ..... gals.	2,765,395	1,389,319	3,447,862	2,944,976
Starch ..... lbs.	74,135,593	4,548,974	143,788,230	7,530,998
Stone, including marble	.....	1,885,466	.....	2,404,438
Sugar, etc.—Molasses ..... gals.	3,811,341	847,692	6,123,765	1,277,980
Sirup ..... gals.	7,690,074	4,823,912	10,842,832	6,117,329
Sugar, refined ..... lbs.	576,415,890	38,756,680	1,115,865,524	81,569,972
Surgical appliances	.....	11,293,791	.....	16,948,415
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..... lbs.	289,170,793	69,699,725	625,304,513	189,806,797
Manufactures of	.....	21,713,541	.....	35,304,498
Toys	.....	2,023,624	.....	2,062,607
Vegetables	.....	26,972,272	.....	53,513,794
Wood and manufactures of	.....	82,054,086	.....	104,559,396
Wool, manufactures of	.....	17,749,421	.....	31,247,222
Zinc, manufactures of	.....	31,573,770	.....	24,569,818
Total domestic merchandise*	.....	5,847,159,678	.....	7,074,011,529
Total foreign merchandise	.....	81,125,963	.....	151,072,728
Grand total	.....	5,928,285,641	.....	7,225,084,257

*Including articles not specified in above table.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

	1918 Value.	1918 Per ct.	1919 Value.	1919 Per ct.
Imports.				
Free of duty—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$1,099,244,156	51.89	$1,108,865,243	49.73
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	312,681,329	14.76	319,887,378	14.34
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	75,624,541	3.57	92,422,108	4.14
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	435,403,772	20.55	488,681,928	21.91
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	183,830,498	8.67	212,446,173	9.53
Miscellaneous	11,815,076	.56	7,919,508	.35
Total free of duty.....	2,118,599,372	100.00	2,230,222,338	100.00
Dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	131,008,274	15.84	141,849,821	16.38
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	60,000,422	7.25	56,340,752	6.51
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	304,602,543	36.83	363,819,240	42.03
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	105,338,110	12.74	117,144,350	13.54
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	218,839,917	26.46	180,748,404	20.88
Miscellaneous	7,266,465	.88	5,751,677	.66
Total dutiable.....	827,056,031	100.00	865,654,244	100.00
Free and dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	1,230,252,430	41.76	1,250,715,064	40.41
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	372,681,751	12.65	376,228,130	12.15
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	380,227,084	12.91	450,241,348	14.73
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	540,742,182	18.36	605,826,278	19.57
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	402,670,415	13.67	393,194,577	12.70
Miscellaneous	19,081,541	.65	13,671,185	.44
Total imports of merchandise.....	2,945,655,403	100.00	3,095,876,582	100.00
Per cent of free.....	.....	71.92	.....	72.04
Duties collected from customs.....	179,998,383	.....	184,457,867	.....
Average ad valorem rate of duty, based on imports for consumption.....	.....	6.28	.....	6.08
Remaining in warehouse at the end of month	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exports.				
Domestic—Crude materials for use in manufacturing	897,324,082	15.37	1,215,960,910	17.19
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	374,978,216	6.42	719,715,994	10.17
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured..	1,153,702,460	19.76	1,785,179,560	25.24
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	1,201,439,423	20.57	952,775,871	13.47
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	2,185,420,221	37.43	2,384,801,297	33.71
Miscellaneous	25,787,655	.45	15,577,897	.22
Total domestic	5,838,652,057	100.00	7,074,011,529	100.00
Total foreign.....	81,059,314	.....	151,072,728	.....
Total exports.....	5,919,711,371	.....	7,225,084,257	.....
Excess of exports.....	2,974,055,968	.....	4,129,207,675	.....
Total imports and exports.....	8,865,366,774	.....	10,320,960,839	.....

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From Oct. 1, 1790, to June 30, 1919.

FISCAL YEAR.*	MERCHANDISE.			SPECIE.		MDSE. AND SPECIE COMBINED.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (rom.), or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).
1790	$23,000,000	$20,205,156	$2,794,844			$23,000,000	$20,205,156	$2,794,844
1791	29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959			29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959
1792	31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902			31,500,000	20,753,098	10,746,902
1793	31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428			31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428
1794	34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275			34,600,000	33,043,725	1,556,275
1795	69,756,268	47,989,872	21,766,396			69,756,268	47,989,872	21,766,396
1796	81,436,164	58,574,625	22,861,539			81,436,164	58,574,625	22,861,539
1797	75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696			75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696
1798	68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289			68,551,700	61,327,411	7,224,289
1799	79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626			79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626
1800	91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988			91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988
1801	111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998			111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998
1802	76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189			76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189
1803	64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633	Specie included with merchandise prior to 1821.		64,666,666	55,800,033	8,866,633
1804	85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926			85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926
1805	120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979			120,600,000	95,566,021	25,033,979
1806	129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037			129,410,000	101,536,963	27,873,037
1807	138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850			138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850
1808	56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040			56,990,000	22,430,960	34,559,040
1809	59,400,000	52,203,233	7,193,767			59,400,000	52,203,233	7,196,767
1810	85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030			85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030
1811	53,400,000	61,316,832	*7,916,832*			53,400,000	61,316,832	*7,916,832*
1812	77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764			77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764
1813	22,005,000	27,856,017	*5,851,017*			22,005,000	27,856,017	*5,851,017*
1814	12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559			12,965,000	6,927,441	6,037,559
1815	113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521			113,041,274	52,557,753	60,483,521
1816	147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948			147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948
1817	99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431			99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431
1818	121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867			121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867
1819	87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479			87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479
1820	74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331			74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331
1821	54,520,834	54,596,323	*75,489*	$8,064,830	$10,478,059	62,585,724	65,074,382	*2,488,658*
1822	79,871,695	61,350,101	18,521,594	3,369,846	10,810,180	83,241,541	72,160,281	11,081,260
1823	72,481,371	68,326,043	4,155,328	5,097,896	6,372,987	77,579,267	74,699,030	2,880,237
1824	72,169,172	68,972,105	3,197,067	8,378,970	7,014,552	80,548,142	75,986,657	4,561,485
1825	90,189,310	90,738,333	*549,023*	6,150,765	8,797,055	96,340,075	99,535,388	*3,195,313*
1826	78,693,511	72,890,789	5,202,722	6,880,966	4,704,563	84,974,477	77,595,352	7,379,125
1827	71,332,938	74,309,947	*2,977,009*	8,151,130	8,014,880	79,484,068	82,324,827	*2,840,759*
1828	81,024,083	64,021,210	16,998,873	7,489,741	8,243,476	88,509,824	72,264,686	16,245,138
1829	67,088,915	67,434,651	*345,736*	7,403,612	4,924,020	74,492,527	72,358,671	2,133,856
1830	62,720,956	71,670,735	*8,949,779*	8,155,964	2,178,773	70,876,920	73,849,508	*2,972,588*
1831	95,585,179	72,295,652	23,589,527	7,305,945	9,014,931	103,191,124	81,310,583	21,880,541
1832	95,121,762	81,520,603	13,601,159	5,907,504	5,656,340	101,029,266	87,176,943	13,852,323
1833	101,047,943	87,528,732	13,519,211	7,070,368	2,611,701	108,118,311	90,140,433	17,977,878
1834	108,609,700	102,260,215	6,349,485	17,911,632	2,076,758	126,521,332	104,336,973	22,184,359
1835	136,764,295	115,215,802	21,548,493	13,131,447	6,477,775	149,895,742	121,693,577	28,202,165
1836	176,579,154	124,338,704	52,240,450	13,400,881	4,324,356	189,980,035	128,663,040	61,316,995
1837	130,472,803	111,443,127	19,029,676	10,516,414	6,976,249	140,989,217	118,419,376	23,569,841
1838	95,970,288	104,978,570	*9,008,282*	17,747,116	3,508,046	113,717,404	108,486,616	5,230,788
1839	156,490,956	112,251,673	44,245,285	5,595,176	8,776,743	162,092,132	121,028,416	41,063,716
1840	98,258,706	123,668,932	*25,410,226*	8,882,813	8,417,014	107,141,519	132,085,946	*24,944,427*
1841	122,957,544	111,817,471	11,140,073	4,988,633	10,034,322	127,946,177	121,851,803	6,094,374
1842	96,075,071	99,877,995	*3,802,924*	4,057,016	4,813,539	100,162,087	104,691,534	*4,529,447*
1843	42,433,464	82,825,689	*40,392,225*	22,320,335	1,520,791	64,753,799	84,346,480	*19,592,681*
1844	102,604,606	105,745,852	*3,141,226*	5,830,429	5,454,214	108,435,035	111,200,046	*2,765,011*
1845	113,184,322	106,040,111	7,144,211	4,070,242	8,606,495	117,254,564	114,646,606	2,607,958
1846	117,914,065	109,583,248	8,330,817	3,777,732	3,905,268	121,691,797	113,488,516	8,203,281
1847	122,424,349	156,741,598	*34,317,249*	24,121,289	1,967,024	146,545,638	158,648,622	*12,102,984*
1848	148,638,614	138,190,515	10,448,129	6,360,284	15,841,616	154,998,928	154,032,131	966,797
1849	141,206,199	140,351,172	855,027	6,651,240	5,404,648	147,857,439	145,755,820	2,101,619
1850	173,509,526	144,375,726	29,133,800	4,628,792	7,522,994	178,138,318	151,898,720	26,239,598
1851	210,771,429	188,915,259	21,856,170	5,453,503	29,472,752	216,224,932	218,388,011	*2,163,079*
1852	207,440,398	166,984,231	40,456,167	5,505,044	42,674,135	212,945,442	209,658,366	3,287,076
1853	263,777,265	203,489,282	60,287,983	4,201,382	27,486,875	267,978,647	230,976,157	37,002,490
1854	297,803,794	237,043,764	60,760,030	6,758,587	41,281,504	304,562,381	278,325,268	26,237,113
1855	257,808,708	218,909,503	38,899,205	3,659,812	56,247,343	261,468,520	275,156,846	*13,688,326*
1856	310,432,310	281,219,423	29,212,887	4,207,632	45,745,485	314,639,942	326,964,908	*12,324,966*
1857	348,428,342	293,823,760	54,604,582	12,461,799	69,136,922	360,890,141	362,960,682	*2,070,541*
1858	263,338,654	272,011,274	*8,672,620*	19,274,496	52,633,147	282,613,150	324,644,421	*42,031,271*
1859	331,333,341	292,902,051	38,431,290	7,434,789	63,887,411	338,768,130	356,789,462	*18,021,333*
1860	353,616,119	333,576,057	20,040,062	8,550,135	66,546,239	362,166,254	400,122,296	*37,956,042*
1861	289,310,542	219,553,833	69,756,709	46,339,611	29,791,080	335,650,153	249,344,913	86,305,240
1862	189,356,677	190,670,501	*1,313,284*	16,415,052	36,887,640	205,771,729	227,558,141	*21,786,412*
1863	243,335,815	203,964,447	39,371,368	9,584,105	64,156,611	252,919,920	268,121,058	*15,201,138*
1864	316,447,283	158,837,988	157,609,295	13,115,612	105,396,541	329,562,895	264,234,529	65,328,366
1865	238,745,580	166,029,308	72,716,272	9,810,072	67,643,226	248,555,652	233,672,529	14,883,123
1866	434,812,065	348,859,522	85,952,544	10,700,092	86,044,071	445,512,158	434,903,593	10,608,565
1867	395,761,096	294,506,141	101,254,955	22,070,475	60,868,372	417,831,571	355,374,513	62,457,058
1868	357,436,440	282,152,899	75,483,541	14,188,368	93,784,102	371,624,808	375,737,001	*4,112,193*
1869	417,506,379	286,117,697	131,388,682	19,807,876	57,138,380	437,314,255	343,256,077	94,058,178
1870	435,958,408	392,771,768	43,186,640	26,419,179	58,155,666	462,377,587	450,927,434	11,450,153
1871	520,223,684	442,820,178	77,403,506	21,270,024	98,441,988	541,493,708	541,262,166	231,542
1872	626,595,077	444,177,586	182,417,491	13,743,689	79,877,534	640,338,766	524,055,120	116,283,646

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

Fiscal Year.*	Merchandise.			Specie.		Mdse. and Specie Combined.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (rom.) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman or exports (italics).
1873	$642,136,210	$522,479,922	$119,656,288	$21,480,937	$84,608,574	$663,617,147	$607,088,496	$56,528,651
1874	567,406,342	586,283,040	*18,876,698*	28,454,906	66,630,405	595,861,248	652,913,445	*57,052,197*
1875	533,005,436	513,442,711	19,562,725	20,900,717	92,132,142	553,906,153	605,574,853	*51,668,700*
1876	460,741,190	540,384,671	*79,643,481*	15,936,681	56,306,302	476,677,871	596,890,973	*120,213,102*
1877	451,323,126	602,475,220	*151,152,094*	40,774,414	56,162,237	492,097,540	658,637,457	*166,539,917*
1878	437,051,532	694,865,766	*257,814,234*	29,821,314	33,740,125	466,872,845	728,605,891	*261,733,045*
1879	445,777,775	710,439,441	*264,661,666*	20,296,000	24,997,441	466,073,775	735,436,882	*269,363,107*
1880	667,954,746	835,638,658	*167,683,912*	93,034,310	17,142,919	760,989,056	852,781,577	*91,792,521*
1881	642,664,628	902,377,346	*259,712,718*	110,575,497	19,406,847	753,240,125	921,784,193	*168,544,068*
1882	724,639,574	750,542,257	*25,902,683*	42,472,390	49,417,479	767,111,964	799,956,736	*32,847,772*
1883	723,180,914	823,339,402	*100,658,488*	28,489,391	31,820,333	751,670,305	855,659,735	*103,989,430*
1884	667,697,693	740,513,609	*72,815,916*	37,426,262	67,133,383	705,123,955	807,646,992	*102,523,037*
1885	577,527,329	742,189,755	*164,662,426*	43,242,323	42,231,525	620,769,652	784,421,280	*163,651,628*
1886	635,436,136	679,524,830	*44,088,694*	38,593,656	72,463,410	674,029,792	751,988,240	*77,958,448*
1887	692,319,768	716,183,211	*23,863,443*	60,170,792	35,997,691	752,490,560	752,180,902	309,658
1888	723,957,114	695,954,507	28,002,607	59,337,986	46,414,183	783,295,100	742,368,690	40,926,410
1889	745,131,652	742,401,375	2,730,277	28,963,073	96,641,533	774,094,725	839,042,908	*64,948,183*
1890	789,310,409	857,828,684	*68,518,275*	33,976,326	52,145,420	823,286,735	909,977,104	*86,690,369*
1891	844,916,196	884,480,810	*39,564,614*	36,259,447	108,953,642	881,175,643	993,434,452	*112,258,809*
1892	827,402,462	1,030,278,148	*202,875,686*	69,654,540	83,005,886	897,057,002	1,113,284,034	*216,227,032*
1893	866,400,922	847,665,194	18,735,728	44,367,633	149,418,165	910,768,555	997,083,357	*86,314,802*
1894	654,994,622	892,140,572	*237,145,950*	85,735,671	127,429,326	740,730,293	1,019,569,898	*278,839,605*
1895	731,969,965	807,538,165	*75,568,200*	56,595,939	113,763,767	788,565,904	921,301,932	*132,736,028*
1896	779,724,674	882,606,938	*102,882,264*	62,302,251	172,951,617	842,026,925	1,055,558,555	*213,531,630*
1897	764,730,412	1,050,993,556	*286,263,144*	115,548,007	102,308,318	880,278,419	1,153,301,774	*273,023,355*
1898	616,949,654	1,231,482,350	*615,432,676*	151,319,455	70,511,630	767,269,109	1,301,993,980	*534,624,851*
1899	697,148,489	1,227,025,302	*529,876,813*	119,629,659	93,841,141	816,778,148	1,320,864,443	*504,086,295*
1900	849,941,184	1,394,488,082	*544,541,898*	79,829,486	104,979,034	929,770,670	1,499,462,116	*569,691,446*
1901	823,172,165	1,487,764,991	*664,592,826*	102,437,708	117,470,357	925,609,873	1,605,235,348	*679,625,475*
1902	903,320,948	1,381,719,401	*478,398,453*	80,253,508	98,301,340	983,574,456	1,480,020,741	*496,446,285*
1903	1,023,719,237	1,420,141,679	*394,422,442*	69,145,518	91,940,854	1,094,864,755	1,520,482,533	*425,617,778*
1904	991,087,371	1,460,827,371	*469,739,900*	126,824,182	130,932,688	1,117,911,553	1,591,759,959	*473,848,406*
1905	1,117,513,071	1,518,561,666	*401,048,595*	141,442,836	141,442,836	1,258,955,907	1,660,004,502	*401,048,595*
1906	1,226,563,843	1,743,864,500	*517,300,657*	140,664,270	103,442,654	1,367,228,113	1,847,307,154	*520,079,041*
1907	1,434,421,425	1,880,853,078	*446,429,653*	157,456,873	108,438,249	1,591,878,298	1,989,289,327	*397,111,029*
1908	1,194,341,792	1,860,773,346	*666,431,554*	87,958,799	130,354,126	1,387,337,210	1,991,127,472	*603,790,662*
1909	1,311,920,224	1,663,011,104	*351,090,880*	192,995,418	173,890,076	1,645,504,529	1,918,734,796	*273,230,267*
1910	1,556,347,430	1,744,984,720	*188,637,290*	88,557,009	119,544,262	1,646,770,367	2,136,579,810	*489,809,443*
1911	1,527,226,105	2,049,320,199	*522,094,094*	87,259,611	95,986,719	1,749,341,653	2,326,541,422	*577,199,769*
1912	1,653,354,934	2,204,322,409	*550,967,475*	122,219,018	110,462,541	1,749,341,653	2,326,541,422	*577,199,769*
1913	1,812,978,234	2,465,884,149	*652,905,915*	149,376,933	1,923,440,775	2,615,261,082	*691,820,307*	
1914	1,893,925,657	2,364,579,148	*470,653,491*	96,865,263	167,003,552	1,990,790,920	2,531,582,700	*540,791,780*
1915	1,674,169,740	2,768,589,340	*1,094,419,600*	200,679,078	197,366,335	1,874,848,818	2,965,755,675	*1,090,906,857*
1916	2,197,383,510	4,333,658,865	*2,135,773,355*	528,163,676	150,041,071	2,726,047,186	4,483,699,936	*1,757,652,750*
1917	2,659,355,185	6,290,048,394	*3,630,693,209*	1,012,179,589	570,201,156	3,671,534,774	6,660,249,550	*2,988,714,776*
1918	2,945,655,403	5,919,711,311	*2,974,055,908*	194,741,636	330,033,623	3,140,397,039	6,249,744,994	*3,109,347,955*
1919	3,095,876,582	7,225,084,257	*4,129,207,675*	141,188,999	417,750,085	3,237,065,581	7,642,834,342	*4,405,768,761*

*Fiscal year ended Sept. 30 prior to 1843; since that date ended June 30.

Note—Merchandise and specie are combined in the columns at right of table for the purpose of showing the total inward and outward movement of values by years.

TONNAGE.

	1918.	1919.
Entered—American	19,283,530	19,694,012
Foreign	26,172,407	25,259,605
Total	45,455,937	44,953,617
Cleared—American	19,261,733	21,326,734
Foreign	26,807,749	26,595,996
Total	46,069,482	47,922,730

GOLD AND SILVER.

Metal.	1918.	1919.
Gold—Imports	$124,413,483	$ 62,263,733
Exports	190,852,224	116,575,535
Silver—Imports	70,328,153	78,825,266
Exports	139,181,399	301,174,550

DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS.

On principal articles or groups of articles imported into the United States for consumption.

Articles.	1917.	1918.
Animals	$127,854	$85,633
Breadstuffs	2,506,972	1,378,234
Chemicals	6,479,307	5,994,932
Clocks, watches	1,585,279	2,593,069
Cotton*	19,370,102	14,032,346
Earthenware	2,752,027	3,089,443
Feathers	1,519,826	971,793
Fibers*	$10,335,053	$9,478,857
Fish	769,115	230,978
Fruits and nuts	5,919,670	4,686,378
Furs*	1,170,935	612,055
Glass*	585,434	479,396
Hats, bonnets	2,401,959	1,809,924
Iron and steel	2,707,564	2,440,565
Leather*	1,729,897	1,535,771
Malt liquors	686,296	234,874
Meat, dairy products	949,997	764,508
Oils	2,897,628	2,250,102
Paints	195,116	110,060
Paper*	1,682,215	1,181,549
Perfumeries	1,980,031	1,774,782
Pipes	1,538,582	2,757,281
Precious stones	8,086,182	4,835,688
Seeds	2,739,698	2,978,315
Silk*	18,088,180	12,202,607
Spirits, distilled	7,946,343	3,758,234
Sugar	55,382,140	48,980,573
Tobacco*	29,837,013	21,960,646
Toys	1,492,529	703,146
Vegetables	2,734,518	1,759,187
Wines	4,758,385	2,976,154
Wood*	775,878	631,186
Wool†	525,271	133,804
Wool‡	6,590,475	8,829,508

*Including manufactured. †Unmanufactured. ‡Manufactured.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Countries.	Imports		Exports	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
Europe—Austria-Hungary	$12,766	$308,700	.....	$19,441,603
Azores and Madeira islands	1,514,054	1,553,773	$179,514	353,828
Belgium	80,053	647,869	95,390,695	322,940,837
Bulgaria	8,569	78,971	.....	1,281,036
Denmark	1,022,397	2,294,048	4,969,542	93,167,530
Finland	2,179	309,053	68,360	9,509,167
France	75,638,078	62,693,315	883,734,921	976,696,797
Germany	64,094	944,981	.....	8,843,882
Gibraltar	2,212	13,912	6,488,018	39,979,138
Greece	18,481,432	22,876,904	2,573,882	22,908,250
Iceland and Faroe islands	777,663	905,774	2,014,288	3,884,961
Italy	30,014,349	21,573,527	477,898,774	496,174,736
Malta, Gozo, etc	4,171	3,656	147,785	1,374,951
Netherlands	16,396,633	30,652,531	6,381,964	103,801,757
Norway	3,235,020	3,219,245	25,216,242	101,641,460
Portugal	5,030,633	4,427,723	21,681,537	21,975,728
Roumania	.....	.....	310,774	1,050,451
Russia in Europe	15,146,826	2,927,434	116,705,346	11,390,318
Serbia, Montenegro and Albania	.....	.....	17,497	2,696,876
Spain	24,565,565	30,979,183	67,163,288	98,931,638
Sweden	10,636,354	5,820,070	4,122,550	78,119,187
Switzerland	18,862,990	18,648,788	21,246,078	63,223,093
Turkey in Europe	.....	4,966,558	.....	8,017,376
United kingdom—England	150,403,714	129,345,899	1,849,341,528	2,029,916,069
Scotland	18,792,315	15,303,866	136,084,411	93,847,767
Ireland	20,886,427	12,457,813	10,437,358	23,648,405
Total united kingdom	190,082,456	157,107,578	1,995,863,297	2,147,412,241
Total Europe	411,578,494	372,953,593	3,732,174,352	4,634,816,841
North America—Bermuda	704,540	1,475,954	2,279,606	1,977,170
British Honduras	2,361,358	2,729,655	2,420,184	2,307,804
Canada	434,254,567	468,954,818	778,490,022	813,723,031
Central American states				
Costa Rica	7,615,482	8,222,108	1,903,224	4,175,646
Guatemala	7,822,960	11,115,721	5,563,493	5,946,331
Honduras	5,437,809	6,259,412	4,618,129	6,189,248
Nicaragua	4,590,037	4,596,303	4,377,688	5,519,137
Panama	7,845,390	8,301,179	23,641,116	21,262,539
Salvador	6,870,432	5,273,599	3,479,332	5,038,229
Total Central Amer. states	40,182,110	43,768,322	43,582,982	48,131,130
Greenland	218,513	97,500	13,192	7,730
Mexico	140,659,542	157,693,451	107,077,033	119,962,982
Miquelon, Langley, etc	3,191	40	262,327	373,581
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,218,304	6,032,781	9,656,144	14,545,065
West Indies—				
British West Indies: Barbados	685,102	539,158	2,701,156	3,752,541
Jamaica	3,282,982	3,377,210	7,834,096	7,579,635
Trinidad and Tobago	7,144,115	4,964,791	6,999,916	7,041,495
Other British	3,009,956	2,301,621	5,389,838	4,459,773
Total British West Indies	14,122,455	11,182,780	22,925,036	22,833,444
Cuba	264,024,006	337,654,142	235,469,608	229,545,706
Dominican Republic	8,061,412	9,801,954	16,011,690	15,578,663
Dutch West Indies	1,056,623	2,240,746	1,622,796	1,424,440
French West Indies	122,960	61,128	6,381,127	7,614,692
Haiti	4,815,544	9,496,037	8,359,922	12,152,876
Virgin islands of the U. S	1,542,222	1,380,888	1,807,344	1,754,028
Total West Indies	293,745,221	371,817,675	292,577,523	290,903,849
Total North America	918,347,346	1,052,570,196	1,236,359,013	1,291,932,342
South America—Argentina	195,633,348	166,061,539	109,373,150	138,831,832
Bolivia	122,917	700,253	3,581,395	6,731,916
Brazil	113,511,954	125,283,489	66,270,046	93,294,275
Chile	141,075,704	135,602,542	63,529,124	70,288,581
Colombia	25,975,988	28,267,604	10,994,199	13,441,256
Ecuador	10,887,968	9,009,005	4,924,544	5,017,686
Falkland islands	400,000	.....	305,009	81,493
Guiana: British	364,002	310,863	5,266,778	5,921,229
Dutch	972,395	868,064	982,407	2,087,116
French	4,991	16,778	761,906	1,270,616
Paraguay	69,797	363,159	670,766	734,379
Peru	41,580,773	34,835,636	22,011,583	26,149,900
Uruguay	23,530,682	47,323,263	18,064,880	27,775,692
Venezuela	13,287,738	19,732,709	7,823,007	9,275,680
Total South America	567,418,257	568,374,904	314,558,794	400,901,601
Asia—Aden	1,516,605	2,381,281	257,764	326,313
China	116,644,981	105,762,859	43,476,623	82,992,495

Countries.	Imports 1918.	Imports 1919.	Exports 1918.	Exports 1919.
China, leased territory:	.....	.....	$21,346	.....
British	$12,417	$1,640	333,950	$7,720
French	64,265	189,746	23,112	87,606
German	24,055,680	22,365,206	5,642,417	9,408,291
Japanese	140,777,343	128,319,451	49,497,448	92,496,112
Total China	10,082	298,973	1,068,735	3,411,371
Chosen	105,277,743	125,471,468	42,395,622	50,501,740
East Indies:	159,188,127	137,576,918	8,810,297	12,200,452
British—British India	32,140,262	24,327,632	1,087,024	1,570,695
Straits Settlements	296,606,132	287,376,018	52,292,943	64,272,887
Other British	79,314,233	71,036,606	19,777,504	44,845,561
Total British East Indies	332	492,950	316,790	1,368,923
Dutch East Indies	404	.....	8,663	10,430
French East Indies	18,086,274	26,066,355	20,275,638	24,721,067
Portuguese East Indies	284,945,439	303,993,041	267,641,212	326,462,269
Hongkong	888,084	447,675	119,714	644,960
Japan	3,649,663	2,736,841	34,718,541	41,455,457
Persia	156,981	173,231	1,148,484	2,113,851
Russia in Asia	222,039	7,567,652	305,557	1,794,711
Siam	20,031	13,927	274	636
Turkey in Asia	826,193,642	830,904,001	447,429,267	603,924,548
Other Asia	49,471,485	74,643,999	66,581,501	109,034,686
Total Asia	11,836,778	24,750,634	17,378,678	27,999,468
Oceania—	3,029,439	4,776,025	751,635	786,806
British Oceania: Australia	64,337,702	104,170,658	84,711,814	137,820,960
New Zealand	2,834,673	1,878,593	1,266,965	1,225,897
Other British	931,920	1,468,118	487,321	273,760
Total British Oceania	78,101,412	82,490,760	48,425,088	69,030,876
French Oceania	146,205,707	190,008,129	134,891,188	208,351,493
German Oceania	.....	.....	2,000	.....
Philippine Islands	14,809	865,053	335,970	2,731,839
Total Oceania	16,761,226	14,598,023	8,029,263	9,120,488
Africa—Abyssinia	33,295,835	36,388,174	35,199,720	44,841,871
Belgian Kongo	440,394	863,370	1,518,891	1,382,091
British Africa: West	50,497,455	51,849,567	44,747,874	55,344,450
South	159,066	164,341	226,232	1,088,036
East	20,907,958	23,934,571	3,149,994	10,293,189
Total British Africa	899,833	1,138,922	2,102,443	7,895,308
Canary islands	58,117	49,211	6,842	5,424
Egypt	207,572	378,804	421	137,577
French Africa	35,594	225,163	151,270	333,849
German Africa	25,298	26,979	149,344	539,656
Italian Africa	178,421	304,244	309,814	1,859,782
Liberia	2,927,834	2,038,904	3,099,287	4,824,177
Madagascar	.....	.....	17,266	54,145
Morocco	75,911,957	81,065,759	54,298,757	85,157,432
Portuguese Africa	2,945,655,403	3,095,876,582	5,919,711,371	7,225,084,257
Spanish Africa				
Total Africa				
Grand total				

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BY CONTINENTS.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

EXPORTS.

Year.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
1912..	$1,341,732,789	$516,837,597	$132,310,451	$189,398,148	$24,043,424	$2,204,322,409
1913..	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	194,159,465	29,088,917	2,465,884,149
1914..	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,539,909	196,994,033	27,901,515	2,364,579,148
1915..	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	192,235,218	28,519,751	2,768,589,340
1916..	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	377,386,709	43,591,031	4,333,482,885
1917..	4,324,512,661	1,163,758,100	259,480,371	489,564,198	52,733,064	6,290,048,394
1918..	3,738,231,162	1,237,720,614	314,564,482	582,346,015	55,423,368	5,928,285,641
1919..	4,634,816,841	1,291,932,342	400,901,601	812,276,041	85,157,432	7,225,084,257

IMPORTS.

1912..	819,585,326	334,072,039	215,089,316	261,932,365	22,585,888	1,653,264,934
1913..	892,866,384	361,943,659	217,734,629	314,038,218	26,425,344	1,813,008,234
1914..	895,602,868	427,399,354	222,677,075	329,096,884	19,149,476	1,893,925,657
1915..	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,489,563	300,292,655	24,953,081	1,674,169,740
1916..	616,252,749	591,895,543	391,562,018	533,407,455	64,765,745	2,197,883,510
1917..	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	680,545,842	60,013,316	2,659,355,185
1918..	411,578,494	918,488,901	567,276,702	972,803,349	75,911,957	2,946,059,403
1919..	372,953,593	1,052,570,196	568,374,904	1,020,912,130	81,065,759	3,095,876,582

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Comparative statement showing the receipts from the several objects of internal taxation in the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1918 and 1919.

Objects of taxation.	1918.	1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Income and profits—Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	$2,838,999,894.28	$2,595,987,534.84	—$243,012,359.44
Alaska railroads (act July 18, 1914)	28,044.29	21,167.86	— 6,876.43
Total	2,839,027,938.57	2,596,008,702.70	— 243,019,235.87
Estates—Transfer of estates of decedents	47,452,879.78	82,029,983.13	+ 34,577,103.35
Distilled spirits—Distilled spirits (act Aug. 28, 1894)	54,850,656.36		— 54,850,656.36
Distilled spirits (nonbeverage)	11,699,701.06	26,380,029.17	+ 14,680,328.11
Distilled spirits (beverage)	119,715,570.75	276,585,437.36	+ 156,869,866.61
Rectified spirits or wines	3,912,380.71	4,963,854.24	+ 1,051,473.53
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc.	9,124,368.56	10,521,609.14	+ 1,397,240.58
Grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines	641,668.42	1,081,288.79	+ 439,620.37
Floor taxes—Distilled spirits	113,727,536.32	40,914,532.44	— 72,813,003.88
Rectified spirits or wine*		550,555.36	+ 550,555.36
Still or sparkling wines, cordials*		952,598.35	+ 952,598.35
Grape brandy used in fortification*		18,807.51	+ 18,807.51
Rectifiers; retail and wholesale liquor dealers; manufacturers of stills, etc. (special taxes)	3,516,032.90	2,626,611.71	— 889,421.19
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	12,585.25	9,824.99	— 2,760.26
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	353,187.00	606,103.20	+ 252,916.20
Total	317,553,687.33	365,211,252.26	+ 47,657,564.93
Fermented liquors — Fermented liquors (barrel tax)	†125,727,581.16	117,503,896.07	— 8,223,685.09
Brewers; retail and wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special taxes)	558,276.49	335,706.14	— 222,570.35
Total	126,285,857.65	117,839,602.21	— 8,446,255.44
Tobacco—Cigars (large)	30,034,476.95	36,086,247.16	+ 6,051,770.21
Cigars (small)	875,727.20	925,016.61	+ 49,289.41
Cigarettes (large)	121,306.12	162,349.11	+ 41,042.99
Cigarettes (small)	66,370,961.45	90,440,806.73	+ 24,069,845.28
Snuff of all descriptions	4,049,402.14	5,134,366.30	+ 1,084,964.16
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	47,485,437.44	57,491,383.95	+ 10,005,946.51
Cigarette papers and tubes	431,382.24	1,020,532.02	+ 589,149.78
Floor taxes (cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and snuff)	5,562,233.70	13,027,306.11	+ 7,465,072.41
Additional taxes on cigar and cigarette stamps	473,137.18	563,798.30	+ 90,661.12
Additional taxes on tobacco and snuff stamps	246,108.72	362,176.52	+ 116,067.80
Manufacturers of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco (special taxes)	538,486.76	789,109.03	+ 250,622.27
Total	156,188,659.90	206,003,091.84	+ 49,814,431.94
Revenue acts of 1917 and 1918			
Munition manufacturers' tax	13,296,927.32		— 13,296,927.32
Documentary stamps, etc.—Bonds capital-stock issues, conveyances, etc.	12,948,622.76	18,747,421.49	+ 5,798,798.73
Capital-stock transfers	2,236,040.52	7,540,881.04	+ 5,304,840.52
Sales of produce (future deliveries)	2,353,888.98	7,263,571.00	+ 4,909,682.02
Playing cards	1,276,505.42	2,091,790.62	+ 815,285.20
Perfumes, cosmetics, etc.		1,500,018.93	+ 1,500,018.93
Transportation of freight	30,002,163.38	116,345,976.85	+ 86,343,813.47
Transportation of express	6,458,994.82	14,301,901.49	+ 7,842,906.67
Transportation of persons	24,306,350.26	77,790,778.43	+ 53,484,428.17
Seats, berths and staterooms	2,236,699.76	5,896,833.09	+ 3,660,133.33
Oil by pipe lines	1,433,324.61	5,001,693.60	+ 4,168,368.99
Telegraph, telephone and radio messages	6,299,017.18	17,879,233.07	+ 11,580,215.89
Leased wires or talking circuits		23,155.77	+ 23,155.77
Insurance (life, marine, inland, fire and casualty)	6,492,025.48	14,508,881.31	+ 8,016,855.83
Excise taxes (revenue act of 1917)	36,977,000.66	42,097,553.64	+ 5,120,552.98
Manufacturers' excise tax—Automobile trucks and automobile wagons	‡	1,934,222.51	+ 1,934,222.51

Objects of taxation.	1918.	1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Other automobiles and motorcycles	‡	$17,915,510.81	+ $17,915,510.81
Tires, parts, or accessories for automobiles, etc.	.....	4,908,276.18	+ 4,908,276.18
Pianos, organs, sporting goods, chewing gum, cameras, etc.	‡	8,584,194.92	+ 8,584,194.92
Motion picture films leased	.....	23,915.98	+ 23,915.98
Consumers' excise tax—Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc.	.....	112,770.67	+ 112,770.67
Carpets and rugs, picture frames, trunks, wearing apparel, etc.	.....	394,971.78	+ 394,971.78
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera glasses, etc.	.....	1,794,247.50	+ 1,794,247.50
Beverages (nonalcoholic), including soft drinks, mineral waters, etc.	$2,215,181.03	7,182,219.25	+ 4,967,038.22
Opium, coca leaves, including special taxes, etc.	185,358.93	726,136.79	+ 540,777.86
Corporation, on value of capital stock	24,996,204.54	28,775,749.66	+ 3,779,545.12
Brokers, stock, etc.	333,396.57	1,048,578.29	+ 715,181.72
Theaters, museums, circuses, etc.	865,360.19	1,349,742.22	+ 484,382.03
Bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables	1,086,307.82	1,611,980.14	+ 525,672.32
Shooting galleries and riding academies	.....	12,512.05	+ 12,512.05
Passenger automobiles for hire	.....	507,721.01	+ 507,721.01
Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, etc.	.....	190,764.45	+ 190,764.45
Admissions to theaters, concerts, cabarets, etc.	26,357,338.80	50,919,608.42	+ 24,562,269.62
Dues of clubs (athletic, social and sporting)	2,259,056.57	4,072,548.59	+ 1,813,492.02
Unidentified collections (distribution by sources later)	.....	4,775,200.00	+ 4,775,200.00
Total	204,615,765.60	468,430,561.55	+ 263,814,795.95
Miscellaneous — Adulterated and process or renovated butter and mixed flour	66,129.05	134,583.13	+ 68,454.08
Oleomargarine, colored	562,725.00	680,351.45	+ 117,626.45
Oleomargarine, uncolored	829,606.40	852,888.80	+ 23,282.40
Oleomargarine manufacturers and dealers (special taxes)	944,575.60	1,258,590.83	+ 314,015.23
Sales of government property, receipts from sources no longer taxable, etc.	1,091,813.84	1,501,004.15	+ 409,190.31
Total	3,494,849.89	4,427,418.36	+ 932,568.47
Grand total	3,694,619,638.72	3,839,950,612.05	+ 145,330,973.33

*Included in 1918 with regular taxes on these products. †Includes $1,462,827.51 from floor tax. ‡Consolidated and reported above as excise taxes, revenue act 1917.

Note—Collections from sale of parcel post and other adhesive stamps for the fiscal year 1919 so far reported by the postmaster general under the revenue act of 1918, but which are not included in this statement, amounted to $10,199,466.51

RECEIPTS ON PRODUCTS FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Articles taxed.	1918.	1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Cigars (large)	$792,654.79	$1,088,194.35	+ $295,539.56
Cigarettes (large)	19.20	.....	— 19.20
Cigarettes (small)	8,883.74	8,456.25	— 427.49
Manufactured tobacco	483.02	130.62	— 352.40
Floor taxes—cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and snuff	.....	1,316.40	+ 1,316.40
Additional taxes on cigar and cigarette stamps held by manufacturers	1,858.29	22,368.64	+ 20,510.35
Playing cards	.84	.....	— .84
Total	$803,899.88	1,120,466.26	+ 316,566.38

TAX ON PRODUCTS FROM PORTO RICO.

Articles taxed.	1918.	1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Distilled spirits (nonbeverage)	$349,039.44	$268,410.85	—$80,628.59
Distilled spirits (beverage)	*954.91	68,537.60	+ 67,582.69
Cigars (large)	680,937.96	574,383.57	—106,554.39
Cigars (small)	4,532.50	5,550.00	+ 1,017.50
Cigarettes (large)	2,812.20	6,096.00	+ 3,283.80
Cigarettes (small)	7,642.05	34,710.44	+ 27,086.39
Total	1,045,919.06	957,688.46	— 88,230.60

*Collection, act of Aug. 28, 1894.

WITHDRAWN FOR CONSUMPTION, AND ON WHICH TAX WAS PAID.

Articles taxed.	1918.	1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Distilled spirits—Product withdrawn (act Aug. 28, 1894).....gals.	49,864,234	.....	— 49,864,234
Nonbeverage .....gals.	5,318,046	11,990,922	+ 6,672,876
Beverage .....gals.	37,411,116	72,595,062	+ 35,183,946
Spirits or wines, rectified.....gals.	26,082,538	28,092,537	+ 2,009,999
Fermented liquors .....brls.	50,184,594	30,093,159	— 20,091,435
Cigars (large)—Class A.....No.	3,177,044,080	1,363,576,905	—1,813,467,175
Class B.....No.	3,383,530,850	3,675,935,195	+ 292,404,345
Class C.....No.	1,194,267,843	2,025,514,847	+ 831,247,004
Class D.....No.	12,903,957	20,905,797	+ 8,001,840
Class E.....No.	16,553,450	24,944,856	+ 8,391,406
Total .....No.	7,784,300,180	7,110,877,600	— 673,422,580
Cigars (small).....No.	947,618,961	788,529,823	— 159,089,138
Cigarettes (large).....No.	27,795,426	28,792,152	+ 996,726
Cigarettes (small).....No.	36,931,539,378	38,075,946,158	+1,144,406,780
Snuff, manufactured.....lbs.	35,036,561	34 895,173	— 141,388
Tobacco, chewing and smoking....lbs.	417,647,509	376,959,091	— 40,688,418
Oleomargarine—Colored .....lbs.	4,502,250	5,521,003	+ 1,018,753
Uncolored .....lbs.	331,842,560	341,132,320	+ 9,289,760
Adulterated butter.....lbs.	62,198	*541,039	+ 478,841
Process or renovated butter.....lbs.	19,056,092	17,504,724	— 1,551,368
Playing cards .....packs	23,004,671	28,600,796	+ 5,596,125

*Based on payments by assessment made against the product found on the market, which had not paid the tax.

Note—The above statement of withdrawals for 1919 includes, on account of Philippine products, 264,323,775 large cigars, 1,173,930 large cigarettes, 2,407,054 small cigarettes, and 1,004 pounds manufactured tobacco; on account of Porto Rican products, 143,423 gallons distilled spirits, 121,284,760 large cigars, 5,550,000 small cigars, 1,120,000 large cigarettes, and 16,922,654 small cigarettes; and on account of products from the Virgin islands, 1,931 gallons distilled spirits.

WITHDRAWALS TAX PAID.

	Distilled spirits. Taxable gallons.	Fermented liquors. Barrels.	Cigars. Number.	Cigarettes. Number.	Tobacco, chewing and smoking. Pounds.	Snuff. Pounds.
1913	143,220,056	65,245,544	8,732,815,703	14,294,895,471	404,362,620	33,209,468
1914	139,138,501	66,105,445	8,707,625,230	16,427,086,016	412,505,213	32,766,741
1915	124,155,178	59,746,701	8,030,385,603	16,756,179,973	402,474,245	29,839,074
1916	136,226,528	58,564,508	8,337,720,530	21,087,757,078	417,235,928	33,170,680
1917	164,665,246	60,729,509	9,216,901,113	30,529,193,538	445,763,206	35,377,751
1918	92,593,396	50,184,594	8,731,919,141	36,959,334,804	417,647,509	35,036,561
1919	84,585,984	30,093,159	7,899,407,423	38,104,738,310	376,959,091	34,895,173
Total	884,584,889	390,669,460	59,656,774,743	174,159,185,190	2,876,947,812	234,295,448

RECEIPTS UNDER ACT OF FEB. 24, 1919.

Following is a statement of internal-revenue receipts for the period March 1 to June 30, 1919, grouped as nearly as possible to correspond with the designation of the taxes levied under the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919:

Title II.—Income tax.....		
Title III.—War-profits and excess-profits tax (from corporations, partnerships and individuals)	$2,262,976,826.16	
Title IV.—Estate tax: Transfer of net estates of decedents	18,633,351.15	
Title V.—Tax on transportation and other facilities and on insurance—Freight transportation	37,222,257.49	
Express transportation.....	4,569,466.80	
Passenger transportation..	28,781,003.58	
Seats, berths, and staterooms	2,027,309.43	
Oil by pipe lines.....	2,370,164.76	
Telegraph, telephone and radio messages.....	6,503,023.15	
Leased wires or talking circuits	23,155.77	
Insurance	5,396,656.67	
	86,893,037.65	
Title VI.—Tax on beverages—		
Distilled spirits	95,378,254.58	
Rectified spirits or wines..	1,601,494.18	
Bottled-in-bond spirits.....	$41,027.00	
Export spirits stamps.....	4,226.84	
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc.....	3,996,101.30	
Grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines.....	107,946.71	
Rectifiers, retail and wholesale dealers, manufacturers of stills, etc...	714,428.33	
Fermented liquors	50,408,887.46	
Brewers, retail and wholesale malt liquor dealers.	64,156.89	
Floor tax on distilled spirits, wines, etc., including increased value of beer stamps in hands of brewers	42,742,234.55	
Beverages (nonalcoholic), including soft drinks, etc.	4,193,556.66	
	199,252,314.50	
Title VII.—Tax on cigars, tobacco and manufactures thereof—Cigars	14,966,817.16	
Cigarettes	37,290,440.49	
Tobacco	22,273,364.22	
Snuff	2,111,448.65	
Cigarette papers and tubes	277,497.47	
Floor tax, including increased value of stamps in hands of manufacturers	13,862,065.60	
	90,781,633.59	

Title VIII.—Tax on admissions and dues—Admissions to places of amusement or entertainment...	$21,079,535.76	
Club dues	1,520,354.55	
	22,599,890.31	
Title IX.—Excise taxes—		
Automobiles, etc.....	29,262,864.79	
Musical instruments, sporting goods, chewing gum, hunting and bowie knives, articles made from fur, yachts, motor boats, etc., if sold for more than $15	13,279,161.04	
Perfumes, cosmetics, proprietary medicines or preparations, etc.....	1,500,018.93	
Positive motion-picture films leased	23,915.98	
Sculpture, paintings, statuary, etc.....	112,770.67	
Carpets and rugs, picture frames, trunks, valises, purses, pocketbooks, umbrellas, parasols, lighting fixtures, certain grade of wearing apparel, etc.....	394,971.78	
Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera and field glasses, etc.	1,794,247.50	
	46,367,950.69	
Title X.—Special taxes—Corporations, on value of capital stock	3,111,627.76	
Brokers	743,115.53	
Theaters, museums and concert halls, etc.....	666,824.04	
Circuses, aggregation of entertainments, etc.....	14,560.50	
Bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables	829,710.70	
Shooting galleries	8,986.59	
Riding academies	3,525.46	
Passenger automobiles for hire	507,721.01	
Use of yachts, power and sailing boats, etc.....	190,764.45	
Cigar manufacturers.....	188,805.64	
Cigarette manufacturers...	58,779.18	
Tobacco manufacturers....	22,129.75	
Importers, manufacturers and compounders of, and dealers and practitioners in opium, coca leaves, their salt derivatives, etc., including tax on the product.....	544,256.03	
	6,890,806.64	
Title XI.—Stamp taxes—		
Bonds, capital stock issues, conveyances, etc...	7,498,050.50	
Capital stock transfers....	3,654,937.68	
Sales of produce on exchange	2,991,997.11	
Playing cards	808,617.95	
	14,953,603.24	
Unidentified collections.....	4,775,200.00	
Tax collections not provided for in revenue act of 1918—Alaska railroads income tax (act of July 18, 1914).....	21,167.86	
Oleomargarine, adulterated, and process or renovated butter, and mixed flour..	920,186.22	
Sales of condemned government property, receipts under repealed laws, etc.	309,166.04	
	1,250,520.12	
Total from all sources...	2,755,375,134.05	

Note—A number of items, especially under Title IX, excise taxes, include some delayed payments upon assessments made under the revenue act of 1917.

The figures shown in the foregoing statement (other than income and profits taxes, which embrace the first and second installments), cannot be taken to represent the average of such receipts for a full four months period under the revenue act of 1918, as many of the miscellaneous taxes were not effective until April 1 and May 1. Furthermore, the collection of taxes effective on May 1 were, for the most part, deferred until after June 30, owing to the granting of an extension of time to July 20 for filing returns.

RECEIPTS BY STATES (1919).

Alabama	$12,874,075.98
Alaska	351,566.33
Arizona	5,706,934.57
Arkansas	7,515,009.09
California	122,438,202.64
Colorado	21,621,109.00
Connecticut	79,618,864.15
Delaware	22,448,628.49
District of Columbia.....	15,175,962.11
Florida	9,229,464.00
Georgia	30,932,220.39
Hawaii	5,831,933.19
Idaho	3,603,177.63
Illinois	323,003,633.70
Indiana	59,900,712.85
Iowa	27,564,892.12
Kansas	29,381,392.48
Kentucky	178,927,585.65
Louisiana	31,618,303.43
Maine	12,306,220.75
Maryland	67,955,279.68
Massachusetts	245,731,169.36
Michigan	134,413,873.47
Minnesota	51,119,958.87
Mississippi	6,656,589.77
Missouri	106,389,806.03
Montana	7,007,314.07
Nebraska	18,237,202.16
Nevada	6,411,041.40
New Hampshire	9,440,214.72
New Jersey	101,900,845.05
New Mexico	1,347,332.57
New York	929,744,494.60
North Carolina	101,278,152.98
North Dakota	2,959,656.55
Ohio	260,005,896.92
Oklahoma	17,661,704.61
Oregon	16,668,795.76
Pennsylvania	437,653,877.07
Rhode Island	21,890,513.14
South Carolina	18,660,561.33
South Dakota	5,653,168.08
Tennessee	23,471,771.53
Texas	62,215,083.15
Utah	8,672,160.32
Vermont	4,126,239.98
Virginia	45,108,545.84
Washington	29,682,811.96
West Virginia	25,730,955.09
Wisconsin	67,860,581.52
Wyoming	3,167,007.71
Philippine Islands	1,078,118.21
Total	3,839,950,612.05

RECEIPTS BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Districts.	1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Alabama	$19,530,665.75	— $4,918,821.29
Arkansas ...	7,515,009.09	+ 1,202,398.07
1st California	99,179,853.66	+ 13,132,655.49
6th California	29,669,390.38	+ 5,033,019.32
Colorado	24,788,116.71	— 3,907,006.35
Connecticut .	101,509,377.29	+ 6,687,913.45
Florida	9,229,464.00	+ 1,361,925.19
Georgia	30,932,220.39	+ 11,916,520.34
Hawaii	95,831,933.19	— 3,854,907.75
1st Illinois...	254,053,348.91	— 50,321,581.42
5th Illinois..	32,082,632.88	+ 3,168,649.54

Districts.	1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
8th Illinois..	27,390,618.91	+ 9,158,339.07
13th Illinois.	9,477,033.00	— 1,455,892.22
6th Indiana..	42,300,636.55	+ 6,305,414.94
7th Indiana..	17,000,076.30	— 3,985,078.22
3d Iowa.....	27,564,892.12	+ 10,105,415.20
Kansas	29,381,392.48	+ 169,615.92
2d Kentucky.	17,208,147.43	+ 5,425,828.11
5th Kentucky	99,442,864.39	+ 46,256,897.98
6th Kentucky	15,521,347.96	+ 4,055,782.90
7th Kentucky	29,673,010.12	+ 15,306,807.99
8th Kentucky	17,082,215.75	+ 9,117,764.83
Louisiana ...	31,618,303.43	— 3,548,114.46
Maryland ...	105,638,206.27	— 1,590,699.34
3d Massachusetts ...	245,731,169.36	+ 53,916,871.37
1st Michigan	119,178,512.11	+ 30,877,004.56
4th Michigan	15,235,361.36	— 141,890.28
Minnesota ...	51,119,958.87	— 19,586,136.25
1st Missouri.	77,262,931.92	+ 10,911,188.77
6th Missouri	29,126,874.11	+ 6,918,660.27
Montana	19,282,652.02	+ 2,803,673.77
Nebraska ...	18,237,202.16	+ 4,361,386.59
New Hampshire	25,872,675.45	+ 867,378.01
1st New Jersey	18,075,249.93	— 5,805,721.90
5th New Jersey	83,825,595.12	+ 4,429,675.74
New Mexico..	7,054,267.14	— 2,197,135.86
1st N. Y....	67,115,882.96	+ 4,089,579.94
2d N. Y....	521,594,977.55	+ 67,033,752.78
3d N. Y....	194,383,165.50	+ 24,400,795.72
14th N. Y...	53,891,272.37	+ 8,624,507.71
21st N. Y...	29,559,471.90	— 2,351,613.29
28th N. Y...	63,199,724.32	— 7,814,380.88
4th North Carolina ..	27,869,054.93	+ 8,095,228.80
5th North Carolina ..	73,409,098.05	+ 23,510,257.12
North and S. Dakota..	8,612,824.63	+ 3,695,773.47
1st Ohio ...	80,089,332.50	+ 10,466,687.70
10th Ohio....	29,844,076.44	— 245,518.66
11th Ohio ...	20,600,059.97	— 1,678,340.43
18th Ohio....	129,472,428.01	— 49,353,711.90
Oklahoma ...	17,661,704.61	— 1,873,230.85
Oregon	16,668,795.76	+ 5,195,704.27
1st Pennsylvania	184,918,797.22	— 15,585,572.60
9th Pennsylvania	21,478,943.83	+ 594,106.61
12th Pennsylvalnia ...	24,191,845.29	— 11,318,526.02
23d Pennsylvania	207,064,290.73	—125,092,274.12
So. Carolina.	18,660,561.33	+ 10,208,776.28
Tennessee ...	23,471,771.53	+ 5,479,332.29
3d Texas	62,215,083.15	+ 22,200,749.85
2d Virginia...	31,957,325.35	+ 8,700,440.19
6th Virginia..	13,092,884.50	+ 432,854.38
Washington	*30,034,378.29	+ 8,689,655.90
W. Virginia..	25,730,955.09	— 22,281,410.10
1st Wisconsin	57,227,525.28	+ 9,687,359.18
2d Wisconsin	10,633,056.24	644,480.28
Philippine islands	†1,078,118.21	+ 292,667.29
Total	‡3,839,950,612.05	+145,330,973.33

*Includes $21,167.80 income tax on Alaska railroads.

†In addition to this amount reported by the United States internal revenue stamp agent, collections from sale of stamps affixed to products from Philippine islands are included as follows: 1st California, $7,883.41; 6th California, $720.90; 6th Indiana, $1,945.70; 6th Missouri, $1,278.10; 2d New York, $23,987.82; 1st Ohio, $351.70; Oregon, $0.37; Tennessee, $160.30; 3d Texas, $440.60 and Washington, $5,579.15.

‡Collections from sale of stamps affixed to products from Porto Rico are included as follows: 1st Illinois, $20; 5th Kentucky, $65.07; 1st New York, $335,843.32; 2d New York, $620,654.94, and 1st Pennsylvania, $1,105.13.

Note—Alabama and Mississippi compose the district of Alabama; Colorado and Wyoming, the district of Colorado; Connecticut and Rhode Island, the district of Connecticut; Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Virginia, the district of Maryland; Montana, Idaho and Utah, the district of Montana; New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, the district of New Hampshire; New Mexico and Arizona, the district of New Mexico; North Dakota and South Dakota, the district of North and South Dakota; Washington and Alaska, the district of Washington, and Nevada forms a part of the 1st district of California.

INCOME AND EXCESS PROFITS RECEIPTS.

States and territories.	1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
Alabama	$10,392,914.26	— $7,807,228.47
Alaska	282,287.27	+ 12,942.69
Arizona	4,927,995.54	— 1,2b1,676.20
Arkansas	6,280,623.02	+ 549,224.60
California ...	74,232,539.80	— 2,384,317.79
Colorado	17,650,463.23	— 5,540,039.43
Connecticut...	61,277,388.85	— 913,322.88
Delaware	20,262,707.69	— 7,148,025.67
District of Columbia...	7,323,728.29	— 1,498,844.94
Florida	4,450,886.54	— 188,829.55
Georgia	25,052,149.50	+ 8,821,700.41
Hawaii	5,148,047.92	— 3,813,820.55
Idaho	3,119,349.60	+ 1,052,260.53
Illinois	201,213,091.83	— 74,365,964.57
Indiana	34,572,093.71	+ 5,517,149.07
Iowa	22,324,925.26	+ 7,352,713.67
Kansas	21,677,746.86	— 4,266,165.55
Kentucky	22,051,296.30	+ 1,104,347.49
Louisiana ...	19,079,461.59	— 2,727,880.26
Maine	10,063,350.83	— 1,952,734.67
Maryland	30,930,214.85	— 9,073,737.09
Massachusetts	207,140,626.09	+ 40,541,873.23
Michigan	90,665,964.08	+ 19,604,655.96
Minnesota ...	30,651,657.90	— 27,566,476.58
Mississippi ..	5,873,160.53	+ 917,897.01
Missouri	67,028,558.42	+ 7,015,605.00
Montana	5,443,404.42	+ 2,117,584.42
Nebraska	13,043,788.03	+ 1,708,705.82
Nevada	6,189,394.61	+ 5,580,164.62
NewHampshire	8,177,113.25	+ 1,858,274.83
New Jersey...	67,826,787.27	— 3,984,697.61
New Mexico..	1,102,408.02	— 700,241.77
New York....	712,425,702.94	+ 26,776,327.78
NorthCarolina	30,050,143.77	+ 9,802,108.03
North Dakota	2,563,333.96	+ 734,476.75
Ohio	184,210,927.24	— 56,816,722.42
Oklahoma	14,754,148.75	— 3,509,113.32
Oregon	12,750,223.12	+ 2,680,143.66
Pennsylvania	301,111,410.79	—194,769,965.16
Rhode Island.	17,598,438.12	+ 1,212,889.55
SouthCarolina	17,200,692.49	+ 9,316,598.18
South Dakota	3,693,765.95	+ 1,214,793.01
Tennessee ...	17,210,136.88	+ 3,037,418.26
Texas	46,900,575.35	+ 16,587,413.54
Utah	6,346,347.35	+ 243,172.14
Vermont	3,360,459.44	— 229,215.18
Virginia	23,851,930.36	+ 2,365,777.98
Washington .	25,996,295.61	+ 6,662,211.77
West Virginia	21,357,100.27	— 24,191,730.19
Wisconsin ...	46,954,967.56	+ 7,762,396.28
Wyoming	2,215,977.39	— 469,312.26
Total	..2,596,008,702.70	—243,019,235.87

Note—Income tax on Alaska railroads (act of July 18, 1914), which is included in above statement, amounted to $21,167.86 for 1919. The receipts for 1919 do not include the third and fourth installments of the tax, which under provisions of the revenue act of 1918 are payable Sept. 15 and Dec. 15, respectively.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX STATISTICS.

Income classes.	Returns filed. 1917.	Returns filed. 1916.	Net income reported. 1917.	Net income reported. 1916.	Personal income tax yield. 1917.	Personal income tax yield. 1916.
$1,000 to $2,000	1,640,758	.....	†$2,461,137,000	.....	.....	.....
$2,000 to $3,000	858,707	.....	2,064,977,328	.....	$9,097,378	.....
$3,000 to $5,000	560,763	157,149	2,115,864,601	$624,669,015	18,283,457	$775,804
$5,000 to $10,000	270,666	150,553	1,827,508,088	1,037,247,977	44,066,389	6,301,183
$10,000 to $25,000	112,502	80,880	1,687,165,619	1,235,015,786	80,695,149	11,637,014
$25,000 to $50,000	30,391	23,734	1,042,320,083	822,661,658	76,593,344	11,602,681
$50,000 to $100,000	12,439	10,452	846,894,335	722,795,474	85,027,556	16,298,587
$100,000 to $150,000	3,302	2,900	400,492,040	357,355,318	55,766,236	12,423,481
$150,000 to $300,000	2,347	2,437	474,651,960	505,859,406	86,718,157	24,007,267
$300,000 to $500,000	559	714	209,904,969	271,038,017	50,227,598	17,951,410
$500,000 to $1,000,000	315	376	214,621,270	256,771,325	59,349,187	20,901,911
$1,000,000 and over	141	203	306,835,914	464,263,644	109,424,999	51,487,356
Total	3,472,890	*437,036	13,652,383,207	6,298,577,620	675,249,450	173,386,694

*Includes 7,635 returns of married women making separate returns from husbands. The net incomes shown by those returns were, for statistical purposes, combined with husbands' returns and in each case treated as one return in its proper income class.

†Determined on basis of the number of returns filed and the average net income.

PERSONAL RETURNS BY YEARS.

Income classes.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
$1,000 to $2,000	.....	.....	.....	1,640,758
$2,000 to $2,500	.....	.....	.....	480,486
$2,500 to $3,000	.....	.....	.....	358,221
$3,000 to $4,000	82,754	69,045	85,122	374,958
$4,000 to $5,000	66,525	58,949	72,027	185,805
$5,000 to $10,000	127,448	120,402	150,553	270,666
$10,000 to $15,000	34,141	34,102	45,309	65,800
$15,000 to $20,000	15,790	16,475	22,618	29,896
$20,000 to $25,000	8,672	9,707	12,953	16,806
$25,000 to $30,000	5,483	6,196	8,055	10,571
$30,000 to $40,000	6,008	7,005	10,068	12,733
$40,000 to $50,000	3,185	4,100	5,611	7,087
$50,000 to $100,000	5,161	6,847	10,452	12,439
$100,000 to $150,000	1,189	1,793	2,900	3,302
$150,000 to $200,000	406	724	1,284	1,302
$200,000 to $250,000	233	386	726	703
$250,000 to $300,000	130	216	427	342
$300,000 to $400,000	147	254	469	380
$400,000 to $500,000	69	122	245	179
$500,000 to $1,000,000	114	209	376	315
$1,000,000 and over	60	120	206	141
Total	357,515	336,652	429,401	3,472,890
Married women making returns separate from husbands	.....	.....	7,635	.....
Total number of returns filed	357,515	336,652	437,036	3,472,890

NET INCOME FROM PERSONAL RETURNS.

	Returns.	Net income.
1913	357,598	$3,900,000,000
1914	357,515	4,000,000,000
1915	336,652	4,000,000,000
1916	437,036	6,300,000,000
1917	*3,472,890	13,700,000,000

*Returns reporting net incomes of $1,000 and more.

INCOME TAX YIELD FROM PERSONAL RETURNS.

Year.	Normal tax.	Surtax.	Excess profit.	Total.
1913	$12,728,038	$15,525,497	.....	$28,253,535
1914	16,559,493	24,486,669	.....	41,046,162
1915	23,995,777	43,947,818	.....	67,943,595
1916	51,440,558	121,946,136	.....	173,386,694
1917	140,653,937	433,345,732	$101,249,781	679,249,450

INCOMES BY PRINCIPAL SOURCES, 1917.

Source.	Amount.
Salaries and wages	$3,648,437,902
Business	3,958,670,028
Property	4,469,901,354

PERSONAL INCOMES FROM BUSINESS, 1917.

Industries.	Gross sales.	Expense.	Net income.
Agriculture	$1,622,907,559	$816,743,802	$806,163,957
Mining	45,750,672	31,851,806	13,898,866
Manufacturing	1,271,122,965	1,271,122,965	144,242,512
Construction	349,592,997	200,204,435	59,388,562
Public utilities	196,283,538	166,758,911	20,524,627
Trade	6,026,670,809	5,262,829,124	763,841,685
Personal service	1,198,130,773	716,052,860	482,077,913
Finance—Banks, etc	114,246,119	94,607,003	19,639,116
*Total	12,489,359,068	9,837,913,235	2,651,445,883

*Including combination and special cases.

WAR RISK INSURANCE.

[By R. W. Emerson, assistant director of the bureau of war risk insurance, treasury department, Washington, D. C.]

The bureau of war risk insurance had its beginning in the bureau of marine insurance of the treasury department. American shipping, menaced by the submarine, was the first American interest endangered when Germany went to war. If that shipping were not to be driven from the seas, insurance against submarine dangers, backed by government guaranty, had to be provided.

William Gibbs McAdoo, then secretary of the treasury, asked of congress the right to establish a marine insurance bureau under the treasury department, and on Sept. 7, 1914, the bureau began business with a staff of five clerks in a subbasement room of the treasury.

Nearly three years later in June, 1917, congress gave the right to add a seamen's division through which insurance could be written on the lives of American ship's officers, masters and seamen. When by reason of the armistice the books of this gigantic marine and seamen's division were closed insurance aggregating $2,389,541,525 had been written. Premium payments on this business had reached the tremendous figure of $47,593,555 and claims and operating expenses had totaled $30,548,663. The surplus of more than $17,000,000 in receipts above expenses and claims, together with the untouched sinking fund of $50,000,000 provided by congress, constitute a fund of more than $67,000,000 to be returned to the United States.

On Oct. 6, 1917, the law was further amended, and provision made for insuring service men, providing compensation for death or disability sustained through military duties, and paying allowance to their dependents during their term of military service. This amendment generally is referred to as the war risk insurance act.

Under the war risk insurance act provision was made for the payment of an allotment from the soldier's pay and an allowance from the government to the dependents of service men, compensation for death or disability sustained in active service in line of duty, and life insurance in multiples of $1,000 up to $10,000 at minimum premium rates.

In the payment of the government allowance to wife and children $15 was taken from the service man's pay and a government allowance added to bring the monthly payments up to $30 for a wife; $40 for a wife and one child; $47.50 for wife and two children and an additional $5 a month for each additional child. This was known as Class A allotment.

In making allowance to other dependent relatives, known as Class B, to the service man's allotment there was added by the government $10 for one parent; $20 for two parents and $5 for each dependent sister, brother, grandchild or grandparent.

Checks aggregating more than $600,000,000 were paid out on allotments and allowances. These checks placed end to end would make a string more than 2,300 miles long, or more than four miles of checks for each working day of the bureau up to July 1, 1919.

Insurance for about ninety-eight per cent of men in service was written, policies averaging nearly $9,000 each, and the amount totaling $40,000,000,000. If this were turned into one dollar bills placed end to end it would reach more than nineteen times to the moon and back, and if it were turned into silver dollars and placed one on top of another it would make 600,000 stacks of silver dollars as high as Washington monument.

Premiums paid on this insurance approximate $200,000,000 and death awards made up to Aug. 1, 1919, total over $1,015,000,000, making the cost of war insurance to the government far more than $800,000,000.

By a campaign of contact it is hoped that all of this enormous volume of war risk insurance may be continued active, as United States government insurance.

War risk insurance may be converted into United States government insurance at any time within five years after the declaration of peace by proclamation of the president.

The forms of United States government insurance include:

Ordinary life.
Twenty-payment life.
Thirty-payment life.
Twenty-year endowment.
Thirty-year endowment.
Endowment maturing at the age of 62 years.

Converted insurance is permanent government insurance permanently administered by the United States government. Provision for this is made in the original war risk act, and government insurance will not be turned over to commercial companies.

Because of the fact that the entire cost of administration of the government insurance is assumed by the bureau and is not included in the premium charged, the initial cost to the assured is considerably below that of commercial companies.

No charge is made for the total and permanent disability benefit and this benefit is available to the insured throughout his lifetime instead of being limited to the age of 60 or 65.

Conversion of policies is available at any time within the five year period without medical examination, and reinstatement privileges, according to the latest treasury decision, are extended to eighteen months from the date of discharge from the service, payment of premiums covering the period of lapsation being waived.

If the premium on the converted policy for the full $10,000 seems unreasonable in certain cases for the insured to pay, it is permissible to convert any part of the original insurance in multiples of $500 for any amount not less than $1,000 at a proportionate rate of premium.

The premiums on converted policies may be paid monthly as well as quarterly, semiannually and annually and the discounted value of all premiums paid in advance of the month in which the death of the insured occurs are refunded at the settlement of the claim. For example, if the insured pays an annual premium and dies at any time before the expiration of eleven months, the discounted value of all premiums paid in advance of the current month at the time of his death will be refunded. The same rule applies in the case of semiannual and quarterly premium payments.

The government policies are nontaxable.

The policy grants to the insured the privilege of changing the beneficiary at any time without the knowledge or consent of the previous beneficiary.

Government policies are incontestable from date of issue, except for nonpayment of premiums, and are issued free of restrictions as to travel, residence, occupation, or military or naval service.

Premiums due on the first of the month are not overdue until the end of that month, thirty-one days of grace being provided. If premiums are not paid before the expiration of this thirty-one days of grace, the insurance has lapsed—the service man has ceased to be insured.

Government term insurance may be reinstated at any time within eighteen months

MONTHLY PREMIUM RATES PER $1000 ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT INSURANCE POLICIES.

Age.	Ordinary life.	20-payment life.	30-payment life.	20-year endowment.	30-year endowment.	Endowment age 62.	Term (temporary for war time).
16..	$1.06	$1.66	$1.32	$3.29	$2.04	$1.29	$0.63
17..	1.08	1.68	1.34	3.30	2.04	1.32	.63
18..	1.10	1.71	1.36	3.30	2.05	1.36	.64
19..	1.12	1.73	1.38	3.30	2.05	1.40	.64
20..	1.15	1.76	1.40	3.31	2.06	1.44	.64
21..	1.17	1.79	1.43	3.31	2.06	1.48	.65
22..	1.20	1.82	1.45	3.31	2.07	1.53	.65
23..	1.23	1.85	1.48	3.32	2.07	1.58	.65
24..	1.26	1.88	1.51	3.32	2.08	1.63	.66
25..	1.29	1.91	1.53	3.33	2.09	1.68	.66
26..	1.32	1.95	1.56	3.33	2.10	1.74	.67
27..	1.35	1.98	1.59	3.34	2.11	1.80	.67
28..	1.39	2.02	1.62	3.34	2.12	1.87	.68
29..	1.43	2.06	1.66	3.35	2.13	1.94	.69
30..	1.47	2.10	1.69	3.36	2.15	2.01	.69
31..	1.51	2.14	1.73	3.37	2.16	2.09	.70
32..	1.55	2.19	1.77	3.38	2.18	2.18	.71
33..	1.60	2.23	1.81	3.39	2.20	2.27	.72
34..	1.65	2.28	1.85	3.40	2.22	2.37	.73
35..	1.70	2.33	1.90	3.41	2.24	2.48	.74
36..	1.76	2.38	1.95	3.43	2.27	2.60	.75
37..	1.81	2.44	2.00	3.44	2.30	2.72	.76
38..	1.88	2.50	2.05	3.46	2.33	2.86	.77
39..	1.94	2.56	2.11	3.48	2.36	3.01	.79
40..	2.01	2.62	2.17	3.51	2.41	3.18	.81
41..	2.09	2.69	2.23	3.53	2.45	3.36	.82
42..	2.16	2.76	2.30	3.56	2.50	3.56	.84
43..	2.25	2.83	2.38	3.60	2.55	3.79	.87
44..	2.34	2.91	2.46	3.63	2.62	4.04	.89
45..	2.43	2.99	2.54	3.68	2.68	4.31	.92
46..	2.53	3.08	2.64	3.72	2.76	4.63	.95
47..	2.64	3.18	2.73	3.78	2.84	4.98	.99
48..	2.76	3.28	2.84	3.84	2.93	5.39	1.03

ANNUAL PREMIUM RATES PER $1000 ON THE NEW GOVERNMENT POLICIES.

	Ordinary life.	20-payment life.	30-payment life.	20-year endowment.	30-year endowment.	Endowment age 62.
16.	$12.52	$19.61	$15.59	$38.86	$24.10	$15.24
17.	12.76	19.85	15.83	38.98	24.10	15.59
18.	12.99	20.20	16.07	38.98	24.22	16.07
19.	13.23	20.44	16.30	38.98	24.22	16.54
20.	13.58	20.79	16.54	39.10	24.33	17.01
21.	13.82	21.14	16.89	39.10	24.33	17.48
22.	14.18	21.50	17.13	39.10	24.45	18.07
23.	14.53	21.85	17.48	39.22	24.45	18.66
24.	14.88	22.21	17.84	39.22	24.57	19.25
25.	15.24	22.56	18.07	39.34	24.69	19.85
26.	15.59	23.04	18.43	39.34	24.81	20.55
27.	15.95	23.39	18.78	39.45	24.93	21.26
28.	16.42	23.86	19.14	39.45	25.04	22.09
29.	16.89	24.33	19.61	39.57	25.16	22.92
30.	17.36	24.81	19.96	39.69	25.40	23.74
31.	17.84	25.28	20.44	39.81	25.52	24.69
32.	18.31	25.87	20.91	39.93	25.75	25.75
33.	18.90	26.34	21.38	40.05	25.99	26.82
34.	19.49	26.93	21.85	40.16	26.22	28.00
35.	20.08	27.52	22.44	40.28	26.46	29.30
36.	20.79	28.11	23.04	40.52	26.82	30.71
37.	21.38	28.82	23.63	40.64	27.17	32.13
38.	22.33	29.53	24.22	40.87	27.52	33.78
39.	22.92	30.24	24.93	41.11	27.88	35.56
40.	23.74	30.95	25.63	41.46	28.47	37.56
41.	24.69	31.78	26.34	41.70	28.94	39.69
42.	25.52	32.60	27.17	42.05	29.53	42.05
43.	26.58	33.43	28.11	42.53	30.12	44.77
44.	27.64	34.38	29.06	42.88	30.95	47.72
45.	28.71	35.32	30.00	43.47	31.66	50.91
46.	29.89	36.38	31.19	43.94	32.60	54.69
47.	31.19	37.56	32.25	44.65	33.55	58.83

after discharge, or twelve months after lapsation. To reinstate it is necessary to pay only two months' premiums—one premium for the month in which the government carried the insurance without pay and one for the month in which application for reinstatement is made. The stipulation is made the insured must be in as good health as at date of discharge or expiration of grace period, whichever is later date.

A service man who has allowed his insurance to lapse and who desires to reinstate, should fill out the following form and mail it with check or money order for two months premiums, made payable to the treasurer of the United States. The envelope containing this form and check, or money order, should be addressed to The Bureau of War Risk Insurance. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, Director. Insurance Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT OF WAR RISK YEARLY RENEWABLE INSURANCE.

Certificate No.....Date .....19....
My full name is.....
.....
(First name.) (Middle name.) (Last name.)

I hereby apply for the reinstatement of $.....insurance granted to me under the provisions of the war risk insurance act, now lapsed or canceled for nonpayment of premium, and I do hereby certify that I am now, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in as good health as I was at the date of my discharge or at the expiration of the grace period, whichever is the later date.

.....
(Signature of applicant.)

Address .....
Date discharged .....
Last month for which premium was paid.....
.....
Amount inclosed $.....
Witness .....
Residence .....
Rank and organization of applicant at date of application for this insurance:
.....
(Rank.) (Organization.)

Under the compensation clause of the war risk act, every man who wore the fighting uniform of the United States is entitled to compensation and free medical treatment if, due to his military service, he has suffered any disability not the result of his own willful misconduct.

This disability may be due to wounds, accident or illness which occurred during military service. Disability may be due to causes originating previous to his entry into service, but latent at the time of entry, which were aggravated or made active by reason of military service.

Also, disability, incipient at the time of discharge, may have become apparent several months later. In this latter class of cases, the service man must undergo physical examination, if his disability is the result of military service, within one year after discharge, record of this physical examination becoming the basis of his claims to compensation. This examination will be given without charge by any United States public health surgeon. In the case of a man who takes this physical examination within one year, and who secures a certificate signed by the director to the effect that the injured person at the time of his

discharge was suffering from an injury likely to result in death or disability, compensation is payable for death or disability whenever occurring, if the proximate result of the injury.

All men who have been discharged because of disability and all those whose disability due to service has developed since discharge should apply at once to the home service section of the American Red Cross; to the nearest district supervisor of the United States public health service; or directly to the compensation and claims division, bureau of war risk insurance, Washington, D. C.

To expedite handling the case, all letters addressed to the bureau should contain the following information:

Compensation and Insurance Claims Division
BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE.

Full name .....
(First name.) (Middle name.) (Last name.)
1. Present address: .....
City or town. Street and number.
County. State. R. F. D. No. if any.
2. Compensation Number .....
3. Date of Enlistment.....
4. Name of Army or Navy Organization....
5. Rank.....6. Army Serial Number, if in the army.....
7. Date of discharge from service, or death .....
8. Date of birth.....9. Number of Insurance Certificate (if any).....
10. Full name of beneficiary.....
(First name.) (Middle name.) (Last name.)
11. Address of beneficiary.....
City or town. Street and number.
County. State. R. F. D. if any.

If there is need of immediate medical attention the matter should be taken up with the nearest district supervisor. The districts of the United States public health service and the addresses of the district supervisors are:

District (No. 1—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. District supervisor, U. S. public health service, 51 Cornhill street, Boston, Massachusetts.

District No. 2—Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. District supervisor, U. S. public health service, Broadway, New York City.

District No. 3—Pennsylvania and Delaware. District supervisor, U. S. public health service, 410 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

District No. 4—District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. District supervisor, U. S. public health service, Washington, D. C.

District No. 5—North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida. District supervisor, U. S. public health service, 5th floor, Chamber of Commerce building, Atlanta, Georgia.

District No. 6—Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. District supervisor, U. S. public health service, 409 Audubon building, New Orleans, La.

District No. 7—Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. District supervisor, U. S. public health service, 705 Reave building, 4th and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

District No. 8—Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. District supervisor, U. S. public health service, 512 Garland building, Chicago, Ill.

District No. 9—Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. District supervisor, U. S. public health service, 160 Syndicate building, St. Louis, Mo.

District No. 10—Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana. District supervisor, U. S. public health service, 744 Lowry building, St. Paul, Minn.

District No. 11—Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico. District supervisor, U. S. public health service, Mercantile building, Denver, Colo.

District No. 12—Arizona, Nevada and California. District supervisor, U. S. public health service, 14th avenue and Lake street, San Francisco, Cal.

District No. 13—Washington, Idaho and Oregon. District supervisor, U. S. public health service, Medical building, Portland, Ore.

District No. 14—Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. District supervisor, U. S. public health service, Houston, Texas.

ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

Philippine Islands—Passed Assistant Surgeon L. R. Thompson, U. S. public health service, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands—Assistant Surgeon Carl Michel, U. S. public health service, San Juan, P. R.

Or write directly to Compensation and Claims Division, Bureau of War Risk Insurance. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, Director. Treasury department, Washington, D. C.

An appropriation of $9,000,000 was made at the last session of congress for the purchase, building and equipment of hospitals to be owned by the treasury department. These hospitals are operated by the United States public health service and are intended primarily for the cure of war risk patients. Free treatment will be given in these hospitals and compensation will be paid for disabilities resulting from military duty, no matter what time may elapse after separation from the military organization.

WAR RISK INSURANCE STATISTICS.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Applications to Oct. 31, 1918..	4,099,031	Average amount applied for...	$8,744
Insurance applied for.....	$35,762,516,000	Estimated premium income....	142,543,137

Expenditures.
(To Oct. 31, 1918.)

Branch.	*Automatic.	†Contract.	Total.
Army	$885,600.00	$2,474,318.23	$3,359,918.23
Navy	233,580.86	275,652.83	509,233.69
Marine corps	8,692.16	115,747.79	124,439.95
Coast guard	1,928.23	1,888.29	3,816.52
Total	1,129,801.25	2,867,607.14	3,997,408.39

*Provision was made to insure automatically any person in active service on or after April 6, 1917, who died or became permanently disabled before Feb. 12, 1918, even though he had not applied for insurance. †The law provides for the issuance of insurance contracts to officers, enlisted men and nurses in active service.

Allotments and Allowances.

(Oct. 31, 1918.)

The law requires an enlisted man to allot a certain amount of his pay to certain classes of dependents. To other classes of dependents he may allot part of his pay. To these allotments the government adds certain allowances, determined by the number of dependents and the man's habitual contribution to them.

Branch.	Allotment.	Allowance.	Total.
Army	$110,771,029.52	$81,692,342.44	$192,463,371.96
Navy	15,617,118.13	13,337,467.98	28,954,586.11
Marine corps	1,227,995.01	1,089,279.43	2,317,274.44
Coast guard	640,931.78	632,067.77	1,272,999.55
Total	128,257,074.44	96,751,157.62	225,008,232.06

SEAMEN'S SECTION.

(June 26, 1917, to Nov. 15, 1918.)

Policies (vessels)	4,402
Individuals	149,365
Earnings of complements	$15,165,816.86
Gross insurance	$266,629,165.84
Canceled insurance	$17,066,530.94
Net insurance	$249,562,634.90
Gross premiums	$895,186.80
Return premiums	$83,487.71
Total net premiums	$811,699.09
Insurance at risk	$40,811,483.84
Unearned premiums	$24,194.17
Losses—Death	$240,746.00
Detention	$9,660.00
Injuries	$21,612.00
Unlocated beneficiaries	$19,800.00
Beneficiaries, prisoners	$8,220.00
Total paid	$72,219.00
Due on adjusted claims	$44,324.00
Unadjusted claims	$155,475.00
Total determined losses	$272,018.00
Claims awaiting proof	$106,950.00

MARINE SECTION.

(Sept. 2, 1914, to Nov. 15, 1918.)

Policies written	26,203
Amount insured	$1,944,406,127
Premiums	$46,389,631
Amount at risk	$151,491,151
Losses paid	$29,774,497
Expenses	$152,684

EUGENE V. DEBS SERVING PRISON SENTENCE.

Eugene V. Debs, four times socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, was arrested in Cleveland, O., June 20, 1918, by United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp and Deputy Marshal Charles Boehme as he was about to deliver a socialist address. The arrest was made on a federal warrant in connection with Debs' speech at the socialist state convention in Canton, O., on June 16. He was brought to trial and on Sept. 12 was found guilty by a federal jury. Of the original ten counts of the indictment only four remained when the jury retired to consider the evidence. He was found guilty of attempting to incite insubordination, disloyalty, etc., in the military and naval forces; attempting to obstruct recruiting and uttering language tending to incite, provoke and encourage resistance to the United States and to promote the cause of the enemy. The count on which he was adjudged innocent charged that he opposed the cause of the United States.

On Sept. 14 Debs was sentenced to ten years in the Moundsville (W. Va.) penitentiary on each of three counts of the indictment by Federal Judge D. C. Westenhaver. The sentences will run concurrently. Motion for a new trial was overruled and an exception on behalf of the defendant was allowed. A motion for arrest of the sentence was also overruled. The court admitted Debs to $10,000 bail, with permission to leave the northern federal district of Ohio only to go to and remain at his home.

The case was carried to the United States Supreme court, which on March 10, 1919, sustained the conviction and sentence by the lower court. The constitutionality of the espionage act itself was not passed upon, but the members of the court were unanimous in holding the enlistment section valid and in declaring that the act did not interfere with the right of free speech.

In a speech in Cleveland, O., March 12 Mr. Debs said that the justices of the United States Supreme court were fossils. "I am a bolshevist," he declared. "I glory in the red necktie and the red flag. With every drop of blood in my veins I despise the selective service law. Do I respect it? No."

Mr. Debs asked for a rehearing by the Supreme court on March 27, but his petition was denied March 31. When informed of the fact Mr. Debs said that on May 1 a series of strikes would begin and that the miners in Indiana, his own state, would dig no more coal until he was released from the penitentiary. The strikes, however, did not occur. Mr. Debs began serving his sentence in the West Virginia penitentiary at Moundsville, April 13. Just before entering his cell he issued a statement to the socialists of America in which he said among other things:

"These are pregnant days and promising ones. We are all on the threshold of tremendous changes. The workers of the world are awakening and bestirring themselves as never before. All the forces that are playing upon the modern world are making for the overthrow of despotism in all its forms and for the emancipation of the masses of mankind. I shall be in prison in the days to come but my revolutionary spirit will be abroad and I shall not be inactive.

"I enter the prison door a flaming revolutionist, my head unbent, my spirit untamed, my soul unconquerable."

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Acreage of unreserved and unappropriated lands remaining in the public domain of the United States in 1918. Of the total 80,216,925 acres are unsurveyed.

State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.
Alabama	35,220	Nebraska	108,556
Arizona	21,256,010	Nevada	55,082,200
Arkansas	288,476	New Mex.	19,115,554
California	20,529,034	N. Dakota	116,138
Colorado	10,271,955	Oklahoma	31,715
Florida	114,726	Oregon	14,325,591
Idaho	13,322,716	S. Dakota	837,226
Kansas	5,275	Utah	31,475,919
Louisiana	45,559	Wash.	1,259,983
Miss.	42,064	Wisconsin	6,146
Michigan	72,829	Wyoming	25,434,194
Minnesota	469,973		
Missouri	147	Total	222,448,225
Montana	8,201,019		

PRESIDENT WILSON IN EUROPE.

[Details of President Wilson's work at the peace conference in Paris are given in connection with the account of the German treaty negotiations.]

It was officially announced at the white house in Washington Nov. 18, 1918, just a week after the armistice in the world war was signed, that President Wilson would go to France immediately after the opening of the regular session of congress in December for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace. On the evening of Nov. 29 it was further announced that the representatives of the United States at the peace conference would be President Woodrow Wilson, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, Edward M. House, Henry White and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

On the afternoon of Dec. 2 the president appeared before a joint session of congress and delivered his annual message, in which he gave his reasons for attending the peace conference in person. He said that he considered it his paramount duty to go and that he realized the magnitude and difficulty of the task he was undertaking.

"I am the servant of the nation," he said. "I can have no private thought or purpose of my own in performing such an errand. I go to give the best that is in me to the common settlements which I must now assist in arriving at in conference with the other working heads of the associated governments. I shall make my absence as brief as possible and shall hope to return with the happy assurance that it has been possible to translate into action the great ideals for which America has striven."

President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, the other delegates to the peace conference with the exception of Gen. Bliss, who was already in France, and with a large number of specialists in international matters, sailed on the transport George Washington from Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 4. The voyage was uneventful and the party arrived at Brest, France, on Dec. 13 after having been met by a special escort of American warships and escorted into the harbor. The George Washington was accompanied all the way across by the battleship Pennsylvania, flying the flag of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, and by the destroyers Wickes, Woolsey, Tarbell and Yarnell. After brief welcoming ceremonies at Brest the president and the members of his party boarded a special train which brought them to the Bois de Boulogne station in Paris on Saturday morning, Dec. 14. President Wilson was greeted warmly by President Poincare and Mme. Poincare, Premier Clemenceau, Andre Tardieu and other high French officials. He was then conducted to the residence selected for him, that of Prince Murat, in the Parc Monceau.

Officially Welcomed.

Later in the day President and Mrs. Wilson attended a luncheon given in their honor by President Poincare. In his speech of welcome the head of the French republic said that Paris and France had awaited him with impatience eager to offer thanks, in his person, to the great republic for the invaluable help which had been given spontaneously to the defenders of right and liberty. M. Poincare praised the American soldiers, comparing their enthusiasm with that of crusaders leaving for the holy land. Responding, President Wilson said among other things:

"From the first the thought of the people of the United States turned to something more than the mere winning of the war. It turned to the establishment of eternal principles of right and justice. It realized that to win the war was not enough; that it must be won in such a way and the questions raised by it settled in such a way as to insure the future peace of the world and lay the foundation for the freedom and happiness of its many peoples and nations."

On the day of his arrival in Paris he received a delegation of socialists, who presented him with an address. In his reply he referred to the formation of a league of nations as the only means of preventing a repetition of the wrongs committed in the world war. The day before his arrival the municipal council of Paris revived an old custom and conferred upon President Wilson the title of "citizen of Paris."

On Sunday, Dec. 15, President Wilson drove to the Picpus cemetery and laid a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette. Attached to the wreath was the president's personal card, bearing the inscription: "In memory of the great Lafayette, from a fellow servant of liberty."

Monday afternoon, Dec. 16, a luncheon was given in honor of President and Mrs. Wilson in the city hall, at which addresses were made by Adrien Mithouard, president of the municipal council of Paris; M. Autrand, prefect of the Seine, and President Wilson. In the course of the ceremonies a representative of the council presented to President Wilson the great gold medal of the city of Paris and to Mrs. Wilson a diamond brooch.

On the evening of Dec. 17 President Wilson attended a dinner given by the American ambassador, William G. Sharp, in honor of himself and Mrs. Wilson and President and Mme. Poincare. He also had conferences with Marshal Foch and other men of importance, among them the Count di Cellere, Italian ambassador and high commissioner to the United States, at which the Italian claims, which were later to cause such a wide divergence of views at the peace conference, were briefly discussed. The president also visited for the first time the headquarters of the American peace delegation. It was announced that he would make visits to Italy and England and later Belgium, but that they would be of a social rather than of a political nature.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, accompanied by the prince of Piedmont, heir to the Italian throne, and a small personal guard, arrived in Paris on Dec. 19, and after being warmly welcomed by President Poincare and other officials, called upon President Wilson at the Murat mansion and officially invited him and Mrs. Wilson to be his and Queen Helena's guests at the Quirinal in Rome.

APPRECIATION BY MARSHAL JOFFRE.

In the course of the day President and Mrs. Wilson attended the ceremony making Marshal Joffre a member of the French Academy. In his inaugural speech as an Academician Gen. Joffre said in part:

"It is not without deep emotion that I look back upon the time which I spent last year in the United States. This people, by the intensity of its affection for France, caused one to sense the strength which it somehow felt, but which it did not yet know how to employ. It seemed that by its great love this people felt itself already doing something noble and comforting to the allied armies. It made no mistake, for that love enabled France overwhelmed by the defection of the Russian armies and by the great and weakening trials of the spring of 1917, to keep intact its confidence and its courage.

"While in the midst of the American crowds I was living hours which I number among the sweetest of my life. I had divined the need for sacrifices on their part awakened in the soul of this generous people by the heroism of our soldiers and the justice of our cause. In order that France might live in prosperity, that Belgium might re-establish

herself, that liberty might reign and that right might be reinstated. America arose and resolved to throw into the fight her last man and her last dollar.

"History does not record a more marvelous achievement than that of millions of men voluntarily breaking away from their peaceful pursuits to cross the seas, where lurked death; to come thousands of miles from their country and give up their lives for a noble cause, a great ideal. And as if the sacrifice was not completed by sending the husbands and sons, we have seen the wives, the fathers and the mothers escorting across the seas that phalanx of warriors to alleviate our sufferings and dress our wounds. We have seen them unsparingly giving their gold and the treasures of their hearts, kneeling on the graves of our sons and adopting our orphans.

"In a brotherly embrace France and America have given one another their faith, a pledge for the present and the future."

ADDRESS AT THE SORBONNE.

President Wilson on Dec. 20 received Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy at the Murat mansion and later returned the call made by King Victor Emmanuel, with whom he had a cordial interview of three-quarters of an hour. On the afternoon of the following day, in the amphitheater of the University of Paris (the Sorbonne), he received the degree of doctor, honoris causa, in recognition of his work as a jurist and historian. President Poincare, the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, the diplomatic corps, members of the government and the highest civil and military authorities were present. Alfred Croiset, dean of the faculty of letters, welcomed the president and presented to him the diploma of a doctor as a testimonial to his work as a historian, and then Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the faculty of law, bestowed upon him the degree of doctor for his works on jurisprudence and political science. Lucien Poincare, vice-rector of the university, paid a tribute to Mr. Wilson's ability as a professor and told of his work in the war. In acknowledging the honor conferred upon him President Wilson said:

"I feel very keenly the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me by the great University of Paris, and it is very delightful to me also to have the honor of being inducted into the great company of scholars whose life and fame have made the history of the University of Paris a thing admirable among men of cultivation in all parts of the world.

"By what you have said, sir, of the theory of education which has been followed in France and which I have tried to promote in the United States I am tempted to venture upon a favorite theme. I have always thought that the chief object of education was to awaken the spirit, and that, inasmuch as a literature whenever it has touched its great and higher notes was an expression of the spirit of mankind, the best induction into education was to feel the pulses of humanity which had beaten from age to age through the universities of men who had penetrated to the secrets of the human spirit.

"And I agree with the intimation which has been conveyed to-day that the terrible war through which we have just passed has not been only a war between nations, but that it has been also a war between systems of culture—the one system the aggressive system, using science without conscience, stripping learning of its moral restraints and using every faculty of the human mind to do wrong to the whole race; the other system reminiscent of the high traditions of men, reminiscent of all these struggles, some of them obscure, but others clearly revealed in history, of men of indomitable spirit everywhere struggling toward the right and seeking above all things else to be free.

"The triumph of freedom in this war means that that spirit shall now dominate the world. There is a great wave of moral force moving through the world and every man who opposes himself to that wave will go down in disgrace.

"The task of those who are gathered here or will presently be gathered here to make the settlements of this peace is greatly simplified by the fact that they are the masters of no one; they are the servants of mankind. And if we do not heed the mandates of mankind we shall make ourselves the most conspicuous and deserved failures in the history of the world.

"My conception of the league of nations is just this—that it shall operate as the organized moral force of men throughout the world and that whenever or wherever wrong and aggression are planned or contemplated this searching light of conscience will be turned upon them and men everywhere will ask: 'What are the purposes that you hold in your heart against the fortunes of the world?'

"Just a little exposure will settle most questions. If the central powers had dared to discuss the purposes of this war for a single fortnight it never would have happened; and if, as should be, they were forced to discuss it for a year, the war would have been inconceivable.

"So I feel that war is, as has been said more than once to-day, intimately related with the university spirit. The university spirit is intolerant of all the things that put the human mind under restraint. It is intolerant of everything that seeks to retard the advancement of ideals, the acceptance of the truth, the purification of life; and every university man can ally himself with the forces of the present time with the feeling that now at last the spirit of truth, the spirit to which universities have devoted themselves, has prevailed and is triumphant.

"If there is one point of pride that I venture to entertain, it is that it has been my private privilege in some measure to interpret the university spirit in the pubic life of a great nation, and I feel that in honoring me to-day in this unusual and conspicuous manner you have first of all honored the people whom I represent. The spirit that I try to express I know to be their spirit, and in proportion as I serve them I believe that I advance the cause of freedom.

"I, as before, wish to thank you, sir, from the bottom of my heart for a distinction which has in a singular way crowned my academic career."

VISITS TO HOSPITALS.

More than four hours were devoted by President Wilson on Dec. 22 to a visit to the Red Cross hospital at Neuilly, a Paris suburb, where he shook hands and talked with 1,200 badly wounded Americans, chiefly from the battles of the Chateau Thierry region. He entered every ward and stopped at every bedside. Later he visited the French hospital at Val de Grace. Notwithstanding the cheerfulness of the patients and the care which they were receiving, the president witnessed many affecting scenes in the wards and looked tired and worn when the visit was over.

SPEECH TO AMERICAN ARMY.

On Christmas day, Dec. 25, 1918, President Wilson visited the headquarters of the American expeditionary force in Chaumont, France, and in the course of the day reviewed a large number of troops near the village of Humes.

Introducing the president to the soldiers, Gen. Pershing said:

"Mr. President and Fellow Soldiers: We are gathered here to-day to do honor to the commander of our armies and navies. For the first time an American president will review an American army on foreign soil—the soil of a sister republic beside whose gallant troops we have fought to restore peace to the world.

"Speaking for you and your comrades, I am proud to declare to the president that no army has ever more loyally or more effectively served its country, and none has ever fought in a nobler cause.

"You, Mr. President, by your confidence and by your support, have made the success of our army, and to you, as our commander in chief, may I now present the nation's victorious army?"

Responding, Mr. Wilson said:

"Gen. Pershing and Fellow Comrades: I wish that I could give to each one of you the message that I know you are longing to receive from those at home who love you. I cannot do that, but I can tell you how every one has put his heart into it. You have done your duty and you have done it with a spirit which gave it distinction and glory.

"And now we are to hail the fruits of everything. You conquered, when you came over, what you came for, and you have done what it was appointed for you to do. I know what you expected of me. Some time ago a gentleman from one of the countries with which we are associated was discussing with me the moral aspects of this war and I said that if we did not insist upon the high purpose which we have accomplished the end would not be justified.

"Everybody at home is proud of you and has followed every movement of this great army with confidence and affection.

"The whole people of the United States are now waiting to welcome you home with an acclaim which probably has never greeted any other army, because our country is like this country, we have been so proud of the stand taken, of the purpose for which this war was entered by the United States.

"You knew what we expected of you and you did it. I know what you and the people at home expected of me; and I am happy to say, my fellow countrymen, that I do not find in the hearts of the great leaders with whom it is my privilege now to co-operate any difference of principle or of fundamental purposes.

"It happened that it was the privilege of America to present the chart for peace, and now the process of settlement has been made comparatively simple by the fact that all the nations concerned have accepted that chart, and the application of these principles laid down there will be their application.

"The world will now know that the nations that fought this war, as well as the soldiers who represented them, are ready to make good, make good not only in the assertion of their own interests, but make good in the establishment of peace upon the permanent foundation of right and of justice.

"Because this is not a war in which the soldiers of the free nations have obeyed masters. You have commanders, but you have no masters. Your very commanders represent you in representing the nation, of which you constitute so distinguished a part.

"And everybody concerned in the settlement knows that it must be a people's peace and that nothing must be done in the settlement of the issues of the war which is not as handsome as the great achievements of the armies of the United States and the allies.

"It is difficult, very difficult, men, in any normal speech like this, to show you my real heart. You men probably do not realize with what anxious attention and care we have followed every step you have advanced and how proud we are that every step was in advance and not in retreat; that every time you set your face in any direction you kept your face in that direction.

"A thrill has gone through my heart as it has gone through the heart of every American, with almost every gun that was fired and every stroke that was struck in the gallant fighting that you have done, and there has been only one regret in America, and that was the regret that every man there felt that he was not over there in France, too.

"It has been a hard thing to perform the tasks in the United States; it has been a hard thing to take part in directing what you did without coming over and helping you to do it. It has taken a lot of moral courage to stay at home.

"But we were proud to back you up everywhere that it was possible to back you up. And now I am happy to find what splendid names you have made for yourselves among the civilian population of France as well as among your comrades in the armies of the French, and it is a fine testimony to you men that these people like you and love you and trust you, and the finest part of it all is that you deserve their trust.

"I feel a comradeship with you to-day which is delightful, as I look down upon these undisturbed fields and think of the terrible scenes through which you have gone and realize how the quiet of peace, the tranquillity of settled hopes has descended upon us. And, while it is hard far away from home confidently to bid you a merry Christmas, I can, I think, confidently promise you a happy New Year, and I can from the bottom of my heart say God bless you."

Address in Chaumont.

In response to an address presented at the Hotel de Ville in Chaumont President Wilson said:

"I feel that I have been peculiarly honored in the generous reception you have given me, and it is the more delightful because it so obviously comes from the heart. And I cannot but believe that it is an instinctive response to the feeling that is in my own breast because I think that even you, who feel contact with our soldiers, cannot but realize the depth and sincerity of the feeling of the United States for France.

"It is an ancient friendship, but it has been renewed and has taken on a new youth. It is a friendship which is not only tentative, but one based upon a communion of principle.

"You have spoken generously and beautifully of the relations which have sprung up between yourselves and our soldiers. That is because they came not only to associate themselves with you as the champions of liberty but they came with personal affections in their hearts for the people of France, and it must have been that which you realized.

"They did not come as strangers in their thoughts. They brought with them something that made them feel at home the moment they were at Havre or at Brest in France

"So I am very much moved by being thus drawn, as they have been, into your midst and into your conferences and wish to thank you very warmly for them and the people of the United States. I, like them, shall carry away with me the most delightful recollections and in my heart shall always say as I now say, 'Vive la France.'"

VISIT TO ENGLAND.

At Dover.

After taking their Christmas dinner at Montigny-le-Roy and visiting a number of sol-

diers in their billets. President and Mrs. Wilson left Chaumont on a special train for Calais, arriving there on the morning of Dec. 26. They were met by Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, commander of the British Dover patrol, who escorted them aboard the hospital ship Brighton. In crossing the strait the Brighton was escorted by British and French destroyers and a British cruiser on the water and by numerous airplanes flying above it. At Dover President Wilson was met by the duke of Connaught, who welcomed him in the name of the king, by Baron Reading and other dignitaries, and children strewed flowers before the party. At the pier the mayor of the city made an address of welcome to which President Wilson responded as follows:

"Mr. Mayor, you have certainly extended to me and to those who are accompanying me a very cordial and gracious hand of welcome.

"Even the sea was kind to us this morning and gave us a very pleasant passage, so that it tallied perfectly with our expectations of the pleasure we should have in landing in England.

"We have gone through many serious times together, and, therefore, we can regard each other in a new light as comrades and associates, because nothing brings men together like a common understanding and a common purpose. I think that in spite of all the terrible sufferings and sacrifices of this war we shall some day, in looking back upon them, realize that they were worth while, not only because of the security they gave the world against unjust aggression, but also because of the understanding they established between great nations which ought to act with each other.

"It is, therefore, with emotions of peculiar gratification that I find myself here. It affords the opportunity to match my mind with the minds of those who, with a like intention, are purposing to do the best that can be done in the great settlements of the struggle.

"I thank you very warmly, gentlemen, for your greeting, and beg to extend to you in the name of my countrymen the most cordial greetings."

Reception in London.

When the ceremonies at Dover were concluded the presidential party, accompanied by Lord Herschell, lord in waiting to the king, and Commander Sir Charles Cust, equerry to the king, who were specially attached to the president, traveled by special train to London, where it arrived in the Charing Cross station at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The station had been specially decorated for the occasion with flags, green leaves and dark red curtains, while the platform at which the train drew up was covered with red matting. Among those assembled to greet the American president were the king and queen, Princess Mary, Prime Minister Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, Walter Long, Lord Robert Cecil, Gen. Sir William Robertson, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Weymss and many other dignitaries of the empire. King George was in the uniform of a field marshal.

"Punctually at half past 2," said the London Times in describing the historic event, "the president's special train arrived. A tiny silken stars and stripes fluttered from the front of the engine. There was a moment of keen expectation when the train was brought to a standstill. Then as the president stepped from his saloon the band broke the silence with 'The Star Spangled Banner.' Officers stood rigid and civilians bared their heads until the last note had sounded. The king and queen greeted the president and Mrs. Wilson with great cordiality. The duke of Connaught and the members of the president's suite swelled the group on the platform. Presently the band began Sousa's 'Stars and Stripes' and the king and president, attended by the officers of their suites, walked across the platform to inspect the guard of honor. The president, walking beside the king, chatted with animation as they went down the ranks. His eyes twinkled merrily and his whole bearing told of vigor and humor. The inspection over, the president and king rejoined the group of ministers and officers. There were presentations, handshakings and greetings, all delightfully informal.

"The president shook hands with the prime minister and a dozen members of the government and seemed to have a cheery remark for each. He shook hands with the British and American officers. For at least five minutes he was shaking hands and all the time he was either talking hard or smiling. Mrs. Wilson, who was carrying a bouquet of white flowers, was also surrounded by a circle of ministers, anxious to bid her welcome to London.

"Up to this point there had been no cheering. The president's welcome on the platform had been partly ceremonial—the guard of honor determined that—and partly personal, for that was the meaning of the promiscuous and unceremonial handgrips. The popular welcome was to come. The king and president, still side by side, emerged from the group in the inclosure and took their way up the platform under the arch of leaves and berries, across the curtained main hall of the station and out into the station yard. There five royal carriages were waiting. The king and the president and the duke of Connaught took their places in the first and the queen, Mrs. Wilson and Princess Mary in the second. Members of the king's and president's suites occupied the remaining carriages. A sovereign's escort of household cavalry preceded and followed the two leading carriages, each section carrying a standard. As the procession started on its way the crowd which choked the Strand on each side of the station cheered with all its might, and, punctuating the continuous roll of cheering, there came the clangor of church bells and the booming of guns.

"All along the route—Charing Cross, Duncannon street, Trafalgar square, Pall Mall, St. James street, Piccadilly and Constitution hill—the road was bright with flags. They flew from Venetian masts, from windows and parapets. They fluttered from staves. They were festooned from side to side of the streets. There was every shape of flag adopted by mankind in its festivals.

"A distant roar of cheers announced the arrival of the procession in the Mall, in which there were immense crowds. Queen Alexandra and Prince Olaf came outside the Marlborough house together. The queen carried a small union jack and the stars and stripes, such as thousands in the crowd held. Soon afterward the queen of Norway and Princess Victoria joined them. Occasionally Queen Alexandra, who appeared to be in excellent spirits, went into the road to look for the procession. As it drew nearer the royal group the king touched Mr. Wilson on the arm and drew his attention to the queen mother. Mr. Wilson turned sharply and took a keen look along the avenue of people until he saw her. Then he rose, waved his hat and bowed, the queen responding by vigorously waving the American flag. In a similar way the queen drew Mrs. Wilson's attention to Queen Alexandra and Mrs. Wilson waved her bouquet of orchids in salutation, her majesty smilingly returning the salutation.

"The crowd was thicker nowhere than at Hyde Park corner and Constitution hill and the cheers were correspondingly enthusiastic. In salute to President Wilson the horse guards band played 'The Star Spangled Banner' and then, as the queen's coach followed, the mu-

sic changed to the national anthem. There was no break in the outburst of enthusiasm as the procession made the last stages of its journey along Constitution hill."

President and Mrs. Wilson were welcomed by a vast crowd which had gathered outside of Buckingham palace, at which they were the guests of the king and queen while in London. In response to loud demands for a speech from the crowd, which included a number of wounded soldiers, President Wilson appeared on a balcony of the palace with the king and queen, Mrs. Wilson, Princess Mary and the duke of Connaught, and leaning over the railing of the balcony said:

"I will not attempt to make a speech, but I wish to say how deeply I honor you men who have received wounds in this terrible war for freedom which we have just concluded, and to say how your splendid tribute to my own dear country to-day is appreciated. I hope you may live long to enjoy the fruits of the victory you have achieved."

Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Wilson drove out to pay calls on Queen Alexandra and other members of the royal family not resident within the palace. In the evening they dined privately with the king and queen.

On Friday, Dec. 27, Premier Lloyd George and Arthur J. Balfour, secretary of state for foreign affairs, called at Buckingham palace and conferred with President Wilson for some time. Then the president went to the British cabinet room at 10 Downing street, where he was entertained at luncheon as Premier Lloyd George's guest. Here the conference was resumed, but was of a private nature. Among those in attendance at the luncheon and conference were Lord Reading, Mr. Asquith, Lord Bryce, Lord Curzon, Lord Morley, Bonar Law and Arthur Henderson.

Buckingham Palace Banquet.

In the evening President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson were entertained at a state banquet in Buckingham palace, all the arrangements being of the most imposing and brilliant character. The guests numbered 120 and included members of the royal family and some of the most distinguished personages in the British empire. The king and queen and the other members of the royal house gathered in the white drawing room, to which President and Mrs. Wilson were conducted. As the other guests arrived they were presented to the king and queen and the president and his wife, after which they proceeded to their places in the banqueting room, leaving the members of the royal family and the principal guests to follow in a procession attended by court officials in their state regalia.

President Wilson, conducting Queen Mary, led the way, followed by King George with Mrs. Wilson. Behind them came the duke of Connaught and Princess Mary and others of the royal family in the order of their precedence. At the table the king had on his right President Wilson, the queen, the French ambassador, Princess Christian, the Spanish ambassador, Princess Patricia of Connaught and the United States ambassador; on his left were Mrs. Wilson, the duke of Connaught, Princess Mary, the Italian ambassador, Princess Beatrice and the Japanese ambassador.

King George, proposing the health of the principal guests, said:

"This is an historic moment and your visit marks an historic epoch. Nearly 150 years have passed since your republic began its independent life, and now for the first time a president of the United States is our guest in England.

"We welcome you to the country whence came your ancestors and where stand the homes of those from whom sprang Washington and Lincoln. We welcome you for yourself as one whose insight, calmness and dignity in the discharge of his high duties we have watched with admiration. We see in you the happy union of the gifts of a scholar with those of a statesman. You came from a studious, academic quiet into the full stream of an arduous public life, and your deliverances have combined breadth of view and grasp of world problems with the mastery of a lofty diction recalling that of your great orators of the past and of our own.

"You come as the official head and spokesman of a mighty commonwealth bound to us by the closest ties. Its people speak the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton. Our literature is yours, as yours is also ours, and men of letters in both countries have joined in maintaining its incomparable glories.

"To you, not less than to us, belong the memories of our national heroes from King Alfred down to the days of Philip Sidney and Drake, of Raleigh and Blake and Hampden, and the days when the political life of the English stock in America was just beginning. You share with us the traditions of free self-government as old as the Magna Charta.

"We recognise the bond of still deeper significance in the common ideals which our people cherish. First among those ideals you value, and we value, freedom and peace. Privileged as we have been to be the exponents and the examples in national life of the principles of popular self-government based upon equal laws, it now falls to both of us alike to see how these principles can be applied beyond our own borders for the good of the world.

"It was love of liberty, respect for law, good faith and the sacred rights of humanity that brought you to the old world to help in saving it from the dangers that were threatening around and that arrayed those soldier citizens of yours, whose gallantry we have admired, side by side with ours in the war.

"You have now come to help in building up new states amid the ruins of those that the war has shattered and in laying the solid foundations of a settlement that may stand firm because it will rest upon the consent of the emancipated nationalities. You have eloquently expressed the hope of the American people, as it is our hope, that some plan may be devised to attain the end you have done so much to promote by which the risk of future wars may, if possible, be averted, relieving the nations of the intolerable burden which fear of war has laid upon them.

"The British nation wishes all success to the deliberations on which you and we and the great free nations allied with us are now to enter, moved by disinterested good will and a sense of duty commensurate with the power which we hold as a solemn trust.

"The American and British peoples have been brothers in arms and their arms have been crowned with victory. We thank with all our hearts your valiant soldiers and sailors for their splendid part in that victory as we thank the American people for their noble response to the call of civilization and humanity. May the same brotherly spirit inspire and guide our united efforts to secure for the world the blessings of an ordered freedom and an enduring peace.

"In asking you to join with me in drinking to the health of the president, I wish to say with what pleasure we welcome Mrs. Wilson to this country.

"I drink to the health of the president of the United States and Mrs. Wilson and to the happiness and prosperity of the great American nation."

During the delivery of the speech all the guests stood. At the close of his remarks the king and queen clinked glasses with their guests. "The Star Spangled Banner" was played, and then, with the company still

standing, President Wilson replied as follows:

"I am deeply complimented by the gracious words which you have uttered. The welcome which you have given me and Mrs. Wilson has been so warm, so natural, so evidently from the heart, that we have been more than pleased.

"We have been touched by it, and I believe that I correctly interpret that welcome as embodying not only your own generous spirit toward us personally, but also as expressing for yourself and the great nation over which you preside that same feeling for my people, for the people of the United States.

"For you and I, sir—I temporarily—embody the spirit of two great nations, and whatever strength I have and whatever authority I possess is only so long and so far as I express the spirit and purpose of the American people.

"Every influence that the American people have over the affairs of the world is measured by their sympathy with the aspirations of free men everywhere.

"America does love freedom, and I believe that she loves freedom unselfishly. But if she does not, she will not and cannot help the influence to which she justly aspires.

"I have had the privilege, sir, of conferring with the leaders of your own government and with the spokesmen of the governments of France and of Italy, and I am glad to say that I have the same conceptions that they have of the significance and scope of the duty on which we have met.

"We have used great words; all of us have used the great words 'right' and 'justice,' and now we are to prove whether or not we understand these words and how they are to be applied to the particular settlements which must conclude this war.

"And we must not only understand them but we must have the courage to act upon our understanding.

"Yet after I have uttered the word 'courage' it comes into my mind that it would take more courage to resist the great moral tide now running in the world than to yield to it, than to obey it.

"There is a great tide running in the hearts of men. The hearts of men have never beaten so singularly in unison before.

'Men have never before been so conscious of their brotherhood. Men have never before realized how little difference there was between right and justice in one latitude and in another, under one sovereignty and under another.

"And it will be our high privilege, I believe, sir, not only to apply the moral judgment of the world to the particular settlements which we shall attempt, but also to organize the moral force of the world to preserve those settlements, to steady the forces of mankind, and to make the right and the justice to which great nations like our own have devoted themselves, the predominant and controlling force of the world.

"There is something inspiring in knowing that this is the errand that we have come on. Nothing less than this would have justified me in leaving the important tasks which fall upon me upon the other side of the sea—nothing but the consciousness that nothing else compares with this in dignity and importance.

"Therefore, it is the more delightful to find myself in the company of a body of men united in ideal and purpose and to feel that I am privileged to unite my thoughts with yours in carrying forward these standards which we are so proud to hold so high and to defend.

"May I not, sir, with a feeling of profound sincerity and friendship and sympathy, propose your health and the health of the queen and the prosperity of Great Britain?"

Their majesties and President and Mrs. Wilson again clinked glasses and after the band had played a few bars of the national anthem the company proceeded to the state drawing room, where coffee was served and conversation engaged in by the guests generally.

Saturday, Dec. 28, was President Wilson's 62d birthday anniversary, and in the morning King George went to his rooms and wished him many happy returns of the day. At 10:30 the president went to the American embassy, where he received various deputations who presented addresses. The bodies represented were the English-Speaking union, the labor party, the trades union congress and the League of Nations union. Viscount Grey, the archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Asquith spoke for the last named.

Guest of City of London.

In the afternoon President and Mrs. Wilson drove to the Guildhall, where the American executive was the guest of the city of London. Again the gathering included many of the most distinguished statesmen of Britain. The president's reception was spontaneous and hearty, and when he rose to reply to the address of welcome he was greeted with a prolonged outburst of hand clapping and cheering. He spoke as follows:

"Mr. Lord Mayor: We have come upon times when ceremonies like this have a new significance which most profoundly impresses me as I stand here. The address which I have just heard is most generously and graciously conceived, and the delightful accent of sincerity in it seems like a part of that voice of counsel which is now everywhere to be heard.

"I feel that a distinguished honor has been conferred upon me by this reception, and I beg to assure you, sir, and your associates, of my very profound appreciation, but I know that I am only a part of what I may call a great body of circumstances.

"I do not believe that it was fancy on my part that I heard in the voice of welcome uttered in the streets of this great city and in the streets of Paris something more than a personal welcome. It seemed to me that I heard the voice of one people speaking to another people, and it was a voice in which one could distinguish a singular combination of emotions.

"There was surely there the deep gratefulness that the fighting was over. There was the pride that the fighting had had such a culmination. There was that sort of gratitude that the nations engaged had produced such men as the soldiers of Great Britain and of the United States and of France and of Italy—men whose prowess and achievements they had witnessed with rising admiration as they moved from culmination to culmination.

"But there was something more in it—the consciousness that the business is not yet done, the consciousness that it now rests upon others to see that those lives were not lost in vain.

"I have not yet been to the actual battle field, but I have been with many of the men who have fought the battles, and the other day I had the pleasure of being present at a session of the French Academy when they admitted Marshal Joffre to their membership. That sturdy, serene soldier stood and uttered, not the words of triumph, but summed up in a sentence which I will not try accurately to quote but reproduce in spirit.

"It was that France must always remember that the small and the weak could never live free in the world unless the strong and the great always put their power and their strength in the service of right.

"That is the afterthought—the thought that something must be done now; not only to make the just settlements—that of course—but to see that the settlements remained and were observed and that honor and justice prevail in the world.

"And as I have conversed with the soldiers I have been more and more aware that they fought for something that not all of them had defined, but which all of them recognized the moment you stated it to them.

"They fought to do away with an old order and to establish a new one, and the center and characteristic of the old order was that unstable thing which we used to call the 'balance of power,' a thing in which the balance was determined by the sword which was thrown in on the one side or the other, a balance which was determined by the unstable equilibrium of competitive interests, a balance which was maintained by jealous watchfulness and an antagonism of interests which, though it was generally latent, was always deep seated.

"The men who have fought in this war have been the men from the free nations who are determined that that sort of thing should end now and forever. It is very interesting to me to observe how from every quarter, from every sort of mind, from every concert of counsel there comes the suggestion that there must now be, not a balance of power, not one powerful group of nations set up against another, but a single, overwhelming, powerful group of nations who shall be the trust of the peace of the world.

"It has been delightful in my conferences with the leaders of your government to find how our minds moved along exactly the same line and how our thought was always that the key to the peace was the guaranty of the peace, not the items of it; that the items would be worthless unless there stood back of them a permanent concert of power for their maintenance. That is the most reassuring thing that has ever happened in the world.

"When this war began the thought of a league of nations was indulgently considered as the interesting thought of closeted students. It was thought of as one of those things that it was right to characterize by a name which, as a university man, I have always resented. It was said to be academic, as if that in itself were a condemnation—something that men could think about but never get.

"Now we find the practical leading minds of the world determined to get it. No such sudden and potent union of purpose has ever been witnessed in the world before. Do you wonder, therefore, gentlemen, that in common with those who represent you I am eager to get at the business and write the sentences down? And that I am particularly happy that the ground is cleared and the foundation laid—for we have already accepted the same body of principles. Those principles are clearly and definitely enough stated to make their application a matter which should afford no fundamental difficulty.

"And back of us is that imperative yearning of the world to have all disturbing questions quieted, to have all threats against peace silenced, to have just men everywhere come together for a common object. The peoples of the world want peace and they want it now, not merely by conquest of arms, but by agreement of mind.

"It was this incomparably great object that brought me overseas. It has never before been deemed excusable for a president of the United States to leave the territory of the United States, but I know that I have the support of the judgment of my colleagues in the government of the United States in saying that it was my paramount duty to turn away even from the imperative tasks at home to lend such counsel and aid as I could to this great, may I not say final, enterprise of humanity."

At the conclusion of the speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, the company rose in a body and cheered until the guests of honor departed. It was said by persons who had attended many receptions in the Guildhall that none approached in manifest good will and spontaneity that which was accorded President Wilson on this occasion.

At the Mansion House.

From the Guildhall the president and Mrs. Wilson drove to the Mansion house to attend a luncheon given in his honor by Lord Mayor Sir Horace Marshall. As on the drive from Buckingham palace to the Guildhall the streets through which his carriage and escort passed were densely crowded with people, cheering loudly, waving hats and handkerchiefs and giving other manifestations of pleasure at seeing the nation's guest. In proposing the health of the president at the luncheon the lord mayor paid a tribute to him as a man and a statesman. In his response President Wilson said:

"Mr. Lord Mayor, Your Royal Highness, Your Grace, Ladies and Gentlemen: You have again made me feel, sir, the very wonderful and generous welcome of this great city, and you have reminded me of what has perhaps become one of the habits of my life.

"You have said that I have broken all precedents in coming across the ocean to join in the counsels of the peace conference, but I think those who have been associated with me in Washington will testify that that is nothing surprising. I said to the members of the press in Washington one evening that one of the things that had interested me most since I lived in Washington was that every time I did anything perfectly natural it was said to be unprecedented.

"It was perfectly natural to break this precedent—natural because the demand for intimate conference took precedence over every other duty. And, after all, the breaking of precedents, though this may sound strange doctrine in England, is the most sensible thing to do.

"The harness of precedent is sometimes a very sad and harassing trammel. In this case the breaking of precedent is sensible for a reason that is very prettily illustrated in a remark attributed to Charles Lamb. One evening in a company of his friends they were discussing a person who was not present, and Lamb said, in his hesitating manner: 'I h-hate that fellow.' 'Why, Charles,' one of his friends said, 'I did not know that you knew him.' 'Oh,' he said, 'I-I-I d-don't. I can't h-hate a man I know.'

"And perhaps that simple and attractive remark may furnish a secret for cordial international relationship. When we know one another we cannot hate one another.

"I haven't been very much interested before coming here to see what sort of person I was expected to be. So far as I can make out, I was expected to be a perfectly bloodless thinking machine, whereas I am perfectly aware that I have in me all the insurgent elements of the human race. I am sometimes, by reason of long Scotch tradition, able to keep these instincts in restraint. The stern covenanter tradition that is behind me sends many an echo down the years.

"It is not only diligently to pursue business, but also to seek this sort of comradeship, that I feel it is a privilege to have come across the seas, and in the welcome that you have accorded Mrs. Wilson and me you have made us feel that companionship was accessible to us in the most delightful and enjoyable form.

"I thank you sincerely for this welcome, sir, and am very happy to join in a love feast which is all the more enjoyable because there is behind it a background of tragical suffering. Our spirits are released from the darkness of the clouds that at one time seemed to have settled upon the world in a way that could not be dispersed, the suffering of your own people, the suffering of the people of France, and the infinite suffering of the people of Belgium. The whisper of grief that has been blown all through the world is now silent and the sun of hope seems to spread its rays and to charge the earth with a new prospect of happiness. So our joy is all the more elevated because we know that our spirits are now lifted out of that valley."

Among the guests at the lord mayor's luncheon were the duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia, Premier and Mrs. Lloyd George, the earl and countess of Reading, Admiral and Mrs. David Beatty, Lord and Lady Curzon, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Asquith, Lord Herschell, Field Marshal Sir Douglas and Lady Haig, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Gen. Louis Botha, Ambassador David R. Francis, Ambassador and Mrs. John W. Davis, Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, Gen. Sir William R. Robertson, Sir Robert Borden, Andrew Bonar Law, Viscount Milner and many other men of international note.

In the afternoon the president had another conference at 10 Downing street with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law and in the evening had dinner with the imperial war cabinet at the prime minister's residence. Late at night President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson went by automobile to the Euston station and boarded the London & Northwestern train for Carlisle and Manchester.

In Carlisle.

Carlisle was reached on Sunday morning in the midst of rain and cold mist, but the warmth of the greeting of the people of the town, which was the girlhood home of the president's mother, more than made up for the disagreeable weather. The party was received at the station by Mayor Bertram Carr and other officials and escorted to the Crown and Mitre hotel, where the president signed the freeman's roll. Later he visited the site of his grandfather's chapel and a house which his grandfather had built. Afterward he attended services in the Lowther Street Congregational church, where, at the request of the pastor, the Rev. Edward Booth, he made a brief address to the congregation in the course of which he said:

"The feelings excited in me to-day are really too intimate and too deep to permit of public expression. The memories that have come of the mother who was born here are affecting. Her quiet character, her sense of duty and her dislike of ostentation have come back to me with increasing force as these years of duty have accumulated.

"Yet perhaps it is appropriate that in a place of worship I should acknowledge my indebtedness to her and her remarkable father, because, after all, what the world now is seeking to do is to return to the paths of duty, to turn from the savagery of interests to the dignity of the performance of right.

"I believe as this war has drawn nations temporarily together in a combination of physical force we shall now be drawn together in a combination of moral force that is irresistible. It is moral force as much as physical force that has defeated the effort to subdue the world. Words have cut as deep as swords.

"The knowledge that wrong has been attempted has aroused the nations. They have gone out like men for a crusade. No other cause could have drawn so many of the nations together. They knew an outlaw was abroad and that the outlaw purposed unspeakable things.

"It is from quiet places like this all over the world that the forces are accumulated that presently will overpower any attempt to accomplish evil on a great scale. It is like the rivulet that gathers into the river and the river that goes to the sea. So there come out of communities like these streams that fertilize the conscience of men, and it is the conscience of the world we now mean to place upon the throne which others tried to usurp."

The bishop of Carlisle read an address in which he thanked the president for his visit to his ancestral city and by his presence at the services in a church hallowed to him by association and bonds of filial piety.

In the afternoon President and Mrs. Wilson proceeded by train to Manchester, where on their arrival they were greeted by thousands who filled the streets all the way from the railroad station to the official residence of the lord mayor and cheered lustily from the time the president's car started through the troop-lined thoroughfares until he disappeared within the building.

Speeches in Manchester.

On the following day the president and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by the lord mayor and the aldermen of the city, made a brief trip on the Manchester ship canal, after which they were taken to the Free Trade hall, where representative citizens of the city were received and addresses from various bodies were read. The city council at a special meeting conferred upon President Wilson the freedom of the city, which was presented to him by the lord mayor, in which he said that it afforded the city of Manchester supreme satisfaction to have on its burgess roll the name of the chief citizen of the American republic. The bonds between England and America, the lord mayor added, had been riveted with great strength and made indestructible.

"When the complete history of the war is written," he said, "the world will comprehend more fully than it can to-day the stupendous character of the effort which the United States made to insure a right decision. The president has come among us equally resolved that the world shall henceforth be better and happier for a well-ordered peace."

Replying to the lord mayor's address, President Wilson said:

"My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen—perhaps I may be permitted to add, Fellow Citizens: You have made me feel in a way that is deeply delightful the generous welcome which you have accorded me, and back of it I know there lies the same sort of feeling for the great people whom I have the privilege of representing.

"There is a feeling of cordiality, fraternity and friendship between the two great nations, and as I have gone from place to place and been made everywhere to feel the pulse of sympathy that is now beating between us I have been led to some very serious thoughts as to what the basis of it all is. For I think you will agree with me that friendship is not a mere sentiment—patriotism is not a mere sentiment. It is based upon a principle, upon the principle that leads a man to give more than he demands.

"Similarly, friendship is based not merely upon affection, but upon common service. The man is not your friend who is not willing to serve you, and you are not his friend unless you are willing to serve him. And out of that impulse of common interest and desire of common service arises that noble feeling which we consecrate as friendship.

"And so it does seem to me that the theme that we must have in our minds now in this great day of settlement is the theme of common interest and the determination of what it is that is our common interest. You know that heretofore the world has been governed, or at any rate the attempt has been made to

govern it, by partnerships of interest, and that they have broken down. Interest does not bind men together. Interest separates men. For, the moment there is the slightest departure from the nice adjustment of interests, then jealousies begin to spring up. There is only one thing that can bind peoples together, and that is common devotion to right.

"Ever since the history of liberty began men have talked about their rights, and it has taken several hundred years to make them perceive that the principal condition of right is duty, and that unless a man performs his full duty he is entitled to no right. It is a fine correlation of the influence of duty that right is the equipoise and balance of society.

"And so, when we analyze the present situation and the future that we now have to mold and control, it seems to me there is no other thought than that that can guide us. You know that the United States has always felt from the very beginning of her story that she must keep herself separate from any kind of connection with European politics. I want to say very frankly to you that she is not now interested in European politics, but she is interested in the partnership of right between America and Europe. If the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep the world at a right poise by a balance of power, the United States would take no interest, because she will join no combination of powers which is not a combination of all of us. She is not interested merely in the peace of Europe, but in the peace of the world.

"Therefore it seems to me that in the settlement which is just ahead of us something more delicate and difficult than was ever attempted before has to be accomplished—a genuine concert of mind and of purpose. But, while it is difficult, there is an element present that makes it easy. Never before in the history of the world, I believe, has there been such a keen international consciousness as there is now.

"There is a great voice of humanity abroad in the world just now which he who cannot hear is deaf. There is a great compulsion of the common conscience now in existence which if any statesman resist will gain for him the most unenviable eminence in history. We are not obeying the mandate of parties or of politics. We are obeying the mandate of humanity.

"That is the reason why it seems to me that the things that are most often in our minds are the least significant. I am not hopeful that the individual items of the settlement which we are about to attempt will be altogether satisfactory. One has only to apply his mind to any one of the questions of boundary and of altered sovereignty and of racial aspirations to do something more than conjecture that there is no man and no body of men who know just how they ought to be settled; and yet if we are to make unsatisfactory settlements we must see to it that they are rendered more and more satisfactory by the subsequent adjustments which are made possible. We must provide the machinery for readjustments in order that we may have the machinery of good will and friendship.

"Friendship must have a machinery. If I cannot correspond with you, if I cannot learn your minds, if I cannot co-operate with you, I cannot be your friend; and if the world is to remain a body of friends it must have the means of friendship, the means of constant friendly intercourse, the means for constant watchfulness over the common interests.

"That makes it necessary to make some great effort to have with one another an easy and constant method of conference, so that troubles may be taken when they are little and not allowed to grow until they are big. I never thought I had a big difference with a man that I did not find when I came into conference with him that, after all, it was rather a little difference, and that if we were frank with one another and did not too much stand upon that great enemy of mankind which is called pride we could come together.

"It is the wish to come together that is more than half of the process. It is a doctrine which ought to be easy of comprehension in a great commercial center like this. You cannot trade with a man who suspects you. You cannot establish commercial and industrial relations with those who do not trust you. Good will is the forerunner of trade. Good will is the foundation of trade and trade is the great amicable instrument of the world on that account.

"I felt, before I came here, at home in Manchester, because Manchester has so many of the characteristics of our great American cities. I was reminded of an anecdote of a humorous fellow countryman of mine who was sitting at luncheon in his club one day when a man whom he did not like particularly came up and slapped him on the shoulders and said:

"'Hello, Ollie! How are you?'

"He looked at him coldly and said:

"'I don't know your face and I don't know your name, but your manners are very familiar.'

"I don't know your name, but your manners are very familiar, and very delightfully familiar, so that I felt that in the community of interest and understanding which is established in great currents of trade we are enabled to see international processes perhaps better than they can be seen by others. I take it I am not far from right in supposing that that is the reason why Manchester has been the center of the great forward looking sentiments of men who had the instincts of large planning, not merely for the city itself but for the kingdom and the empire and the world. And with that outlook we can be sure we can go shoulder and shoulder together.

"I wish it were possible for us to do something like some of my very stern ancestors did, for among my ancestors are those very determined persons who were known as the covenanters. I wish we could, not for Great Britain and the United States, but for France, for Italy and the world, enter into a great league and covenant declaring ourselves first of all friends of mankind and uniting ourselves together for the maintenance of the triumph of right."

The cheering before, during and after the president's speech was prolonged and hearty. When Mr. and Mrs. Wilson first appeared the great gathering of citizens spontaneously united in singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," after the great organ at the end of the hall had pealed forth "The Star Spangled Banner."

After the ceremony at the Free Trade hall the presidential party set out for another drive through the streets and all along the route the dense crowds cheered with great heartiness. A stop was made at the royal exchange, where the president and Mrs. Wilson signed the visitors' book and from the strangers' balcony looked down on the crowded floor. The members applauded enthusiastically and called for a speech. The president in response said he came from the cotton states of America and knew therefore something of the trade in which his hearers were deeply interested. He gave them his warmest greetings and bade them Godspeed in all their undertakings.

From the exchange the president went to the Midland hotel, where he took luncheon with the lord mayor. For this affair more than 300 guests had gathered and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson received yet another ovation when they took their seats. In replying to the toast "The President" Mr. Wilson said:

"You have again made me feel the cordiality of your friendship and I want to tell you how much I appreciate it, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of my partner.

"It is very interesting that the lord mayor should have referred in his address to a very vital circumstance in our friendship. He referred to the fact that our men and your men have fought side by side in the great battle.

"But there was more than that in it. For the first time upon such a scale, at any rate, they have fought under a common commander. That is an advance which we have made upon the previous days, and what I have been particularly interested in has been the generosity of spirit with which that unity of command has been assented to.

"I not only had the pleasure of meeting Marshal Foch, who confirmed my admiration of him by the direct and simple manner with which he dealt with every subject we talked about, but I had the pleasure of meeting your own commander and I understand how they co-operated because I saw that they were real men.

"It takes a real man to subordinate himself and it takes a real soldier to know that unity of command is the secret of success. That unity of command did swing the power of nations into a mighty force. I think we all must have felt how the momentum which got into all of the armies was concentrated into the single army and we felt we had overcome all the obstacles.

"With our unity of command there arose a unity of spirit. The minute we consented to co-operate our hearts were drawn closer together into co-operation and so, from the military side, we had given ourselves an example for the years to come. Not that in the years to come we must submit to a unity of command, but it does seem to me that in the years to come we must plan a unity of purpose, and in that unity of purpose we shall find a great recompense, a strengthening of our spirit in everything that we do.

"There is nothing so hampering and nothing so demeaning as jealousy. It is a cancer. It is a cancer in the heart; not only that, but in the counting room. It is a cancer throughout all the processes of civilization, and having now seen we can fight shoulder to shoulder, we will continue to advance shoulder to shoulder, and I think you will find that the people of the United States are not the least eager for the purpose.

"I remember hearing the story of a warning that one of your Australian soldiers gave to one of ours. Our soldiers were considered by the old men to be a bit rash when they were in the field. I understand that one friendly Australian said that our men were rather rough.

"On one occasion an Australian said to one of our men: 'Man, a barrage is not a thing to lean up against.' They were a little bit inclined to lean up against the barrage and yet I must confide to you that I was a bit proud of them for it. They had come over to get at the enemy and they didn't know why they should delay.

"But now that there is no common enemy except distrust and marring of plans, we can all feel the same eagerness in the new combat and feel that there is a common enterprise before us.

"We are not men because we have skill of hand, but we are men because we have elevation of spirit. It is in this spirit that we live, and not in the task of the day. If it is not that, why is it that you hang the lad's musket or sword up above the mantelpiece, but never hang the yardstick up? There is nothing discreditable in the yardstick. It is altogether honorable, but he is using it for his own sake. But when he takes the musket or the sword he is giving everything and is getting nothing. It is honorable not as an instrument but as a symbol of self-sacrifice.

"A friend of mine said very truly: 'When peace is conducted in the spirit of war there will be no war.' When business is done with the point of view of the soldier who is serving his country, then business will be as histrionic as war. I believe that from generation to generation steps of that sort are gaining more and more and men are beginning to see, not, perhaps, the golden age, but an age which is conducting them from victory to victory and may lead us to an elevation from which we can see the things for which the heart of mankind has longed."

Return to London and Paris.

From the luncheon the president and his party drove to the railroad station, where a special train was taken for London. While in Manchester the president received a telegram asking him to visit Southampton and receive the freedom of the city. Replying he expressed his cordial thanks for the honor, but said it was absolutely necessary for him to return to France on Tuesday.

Arriving in London in the evening, President and Mrs. Wilson were given a dinner party in Buckingham palace by King George and Queen Mary, at which a number of distinguished persons were present. The state dining room, which is one of the finest apartments in the palace, was used for the occasion. There was no formal procession, the diners, however, going in pairs, the king escorting Mrs. Wilson and President Wilson escorting the queen. No speeches were made.

On the following morning the presidential party left Buckingham palace at 9 o'clock and drove in state landaus to the Victoria station. The first carriage was occupied by King George and President Wilson and the second by Queen Mary, Mrs. Wilson and Princess Mary. The other carriages were occupied by the dowager countess of Airlie, Miss Benham, Lord Stanmore, Commander Sir Charles Cust, Vice-Admiral Grayson and Maj.-Gen. Biddle. At the station a number of cabinet members and others, including the prime minister, had assembled to say good-by to the president and Mrs. Wilson. After hearty handshakes all around the visitors boarded their train and started on their journey to France and Italy. Dover was reached at 11 o'clock, and half an hour later the transport Brighton with the presidential party aboard left for Calais. There another train was taken for Paris, which was reached the same evening.

VISIT TO ITALY.

New Year's day was spent quietly by the president and Mrs. Wilson and in the evening they started out on their journey to Italy. The Franco-Italian frontier was crossed at Modane at 10:30 o'clock next day (Jan. 2) and here the special train was met by Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, Count Macchi de Cellere, Italian ambassador to the United States, the duke of Lante, and the prince of Udine, who continued with the party to Rome. At all the railroad stations large crowds were gathered to greet the president with "vivas" and other shouts of welcome. It was a continuous ovation all the way. In Turin the president was met at the station by the prefect of the province, the mayor and other civil and military officials. In Genoa Mayor Massone was at the station to meet the president and make arrangements for his visit on the return trip from Rome.

In Rome.

Rome was reached at 10:30 o'clock on the forenoon of Friday, Jan. 3. Within the station to meet the train were King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Elena, all the members of the cabinet headed by Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, members of parliament, the diplomatic corps and military and

naval authorities. The president and Mrs. Wilson were first cordially greeted by the king and queen and then by the other notables. After a short conversation in the royal waiting room the king and President Wilson appeared in front of the station, where a great crowd had gathered. There was a burst of cheering, cannon were fired and the historic bell on the capitol was rung. With their royal escort the visitors proceeded to the Piazza Esedra, near the station, where Prince Prospero Colonna, the mayor of Rome, surrounded by aldermen and liveried servants, delivered an address of welcome. Then the procession turned down the Via Nazionale, which was packed with people, who at the sight of the smiling president cheered with unaffected enthusiasm, the ovation increasing in volume until the Quirinal was reached. From the windows flowers were showered on Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret W. Wilson, who had met the party at the station. At the Quirinal the members of the party were conducted to the throne room, where a brief reception was held. Then other rooms, used as wards for wounded soldiers, were visited, the president waving greetings to the men as he passed. It was explained that the palace had not been used as a dwelling by the royal family since the beginning of the war, but had been given over to the Red Cross.

President and Mrs. Wilson later took luncheon with the royal family at the Villa Savoia and later called on Dowager Queen Margherita and the duchess of Aosta. On his return to the Quirinal the president received a deputation from the San Luca academy, which presented him with a diploma of honorary membership.

Honored by Parliament.

In the late afternoon the president and Mrs. Wilson drove to the parliament building, where for the first time a foreign guest was greeted in joint session by the senate and chamber of deputies. The occasion was made notable by the presence in the tribune of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena, the duchess of Aosta, the duke of Genoa and members of the diplomatic corps. When the president entered the hall he was cheered for fully five minutes. After the introductory remarks by the presiding officer, President Wilson spoke as follows:

"Your Majesty and Mr. President of the Chamber: You are bestowing upon me an unprecedented honor which I accept because I believe that it is extended to me as the representative of the great people for whom I speak. And I am going to take this first opportunity to say how entirely the heart of the American people has been with the great people of Italy.

"We have seemed, no doubt, indifferent at times, to look from a great distance, but our hearts have never been far away. All sorts of ties have long bound the people of our Americas to the people of Italy, and when the people of the United States, knowing this people, have witnessed its sufferings, its sacrifices, its heroic actions upon the battle field and its heroic endurance at home—its steadfast endurance at home touching us more nearly to the quick, even, than its heroic action on the battle field—we have been bound by a new tie of profound admiration.

"Then back of it all, and through it all, running like the golden thread that wove it together, was our knowledge that the people of Italy had gone into this war for the same exalted principle of right and justice that moved our own people. And so I welcome this opportunity of conveying to you the heartfelt greetings of the people of the United States.

"But we cannot stand in the shadow of this war without knowing there are things which are in some senses more difficult than those we have undertaken, because, while it is easy to speak of right and justice, it is sometimes difficult to work them out in practice, and there will be required a purity of motives and disinterestedness of object which the world has never witnessed before in the councils of nations.

"It is for that reason that it seems to me you will forgive me if I lay some of the elements of the new situation before you for a moment.

"The distinguishing fact of this war is that great empires have gone to pieces. And the characteristics of those empires are that they held different peoples reluctantly together under the coercion of force and the guidance of intrigue.

"The great difficulty among such states as those of the Balkans has been that they were always accessible to secret influence, and they were always being penetrated by intrigue of some sort or another; that north of them lay disturbed populations which were held together not by sympathy and friendship but by the coercive force of a military power.

"Now the intrigue is checked and the bands are broken, and what we are going to provide is a new cement to hold the people together. They have not been accustomed to being independent. They must now be independent.

"I am sure that you recognize the principle as I do—that it is not our privilege to say what sort of government they should set up. But we are friends of those people, and it is our duty as their friends to see to it that some kind of protection is thrown around them—something supplied which will hold them together.

"There is only one thing that holds nations together, if you exclude force, and that is friendship and good will. The only thing that binds men together is friendship, and by the same token the only thing that binds nations together is friendship. Therefore, our task at Paris is to organize the friendship of the world—to see to it that all the moral forces that make for right and justice and liberty are united and are given a vital organization to which the peoples of the world will readily and gladly respond.

"In other words, our task is no less colossal than this: To set up a new international psychology; to have a new atmosphere.

"I am happy to say that in my dealings with the distinguished gentlemen who lead your nation, and those who lead France and England, I feel that atmosphere gathering, that desire to do justice, that desire to establish friendliness, that desire to make peace rest upon right, and with this common purpose no obstacles need be formidable.

"The only use of an obstacle is to be overcome. All that an obstacle does with brave men is not to frighten them, but to challenge them. So that it ought to be our pride to overcome everything that stands in the way.

"We know that there cannot be another balance of power. That has been tried and found wanting, for the best of all reasons, that it does not stay balanced inside itself, and a weight which does not hold together cannot constitute a make-weight in the affairs of men.

"Therefore there must be something substituted for the balance of power, and I am happy to find everywhere in the air of these great nations the conception that that thing must be a thoroughly united league of nations.

"What men once considered theoretical and idealistic turns out to be practical and necessary. We stand at the opening of a new age, in which a new statesmanship will, I am confident, lift mankind to new levels of endeavor and achievements."

State Dinner at the Quirinal.

Early in the evening President Wilson was the guest of honor at an official state dinner given at the Quirinal, at which two addresses were made—one by the king and the other by the president. The king said:

"You, yourself, Mr. President, have become our welcome and pleasing guest only to-day, but in the conscience of our people your personality already for a long time has inscribed itself in an ineffaceable way. It is that which in itself gathers all the powers which go to stimulate a will bent on liberty and justice and gives inspiration toward the highest conception of the destinies of humanity.

"The enthusiastic salutations which have accompanied your passage through the streets of Rome to-day are attestations of the sentiments of admiration and recognition that your own name and labor and the name and labor of the United States stir in the Italian people. The principles in which you in magnificent synthesis have summed up the ideal reasons of the war for liberty find resonance in Italian hearts.

"The best traditions of Italian culture, the liveliest currents of our national thoughts, have constantly aimed at the same ideal goal, toward the establishment of the international peace for which you have with tenacious faith stood. Already before the vicissitudes of war and the fraternity of armies had established to-day's admirable communion of intentions and purposes between our two countries, legions of our workers had emigrated to your great republic. They had knitted America and Italy together with strong cords of relationship, and these became re-enforced by the spiritual affinity between both peoples, who had a common faith in the virtue of free political government.

"When Italy entered into the war, a breath, a precursor of the American soul, penetrated into the rank and file of our army through the means of our workers who returned to the fatherland from America and brought into Italy an echo of their second patria. So, correspondingly, the Italian soul vibrated in the hearts of our emigrants enrolled under your banners when the American nation, under your guidance, threw itself into the fight against the common enemy.

"It was natural that your visit, awaited with a most earnest desire, should now give form and expression almost tangible to this fervid agreement of spirits; to this happy communion of intentions and of ideals, forming themselves between the two peoples, which are employed in a union always more intimate and a co-operation always more cordial in the face of the grave duties imposed by the common victory. Italy, having now gathered to her own bosom those brothers so long sorrowing under foreign oppression, and having reconquered the confines which alone can give her security and true independence, is preparing herself to co-operate with you in the most cordial manner to reach the most practical means for drawing into a single circle the civilized nations, for the purpose of creating in the supreme form of a league of nations the conditions most fitted to safeguard and protect each one's rights.

"Italy and America entered together into the war through a rare act of will; they were moved by the purpose to concur with all their energies in an effort to prevent the domination of the cult of force in the world; they were moved by the purpose to reaffirm in the scale of human values the principles of liberty and justice. They entered into war to conquer the powers of war. Their accomplishment is still unfinished, and the common work must still be developed with firm faith and with tenacious constancy for the purpose of effecting the security of peace.

"I lift my glass, Mr. President, in your honor and in the honor of Mrs. Wilson, whose gentle presence adds charm to your visit; I drink to the prosperity and to the continued and increasing prestige of the great American nation."

Replying, President Wilson said:

"Your majesty, I have been very much touched by the generous terms of the address you have just read. I feel it would be difficult for me to make a worthy reply, and yet if I could speak simply the things that are in my heart I am sure they could constitute an adequate reply.

"I had occasion at the parliament this afternoon to speak of the strong sympathy that had sprung up between the United States and Italy during the terrible years of the war, but perhaps here I can speak more intimately and say how sincerely the people of the United States had admired your own course and your own constant association with the armies of Italy, and the gracious and generous and serving association of her majesty the queen.

"It has been a matter of pride with us that so many Italians, so many men of Latin origin, were in our own armies and associated with their brethren in Italy itself in the great enterprise of freedom. These are no small matters, and they complete that process of the welding together of the sympathies of nations which has been going on so long between our peoples.

"The Italians in the United States have excited a particular degree of admiration. They, I believe, are the only people of a given nationality who have been careful to organize themselves to see that their compatriots coming to America were from month to month and year to year guided to places in industries most suitable to their previous habits. No other nationality has taken such pains as that, and in serving their fellow countrymen they have served the United States, because these people have found places where they would be most useful and would most immediately earn their own living and add to the prosperity of the country itself.

"In every way we have been happy in our association at home and abroad with the people of this great state. I was saying playfully to Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino this afternoon that in trying to put the people of the world under their proper sovereignties we would not be willing to part with the Italians in the United States because we too much value the contribution that they have made, not only to the industry of the United States, but to its thought and to many elements of its life.

"This is, therefore, a very welcome occasion upon which to express a feeling that goes very deep. I was touched the other day to have an Italian, a very plain man, say to me that we had helped to feed Italy during the war, and it went to my heart, because we had been able to do so little. It was necessary for us to use our tonnage so exclusively for the handling of troops and of the supplies that had to follow them from the United States that we could not do half as much as it was our desire to do to supply grain to this country or coal or any of the supplies which it so much needed during the progress of the war.

"And, knowing as we did in this indirect way the needs of the country, you will not wonder that we were moved by its steadfastness. My heart goes out to the little poor families all over this great kingdom who stood the brunt and the strain of the war and gave their men gladly to make other men free and other women and other children free. These

are the people and many like them to whom, after all, we owe the glory of this great achievement, and I want to join with you, for I am sure of joining with you, in expressing my profound sympathy not only but my very profound admiration as well.

"It is my privilege and honor to propose the health of his majesty the king and her majesty the queen and long prosperity to Italy."

Made Citizen of Rome.

After the dinner at the Quirinal President and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by the king and queen, drove to the capitol, where he was made a citizen of Rome. At the conclusion of the ceremony the president spoke as follows:

"You have done me a very great honor. Perhaps you can imagine what a feeling it is for a citizen of one of the newest of the great nations to be made a citizen of this ancient city. It is a distinction which I am sure you are conferring upon me as a representative of the great people for whom I speak. One who has been a student of history cannot accept an honor of this sort without having his memory run back to the extraordinary series of events which have centered in this place.

"But as I have thought to-day I have been impressed by the contrast between the temporary and permanent things. Many political changes have centered about Rome, from the time when from a little city she grew to be mistress of a great empire. Change after change has swept away many things, altering the very form of her affairs, but the thing that has remained permanent has been the spirit of Rome and the Italian people. That spirit seems to have caught with each age the characteristic purpose of the age.

"This imperial people now gladly represents the freedom of nations. This people, which at one time seemed to conceive the purpose of governing the world, now takes part in the liberal enterprise of offering the world its own government. Can there be a finer or more impressive illustration of the indestructible human spirit and of the unconquerable spirit of liberty?

"I have been reflecting in these recent days about a colossal blunder which has been made—the blunder of force by the central empires. If Germany had waited a single generation she would have had a commercial empire of the world. She was not willing to conquer by skill, by enterprise, by commercial success. She must needs attempt to conquer the world by arms, and the world will always acclaim the fact that it is impossible to conquer by arms; that the only thing that conquers it is the sort of service which can be rendered in trade, in intercourse, in friendship, and that there is no conquering power which can suppress the freedom of the human spirit.

"I have rejoiced personally in the partnership of the Italian and American people, because it is a new partnership in an old enterprise, an enterprise predestined to succeed wherever it is undertaken—the enterprise which has always borne that handsome name which we call 'liberty.' Men have pursued it sometimes like a mirage that seemed to elude them, that seemed to run before them as they advanced, but never have they flagged in their purpose to achieve it, and I believe I am not deceived in supposing that in this age of ours they are nearer to it than they ever were before. The light that shone upon the summit now seems to shine almost at our feet, and if we lose it, it will only be because we have lost faith. A breath of hope and of confidence has come into the hearts and minds of men.

"I would not have felt at liberty to come away from America if I had not felt that the time had arrived when, forgetting local interests and local ties and purposes, men should unite in this great enterprise that will ever tie free men together as a body of brethren and a body of free spirits.

"I am honored, sir, to be taken into this ancient comradeship of the citizenship of Rome."

At the Academy of the Lincei.

President Wilson's last day in Rome, Saturday, Jan. 4, was devoted to visiting the Pantheon, where wreaths were laid on the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel II, and King Humbert, to an address before the Academy of the Lincei and to a visit to Pope Benedict XV. In accepting an honorary membership in the scientific academy Mr. Wilson said:

"I have listened with the profoundest appreciation to the beautiful address which you have been kind enough to deliver, and I want to say how deeply I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me in permitting me to become a member of this great academy, because there is a sense in which the continuity of human thought is in the care of bodies like this.

"There is a serenity, a long view on the part of science, which seems to be of no age, but to carry human thought along from generation to generation, freed from the elements of passion. Therefore it is, I dare say, with all men of science a matter of profound regret and shame that science should, in a nation which had made science its boast, have been put to such dishonorable uses in the recent war.

"Every just mind must condemn those who debased the studies of men of science so as to use them against humanity, and, therefore, it is part of your task and of ours to reclaim science from this disgrace, to show that she is devoted to the advancement and interest of humanity and not to its embarrassments and destructions.

"I wish very much that I could believe that I was in some sense a worthy representative of the men of science of the United States. I cannot claim to be in any proper sense a man of science. My studies have been in the field of politics all my life, and, while politics may by courtesy be called a science, it is a science which is often practiced without rule and is very hard to set up standards for so that one can be sure that one is steering the right course.

"At the same time, while perhaps there is no science of government, there ought to be, I dare say, in government itself, the spirit of science—that is to say, the spirit of disinterestedness, the spirit of seeking after the truth so far as the truth is ready to be applied to human circumstances. Because, after all, the problem of politics is to satisfy men in the arrangements of their lives, is to realize for them, so far as possible, the objects which they have entertained generation after generation, and have seen so often postponed.

"Therefore I have often thought that the universities and academies of science have their part in simplifying the problems of political affairs and thus assisting to advance human life along the lines of political structure and political action.

"It is very delightful to draw apart for a little while into this quiet place and feel again that familiar touch of thought and of knowledge which it has been my privilege to know familiarly through so great a part of my life. If I have come out on a more adventurous and disordered stage, I hope that I have not lost the recollection and may in some sense be assisted by councils such as yours."

At the meeting of the Academy of the Lincei the president and Mrs. Wilson were seated between the king and queen, while among the others present were members of the diplomatic

corps and many noted Italian officials and scientists.

Received at the Vatican.

After luncheon at the American embassy the president drove to the Vatican, accompanied by Mgr. Charles O'Hearn, rector of the American college in Rome. At the foot of the grand staircase leading to the pontifical apartment the president was met by Mgr. Canati, secretary of the congregation of ceremonials, and formally welcomed, after which they proceeded to Clementine hall, where at the head of numerous court officials the pope came forward, holding out his hand. A conversation lasting twenty minutes followed, after which the president left to pay a visit to Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state. Later a visit was made to the American Protestant Episcopal church. After an informal dinner with the king and queen at the Quirinal and another call at the Villa Savoia, President and Mrs. Wilson left Rome at 9 o'clock in the evening on the return trip to Paris by way of Genoa, Milan and Turin.

Addresses in Genoa.

Genoa was reached early the next morning in the midst of a heavy rain, which, however, did not dampen the enthusiasm of the people who turned out in large numbers to greet the presidential party and to witness the various events on the program for the visit. These included the placing by the president of wreaths on the Columbus and Mazzini memorials and the acceptance by Mr. Wilson of the honorary citizenship of Genoa in the municipal palace.

In an address at the Mazzini monument President Wilson said:

"I am very much moved, sir, to be in the presence of this monument. On the other side of the water we have studied the life of Mazzini with almost as much pride as if we shared in the glory of his history, and I am very glad to acknowledge that his spirit has been handed down to us of later generation on both sides of the water.

"It is delightful to me to feel that I am taking some part in accomplishing the realization of the ideals to which his life and thought were devoted. It is with a spirit of veneration, sir, and with a spirit, I hope, of emulation, that I stand in the presence of this monument and bring my greetings and the greetings of America with our homage to the great Mazzini."

In accepting the gift of Mazzini's works from the municipality, the president said:

"Mr. Mayor, it is with many feelings of a very deep sort, perhaps too deep for adequate expression, that I find myself in Genoa, which is a natural shrine for Americans. The connections of America with Genoa are so many and so significant that in some sense it may be said that we drew our life and beginnings from this city.

"You can realize, therefore, sir, with what emotions I receive the honor which you have so generously conferred upon me in the citizenship of this great city. In a way, it seems natural for an American to be a citizen of Genoa, and I shall always count it among the most delightful associations of my life that you should have conferred this honor upon me, and, in taking away this beautiful edition of the works of Mazzini, I hope that I shall derive inspiration from this volume as I already have derived guidance from the principles which Mazzini so eloquently expressed.

"It is delightful to feel how the voice of one people speaks to another through the mouths of men who have by some gift of God been lifted above the common level, and, therefore, these words of your prophet and leader will, I hope, be deeply planted in the hearts of my fellow countrymen. There is already planted in those hearts, sir, a very deep and genuine affection for the great Italian people, and the thoughts of my own nation turn constantly, as we read our history, to this delightful and distinguished city.

"May I not thank you, sir, for myself and for Mrs. Wilson and for my daughter, for the very gracious welcome you have accorded us, and express my pride and pleasure."

The president, speaking at the Columbus monument, said:

"Standing in front of this monument, sir, I fully recognize the significance of what you have said. Columbus did do a service to mankind in discovering America, and it is America's pleasure and America's pride that she has been able to show that it was a service to mankind to open that great continent to settlement, the settlement of a free people; of a people who, because they are free, desire to see other people free and to share their liberty with the people of the world.

"It is for this reason, no doubt, besides his fine spirit of adventure, that Columbus will always be remembered and honored, not only here in the land of his birth, but throughout the world, as the man who led the way to those fields of freedom which, planted with a great seed, have now sprung up to the fructification of the world."

In Milan.

From Genoa the presidential party proceeded to Milan the same day and here the scenes at Rome and Genoa were repeated, the crowds being so dense as to make the streets and squares almost impassable. On his arrival at the station, where he was met by a welcoming delegation, the president said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: You make my heart very warm, indeed, by a welcome like this, and I know the significance of this sort of welcome in Milan, because I know how the hearts of Italy and of the Italian people beat strong here. It is delightful to feel how our thoughts have turned toward you, from not a new but an ancient friendship, because the American people have long felt the pulse of Italy beat with their pulse, with desire for freedom.

"We have been students of your history. We know the vicissitudes and struggles through which you have passed. We know that no nation has more steadfastly held to a single course of freedom in its desires and its efforts than have the people of Italy, and therefore I come to this place, where the life of Italy seems to beat so strong, with a peculiar gratification.

"I feel that I am privileged to come into contact with you, and I want you to know how the words I am uttering of sympathy and of friendship are not my own alone, but they are the words of the people whom I represent.

"I was saying a little while ago at the monument of Columbus that he did a great thing, greater than was ever realized at the time it was done. He discovered a new continent not only, but he opened it to the children of freedom, and these children are now privileged to come back to their mother and to assist her in the high enterprise upon which her heart has always been set. It is therefore with the deepest gratification that I find myself here and thank you for your generous welcome."

In the city hall, where the freedom of the city was conferred upon him by the mayor, the president said:

"May I not say to you as the representative of this great city that it is impossible for me to put into words the impressions I have received to-day. The overwhelming wel-

come, the spontaneous welcome, so evidently coming from the heart, has been profoundly moving to me, sir, and I have not failed to see the significance of that welcome. You have yourself referred to it.

"I am as keenly aware, I believe, sir, as anybody can be that the social structure rests upon the great working classes of the world and that those working classes in several countries of the world have by their consciousness of community of interest, by their consciousness of community of spirit, done perhaps more than any other influence has to establish a world opinion which is not of a nation, which is not of a continent, but is the opinion, one might say, of mankind; and I am aware, sir, that those of us now charged with the very great and serious responsibility of concluding peace must think, act and confer in the presence of this opinion—that we are not masters of the fortunes of any nation, but are the servants of mankind; that it is not our privilege to follow special interests, but it is our manifest duty to study only the general interest.

"This is a solemn thing, sir, and here in Milan, where I know so much of the pulse of international sympathy beats, I am glad to stand up and say that I believe that that pulse beats also in my own veins and that I am not thinking of a particular settlement.

"I am very much touched to-day, sir, to receive at the hands of the wounded soldiers a memorial in favor of a league of nations and to be told by them that it was that they had fought for—not merely to win this war, but to secure something beyond, some guaranty of justice, some equilibrium for the world as a whole, which would make it certain that they would never have to fight a war like this again.

"This is an added obligation upon us who make peace. We cannot merely sign a treaty of peace and go home with a clear conscience. We must do something more. We must add so far as we can the security which suffering men everywhere demand.

"And when I speak of suffering men I think also of suffering women. I know that, splendid as have been the achievements of your armies and tremendous as have been the sacrifices which they have made and great the glory which they have achieved, the real hard pressure of the burden came upon the women at home, whose men had gone to the front, and who were willing to have them stay there until the battle was fought out. And I have heard from your minister of food the story how, for days together, there would be no bread. And when they knew that there was no bread the spirit of the people did not flag.

"I take off my hat to the great people of Italy and tell them that my admiration is merged into friendship and affection. It is in this spirit that I receive your courtesy, sir, and thank you from the bottom of my heart for this unprecedented reception which I have received at the hands of your generous people."

From the city hall the president was taken to the royal palace, where he received and replied to addresses from various delegations. To a large delegation of citizens Mr. Wilson said:

"I cannot tell you how much complimented I am by your coming in person to give this greeting. I have never known such a greeting as the people of Milan have given on the streets. It has brought tears to my eyes, because I know that it comes from their hearts.

"I can see in their faces the same things that I feel toward them, and I know that it is an impulse of their friendship toward the nation I represent, as well as a gracious welcome to myself. I want to re-echo the hope that we may all work together for a great peace as distinguished from a mean peace. May I suggest that this is a great deal in my thoughts?

"The world is not going to consist of great empires. It is going to consist for the most part of small nations apparently, and the only thing that can bind small nations together is the knowledge that each wants to treat the others fairly. That is the only thing. The world has already shown that its progress is industrial. You cannot trade with people whom you do not trust and who do not trust you.

"Confidence is the basis of everything that we must do, and it is a delightful feeling that these ideals are sustained by the people of Italy and by a wonderful body of people such as you have in the great city of Milan. It is with a sense of added encouragement and strength that I return to Paris to take part in the council that will determine the items of the peace. I thank you with all my heart."

To a delegation representing the League of Mothers and Widows the president said:

"I am very much touched by this evidence of your confidence, and I would like to express to you, if I could, the very deep sympathy I have for those who have suffered irreparable losses in Italy.

"Our hearts have been touched. And you have used the right word. Your men have come with the spirit of the crusaders against that which was wrong and in order to see to it, if it was possible, that such terrible things never would happen again. I am very grateful to you for your kindness."

To the committee on entertainment President Wilson said:

"Mr. Chairman: Again you have been very gracious and again you have filled my heart with gratitude because of your reference to my country, which is so dear to me. I have been very much interested to be told, sir, that you are the chairman of the committee of entertainment, which includes all parties without distinction, and I am glad to interpret that to mean that there is no division recognized in the friendship which you have for America, and I am sure, sir, that I can assure you that in America there would be a similar union of all parties to express friendship and sympathy with Italy, because, after all, parties are founded upon differences of program and not often upon differences of national sympathy.

"The thing that makes parties workable and tolerable is that all parties love their own country, and therefore participate in the general sentiments of that country, and so it is with us, sir. We have many parties, but we have a single sentiment in this war and a single sentiment in the peace, and in that sentiment lies our feeling toward those with whom we have been associated in the great struggle. At first the struggle seemed to be a natural resistance to an aggressive force, but as the consciousness of the nation grew it became more and more apparent that in the aggression of the central empires was the spirit of militarism, the spirit of autocracy, the spirit of force, and against that spirit there arose, as always in the past, the spirit of liberty and justice.

"Force can always be conquered, but the spirit of liberty can never be, and the beautiful circumstance about the history of liberty is that its champions have always shown the power of self-sacrifice. They have always been willing to subordinate their personal interests to the common good and have not wished to dominate their fellow men, but have wished to serve them. This is what gives imperishable victory, and with that victory have come about things that are exemplified in scenes like this—the coming together of the hearts of nations and the sympathy of great bodies of people who do not speak

the same vocabulary, but speak the same ideas. I am heartened by this delightful experience and hope that you will accept not only many thanks for myself and for those who are with me, but thanks on behalf of the American people."

Leaving the royal palace the president and his escort went to La Scala, where he dined and attended the opera. Speaking from the balcony of La Scala, Mr. Wilson said:

"I wish I could take you all to some place where a similar body of my fellow countrymen could show their heart toward you as you have shown me your heart toward them, because the heart of America has gone out to the heart of Italy. We have been watchful of your heroic struggle and of your heroic suffering, and it has been our joy in these recent days to be associated with you in the victory which has liberated Italy and liberated the world. Viva Italy."

While the president was at the royal palace the great square before the cathedral was so packed with humanity that the cathedral had to be closed. Wherever Mr. Wilson went it was the same. The crowds were so great that his car could hardly get through. It was one of the most strenuous days of his trip, and at its close he was evidently much fatigued.

In Turin.

In Turin, which was reached the following day, Monday, Jan. 6, the president was received with the same tumultuous enthusiasm as in the other Italian cities visited. One of the features of his visit here was the gathering of more than 1,000 mayors from the cities and towns of Piedmont to greet him. They passed before Mr. Wilson in a long line and each received a smile and a handclasp. Each of the mayors wore a sash of the national colors.

Responding to an address of welcome by the mayor of Turin at a luncheon, President Wilson said:

"Your Excellency and Fellow Citizens: You show your welcome in many delightful ways, and in no more delightful way than in which you have shown it to-day. The words which the mayor has uttered have touched me very much, and I have been both touched and stimulated by the words which the signor has so kindly uttered in behalf of the government of this great kingdom.

"It is very delightful to feel my association with that government and with this city, and I know how much and with what vitality Italian effort comes out of this great center of industry and thought. As I passed through your streets I had this sensation, a sensation which I have often had in my own dear country at home, a sensation of friendship and of close sympathetic contact. I could have believed myself in an American city. I felt more than that; I felt what I have also felt at home, that the real blood of the republic flowed in the veins of these plain people who more than some of the rest of us have borne the stress and burden of war.

"Think of the price at which you and at which I have purchased the victory which we have won! Think of the price of blood and treasure not only, but the price of tears and the price of hunger on the part of little children, of the hopes delayed or the dismayed prospects that bore heavily upon the homes. Those of us who plan battles and those of us who conceive political movements do not bear the burden of them. We direct, and the others execute. We plan, and the others perform, and the conquest of spirit is greater than the conquest of arms.

"Those are the people that never let go. They say nothing. They live merely from day to day, determined that the glory of Italy or that the glory of the United States shall not depart from her.

"I have been thinking as I passed through your streets and stood here that this was the place of the labors of the great Cavour, and I thought how impossible would have been many of the things which have happened in Italy since his day, and how impossible the great achievements of Italy in the last three years would have been without the work of Cavour. Ever since I was a boy one of my favorite portraits has been a portrait of Cavour, because I have read of him and of the way in which his mind took in the nations and of the national scope of his strong, determined and patriotic endeavor, that never allowed obstacles to dismay and always stood at the side of the king and planned the great things which the king was enabled to accomplish.

"And I had another thought. This is a great industrial city. Perhaps you gentlemen think of the members of your government and the members of other governments who are going to confer in the city of Paris as the real makers of war and peace; but we are not. You are the makers of war and of peace. The pulse of the modern world beats on the farms and in the mines and in the factories. The plans of the modern world are made in the counting house. The men that do the business of the world now shape the destinies of the world and peace or war is now in a large measure in the hands of those who conduct the commerce of the world. That is one reason why, unless we establish friendships, unless we establish sympathies, we clog all the processes of modern life. I have several times said that you cannot trade with a man who does not trust you, and you will not trade with a man whom you do not trust. Trust is the very vital life and breath of business, and suspicion and unjust national rivalries stand in the way of trade and stand in the way of industry.

"A country is owned and dominated by the capital that is invested in it. I do not need to instruct you gentlemen in that fundamental idea. In proportion as foreign capital comes in among you and takes its hold, in that proportion does foreign influence come in and take its hold, and therefore the processes of capital are in an actual sense the processes of conquest.

"I have only this suggestion before we go to Paris to conclude a peace. You stay here to continue it. We can start the peace, but it is your duty to continue it. We can only make the large conclusions. You constantly transact the details which constitute the processes or the life of a nation.

"And so it is very delightful to me to stand in this company and feel that we are not foreigners to each other. We think the same thoughts, we entertain the same purposes, we have the same ideals, and this war has done this inestimable service—it has brought the nations into close and vital contact, so that they feel the pulses that are in each other, and so that they know the purposes by which each is animated.

"We know in America a great deal about Italy because we have so many Italians. Fellow citizens, when Baron Sonnino was arguing the other day for the extension of the sovereignty of Italy over the Italian populations I said to him that I was sorry we could not let you have New York, which, I understand, is the greatest Italian city in the world. I am told that there are more Italians in New York city than in any city in Italy and I am proud to be president of a nation which contains so large an element of the Italian race, because as a student of literature I know the genius that has originated in this great nation, the genius of thought and of poetry, of philosophy and of music. I am happy to be a part of the nation which is enriched and made better by the introduc-

tion of such elements of genius and inspiration.

"May I not again thank the representatives of this great city and the representatives of the government for the welcome they have given me, and say again—for I cannot say it too often—'Viva Italia!'"

Milan, like other cities, conferred upon President Wilson the freedom of the city. The ceremony took place in the municipal building, the president accepting the honor by saying:

"Mr. Mayor: Both on the streets of this interesting city and here you have made me feel at home. I feel almost as if it were the greeting of a people of whom I was indeed a fellow citizen. I am very much honored that this great city, playing so important a role in the life and in the industrial endeavor of Italy, should have conferred this high distinction upon me, and I take the liberty of interpreting your action, sir, not merely as a personal compliment to myself, to whom you ascribe virtues and powers which I feel I do not possess, but as a tribute to the people whom I represent.

"The people of the United States were reluctant to take part in the war, not because they doubted the justice of the cause, but because it was the tradition of the American republic to play no part in the politics of other continents; but as the struggle grew from stage to stage they were more and more moved by the conviction that it was not a European struggle, that it was a struggle for the freedom of the world and the liberation of humanity, and with that conviction it was impossible that they should withhold their hands.

"Their hearts have been with you from the start, and then when the time of their conviction came they threw every resource of men and money and enthusiasm into the struggle. It has been a happy circumstance that America should thus be associated with Italy. Our ties had been many and intimate before the war, and now they constitute a pledge of friendship and of a permanent association of purpose which must delight both peoples.

"May I not, therefore, again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me and take the privilege of greeting you affectionately as my fellow citizens."

Speaking from a balcony of the municipal building to a large number of citizens who could not gain admission the president said:

"My Friends of Turin: I now have the privilege of addressing you as my fellow citizens. It is impossible at this distance that my voice should reach you all, but I want you to know that I bring the greetings, and the affection ate greetings, of the United States to the people of Italy and the great city of Turin. My sentiment, coming from my heart, is the sentiment of our people, 'Viva Italia!'"

In a speech delivered at the University of Turin President Wilson said:

"Mr. Rector, Gentlemen of the Faculties of the University, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with a feeling of being in very familiar scenes that I come here to-day. As soon as I entered the quadrangle and heard the voices of the students it seemed to me as if the greater part of my life had come back to me, and I am particularly honored that this distinguished university should have received me among its sons. It will always be a matter of pride with me to remember this association and the very generous words in which these honors have been conferred upon me.

"When I think seriously of the significance of a ceremony like this, some very interesting reflections come to my mind, because, after all, the comradeship of letters, the intercommunications of thought, are among the permanent things of the world.

"There was a time when scholars, speaking in the beautiful language in which the last address was made, were the only international characters of the world; the time was when there was only one international community, the community of scholars. As ability to read and write was extended, international intercommunication has extended. But one permanent common possession has remained, and that is the validity of sound thinking. When men have thought along the lines of philosophy, have had revealed to them the visions of poetry, have worked out in their studies the permanent lines of law, have realized the great impulses of humanity, they then begin to advance the human web which no power can permanently tear and destroy.

"And so in being taken into the comradeship of this university I feel that I am being taken into one of those things which will always bind the nations together. After all, when we are seeking peace, we are seeking nothing else than this, that men shall think the same thoughts, govern their conduct by the same impulse, entertain the same purposes, love their own people, but also love humanity and, above all else, love that great and indestructible thing which we call justice and right.

"These things are greater than we are. These are our real masters, for they dominate our spirits, and the universities will have forgotten their duty when they cease to weave this immortal web. It is one of the chief griefs of this great war that the universities of the central empires used the thoughts of science to destroy mankind.

"It is the duty of the great universities of Italy and of the rest of the world to redeem science from this disgrace, to show that the pulse of humanity also beats in the class-room, that the pulse of humanity also beats in the laboratory, and that there are sought out, not the secrets of death, but the secrets of life."

Speaking from the balcony of the Philharmonic hall the president said:

"It is very delightful to feel your friendship, given so cordially and so graciously, and I hope with all my heart that in the peace that is now about to be concluded Italy may find her happiness and her prosperity. I am sure that I am only speaking the sentiments that come from the heart of the American people when I say, 'Viva Italia!'"

The hours spent in Turin practically concluded President Wilson's Italian trip, which had been in the nature of a triumphal procession from start to finish. The next morning, Jan. 7, found the American executive back in Paris, ready to resume his work in the peace conference.

VARIOUS SPEECHES IN PARIS.

From this time on President Wilson was constantly occepied with conferences and meetings with the other delegates engaged in the arduous and complicated work of framing the covenant of the league of nations and other important features of the treaty of peace with Germany. On a number of occasions, however, he made several public addresses bearing upon but not directly connected with the framing of the peace treaty. These are given herewith in the order in which they were delivered.

Before the French Senate.

President Wilson was the guest of honor at a luncheon given him by the French senate in the palace of Luxembourg, Paris, on Jan. 20, 1919. In his address of welcome Antonin Dubast, president of the senate, said:

"We welcome here, Mr. President, you and your ideas. Nowhere could your splendid ambition to substitute for the periodically broken equilibrium of material forces the definite award of moral forces elicit more en-

thusiasm than in France and nowhere more than in the senate since the statute of international peace has been first of all and for a long time prepared by some of its most eminent members.

"Our national problem consists, therefore, in combining our European past and our actual material security with the conditions of the new order for which you have given so noble a formula, because this new order will ever have to lean on some force for which France will, when all is told, stand the most advanced and exposed sentinel."

In his response President Wilson said:

"We know the long period of peril through which France has gone. France thought us remote in comprehension and sympathy, and I dare say there were times when we did not comprehend, as you comprehended, the danger in the presence of which the world stood.

"I fully understand, sir, that throughout these trying years, when mankind has waited for the catastrophe, the anxiety of France must have been the deepest and most constant of all, for she did stand at the frontier of freedom. She had carved out her own fortunes through a long period of eager struggle. She had done great things in building up a great new France.

"And just across the border, separated from her only by a few fortifications and a little country whose neutrality, it has turned out, the enemy did not respect, lay the shadow cast by the cloud which enveloped Germany, the cloud of intrigue, the cloud of dark purpose, the cloud of sinister design. This shadow lay at the very borders of France.

"And yet it is fine to remember here that for France this was not only a peril but a challenge. France did not tremble. France quietly and in her own way prepared her sons for the struggle that was coming. She never took the initiative or did a single thing that was aggressive. She had prepared herself for defense, not in order to impose her will upon other people. She had prepared herself that no other people might impose its will upon her.

"As I stand with you and as I mix with the delightful people of this country I see this is their thought: 'America always was our friend. Now she understands. Now she comprehends, and now she has come to bring us this message; and that, understanding, she will always be ready to help.' And while, as you say, sir, this danger may prove to be a continuing danger, while it is true that France will always be nearest this threat, if we cannot turn it from a threat into a promise, there are many elements that ought to reassure France.

"There is a new awakened world. It is not ahead of us, but around us. It knows that its dearest interests are involved in its standing together for a common purpose. It knows that the peril of France, if it continues, will be the peril of the world. It knows that not only France must organize against this peril, but that the world must organize against it.

"So I see in these welcomes not only hospitality, not only kindness, not only hope, but a purpose, a definite, clearly defined purpose, that men, understanding one another, must now support one another, and that all the sons of freedom are under a common oath to see that freedom never suffers this danger again. That, to my mind, is the impressive element of this welcome. I know how much of it, sir, and I know how little of it to appropriate to myself.

"I know that I have the very distinguished honor to represent a nation whose heart is in this business and I am proud to speak for the people whom I represent. But I know that you honor me in a representative capacity. I delight in this welcome, therefore, as if I had brought the people of the United States with me and they could see in your faces what I see in the tokens of welcome and affection.

"The sum of the whole matter is that France has earned and has won the brotherhood of the world. She stood at the chief post of danger, and the thoughts of mankind and her brothers everywhere, her brothers in freedom, turn to her and center upon her. If this be true, as I believe it to be, France is fortunate to have suffered. She is fortunate to have proved her mettle as one of the champions of liberty, and she has tied to herself, once and for all, those who love freedom and truly believe in the progress and rights of man."

To French Women.

Speaking to a delegation of French women who called upon him at the Villa Murat Jan. 25 to urge upon him the inclusion of woman suffrage in the peace conference program, President Wilson said:

"Mdlle. Thomson and Ladies: You have not only done me a great honor but you have touched me very much by this unexpected tribute. And may I add that you have frightened me, because, realizing the great confidence you place in me, I am led to the question of my own ability to justify that confidence?

"You have not placed your confidence wrongly in my hopes and purposes, but perhaps not all of those hopes and purposes can be realized in the great matter that you have so much at heart—the right of women to take their full share in the political life of the nations to which they belong.

"That is necessarily a domestic question for the several nations. A conference of peace settling the relations of nations with each other would be regarded as going very much outside its province if it undertook to dictate to the several states what their internal policy should be.

"At the same time these considerations apply also to the conditions of labor, and it does not seem to be unlikely that the conference will take some action by way of expressing its sentiments, at any rate with regard to the international aspects at least of labor, and I should hope that some occasion might be offered for the case, not only of the women of France but of their sisters all over the world, to be presented to the consideration of the conference.

"The conference is turning out to be a rather unwieldy body, a very large body representing a great many nations, large and small, old and new, and the method of organizing its work successfully, I am afraid, will have to be worked out stage by stage. Therefore, I have no confident prediction to make as to the way in which it can take up questions of this sort.

"But what I have most at heart to-day is to avail myself of this opportunity to express my admiration for the women of France and my admiration for the women of all the nations that have been engaged in the war. By the fortunes of this war the chief burden has fallen upon the women of France, and they have borne it with a spirit and a devotion which has commanded the admiration of the world.

"I do not think that the people of France fully realize, perhaps, the intensity of the sympathy that other nations have felt for them. They think of us in America, for example, as a long way off. And we are in space, but we are not in thought. You must remember that the United States is made up of the nations of Europe; that French sympathies run straight across the seas, not merely by historic association, but by blood connection, and that these nerves of sympathy are quick to transmit the impulses of the one nation to the other.

"We have followed your sufferings with a feeling that we were witnessing one of the most heroic and, may I add at the same time, satisfactory things in the world—satisfactory, because it showed the strength of the human spirit, the indomitable power of women and men alike to sustain any burden if the cause is great enough.

"In an ordinary war there might have been some shrinking, some sinking of effort; but this was not an ordinary war. This was a war not only to redeem France from an enemy but to redeem the world from an enemy. And France, therefore, and the women of France strained their hearts to sustain the world. I hope that the strain has not been in vain. I know that it has not been in vain.

"This war has been popular and unlike other wars, in that it seemed some time as if the chief strain was behind the lines and not at the lines. It took so many men to conduct the war that the older men and the women at home had to carry the nation. Not only so, but the industries of the nation were almost as much a part of the fighting as the things that took place at the fronts.

"So it is for that reason that I have said to those with whom I am at present associated that this must be a people's peace, because this was a people's war. The people won this war, not the governments, and the people must reap the benefits of the war. At every turn we must see to it that it is not an adjustment between governments merely, but an agreement for the peace and security of men and women everywhere.

"The little obscure sufferings and the daily unknown privations, the unspoken sufferings of the heart, are the tragical things of this war. They have been borne at home, and the center of the home is the woman. My heart goes out to you, therefore, ladies, in a very unusual degree, and I welcome this opportunity to bring you this message, not from myself merely, but from the great people whom I represent."

In French Chamber of Deputies.

In an address before the French chamber of deputies in Paris Feb. 3, 1919, President Wilson said:

"I am keenly aware of the unusual and distinguished honor you are paying me by permitting me to meet you in this place and to address you from this historic platform.

"Indeed, sir, as day has followed day and week has followed week in this hospitable land of France I have felt the sense of comradeship ever become more and more intimate, and it has seemed to me that the making of history was becoming singularly clear.

"We knew before this war began that France and America were united in affection. We knew the occasions which drew the two nations together in the years, which now seem so far away, when the world was first beginning to thrill with the impulse of human liberty, when the soldiers of France came to help the struggling little republic of America to get on its feet and proclaim one of the first victories of freedom.

"We had never forgotten that, but we did not see the full meaning of it. A hundred years and more went by and the spindles were slowly weaving the web of history. We did not see it to be complete, the whole of the design to be made plain.

"Now look what has happened. In that far off day when France came to the assistance of America, America was fighting Great Britain. And now she is linked as closely to Great Britain as she is to France. We see now how these apparently diverging lines of history are coming together. The nations which once stood in battle array against one another are now shoulder to shoulder fighting a common enemy.

"It was a long time before we saw that. And in the last four years something has happened that is unprecedented in the history of mankind. It is nothing less than this—that bodies of men on both sides of the sea and in all parts of the world have come to release their comrades in freedom.

"France, meantime, as we have so often said, stood at the frontier of freedom. Her lines lay along the very lines that divided the home of freedom from the home of military despotism. Hers was the immediate peril. Hers was the constant dread. Hers was the most pressing necessity of preparation and she had constantly to ask herself this question: 'If the blow falls, who will come to our assistance?'

"And the question was answered in the most unexpected way. Her allies came to her assistance, but many more than her allies. The free people of the world came to her assistance.

"And in this way America paid her debt of gratitude to France by sending her sons to fight upon the soil of France. She did more. She assisted in drawing the forces of the world together in order that France might never again feel her isolation; in order that France might never feel that hers was a lonely peril and would never again have to ask the question who would come to her assistance.

"For the alternative is a terrible alternative to France. I do not need to point out to you that east of you in Europe the future is full of question. Beyond the Rhine, across Germany, across Poland, across Russia, across Asia, there are questions unanswered, and they may be for the present unanswerable.

"France still stands at the frontier. France still stands in the presence of those threatening and unanswered questions—threatening because unanswered; stands waiting for the solution of matters which touch her directly and intimately and constantly, and if she must stand alone what must she do? She must put upon her people a constant burden of taxation. She must undergo sacrifice that may become intolerable.

"And not only she but the other nations of the world must do the like. They must be ready for any terrible incident of injustice. The thing is not inconceivable.

"I visited the other day a portion of the devastated region of France. I saw the noble city of Reims in ruins and I could not help saying to myself: 'Here is where the blow fell because the rulers of the world did not sooner see how to prevent it.'

"The rulers of the world have been thinking of the relations of governments and forgetting the relations of peoples. They have been thinking of the maneuvers of international dealings, when what they ought to have been thinking of was the fortunes of men and women and the safety of home and the care that they should take that their people should be happy because they were safe.

"They know that the only way to do this is to make it certain that the same thing cannot always happen that has happened this time, that there never shall be any doubt, or waiting, or surmise, but that whenever France or any free people is threatened the whole world will be ready to vindicate its liberty.

"It is for that reason, I take it, that I find such an intelligent enthusiasm in France for the society of nations—France with her keen vision, France with her prophetic vision.

"It seems to be not only the need of France, but the need of mankind. And France sees the sacrifices which are necessary for the establishment of the society of nations are not to be compared with the constant dread of another catastrophe falling on the fair cities and areas of France.

"There was a no more beautiful country. There was a no more prosperous country. There was a no more free-spirited people.

"All the world admired France and none of the world grudged France her greatness and her prosperity, except those who grudged her liberty and her prosperity. And it has profited us, terrible as the cost has been, to witness what has happened, to see with the physical eye what has happened, because injustice was wrought.

"The president of the chamber has pictured, as I cannot picture, the appalling sufferings, the terrible tragedy of France, but it is a tragedy which could not be repeated. As the pattern of history has disclosed itself, it has disclosed the hearts of men drawing toward one another. Comradeships have become vivid. The purpose of association has become evident.

"The nations of the world are about to consummate a brotherhood which will make it unnecessary in the future to maintain those crushing armaments which make the peoples suffer almost as much in peace as they suffered in war.

"When the soldiers of America crossed the ocean they did not bring with them merely their arms. They brought with them a very vivid conception of France. They landed upon the soil of France with quickened pulses. They knew that they had come to do a thing which the heart of America had long wished to do. When Gen. Pershing stood at the tomb of Lafayette and said, 'Lafayette, we are here!' it was as if he had said 'Lafayette, here is the completion of the great story whose first chapter you assisted to write.'

"The world has seen the great plot worked out and now the people of France may rest assured that their prosperity is secure because their homes are secure, and men everywhere not only wish her safety and prosperity, but are ready to assure her that with all the force and wealth at their command they will guarantee her security and safety.

"So as we sit from day to day at the Quai d'Orsay I think to myself we might, if we could gain an audience of the free peoples of the world, adopt the language of Gen. Pershing and say, 'Friends, men, humble women, little children, we are here; we are here as your friends, as your champions, as your representatives. We have come to work out for you a world which is fit to live in and in which all countries can enjoy the heritage of liberty, for which France and America and England and Italy have paid so dear.'"

Miracles Wrought by the War.

President Wison, in addressing on Feb. 13 in Paris a delegation from the French Association for a Society of Nations, said:

"I appreciate very deeply what has been said, and I take it that the kind of suggestion is that some time after my return we should arrange a public meeting, at which, I am quite confident, we may celebrate the completion of the work, at any rate up to a certain very far advanced stage, the consummation of which we have been working and hoping for for a long time.

"It would be a very happy thing if that could be arranged. I can only say for myself that I sincerely hope it can be. I should wish to lend any assistance possible to so happy a consummation.

"I cannot help thinking of how many miracles this war has already wrought, miracles of comprehension as to our interdependence as nations and as human beings; miracles as to the removal of obstacles which seemed big, and now have grown small, in the way of active and organized co-operation of nations; in regard to the establishment and maintenance of justice.

"And the thoughts of the people having been drawn together, there has already been created a force which is not only very great, but very formidable, a force which can be rapidly mobilized, a force which is very effective when mobilized, namely, the moral force of the world.

"One advantage in seeing one another and talking with one another is to find that, after all, we all think the same way.

"We may try to put the result of the thinking into different forms, but we start with the same principles.

"I have often been thought of as a man more interested in principles than in practice, whereas, as a matter of fact, I can say that, in one sense, principles have never interested me. Because principles prove themselves when stated. They do not need any debate. The thing that is difficult and interesting is how to put them into practice. Large discourse is not possible on the principles, but large discourse is necessary on the matter of realizing them.

"So that, after all, principles until translated into practice are very thin and abstract, and, I may add, uninteresting things. It is not interesting to have far away visions, but it is interesting to have near by visions of what it is possible to accomplish. And in a meeting such as you are projecting perhaps we can record the success that we shall have then achieved of putting a great principle into practice, and demonstrated that it can be put into practice, though only, let us say, five years ago it was considered an impractical dream.

"I will co-operate with great happiness in the plan that you may form after my return, and I thank you very warmly for the compliment of this personal visit."

Message to French People.

Just before sailing from France Feb. 14 President Wilson issued the following statement to the French people:

"I cannot leave France without expressing my profound sense of the hospitality of the French people and the French government. They have received and treated me as I most desired to be treated—as a friend; a friend alike in spirit and in purpose.

"I am happy to think that I am to return to assist with all my heart in completing the just settlements which the conference is seeking, and I shall carry with me during my absence very happy memories of the two months I have spent here.

"I have been privileged to see near at hand what my sympathy had already conceived of the sufferings and problems of France, and every day has deepened my interest in the solution of the grave question upon whose proper solution the future prosperity of France, and of her associates, and of the whole world, depends.

"May I not leave my warm and affectionate farewell greetings?"

Brief Visit to America.

Though the work of the peace conference was far from concluded, President Wilson found it necessary to leave Paris for a short visit to the United States, where his presence during the closing hours of the sixty-fifth congress was urgently required. Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Ambassador David R. Francis, he left Paris on the evening of Feb. 14 for Brest, where on the following day he boarded the liner George Washington and sailed for Boston. The escorting war vessel this time was Admiral Wilson's flagship, the New Mexico. On the George Washington, in addition to the presidential party, were eighty officers and 2,000 soldiers returning home from France. On the voyage home the president by the advice of his physician spent much time in resting. The voyage was a rather rough one, but without anything untoward happening except that the liner came near running ashore at Thatcher's island, Cape Ann. The George Washington arrived in Boston harbor late in the afternoon of Feb. 23 and the president did not land until the following forenoon. The citizens of Boston gave him a warm welcome as he passed through the streets with his escort to the Copley plaza,

where he took luncheon, and immediately afterward to Mechanics' hall, where he made a speech to an audience of 7,000 persons. Introductory remarks were made by Mayor Andrew J. Peters and by Gov. Calvin Coolidge, who presided.

In Mechanics' Hall, Boston.

President Wilson said:

"Gov. Coolidge, Mr. Mayor, Fellow Citizens: I wonder if you are half as glad to see me as I am to see you. It warms my heart to see a great body of my fellow citizens again, because in some respects during the recent months I have been very lonely indeed without your comradeship and counsel, and I tried at every step of the work which fell to me to recall what I was sure would be your counsel with regard to the great matters which were under consideration.

"I do not want you to think that I have not been appreciative of the extraordinarily generous reception which was given to me on the other side in saying that it makes me happy to get home again. I do not mean to say that I was not deeply touched by the cries that came from the great crowds on the other side. But I want to say to you in all honesty that I felt them to be a call of greeting to you rather than to me.

"I did not feel that the greeting was personal. I had in my heart the ever growing pride of being your representative and of receiving the plaudits of men everywhere who felt that your hearts beat with theirs in the cause of liberty.

"There was no mistaking the tone in the voices of those great crowds. It was not a tone of mere greeting, it was not a tone of mere generous welcome; it was the calling of comrade to comrade—the cries that come from men who say: 'We have waited for this day when the friends of liberty should come across the sea and shake hands with us, to see that a new world was constructed upon a new basis and foundation of justice and right.'

"I can't tell you the inspiration that came from the sentiments that came out of those simple voices of the crowd. And the proudest thing I have to report to you is that this great country of ours is trusted throughout the world.

"I have not come to report the proceedings or the results of the proceedings of the peace conference; that would be premature. I can say that I have received very happy impressions from this conference; the impression that while there are many differences of judgment, while there are some divergences of object, there is nevertheless a common spirit and a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right in the world.

"Because the men who are in conference in Paris realize as keenly as any American can realize that they are not the masters of their people; that they are the servants of their people, and that the spirit of their people has awakened to a new purpose and a new conception of their power to realize that purpose, and that no man dare go home from that conference and report anything less noble than was expected of it.

"The conference seems to you to go slowly; from day to day in Paris it seems to go slowly; but I wonder if you realize the complexity of the task which it has undertaken.

"It seems as if the settlements of this war affect, and affect directly, every great, and I sometimes think every small nation in the world, and no one decision can prudently be made which is not properly linked in with the great series of other decisions which must accompany it. And it must be reckoned in with the final result if the real quality and character of that result is to be properly judged.

"What we are doing is to hear the whole case; hear it from the mouths of the men most interested; hear it from those who are officially commissioned to state it; hear the rival claims; hear the claims that affect new nationalities, that affect new areas of the world, that affect new commercial and economic connections that have been established by the great world war through which we have gone.

"And I have been struck by the moderateness of those who have represented national claims. I can testify that I have nowhere seen the gleam of passion. I have seen earnestness, I have seen tears come to the eyes of men who pleaded for downtrodden people whom they were privileged to speak for; but they were not the tears of anguish; they were the tears of ardent hope.

"And I don't see how any man can fail to have been subdued by these pleas, subdued to this feeling, that he was not there to assert an individual judgment of his own, but to try to assist the case of humanity.

"And in the midst of it all every interest seeks out first of all, when it reaches Paris, the representatives of the United States. Why? Because—and I think I am stating the most wonderful fact in history—because there is no nation in Europe that suspects the motives of the United States.

"Was there ever so wonderful a thing seen before? Was there ever so moving a thing? Was there ever any fact that so bound the nation that had won that esteem forever to deserve it?

"I would not have you understand that the great men who represent the other nations there in conference are disesteemed by those who know them. Quite the contrary. But you understand that the nations of Europe have again and again clashed with one another in competitive interest. It is impossible for men to forget those sharp issues that were drawn between them in times past.

"It is impossible for men to believe that all ambitions have all of a sudden been foregone. They remember territory that was coveted; they remember rights that it was attempted to extort; they remember political ambitions which it was attempted to realize—and, while they believe that men have come into a different temper, they cannot forget these things.

"And so they do not resort to one another for a dispassionate view of the matters in controversy. They resort to that nation which has won the enviable distinction of being regarded as the friend of mankind.

"Whenever it is desired to send a small force of soldiers to occupy a piece of territory where it is thought nobody else will be welcome, they ask for American soldiers. And where other soldiers would be looked upon with suspicion and perhaps met with resistance, the American soldier is welcomed with acclaim.

"I have had so many grounds for pride on the other side of the water that I am very thankful that they are not grounds for personal pride. Otherwise I'd be the most stuck up man in the world. And it has been an infinite pleasure to me to see those gallant soldiers of ours, of whom the constitution of the United States made me the proud commander. You may be proud of the 26th division, but I commanded the 26th division, and see what they did under my direction!

"And everybody praises the American soldier with the feeling that in praising him he is subtracting from the credit of no one else.

"I have been searching for the fundamental fact that converted Europe to believe in us. Before this war Europe did not believe in us as she does now. She did not believe in us throughout the first three years of the war. She seems really to have believed that we were holding off because we thought we could make more by staying out than by going in.

"And all of a sudden, in a short eighteen months, the whole verdict is reversed. There can be but one explanation for it. They saw what we did—that without making a single claim we put all our men and all our means at the disposal of those who were fighting for

their homes, in the first instance, but for a cause, the cause of human rights and justice, and that we went in not to support their national claims but to support the great cause which they held in common.

"And when they saw that America not only held ideals, but acted ideals, they were converted to America and became firm partisans of those ideals.

"I met a group of scholars when I was in Paris—some gentlemen from one of the Greek universities who had come to see me, and in whose presence, or rather in the presence of those traditions of learning, I felt young indeed.

"I told them that I had one of the delightful revenges that sometimes come to a man. All my life I had heard men speak with a sort of condescension of ideals and of idealists, and particularly those separated, encloistered persons whom they choose to term academic, who were in the habit of uttering ideals in the free atmosphere when they clash with nobody in particular.

"And I said I have had this sweet revenge. Speaking with perfect frankness, in the name of the people of the United States, I have uttered as the objects of this great war ideals, and nothing but ideals, and the war has been won by that inspiration.

"Men were fighting with tense muscle and lowered head until they came to realize those things, feeling they were fighting for their lives and their country, and when these accents of what it was all about reached them from America they lifted their heads, they raised their eyes to heaven, when they saw men in khaki coming across the sea in the spirit of crusaders, and they found that these were strange men, reckless of danger not only, but reckless because they seemed to see something that made that danger worth while.

"Men have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call a religious fervor. They were not like any of the other soldiers. They had a vision, they had a dream, and they were fighting in the dream, and, fighting in the dream, they turned the whole tide of battle and it never came back.

"One of our American humorists, meeting the criticism that American soldiers were not trained long enough, said: 'It takes only half as long to train an American soldier as any other, because you only have to train him one way, and he did only go one way, and he never came back until he could do it when he pleased.'

"And now do you realize that this confidence we have established throughout the world imposes a burden upon us — if you choose to call it a burden? It is one of those burdens which any nation ought to be proud to carry. Any man who resists the present tides that run in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that it will seem as if he had been separated from his human kind forever.

"The Europe that I left the other day was full of something that it had never felt fill its heart so full before. It was full of hope. The Europe of the second year of the war, the Europe of the third year of the war was sinking to a sort of stubborn desperation.

"They did not see any great thing to be achieved even when the war should be won. They hoped there would be some salvage; they hoped that they could clear their territories of invading armies; they hoped they could set up their homes and start their industries afresh. But they thought it would simply be the resumption of the old life that Europe had led —led in fear, led in anxiety, led in constant suspicious watchfulness. They never dreamed that it would be a Europe of settled peace and of justified hope.

"And now these ideals have wrought this new magic, that all the peoples of Europe are buoyed up and confident in the spirit of hope, because they believe that we are at the eve of a new age in the world when nations will understand one another, when nations will support one another in every just cause, when nations will unite every moral and every physical strength to see that the right shall prevail.

"If America were at this juncture to fail the world, what would come of it? I do not mean any disrespect to any other great people when I say that America is the hope of the world; and if she does not justify that hope the results are unthinkable. Men will be thrown back upon the bitterness of disappointment not only, but the bitterness of despair.

"All nations will be set up as hostile camps again; the men at the peace conference will go home with their heads upon their breasts, knowing that they have failed—for they were bidden not to come home from there until they did something more than sign a treaty of peace.

"Suppose we sign the treaty of peace and that it is the most satisfactory treaty of peace that the confusing elements of the modern world will afford and go home and think about our labors; we will know that we have left written upon the historic table at Versailles, upon which Vergennes and Benjamin Franklin wrote their names, nothing but a modern scrap of paper; no nations united to defend it, no great forces combined to make it good; no assurance given to the downtrodden and fearful peoples of the world that they shall be safe.

"Any man who thinks that America will take part in giving the world any such rebuff and disappointment as that does not know America.

"I invite him to test the sentiments of the nation. We set this up to make men free and we did not confine our conception and purpose to America, and now we will make men free. If we did not do that the fame of America would be gone and all her powers would be dissipated. She then would have to keep her power for those narrow, selfish, provincial purposes which seem so dear to some minds that have no sweep beyond the nearest horizon. I should welcome no sweeter challenge than that.

"I have fighting blood in me and it is sometimes a delight to let it have scope, but if it is a challenge on this occasion it will be an indulgence.

"Think of the picture, think of the utter blackness that would fall on the world. America has failed! America made a little essay at generosity and then withdrew. America said, 'We are your friends,' but it was only for to-day, not for to-morrow.

"America said, 'Here is our power to vindicate right,' and then the next day said, 'Let right take care of itself and we will take care of ourselves.' America said, 'We set up a light to lead men along the paths of liberty, but we have lowered it. It is intended only to light our own path.' We set up a great ideal of liberty and then we said, 'Liberty is a thing that you must win for yourself. Do not call upon us,' and think of the world that we would leave.

"Do you realize how many new nations are going to be set up in the presence of old and powerful nations in Europe and left there, if left by us, without a disinterested friend?

"Do you believe in the Polish cause as I do? Are you going to set up Poland, immature, inexperienced, as yet unorganized, and leave her with a circle of armies around her?

"Do you believe in the aspirations of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo Slavs as I do? Do you know how many powers would be quick to pounce upon them if there were not

the guaranties of the world behind their liberty?

"Have you thought of the suffering of Armenia? You poured out your money to help succor the Armenians after they suffered; now set your strength so that they shall never suffer again.

"The arrangements of the present peace cannot stand a generation unless they are guaranteed by the united forces of the civilized world. And if we do not guarantee them, cannot you see the picture? Your hearts have instructed you where the burden of this war fell. It did not fall upon the national treasuries; it did not fall upon the instruments of administration; it did not fall upon the resources of the nations. It fell upon the victims' homes everywhere, where women were toiling in hope that their men would come back.

"When I think of the homes upon which dull despair would settle were this great hope disappointed I should wish for my part never to have had America play any part whatever in this attempt to emancipate the world. But I talk as if there were any question. I have no more doubt of the verdict of America in this matter than I have doubt of the blood that is in me.

"And so, my fellow citizens, I have come back to report progress and I do not believe that the progress is going to stop short of the goal. The nations of the world have set their heads now to do a great thing and they are not going to slacken their purpose. And when I speak of the nations of the world I do not speak of the governments of the world.

"I speak of the peoples who constitute the nations of the world. They are in the saddle and they are going to see to it that if their present governments do not do their will some other governments shall. And the secret is out and the present governments know it.

"There is a great deal of harmony to be got out of common knowledge. There is a great deal of sympathy to be got out of living in the same atmosphere, and except for the differences of languages, which puzzled my American ear very sadly, I could have believed I was at home in France, or in Italy, or in England when I was on the streets, when I was in the presence of the crowds, when I was in great halls where men were gathered together, irrespective of class.

"I did not feel quite as much at home there as I do here, but I felt that now at any rate, after this storm of war had cleared the air, men were seeing eye to eye everywhere and that these were the kind of folks who would understand what the kind of folks at home would understand and that they were thinking the same things.

"I feel about you as I am reminded of a story of that excellent wit and good artist, Oliver Herford, who one day, sitting at luncheon at his club, was clapped vigorously on the back by a man whom he did not know well. He said, 'Oliver, old boy, how are you?' He looked at him rather coldly. He said, 'I don't know your name, I don't know your face, but your manners are very familiar.' And I must say that your manners are very familiar, and, let me add, very delightful.

"It is a great comfort, for one thing, to realize that you all understand the language I am speaking. A friend of mine said that to talk through an interpreter was like witnessing the compound fracture of an idea. But the beauty of it is that, whatever the impediments of the channel of communication, the idea is the same; that it gets registered, and it gets registered in responsive hearts and receptive purposes.

"I have come back for a strenuous attempt to transact business for a little while in America, but I have really come back to say to you, in all soberness and honesty, that I have been trying my best to speak your thoughts. When I sample myself I think I find that I am a typical American, and if I sample deep enough and get down to what is probably the true stuff of a man, then I have hope that it is part of the stuff that is like the other fellow's at home.

"And, therefore, probing deep in my heart, and trying to see the things that are right, without regard to the things that may be debated as expedient, I feel that I am interpreting the purposes and the thought of America, and in loving America I find I have joined the great majority of my fellow men throughout the world."

President Wilson left Boston soon after making his speech in Mechanics' hall and arrived in Washington early on the morning of Feb. 25. One of his first acts was to summon a conference in the capital of governors and mayors to consider reconstruction measures. He also announced that no extra session of congress would be called until after his final return from Paris, his aim being to have the 65th congress pass certain appropriation and other vital measures which it was alleged by the democrats had been obstructed by republican opposition in order to have an extra session of the 66th congress, with its republican majority, pass upon them.

On the evening of Feb. 26 President Wilson gave a dinner at the white house which was attended by the members of the foreign relations committees of the senate and house, and at which the peace treaty and particularly the league of nations provisions were discussed, after the president had made a general statement of the work of the delegates at the peace conference.

To Governors and Mayors.

Speaking before the conference of governors and mayors in the white house in Washington, D. C., March 3, President Wilson said:

"I wish that I could promise myself the pleasure and the profit of taking part in your deliberations. I find that nothing deliberate is permitted me since my return. I have been trying under the guidance of my secretary, Mr. Tumulty, to do a month's work in a week, and I am hoping that not all of it has been done badly, but inasmuch as there is a necessary pressure upon my time I know that you will excuse me from taking a part in your conference, much as I should be profited by doing so.

"My pleasant duty is to bid you a hearty welcome and to express my gratification that so many executives of cities and of states have found the time and inclination to come together on the very important matter we have to discuss.

"The primary duty of caring for our people in the intimate matters that we want to discuss here, of course, falls upon the states and upon the municipalities, and the function of the federal government is to do what it is trying to do in a conference of this sort—draw the executive minds of the country together so that they may profit by each other's suggestions and plans and so that we may offer our services to co-ordinate their efforts in any way that they may deem it wise to co-ordinate. In other words, it is the privilege of the federal government in matters of this sort to be the servants of the executives of the states and municipalities and counties, and we shall perform that duty with the greatest pleasure if you will guide us with your suggestions.

"I hope that the discussions of this conference will take as wide a scope as you think necessary. We are not met to discuss any single or narrow subject. We are met to discuss the proper method of restoring all the labor conditions of the country to a normal basis as soon as possible, and to effect such fresh allocations of labor and industry as the circumstances may make necessary.

"I think I can testify from what I have seen on the other side of the water that we are more fortunate than other nations in re-

spect to these great problems. Our industries have been disturbed and disorganized—disorganized as compared with a peace basis very seriously indeed, by the war—and it seems to me, therefore, that we should approach these problems that we are about to discuss with a good deal of confidence—with a good deal of confidence that if we have a common purpose we can realize that common purpose without serious or insurmountable difficulties.

"The thing that has impressed me most, gentlemen, not only in the recent weeks when I have been in conference on the other side of the water, but for many months before I went across the water, was this:

"We are at last learning that the business of government is to take counsel for the average man. We are at last learning that the whole matter of the prosperity of peoples runs down into the great body of the men and women who do the work of the world and that the process of guidance is not completed by the mere success of great enterprises—it is completed only by the standard of the benefit that it confers upon those who, in the obscure ranks of life, contribute to the success of these enterprises.

"The hearts of the men and women and children of the world are stirred now in a way that has never been known before. They not only are stirred by their individual circumstances, but they are beginning to get a vision of what the general circumstances of the world are, and there is for the first time in history an international sympathy which is quick and vital—a sympathy which does not display itself merely in the contact of governments, but displays itself in the silent intercourse of sympathy between great bodies that constitute great nations, and the significance of a conference like this is that we are expressing in it, and will, I believe, express in the results of this conference, our consciousness that we are servants of this great silent mass of people who constitute the United States and that as their servants it is our business, as it is our privilege, to find out how we can best assist in making their lives what they wish them to be, giving them the opportunities that they ought to have, assisting by public counsel in the private affairs upon which the happiness of men depends.

"And so I am the more distressed that I cannot take part in these councils because my present business is to understand what plain men everyhere want. It is perfectly understood in Paris that we are not meeting there as the masters of anybody—that we are meeting there as the servants of, I believe it is, about 700,000,000 people, and that unless we show that we understand the business of servants, we will not satisfy them and we will not accomplish the peace of the world, and that if we show that we want to serve any interest but theirs we will have become candidates for the most lasting discredit that will ever attach to men in history.

"And so it is with this profound feeling of the significance of the things you are undertaking that I bid you welcome, because I believe you have come together in the spirit which I have tried to indicate and that we will together concert methods of co-operation and individual action which will really accomplish what we wish to see accomplished in steadying and easing and facilitating the whole labor processes of the United States."

Metropolitan Opera House Speech.

Congress adjourned on March 4, after a filibuster by Senators Sherman of Illinois, La-Follette of Wisconsin and France of Maryland had prevented the passage of the general deficiency bill and other legislation. This caused the president to criticize the obstructionists severely, but did not change his determination not to call an extra session of congress. He left the same afternoon for New York city, where in the evening at the Metropolitan opera house he made a speech in which he defended his course in the Paris negotiations and attacked the arguments of his critics.

The meeting in New York was arranged by a nonpartisan citizens' committee formed by Gov. Alfred E. Smith, who presided. Ex-President Taft, who next to President Wilson was the main speaker of the occasion, defended the league and denied that the Monroe doctrine was impaired. Following is the text of President Wilson's speech:

"My Fellow Citizens: I accept the intimation of the air just played. I will not come back 'till it's over over there.' And yet I pray God, in the interests of peace and of the world, that that may be soon.

"The first thing I am going to tell the people on the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the league of nations. I know that that is true; I have had unmistakable intimations of it from all parts of the country, and the voice rings true in every case.

"I count myself fortunate to speak here under the unusual circumstances of this evening. I am happy to associate myself with Mr. Taft in this great cause. He has displayed an elevation of view and a devotion to public duty which is beyond praise.

"And I am the more happy because this means that this is not a party issue. No party has the right to appropriate this issue, and no party will in the long run dare oppose it.

"We have listened to so clear and admirable an exposition of many of the main features of the proposed covenant of the league of nations that it is perhaps not necessary for me to discuss in any particular way the contents of the document. I will seek rather to give you its setting.

"I do not know when I have been more impressed than by the conferences of the commission set up by the conference of peace to draw up a covenant for the league of nations.

"The representatives of fourteen nations sat around that board—not young men, not men inexperienced in the affairs of their own countries, not men inexperienced in the politics of the world; and the inspiring influence of every meeting was the concurrence of purpose on the part of all those men to come to an agreement and an effective working agreement with regard to this league of the civilized world.

"There was a conviction in the whole impulse; there was a conviction of more than one sort; there was the conviction that this thing ought to be done, and there was also the conviction that not a man there would venture to go home and say that he had not tried to do it.

"Mr. Taft has set the picture for you of what a failure of this great purpose would mean. We have been hearing for all these weary months that this agony of war has lasted because of the sinister purposes of the central empires, and we have made maps of the course that they meant their conquests to take.

"Where did the lines of that map lie, of that central line that we used to call from Bremen to Bagdad?

"They lay through these very regions to which Mr. Taft has called your attention, but they lay then through a united empire—the Austro-Hungarian empire, whose integrity Germany was bound to respect as her ally, lay in the path of that line of conquest; the Turkish empire, whose interests she professed to make her own, lay in the direct path that she intended to tread.

"And now what has happened? The Austro-Hungarian empire has gone to pieces and the Turkish empire has disappeared, and the

nations that effected that great result—for it was a result of liberation—are now responsible as the trustees of the assets of those great nations.

"You not only would have weak nations lying in this path, but you would have nations in which that old poisonous seed of intrigue could be planted with the certainty that the crop would be abundant; and one of the things that the league of nations is intended to watch is the course of intrigue.

"Intrigue cannot stand publicity, and if the league of nations were nothing but a great debating society it would kill intrigue.

"It is one of the agreements of this covenant that it is the friendly right of every nation a member of the league to call attention to anything that it thinks will disturb the peace of the world, no matter where that thing is occurring.

"There is no subject that may touch the peace of the world which is exempt from inquiry and discussion, and I think everybody here present will agree with me that Germany would never have gone to war if she had permitted the world to discuss the aggression upon Serbia for a single week.

"The British foreign office suggested, it pleaded, that there might be a day or two delay so that the representatives of the nations of Europe could get together and discuss the possibilities of a settlement. Germany did not dare permit a day's discussion.

"You know what happened. So soon as the world realized that an outlaw was at large, the nations began one by one to draw together against her.

"We know for a certainty that if Germany had thought for a moment that Great Britain would go in with France and Russia, she never would have undertaken the enterprise, and the league of nations is meant as a notice to all outlaw nations that not only Great Britain, but the United States and the rest of the world will go in to stop enterprises of that sort.

"And so the league of nations is nothing more nor less than the covenant that the world will always maintain the standards which it has now vindicated by some of the most precious blood ever spilt.

"The liberated peoples of the Austro-Hungarian empire and of the Turkish empire call out to us for this thing. It has not arisen in the counsel of statesmen.

"Europe is a bit sick at heart at this very moment, because it sees that statesmen have no vision, and that the only vision has been the vision of the people. Those who suffer see. Those against whom wrong is wrought know how desirable is the right and the righteous.

"The nations that have long been under the heel of the Austrian, that have long cowered before the German, that have long suffered the indescribable agonies of being governed by the Turk, have called out to the world, generation after generation, for justice, for liberation, for succor, and no cabinet in the world has heard them.

"Private organizations, pitying hearts, philanthropic men and women have poured out their treasure in order to relieve these sufferings; but no nation has said to the nations responsible, 'You must stop; this thing is intolerable, and we will not permit it.' And the vision has been with the people.

"My friends, I wish you would reflect upon this proposition. The vision as to what is necessary for great reforms has seldom come from the top in the nations in the world. It has come from the need and the aspiration and the self-assertion of great bodies of men who meant to be free.

"And I can explain some of the criticisms which have been leveled against this great enterprise only by the supposition that the men who utter the criticisms have never felt the great pulse of the heart of the world.

"And I am amazed—not alarmed, but amazed—that there should be in some quarters such a comprehensive ignorance of the state of the world. These gentlemen do not know what the mind of men is just now. Everybody else does. I do not know where they have been closeted; I do not know by what influences they have been blinded; but I do know that they have been separated from the general currents of the thought of mankind.

"And I want to utter this solemn warning, not in the way of a threat; the forces of the world do not threaten, they operate. The great tides of the world do not give notice that they are going to rise and run; they rise in their majesty and overwhelming might, and those who stand in the way are overwhelmed. Now the heart of the world is awake, and the heart of the world must be satisfied.

"Do not let yourselves suppose for a moment that the uneasiness in the populations of Europe is due entirely to economic causes or economic motives; something very much deeper underlies it all than that.

"They see that their governments have never been able to defend them against intrigue or aggression, and that there is no force of foresight or of prudence in any modern cabinet to stop war. And therefore they say, 'There must be some fundamental cause for this,' and the fundamental cause they are beginning to perceive to be that nations have stood singly or in little jealous groups against each other, fostering prejudice, increasing the danger of war, rather than concerting measures to prevent it; and that if there is right in the world, if there is justice in the world, there is no reason why nations should be divided in the support of justice.

"They are therefore saying if you really believe there is a right, if you really believe wars ought to be stopped, stop thinking about the rival interests of nations, and think about men and women and children throughout the world.

"Nations are not made to afford distinction to their rulers by way of success in the maneuvers of politics; nations are meant, if they are meant for anything, to make the men and women and children in them secure and happy and prosperous, and no nation has the right to set up special interests against the interests and benefits of mankind, least of all this great nation which we love.

"It was set up for the benefit of mankind; it was set up to illustrate the highest ideals and to achieve the highest aspirations of men who wanted to be free, and the world—the world of to-day—believes that and counts on us, and would be thrown back into the blackness of despair if we deserted it.

"I have tried once and again, my fellow citizens, to say to little circles of friends or to larger bodies, what seems to be the real hope of the peoples of Europe, and I tell you frankly I have not been able to do so because when the thought tries to crowd itself into speech, the profound emotion of the thing is too much; speech will not carry.

"I have felt the tragedy of the hope of those suffering peoples. It is tragedy because it is a hope which cannot be realized in its perfection, and yet I have felt besides its tragedy, its compulsion, its compulsion upon every living man to exercise every influence that he has to the utmost to see that as little as possible of that hope is disappointed, because if men cannot now, after this agony of bloody sweat, come to their self-possession and see how to regulate the affairs of the world we will sink back into a period of struggle in which there will be no hope, and therefore no mercy.

"There can be no mercy where there is no hope, for why should you spare another if you yourself expect to perish? Why should you be pitiful if you can get no pity? Why should you be just if, upon every hand, you are put upon?

"There is another thing which I think the critics of this covenant have not observed. They not only have not observed the temper of the world, but they have not even observed the temper of those splendid boys in khaki that they sent across the seas. I have had the proud consciousness of the reflected glory of those boys, because the constitution made me their commander in chief, and they have taught me some lessons.

"When we went into the war we went into it on the basis of declarations which it was my privilege to utter, because I believed them to be an interpretation of the purpose and thought of the people of the United States.

"And those boys went over there with the feeling that they were sacredly bound to the realization of those ideals; that they were not only going over there to beat Germany; they were not going over there merely with resentment in their hearts against a particular outlaw nation; but that they were crossing those three thousand miles of sea in order to show to Europe that the United States, when it became necessary, would go anywhere where the rights of mankind were threatened.

"They would not sit still in the trenches. They would not be restrained by the prudence of experienced continental commanders. They thought they had come over there to do a particular thing, and they were going to do it and do it at once.

"And just as soon as that rush of spirit as well as rush of body came in contact with the lines of the enemy they began to break, and they continued to break until the end. They continued to break, my fellow citizens, not merely because of the physical force of those lusty youngsters, but because of the irresistible spiritual force of the armies of the United States. It was that they felt. It was that that awed them. It was that that made them feel, if these youngsters ever got a foothold they could never be dislodged and, therefore, every foot of ground that they won was permanently won for the liberty of mankind.

"And do you suppose that having felt that crusading spirit of these youngsters, who went over there not to glorify America, but to serve their fellow men, I am going to permit myself for one moment to slacken in my effort to be worthy of them and their cause? What I said at the opening I said with a deeper meaning than perhaps you have caught; I do mean not to come back until 'it's over over there,' and it must not be over until the nations of the world are assured of the permanency of peace.

"Gentlemen on this side of the water would be very much profited by getting into communication with some gentlemen on the other side of the water. We sometimes think, my fellow citizens that the experienced statesmen of the European nations are an unusually hard headed set of men, by which we generally mean, although we do not admit it, that they are a bit cynical; that they say, 'This is a very practical world,' by which you always mean that it is not an ideal world; that they do not believe that things can be settled upon an ideal basis.

"Well, I never came into intimate contact with them before, but if they used to be that way, they are not that way now. They have been subdued, if that was once their temper, by the awful significance of recent events and the awful importance of what is to ensue; and there is not one of them with whom I have come in contact who does not feel that he cannot in conscience return to his people from Paris unless he has done his utmost to do something more than attach his name to a treaty of peace.

"Every man in that conference knows that the treaty of peace in itself will be inoperative, as Mr. Taft had said, without the constant support and energy of a great organization such as is supplied by the league of nations.

"And men who, when I first went over there, were skeptical of the possibility of forming a league of nations, admitted that if we could but form it it would be an invaluable instrumentality through which to secure the operation of the various parts of the treaty; and when that treaty comes back, gentlemen, on this side, we will find the covenant not only in it, but so many threads of the treaty tied to the covenant that you cannot dissect the covenant from the treaty without destroying the whole vital structure. The structure of peace will not be vital without the league of nations, and no man is going to bring back a cadaver with him.

"I must say that I have been puzzled by some of the criticisms. I can understand them perfectly, even when there was no foundation for them. But I cannot imagine how these gentlemen can live and not live in the atmosphere of the world.

"I cannot imagine how they can live and not be in contact with the events of the times, and I particularly cannot imagine how they can be Americans and set up a doctrine of careful selfishness throughout to the last detail. I have heard no counsel of generosity in their criticism. I have heard no constructive suggestion. I have heard nothing except, 'Will it not be dangerous to us to help the world?' It would be fatal to us not to help it.

"From being what I will venture to call the most famous and the most powerful nation in the world we would of a sudden have become the most contemptible. So, I did not need to be told, as I have been told, that the people of the United States would support this covenant. I am an American and I knew they would.

"What a sweet revenge it is upon the world. They laughed at us once. They thought we did not mean our professions of principles. They thought so until April of 1917. It was hardly creditable to them that we would do more than send a few men over and go through the forms of helping, and when they saw multitudes hastening across the sea and saw what those multitudes were eager to do when they got to the other side, they stood amazed and said: 'The thing is real; this nation is the friend of mankind, as it said it was.' The enthusiasm, the hope, the trust, the confidence in the future, bred by that change of view, is indescribable.

"Take an individual American and you may often find him selfish and confined to his special interests; but take the American in the mass and he is willing to die for an idea.

"The sweet revenge, therefore, is this, that we believed in righteousness, and now we are ready to make the supreme sacrifice for it—the supreme sacrifice of throwing in our fortunes with the fortunes of men everywhere. Mr. Taft was speaking of Washington's utterance about entangling alliances, and if he will permit me to say so, he put the exactly right interpretation upon what Washington said, the interpretation that is inevitable if you read what he said, as most of these gentlemen do not, and the thing that he longed for was just what we are now about to supply—an arrangement which will disentangle all the alliances in the world.

"Nothing entangles, nothing enmeshes a man except a selfish combination with somebody else. Nothing entangles a nation, hampers it or binds it, except to enter into a combination with some other nation against the other nations of the world. And this great disentanglement of all alliances is now to be accomplished by this covenant, because one of the covenants is that no nation shall enter into any relationship with another nation inconsistent with the covenants of the league of nations.

"Nations promise not to have alliances. Nations promise not to make combinations against each other. Nations agree that there shall be but one combination and that is the combination of all against the wrongdoer. And so I am going back to my task on the other side with renewed vigor. I had not forgotten what the spirit of the American people is, but I have been immensely refreshed by coming in contact with it again. I did not know how good home felt until I got there.

"The only place a man can feel at home is where nothing has to be explained to him. Nothing has to be explained to me in America, least of all the sentiment of the American people. I mean about great fundamental things like this. There are many differences of judgment as to policy—and perfectly legitimate. Sometimes profound differences of judgment, but those are not differences of sentiment; those are not differences of purposes; those are not differences of ideals. And the advantage of not having to have anything explained to you is that you recognize a wrong explanation when you hear it.

"In a certain rather abandoned part of the frontier at one time it was said they found a man who told the truth. He was not found telling it, but he could tell it when he heard it, and I think I am in that situation with regard to some of the criticisms I have heard. They do not make any impression on me, because I know there is no medium that will transmit them, that the sentiment of the country is proof against such narrowness and such selfishness as that. I commend these gentlemen to communion with their fellow citizens.

"What are we to say, then, as to the future? I think, my fellow citizens, that we can look forward to it with great confidence. I have heard cheering news since I came to this side of the water about the progress that is being made in Paris toward the discussion and clarification of a great many difficult matters, and I believe that settlements will begin to be made rather rapidly from this time on at those conferences.

"But what I believe—what I know as well as believe—is this: That the men engaged in those conferences are gathering heart as they go, not losing it; that they are finding community of purpose and community of ideal to an extent that perhaps they did not expect, and that amidst all the interplay of influence—because it is infinitely complicated—amidst all the interplay of influence, there is a forward movement which is running toward the right. Men have at last perceived that the only permanent thing in the world is the right and that a wrong settlement is bound to be a temporary settlement for the very best reason of all—that it ought to be a temporary settlement. And the spirits of men will rebel against it and the spirits of men are now in the saddle.

"When I was in Italy, a little limping group of wounded Italian soldiers sought an interview with me. I could not conjecture what it was they were going to say to me, and with the greatest simplicity—with a touching simplicity—they presented me with a petition in favor of the league of nations. Their wounded limbs, their impaired vitality, were the only argument they brought with them. It was a simple request that I lend all the influence that I might happen to have to relieve future generations of the sacrifices that they had been obliged to make.

"That appeal has remained in my mind as I have ridden along the streets in European capitals and heard cries of the crowd—cries for the league of nations—from lips of people who, I venture to say, had no particular notion of how it was to be done; who were not ready to propose a plan for a league of nations, but whose hearts said that something by way of a combination of all men everywhere must come out of this.

"As we drove along country roads weak old women would come out and hold flowers to us. Why should they hold flowers up to strangers from across the Atlantic? Only because they believed that we were the messengers of friendship and of hope, and these flowers were their humble offerings of gratitude that friends from so great a distance should have brought them so great a hope.

"It is inconceivable that we should disappoint them, and we shall not. The day will come when men in America will look back with swelling hearts and rising pride that they should have been privileged to make the sacrifice which it was necessary to make in order to combine their might and their moral power with the cause of justice for men of every kind everywhere.

"God give us strength and vision to do it wisely. God give us the privilege of knowing that we did it without counting the cost, and because we were true Americans, lovers of liberty and of doing right."

More Speeches in France.

On the morning of March 5 President and Mrs. Wilson again boarded the transport George Washington, which sailed for Brest, France, convoyed by the battleship Montana. The French port was reached March 13 and on the following morning the presidential party reached Paris, where it was welcomed by President and Mme. Poincare, Premier Clemenceau and other officials. There was no demonstration such as attended the arrival of the president in the French capital, yet the welcome was cordial both on the part of the French officials and on that of the public. President and Mrs. Wilson took up their abode in the Hotel Boschoffsheim, a private residence in the Place des Etats-Unis, which they occupied as the guests of the French government during the remainder of their stay in France.

From this time on until the signing of the peace treaty with Germany the president devoted nearly all his time and energy to conferences with the other leading peace delegates in an effort to overcome the many and serious obstacles in the way of an agreement. An outline of his activities in this direction will be found in the history of the peace conference itself. He found time, however, from his arduous duties to make a limited number of addresses not directly connected with his work as a peace delegate.

Spirit of America.

In a speech before the International Law association in Paris, France, May 9, President Wilson said:

"What I have tried to do and what I have said in speaking for America was to speak the mind of America, to speak the impulse and the principles of America. And the only proof I have of my success is that the spirit of America responded without stint or limit and proved that it was ready to do that thing which I was privileged to call upon it to do.

"And we have illustrated, in this spirit of America, something which perhaps may serve as a partial guide for the future. May I say that one of the things that have disturbed me in recent months is the hope that men have entertained everywhere of immediate emancipation from the things that have hampered them and oppressed them? You cannot, in human experience, rush into the light.

"You cannot throw off the habits of society immediately any more than you can throw off the habits of the individual immediately. They must be slowly got rid of, or, rather, they must be slowly altered. They must be slowly adapted, they must be slowly shaped to the new ends for which we would use them.

"Your studies are devoted to one of the things which will be of most consequence to men in the future, the intelligent development of international law. In one sense this great unprecedented war was fought to give validity to international law, to prove that it had a reality which no nation could afford to

disregard: that while it did not have the ordinary sanctions, while there was no international authority to enforce it, it nevertheless had something behind it which was greater than that, the moral rectitude of mankind.

"If we can give to international law the kind of vitality which it can have only if it is a real expression of our moral judgment we shall have completed in some sense the work which this war was intended to emphasize.

"International law has perhaps sometimes been a little too much thought out in the closet. International law has been handled too exclusively by lawyers. Lawyers like definite lines. They like systematic arrangements. They are uneasy if they depart from what was done yesterday. They dread experiments. They like charted seas, and if they have no charts hardly venture to undertake the voyage.

"Now we must venture upon uncharted seas. In the new league of nations we are starting out on uncharted seas, and therefore we must have steadiness of purpose. And we must not be afraid of new things, at the same time that we must not be intolerant of old things.

"The heart of the world is under plain jackets. The heart of the world is at simple firesides. The heart of the world is in humble circumstances, and unless you know the pressure of life of the humbler classes you know nothing of life whatever.

"It is hard to be just to those with whom you have been intimate; how much harder it is to conceive the problem of those with whom you are not intimate, and be just to them. To live and let live, to work for people and with people, is at the bottom of the kind of experience which must underlie justice.

"In a sense the old enterprise of national law is played out. I mean that the future of mankind depends more upon the relations of nations to one another, more upon the realization of the common brotherhood of mankind, than upon the separate and selfish development of national systems of law; so that the men who can, if I may express it so, think without language, think the common thoughts of humanity, are the men who will be most serviceable in the immediate future.

"God grant that there may be many of them, that many men may see this hope and wish to advance it."

America for Justice.

Speaking in Paris, France, May 10, at a session of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, of which he was elected a member in 1918, President Wilson said:

"I have had in recent months one very deep sense of privilege. I have been keenly aware that there have been times when the peoples of Europe have not understood the people of the United States. We have been too often supposed to have been devoted chiefly, if not entirely, to material enterprises. We have been supposed, in the common phrase, to worship the almighty dollar.

"We have accumulated wealth, we have devoted ourselves to material enterprises with extraordinary success, but there has underlain all of that, all the time, a common sense of humanity and a common sympathy with the high principles of justice which has never grown dim.

"A great many of my colleagues in American university life got their training, even in political science, as so many men in civil circles did, in German universities. I have been obliged at various times to read a great deal of bad German, difficult German, awkward German, and I have been aware that the thought was as awkward as the phrase, that the thought was rooted in a fundamental misconception of the state and of the political life of peoples.

"And it has been a portion of my effort to disengage the thought of American university teachers from the misguided instruction which they had received on this side of the sea. Their American spirit anticipated most of them, as a matter of course, but the form of thought sometimes misled them. They speak too often of the state as a thing which would ignore the individual, as a thing which was privileged to dominate the fortune of men by a sort of inherent and sacred authority.

"Now as an utter democrat, I have never been able to accept that view of the state. My view of the state is that each man has the right to have his voice heard and his counsel heeded, in so far as it is worthy of him.

"I have always been among those who believe that the greatest freedom of speech was the greatest safety, because if a man is a fool the best thing to do it to encourage him to advertise the fact by speaking. It cannot be so easily discovered if you allow him to remain silent and look wise, but if you let him speak, the secret is out and the world knows that he is a fool."

Speech at Pessoa Dinner.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Pan-American peace delegation in honor of Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, president-elect of Brazil, in Paris on the evening of May 26, President Wilson said:

"The honor has been accorded me of making the first speech to-night, and I am very glad to avail myself of that privilege. I want to say that I feel very much at home in this company, though, after all, I suppose no one of us feels thoroughly at home except on the other side of the water. We all feel in a very real sense that we have a common home, because we live in the atmosphere of the same conceptions and, I think, with the same political ambitions and principles.

"I am particularly glad to have the opportunity of paying my respects to Mr. Pessoa. It is very delightful, for one thing, if I may say so, to know that my presidency is not ahead of me and that his presidency is ahead of him. I wish him every happiness and every success with the greatest earnestness, and yet I cannot, if I may judge by my own experience, expect for him a very great exhilaration in the performance of the duties of his office, because, after all, to be the head of an American state is a task of unrelieved responsibility. American constitutions as a rule put so many duties of the highest sort upon the president, and so much of the responsibilty of affairs of state is centered upon him, that his years of office are apt to be years a little weighted with anxiety, a little burdened with the sense of the obligation of speaking for his people, speaking what they really think and endeavoring to accomplish what they really desire.

"I suppose no more delicate task is given any man than to interpret the feelings and the purposes of a great people. I know that, if I may speak for myself, the chief anxiety I have had has been to be the true interpreter of a national spirit, expressing no private and peculiar views, but trying to express the general spirit of a nation. And a nation looks to its president to do that; and the comradeship of an evening like this does not consist merely of the sense of neighborhood. We are neighbors. We have always been friends. But that is all old. Something new has happened. I am not sure that I can put it into words, but there has been added to the common principles which have united the Americas time out of mind a feeling that the world at large has accepted those principles, that there has gone a thrill of hope and of expectation throughout the nations of the world which somehow seems to have its source and fountain in the things we always believed in. It is as if the pure waters of the fountains we had always drunk from had now been put to the lips of all peoples, and they had drunk and were refreshed.

"And it is a delightful thought to believe that these are fountains which sprang up out of the soil of the Americas. I am not, of course, suggesting or believing that political liberty had its birth in the American hemisphere, because of course it had not, but the peculiar expression of it characteristic of the modern time, that broad republicanism, that genuine feeling and practice of democracy, that is becoming characteristic of the modern world, did have its origin in America: and the response of the peoples of the world to this new expression is, we may perhaps pride ourselves, a response to an American suggestion.

"If that is true, we owe the world a peculiar service. If we originated great practices we must ourselves be worthy of them. I remember not long ago attending a very interesting meeting which was held in the interest of combining Christian missionary effort throughout the world. I mean eliminating the rivalry between churches and agreeing that Christian missionaries should not represent this, that or the other church, but represent the general Christian impulse and principle of the world. I said I was thoroughly in sympathy with the principle, but that I hoped, if it was adopted, the inhabitants of the heathen countries would not come to look at us, because we were not ourselves united, but divided; that while we were asking them to unite, we ourselves did not set the example.

"My moral from that recollection is this: We, among other friends of liberty, are asking the world to unite in the interest of brotherhood and mutual service and the genuine advancement of individual and corporate liberty throughout the world; therefore we must set the example.

"I will recall here to some of you an effort that I myself made some years ago, soon after I assumed the presidency of the United States, to do that very thing. I was urging the other states of America to unite with the United States in doing something which very closely resembled the formation of the present league of nations. I was ambitious to have the Americas do the thing first and set the example to the world of what we are now about to realize. I had a double object in it; not only my pride that the Americas should set the example and show the genuineness of their principles, but that the United States should have a new relation to the other Americas. The United States upon a famous occasion warned the governments of Europe that it would regard it as an unfriendly act if they tried to overturn free institutions in the western hemisphere and to substitute their own systems of government, which at that time were inimical to those free institutions; but, while the United States thus undertook of its own motion to be the champion of America against such aggressions from Europe, it did not give any conclusive assurance that it would never itself be the aggressor. What I wanted to do in the proposals to which I have just referred was to offer to the other American states our own bond that they were safe against us, and any illicit ambitions we might entertain, as well as safe, so far as the power of the United States could make them safe, against foreign nations.

"Of course I am sorry that happy consummation did not come, but, after all, no doubt the impulse was contributed to by us which has now led to a sort of mutual pledge on the part of all the self-governing nations of the world that they will be friends to each other, not only, but that they will take pains to secure each other's safety and independence and territorial integrity.

"No greater thing has ever happened in the political world than that, and I am particularly gratified to-night to think of the hours I have had the pleasure of spending with Mr. Pessoa as a member, along with him, of the commission on the league of nations which prepared the covenant which was submitted to the conference. I have felt as I looked down the table and caught his eye, that we had the same American mind in regard to the business, and when I made suggestions or used arguments that I felt were characteristically American I would always catch sympathy in his eyes. When others perhaps did not catch the point at once, he always caught it, because, though we were not bred to the same language literally, we were bred to the same political language and the same political thought, and our ideas were the same.

"It is, therefore, with a real sense of communication and of fellowship and of something more than neighborly familiarity that I find myself in this congenial company and that I take my part with you in paying my tribute and extending my warmest, best wishes to the great country of Brazil and to the gentleman who will worthily represent her in her presidential chair."

Memorial Day Cable.

President Wilson on May 29 cabled the following message to the American people:

"My Fellow Countrymen: Memorial day wears this year an added significance and I wish, if only by a message, to take part with you in its observation and in expressing the sentiments which it inevitably suggests. In observing the day we commemorate not only the reunion of our own country but also now the liberation of the world from one of the most serious dangers to which free government and the free life of men were ever exposed. We have buried the gallant and now immortal men who died in this great war of liberation with a new sense of consecration. Our thoughts and purpose now are consecrated to the maintenance of the liberty of the world and of the union of its people in a single comradeship of liberty and of right. It was for this that our men conscientiously offered their lives. They came to the field of battle with the high spirit and pure heart of crusaders. We must never forget the duty that their sacrifices have laid upon us of fulfilling their hopes and their purpose to the utmost. This, it seems to me, is the impressive lesson and the inspiring mandate of the day. WOODROW WILSON."

Memorial Day Address.

On May 30 President Wilson attended the Memorial day exercises in the American cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris, and in the presence of a large number of soldiers and civilians, including many American and French officials, one of the latter being Marshal Foch, made the following address:

"Mr. Ambassador, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Countrymen: No one with a heart in his breast, no American, no lover of humanity, can stand in the presence of these graves without the most profound emotion. These men who lie here are men of a unique breed. Their like has not been seen since the far days of the crusades.

"Never before have men crossed the seas to a foreign land to fight for a cause of humanity which they did not pretend was particularly their own, but knew was the cause of humanity and of mankind. And when they came they found comrades for their courage and their devotion. They found armies already in the field—men who, though they had gone through three years of fiery trial, seemed only to be just discovering, not for a moment losing, the high temper of the great affair—men seasoned in the bloody service of liberty. Joining hands with these, the men of America gave that greatest of all gifts, the gift of life and the gift of spirit.

"It will always be a treasured memory on the part of those who knew and loved these men that the testimony of everybody who saw them in the field of action was their unflinching courage, their ardor to the point of audacity, their full consciousness of the high cause they had come to serve and their constant vision of the issue.

"It is delightful to learn from those who

saw these men fight and saw them waiting in the trenches for the summons to the fight, that they had a touch of the high spirit of religion, that they knew they were exhibiting a spirit as well as a physical might, and those of us who know and love America know that they were discovering to the whole world the true spirit and devotion of their motherland. It was America who came in the persons of these men and who will forever be grateful that she was so represented.

"And it is the more delightful to entertain these thoughts because we know that these men, though buried in a foreign land, are not buried in an alien soil. They are at home, sleeping with the spirits of those who thought the same thoughts and entertained the same aspirations.

"The noble women of Suresnes have given evidence of the loving sense with which they received these dead as their own, for they have cared for their graves, they have made it their interest, their loving interest, to see that there was no hour of neglect and that constantly through all the months that have gone by the mothers at home should know that there were mothers here who remembered and honored their dead.

"You have just heard in the beautiful letter from M. Clemenceau what I believe to be the real message of France to us on a day like this, a message of genuine comradeship, a message of genuine sympathy, and I have no doubt that if our British comrades were here they would speak in the same spirit and in the same language. For the beauty of this war is that it has brought a new partnership and a new comradeship and a new understanding into the field of the effort of the nation.

"But it would be no profit to us to eulogize these illustrious dead if we did not take to heart the lesson which they have taught us. They are dead; they have done their utmost to show their devotion to a great cause and they have left us to see to it that that cause shall not be betrayed, whether in war or peace. It is our privilege and our high duty to consecrate ourselves afresh on a day like this to the objects for which they fought. It is not necessary that I should rehearse to you what these objects were.

"These men did not come across the sea merely to defeat Germany and her associated powers in the war. They came to defeat forever the things for which the central powers stood, the sort of power they meant to assert in the world, the arrogant, selfish domination which they meant to establish, and they came, moreover, to see to it that there should never be a war like this again.

"It is for us, particularly for us who are civilized, to use our proper weapons of counsel and agreement to see to it that there never is such a war again. The nation that should now fling out of this common concord of counsel would betray the human race.

"So it is our duty to take and maintain the safeguards which will see to it that the mothers of America and the mothers of France and England and Italy and Belgium and all other suffering nations should never be called upon for this sacrifice again. This can be done. It must be done. And it will be done. The thing that these men left us, though they did not in their counsels conceive it, is the great instrument which we have just erected in the league of nations. The league of nations is the covenant of government that these men shall not have died in vain.

"I like to think that the dust of those sons of America who were privileged to be buried in their mother country will mingle with the dust of the men who fought for the preservation of the union, and that as those men gave their lives in order that America might be united, these men have given their lives in order that the world might be united. Those men gave their lives in order to secure the freedom of a nation. These men have given theirs in order to secure the freedom of mankind, and I look forward to an age when it will be just as impossible to regret the results of their labor as it is now impossible to regret the result of the labor of those men who fought for the union of the states.

"I look for the time when every man who now puts his counsel against the united service of mankind under the league of nations will be just as ashamed of it as if he now regretted the union of the states.

"You are aware, as I am aware, that the airs of an older day are beginning to stir again, that the standards of an old order are trying to assert themselves again. There is here and there an attempt to insert into the counsel of statesmen the old reckoning of selfishness and bargaining and national advantage which were the roots of this war, and any man who counsels these things advocates a renewal of the sacrifice which these men have made; for if this is not the final battle for right there will be another that will be final.

"Let these gentlemen who suppose that it is possible for them to accomplish this return to an order of which we are ashamed and that we are ready to forget, realize they cannot accomplish it. The peoples of the world are awake and the peoples of the world are in the saddle. Private counsels of statesmen cannot now and cannot hereafter determine the destinies of nations.

"If we are not the servants of the opinion of mankind we are of all men the littlest, the most contemptible, the least gifted with vision. If we do not know courage we cannot accomplish our purpose, and this age is an age which looks forward, not backward; which rejects the standard of national selfishness that once governed the counsels of nations and demands that they shall give way to a new order of things in which only the questions will be, 'Is it right?' 'Is it just?' 'Is it in the interest of mankind?'

"This is a challenge that no previous generation ever dared give ear to. So many things have happened, and they have happened so fast, in the last few years that I do not think many of us realize what it is that has happened. Think how impossible it would have been to get a body of responsible statesmen seriously to entertain the idea of the organization of a league of nations four years ago! And think of the change that has taken place!

"I was told before I came to France that there would be confusion of counsel about this thing, and I found unity of counsel. I was told that there would be opposition, and I found union of action. I found the statesmen with whom I was about to deal united in the idea that we must have a league of nations; that we could not merely make a peace settlement and then leave it to make itself effectual, but that we must conceive some common organization by which we should give our common faith that this peace would be maintained and the conclusions at which we had arrived should be made as secure as the united counsels of all the great nations that fought against Germany could make them.

"We have listened to the challenge and that is the proof that there shall never be a war like this again.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we all believe, I hope, that the spirits of these men are not buried with their bones. Their spirits live. I hope—I believe—that their spirits are present with us at this hour. I hope that I feel the compulsion of their presence. I hope that I realize the significance of their presence.

"Think, soldiers, of those comrades of yours who are gone. If they were here what would they say? They would not remember what you are talking about to-day. They would remember America, which they left with their high hope and purpose. They would remember the terrible field of battle. They would remember what they constantly recalled in times of danger, what they had come for and

how worth while it was to give their lives for it.

"And they would say: 'Forget all the little circumstances of the day. Be ashamed of the jealousies that divide you. We command you in the name of those who, like ourselves, have died to bring the counsels of men together, and we remind you what America said she was born for. She was born, she said, to show mankind the way to liberty. She was born to make this great gift a common gift. She was born to show men the way of experience by which they might realize this gift and maintain it, and we adjure you in the name of all the great traditions of America to make yourselves soldiers now once for all in this common cause, where we need wear no uniform except the uniform of the heart, clothing ourselves with the principles of right and saying to men everywhere: "You are our brothers and we invite you into the comradeship of liberty and of peace."'

"Let us go away hearing these unspoken mandates of our dead comrades.

"If I may speak a personal word, I beg you to realize the compulsion that I myself feel that I am under. By the constitution of our great country I was the commander in chief of these men. I advised the congress to declare that a state of war existed. I sent these lads over here. Shall I—can I—ever speak a word of counsel which is inconsistent with the assurances I gave them when they came over? It is inconceivable.

"There is something better, if possible, that a man can give than his life, and that is his living spirit to a service that is not easy, to resist counsels that are hard to resist, to stand against purposes that are difficult to stand against, and to say: 'Here stand I, consecrated in the spirit of the men who once were my comrades and who now are gone, who left me under eternal bonds of fidelity.'"

VISIT TO BELGIUM.

From the beginning of his stay in Europe President Wilson had purposed to visit Belgium in response to an urgent invitation from King Albert to do so. Pressure of peace conference work prevented him from carrying out this plan until June 17, when, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and a small party, he left Paris for Belgium. The train arrived at Adinkerke the following morning and President and Mrs. Wilson were met by King Albert and Queen Elizabeth. Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, also joined the party here and continued with it during the Belgian visit. The members of the party entered motor cars and made a trip of about 110 miles, visiting Furnes, Wulpen, Nieuport, Dixmude, Houthulst forest, Poelcapelle, Ypres, Menin, Roulers, Ostend and Zeebrugge. At the last named place a train was taken for Brussels, which was reached late in the evening. President Wilson rode to the palace in an automobile amid the cheers of an enormous crowd.

The next day the president motored to Charleroi with King Albert and then returned for a luncheon given by Minister Whitlock at the American legation. Here he made a brief address, speaking as follows:

"I want to express my pleasure not only at being in Belgium, but to be personally associated with the king and queen. We have found them what all the world had told us that they were, perfectly genuine, perfectly delightful and perfectly devoted to the interests of the people, and not only so, but what is very rare just now, very just in their judgments of the events of the past and of the events that are now taking place.

"I could not help expressing the opinion which I did yesterday—namely, that that must arise from the fact that they had intimately associated themselves in life with their people.

"If you live with the talkers, you get one impression; if you live with the livers, you get another impression. You come into contact with the realities, and only realities make you wise and just.

"I want, with this very brief preface in which I am speaking from my heart, to propose the health and long life of his majesty the king and her majesty the queen."

Later President Wilson received a number of journalists and then visited the chamber of deputies, where Paul Hymans, the Belgian foreign minister, gave an address of welcome. Replying, the president said:

"Your Majesty and Gentlemen: It is with such profound emotion that I express my deepest appreciation of the generous welcome you have given me that I am not at all sure that I can find the words to say what is in my heart to say.

"M. Hymans has repeated to you some of the things which America tried to do to show her profound friendship and sympathy with Belgium, but M. Hymans was not able to testify as I am to the heart of America that was back of her efforts, for America did not do these things merely because she conceived it her duty to do them, but because she rejoiced in this way to show her real humanity and her real knowledge of these needs of an old and faithful friend, and these things, I hope, will be dearer in your memory because of the spirit which was behind them. They were small in themselves.

"It is very delightful to find myself at last in Belgium. I have come at the first moment that I was relieved from imperative duty. I could not come for my own pleasure and in neglect of duty to a country where I knew I should meet a sovereign who had constantly identified himself with the interests and the life of his people at every necessary sacrifice to himself; where I should be greeted by a burgomaster who never allowed the enemy to thrust him aside and always asserted the majesty and authority of the municipality which he represented; where I should have the privilege of meeting a cardinal who was the true shepherd of his flock and the majesty of whose spiritual authority awed even the unscrupulous enemy himself, who knew that they did not dare lay a hand upon this servant of God, and where I should have the privilege of grasping the hand of a general who never surrendered, and on every hand should meet men who had known their duty and had done it.

"I could not come to Belgium until I felt that I was released from my duty. I sought in this way to honor you by recognizing the spirit which I knew I should meet with here.

"When I realize that at my back are the fighting standards of Belgium it pleases me to think that I am in the presence of those who knew how to shed their blood as well as do their duty for their country. They need no encomium from me.

"I would rather turn for a moment with you to the significance of the place which Belgium bears in this contest, which, thank God, is ended.

"I came here because I wished to associate myself in counsel with the men who I knew had felt deeply the pulse of this terrible struggle, and I wanted to come also because I realized, I believe, that Belgium and her part in the war is in one sense the key of the whole struggle, because the violation of Belgium was the call to duty which aroused the nations.

"The enemy committed many outrages in this war, gentlemen, but the initial outrage was the fundamental outrage of all. They, with an insolent indifference, violated the sacredness of treaties.

"They showed that they did not care for the independence of any nation, whether it had raised its hand against them or not; that they were ruthless in their determination to have their whim at their pleasure.

"Therefore it was the violation of Belgium that awakened the world to its realization of the character of the struggle. A very interesting thing came out of that struggle, which seems almost like an illogical consequence.

"One of the first things the representatives

of Belgium said to me after the war began was that they did not want their neutrality guaranteed: they did not want any neutrality. They wanted equality, not because, as I understood them, their neutrality was insecure, but because their neutrality put them upon a different basis of action from other peoples in their natural and proper pride.

"They desired a place that was not exceptional, but in the ranks of free peoples under all governments. I honored this instinct in them and it was for that reason that the first time I had occasion to speak of what the war might accomplish for Belgium I spoke of her winning a place of equality among the nations.

"So Belgium has, so to say, once more come into her own through this deep valley of suffering through which she has gone; not only that, but her cause has linked the governments of the civilized world together as if instinctively into a league of rights.

"They have put the whole power of organized mankind behind this conception of justice which is common to mankind.

"That is the significance, gentlemen, of the league of nations. The league of nations was an inevitable consequence of this war. It was a league of rights, and no thoughtful statesman who let his thought run into the future could wish for a moment to slacken those bonds.

"His first thought would be to strengthen them and to perpetuate this combination of the great governments of the world for the maintenance of justice. The league of nations is a child of this great war, for it is the expression of those prevalent resolutions which grew out of the temporary necessities of this great struggle, and any nation which declines to adhere to this covenant deliberately turns away from the most telling appeal that has ever been made to its conscience and to its manhood.

"The nation that wishes to use the league of nations for its convenience and not for the service of the rest of the world deliberately chooses to turn back to those bad days of selfish contest when every nation thought first and always of itself and not of its neighbors; thought of its rights and forgot its great moral power, and overlooked its responsibilty.

"Those bad days, I hope, are gone, and the great moral power backed, if need be, by the great physical power of the civilized nations of the world will now stand firm for the maintenance of the fine partnership which we have thus inaugurated.

"It cannot be otherwise. Perhaps the conscience of some chancelleries was asleep and the outrage of Germany awakened it. You cannot see one great nation violate every principle of right without beginning to know what the principles of right are, and to love them, to despise those who violate them, and to form the firm resolve that such a violation shall now be punished and in the future be prevented.

"These are the feelings with which I have come to Belgium, and it has been my thought to propose to the congress of the United States as a recognition, as a welcome, of Belgium into her new status of complete independence, to raise the mission of the United States of America to Belgium to the rank of an embassy and send an ambassador.

"This is the rank which Belgium enjoys in our esteem. Why should she not enjoy it in form and in fact? So, gentlemen, we turn to the future. M. Hymans has spoken in true terms of the necessities that lie ahead of Belgium and of many another nation that has come through this great war.

"It is now our duty to organize our friendship along new lines. The Belgian people and the Belgian leaders need only the tools to restore their life. Their thoughts are not crushed, their purposes are not obscured, their plans are complete and their knowledge of what is involved in industrial revival is complete.

"What her friends must do is to see to it that Belgium gets the necessary priority with regard to obtaining raw materials, the necessary priority in obtaining the means to restore the machinery by which she can use these raw materials and the credit by which she can bridge over the years which it will be necessary for her to wait to begin again.

"These are not so much tasks for governments as they are tasks for thoughtful business men and financiers and those who are producers in other countries. It is a question of shipping also, but the shipping of the world will be relieved of its burdens of troops in a comparatively near future, and there will be new bottoms in which to carry the cargoes and the cargoes ought readily to impel the master of the ship to steer for Belgian ports.

"I believe, after having consulted many times with my very competent advisers in the matter, that an organized method of accomplishing these things can be found. It is a matter of almost daily discussion in Paris and I believe that as we discuss it from day to day we come nearer and nearer to a workable solution and a probable plan.

"I hope not only, but I believe, that such a plan will be found, and you may be sure that all America will be pleased, I will not say more than any other friend of Belgium, but as much as any other friend of Belgium.

"This is the healing peace of which M. Hymans so eloquently spoke. You heal the nations by serving the nations, and you serve them by thinking of mankind."

President Wilson and the king, with their wives, made a fast motor run to Malines, where they had tea with Cardinal Mercier in his partly ruined residence. Louvain was also visited, where the university conferred upon the president a doctorate of laws. While responding to Mgr. Ladeuse, rector of the university, President Wilson, glancing at the ruins about him, said with emotion:

"I think the nation that has done this has taken itself from the brotherhood of scholarship."

At the Hotel de Ville in Brussels a warm welcome was given the visitors by the famous Burgomaster Max. A vast crowd in the beautiful square in front of the city hall sang for them, led by a huge trained chorus of men, "The Star Spangled Banner" and the Belgian national hymn, "La Brabanconne." After a gala dinner in the king's palace President and Mrs. Wilson boarded their train for Paris, arriving there the following morning.

LAST DAYS IN FRANCE.

Address at Poincare Dinner.

President Wilson's sojourn in Europe was drawing to a close, as the treaty of peace with Germany had been concluded and only awaited signature. This ceremony took place on Saturday, June 28. Prior to that time, on June 26, President Poincare gave a dinner to President Wilson and all the delegates to the peace conference. Responding to an address made by the French executive, President Wilson said:

"I thank you most sincerely for the words that you have uttered. I cannot pretend, sir, that the prospect of going home is not very delightful to me, but I can say with the greatest sincerity that the prospect of leaving France is very painful to me.

"I have received a peculiarly generous welcome here, and it has been pleasing for me to feel that that welcome was intended not so much for myself as for the people whom I represented.

"Sometimes the work of the conference has seemed to go very slowly, indeed. Sometimes it has seemed as if there were unnecessary obstacles to agreement, but as the weeks have lengthened I have seemed to see the profit that came out of that. Quick conclusions would not have produced that intimate knowl-

edge of each other's mind which I think has come out of these daily conferences.

"These six months have been six months which have woven new fibers of connection between the hearts of our people. And something more than friendship and intimate sympathy has come out of this intercourse.

"A new thing that has happened is that we have translated our common principles and our common purposes into a common plan.

"When we part, we are not going to part with a finished work, but with a work one portion of which is finished and the other portion of which is only begun.

"We have finished the formulation of the peace, but we have begun a plan of co-operation which I believe will broaden and strengthen as the years go by.

"We shall continue to be coworkers in tasks which, because they are common, will weave out of our sentiments a common conception of duty and a common conception of the rights of men of every race and of every clime. If it be true that that has been accomplished, it is a very great thing.

"As I go away from these scenes, I think I shall realize that I have been present at one of the most vital things that has happened in the history of nations. Nations have formed contracts with each other before, but they never have formed partnerships. They have associated themselves temporarily, but they have never before associated themselves permanently.

"The wrong that was done in the waging of this war was a great wrong, but it wakened the world to a great moral necessity of seeing that it was necessary that men should band themselves together in order that such a wrong should never be perpetrated again.

"Merely to beat a nation that was wrong once is not enough. There must follow the warning to all other nations that would do like things that they in turn will be vanquished and shamed if they attempt a dishonorable purpose."

Bids France Goodby.

On the eve of his departure from France on June 28 President Wilson issued the following statement:

"As I look back over the eventful months I have spent in France, my memory is not of conferences and hard work alone, but also of innumerable acts of generosity and friendship which have made me feel how genuine the sentiments of France are toward the people of America and how fortunate I have been to be the representative of our people in the midst of a nation which knows how to show us kindness with so much charm and so much open manifestion of what is in its heart.

"Deeply happy as I am at the prospects of joining my own countrymen again, I leave France with genuine regret, my deep sympathy for her people and belief in her future confirmed; my thought enlarged by the privilege of association with her public men, conscious of more than one affectionate friendship formed, and profoundly grateful for unstinted hospitality and for countless kindlinesses which have made me feel welcome and at home.

"I take the liberty of bidding France Godspeed as well as good-by, and of expressing once more my abiding interest and entire confidence in her future.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Message to Americans.

On the same day (June 28) the following message from President Wilson was given out by Secretary Tumulty in Washington:

"My Fellow Countrymen: The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world.

"It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do; and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms.

"And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty.

"It ends, once for all, an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the peoples of great empires to serve their ambition for power and dominion.

"It associates the free governments of the world in a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice.

"It makes international law a reality, supported by imperative sanctions.

"It does away with the right of conquest and rejects the policy of annexation and substitutes a new order under which backward nations—populations which have not yet come to political consciousness and peoples who are ready for independence, but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger nation, but shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of governments which undertake to be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the league of nations.

"It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality, the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious belief and practice.

"It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions and for every sort of international co-operation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind.

"It furnishes guaranties such as were never given or even contemplated for the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world.

"It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance and confident hope.

WOODROW WILSON."

RETURN TO AMERICA.

President and Mrs. Wilson left Paris at 9.45 p. m., June 28, on the first stage of their homeward journey. They were accompanied to Brest by Gen. Leorat and Col. Lobez, the president's French aids, and by Stephen Pichon, French foreign minister; George Leygues, French minister of marine, and Capt. Andre Tardieu, a member of the French peace delegation. The president was cheered by a crowd of about 1,000 persons who gathered to witness his departure. Brest was reached the next morning and after the presidential party had boarded the George Washington the voyage across the Atlantic was begun. Many of the civilian attaches of the American delegation were in the party returning to America. Some 2,500 American troops were carried, including a part of the president's guard of honor in Paris. The ship was escorted by the superdreadnought Oklahoma and four destroyers.

July 4 Speech to Troops.

The Fourth of July was spent at sea and the president took occasion to celebrate the day by a brief address to the soldiers aboard his ship. He said:

"It is very delightful to find myself here and in this company. I know that a great many of you have been homesick on the other side of the water, but I did not believe a man among you has been as homesick as I have, and it is with profound delight that I find myself bound westward again for the country we all love and are trying

to serve, and when I was asked to make a speech and sat down and tried to think of what I should say, I found that the suggestions of this Fourth of July crowded into my mind in such a way that they could not be set in order, because this Fourth of July has a significance that no preceding Fourth of July ever had, not even the first. I think that we can look back upon the history of the years that separate us from the first Fourth of July with very great satisfaction, because we have kept the vision in America, we have kept the promise to ourselves that we would maintain a regime of liberty and constitutional government.

"We have made errors of judgment, we have committed errors of action, but we have always tried to correct the errors when we have made them. We have always tried to get straight in the road again for that goal for which we set out in those famous days when America was made a government. So there has always been abundant justification for what was not self-glorification, but self-congratulation in our Fourth of July celebrations.

"I was proud of our men when I could not see them, and now that I have mixed with them and have seen them I am prouder of them still, for they are men to the core and I am glad to have had Europe see this specimen of our manhood.

"I am proud to know now the men who performed the least conspicuous services and the humblest services, and performed them just as well as the men who performed the conspicuous services and the most complicated and difficult. I will not say that the men were worthy of their officers; I will say that the officers were worthy of their men. They sprang out of the ranks, they were like the ranks, and all, rank and file, were specimens of America.

"And you know what has happened. Having sampled America that way, Europe believes in and trusts America. Is not that your own personal experience and observation? In all the counsels at Paris, whenever they wanted to send soldiers anywhere and not have the people jealous of their presence they suggested that we should send Americans there, because they knew that everywhere in Europe we were believed to be the friends of the countries where we sent garrisons and where we sent forces of supervision. We were welcomed. Am I not, therefore, justified in saying that we have fulfilled our pledge to humanity? We have proved that we were the champions of liberty throughout the world, that we did not wish to keep it as a selfish and private possession of our own but wanted to share it with men everywhere and of every kind. When you look forward to the future do you not see what a compulsion that puts upon us?

"You cannot earn a reputation like that and then not live up to it. You cannot reach a standard like that and then lay it down by never so little. Every man of us has to live up to it. The welcome that was given to our arms and the cheers that received us are the compulsion that is now put upon us to continue to be worthy of that welcome and of those cheers.

"We must continue to put America at the service of mankind, not for any profit we shall get out of it, not for any private benefit we shall reap from it, but because we believe in the right and mean to serve it wherever we have a chance to serve.

"I was thinking to-day that a new freedom has come to the peoples of the world out of this war. It has no date. It has no Fourth of July. There has nowhere been written a declaration of independence. The only date I can think of for this is the 11th of last November, when the central powers admitted they were beaten and accepted an armistice. From that time they knew they had to submit to the terms of liberty, and perhaps some of these days we shall date the freedom of the peoples from the 11th of November, 1918.

"And yet if that be not the date of it, it interests my thoughts to think that as it has no date for beginning we should see to it that it has no date for ending. If it began without term it should end without term, and that in every counsel we enter into, in every force we contribute to, we shall make it a condition that the liberty of men throughout the world shall be served and that America shall continue to redeem her pledge to humanity and to mankind.

"Why, America is made up of mankind. We do not come from any common stock. We do not come from any single nation. The character of America is that it is made up of the best contributed out of all nations. Sometimes when I am in the presence of an American citizen who was an immigrant to America, I think that he has a certain advantage over me. I did not choose to be an American, but he did. I was born to it. I hope if I had not been I would have had sense enough to choose it. But the men who came afterward deliberately chose to be Americans.

"They came out of other countries and said: 'We cast our lot with you, we believe in you, and will live with you.' A country made up like that ought to understand other nations. It ought to know how to fraternize with and assist them. It is already the friend of mankind, because it is made up out of all people, and it ought to redeem its lineage. It ought to show that it is playing for no private hand. It ought to show that it is trying to serve all the stocks of mankind from which it itself is bred. And, more than that, my fellow countrymen, we ought to continue to prove that we know what freedom is.

"Freedom is not a mere sentiment. We all feel the weakness of mere sentiment. If a man professes to be fine, we always wait for him to show it. We do not take his word for it. If he professes fine motives, we expect him thereafter to show that he is acting upon fine motives. And the kind of freedom that America has always represented is a freedom expressing itself in fact. It is not the profession of principles merely, but the redemption of those principles, making good on those principles, and knowing how to make good on those principles.

"When I have thought of liberty I have sometimes thought of how we deceived ourselves. In the war we talked about it. Some people talk as if liberty meant the right to do anything you please. Well, in some sense you have that right—you have the right to jump overboard, but if you do, this is what will happen: Nature will say, 'You fool, didn't you know the consequences? Didn't you know that water will drown you?' You can jump off the top of the mast, but when you get down your liberty will be lost and you will have lost it because it was not an accident; you made a fool of yourself. The sailor, when he is sailing a ship, talks about running her free in the wind. Does he mean that she is resisting the wind? Throw her up into the wind and see her canvas shake, see her stand still, 'caught in irons,' as the sailor says. But let her fall off; she is free. Free, why? Because she is obeying the laws of nature, and she is a slave until she does. And no man is free until he obeys the laws of freedom.

"The laws of freedom are these: Accommodate your interests to other people's interests; that you shall not insist on standing in the light of other people, but that you shall make a member of a team of yourself and nothing more or less, and that the interests of the team shall take precedence in everything that you do to your interest as an individual.

"That is freedom, and men who live under autocratic governments are not free, because

the autocrat arranges the government to suit himself. The minute he arranges it to suit his subjects, then his subjects are free.

"But if I disobey the laws of freedom, if I infringe on the rights of others, then I presently find myself deprived of my freedom.

"I am clapped in jail, it may be, and if my jailer is a philosopher he will say, 'You brought it upon yourself, my dear fellow. You were free to do right, but you were not free to do wrong. Now, what I blame you for is not so much your malice as your ignorance.'

"One reason why America has been free, I take leave to say, is that America has been intelligent enough to be free. It takes a lot of intelligence to be free. Stupid people do not know how, and we all go to the school of intelligence that comes out of the discipline of our own self-chosen institutions.

"That is what makes you free, and my confident ambition for the United States is that she will know in the future how to make each Fourth of July as it comes grow more distinguished and more glorious than its predecessor by showing that she, at any rate, understands the laws of freedom by understanding the laws of service, and that mankind may always confidently look to her as a friend, as a co-operator, as one who will stand shoulder to shoulder with free men everywhere to assert the right. That is what I meant at the outset of these few remarks by saying that the suggestion of this Fourth of July crowd was too thick and fast to be set in order. This is the most tremendous Fourth of July that men ever imagined, for we have opened its franchises to all the world."

Carnegie Hall Speech.

New York was reached July 8 and the president after a welcome from the warships that went out to sea to meet him, from government and state officials and from craft in the harbor, landed at Hoboken, N. J., and then proceeded to Carnegie hall in New York city, arriving there at about 5:30 p. m. Mayor Hylan and Gov. Smith extended to him the greetings of New York city and state, after which the president spoke as follows:

"Fellow Countrymen: I am not going to try to make you a real speech. I am a bit alarmed to find how many speeches I have in my system undelivered, but they are all speeches that come from the mind and I want to say to you this afternoon only a few words from the heart.

"You have made me deeply happy by the generous welcome you have extended to me, but I do not believe that the welcome you extended to me is half as great as that which I extend to you. Why, Jerseyman though I am, this is the first time I ever thought that Hoboken was beautiful.

"I have really, though I have tried on the other side of the water to conceal it, been the most homesick man in the American expeditionary force, and it is with feelings that it would be vain for me to try to express that I find myself in this beloved country again. I do not say that because I lack admiration of other countries.

"There have been many things that softened my homesickness. One of the chief things that softened it was the very generous welcome that they extended to me as your representative on the other side of the water. And it was still more softened by the pride that I had in discovering that America had at last convinced the world of her true character.

"I was welcome because they had seen with their own eyes what America had done for the world. They had deemed her selfish. They had deemed her devoted to material interests. And they had seen her boys come across the water with a vision even more beautiful than that which they conceived when they had entertained dreams of liberty and peace.

"And then I had the added pride of finding out by personal observation the kind of men we had sent over. I had crossed the seas with the kind of men who had taken them over, without whom they could not have gone to Europe, and then when I got there I saw that army of men, that army of clean men, that army of men devoted to the high interests of humanity, that army that one was glad to point out and say: 'These are my fellow countrymen.'

"It softens the homesickness a good deal to have so much of home along with you, and these boys were constantly reminding me of home. They did not walk the streets like anybody else. I do not mean that they walked the streets self-assertively. They did not.

"They walked the streets as if they knew that they belonged wherever free men lived, that they were welcome in the great republic of France and were comrades with the other armies that had helped to win the great battle and to show the great sacrifice. Because it is a wonderful thing for this nation, hitherto isolated from the large affairs of the world, to win not only the universal confidence of the people of the world but their universal affections.

"And that, and nothing less than that, is what has happened. Wherever it was suggested that troops should be sent and it was desired that troops of occupation should excite no prejudice, no uneasiness on the part of those to whom they were sent, the men who represented the other nations came to me and asked me to send American soldiers. They not only implied but they said that the presence of American soldiers would be known not to mean anything except friendly protection and assistance. Do you wonder that it made our hearts swell with pride to realize these things?

"But while these things in some degree softened my homesickness they made me all the more eager to get home, where the rest of the folks live; to get home where the great dynamo of national energy was situated; to get home where the great purposes of national action were formed and to be allowed to take part in the counsels and in the actions which were formed and to be taken by this great nation, which from first to last has followed the vision of the men who set it up and created it.

"We have had our eyes very close upon our task at times, but whenever we lifted them we were accustomed to lift them to a distant horizon. We were aware that the peoples of the earth had turned their faces toward us as those who were friends of freedom and of right, and whenever we thought of national policy and of its relation upon the affairs of the world we knew we were under bonds to do the large thing and the right thing.

"It is a privilege, therefore, beyond all computation for a man, whether in a great capacity or a small, to take part in the counsels and in the resolutions of a people like this. I am afraid some people, some persons, do not understand that vision. They do not see it. They have looked too much upon the ground. They have thought too much of their neighbors. I have never had a moment's doubt as to where the heart and purpose of this people lay.

"When any one on the other side of the water has raised the question, 'Will America come in and help?' I have said: 'Of course America will come in and help. She cannot do anything else; she will not disappoint any high hope that has been formed of her. Least of all will she in this day of newborn liberty all over the world fail to extend her hand to support and assist those who have been made free.'

"I wonder if at this distance you can have got any conception of the tragic intensity of the feeling of those peoples in Europe who

have just had yokes thrown off of them. Have you reckoned up in your mind how many peoples, how many nations, were held unwillingly under the yoke of the Austro-Hungarian empire, under the yoke of Turkey, under the yoke of Germany?

"These yokes have been thrown off. These people breathe the air and look around to see a new day dawn about them and whenever they think of what is going to fill that day with action they think first of us. They think first of the friends who through the long years have spoken for them, who were privileged to declare that they came into the war to release them, who said that they would not make peace upon any other terms than their liberty, and they have known that America's presence in the war and in the conference was the guaranty of the result.

"The goverror has spoken of a great task ended. Yes, the formulation of the peace is ended, but it creates only a new task just begun. I believe that if you will study the peace you will see that it is a just peace and a peace which, if it can be preserved, will save the world from unnecessary bloodshed.

"And now the great task is to preserve it. I have come back with my heart full of enthusiasm for throwing everything that I can, by way of influence or action, in with you to see that the peace is preserved; that when the long reckoning comes men may look back upon this generation of America and say: 'They were true to the vision which they saw at their birth.'"

Arrival in Washington.

After the speech in Carnegie hall President Wilson and his party boarded a special train and left for Washington. The capital was reached at a late hour, but a crowd estimated at 100,000 was in and around the Pennsylvania railroad station to greet the returning executive, who had been away for seven months, with the exception of a few days at the end of February and the beginning of March. Responding to an address of welcome the president said:

"I came home confident that the people of the United States were for the league of nations, but to receive this immediate assurance of it in to-night's reception is particularly pleasing to me. It makes my homecoming just that much more delightful. I never have been quite so eager to get home as I was this time, and everything I have seen since I sighted land until now has made me gladder and gladder that I am home. No country can possibly look so good as this country looks to me."

Thus ended President Wilson's memorable European campaign in the interest of world democracy and world peace.

EUROPEAN GIFTS TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

Reports circulated by persons inimical to the president and referred to by his opponents in the United States senate that he and Mrs. Wilson, while in Europe had received gifts from royal and other personages amounting in value to millions of dollars led him to direct his secretary to prepare and publish an itemized list of the presents received. The list, made public by Joseph P. Tumulty Oct. 6, 1919, was as follows:

"Outside of a considerable number of small gifts, such as books, walking sticks, an old silver dish found in the ruins of Louvain, war souvenirs made by soldiers or out of war material, and numerous medals struck off in his honor, the following are the only important gifts received by the president in Europe:

"In England—Photograph of the king and queen of England.

"A book relating to Windsor castle.

"The freedom of the city of London, presented in a gold casket, by the lord mayor at the Guildhall.

"In Italy—A water color picture on bronze easel, presented by the queen of Italy.

"A bronze figure presented at the capitol in Rome (a gift from the people).

"A figure of 'Italia Victoria,' sent to the train at Genoa, either by a school or by the citizens of Genoa.

"A set of books from the citizens of Genoa.

"A mosaic, presented by the pope.

"In France—A bronze figure, presented by a body of students.

"Knowing that there is a constitutional inhibition against the president's receiving gifts from foreign rulers or states, the president, after consulting the secretary of state, was preparing a list of the presents he intended to ask the permission of congress to retain just before he started on his western trip.

"In addition to the gifts received by the president, the following tokens were presented to Mrs. Wilson while she was in Europe:

"In France—A pin of Parisian enamel with tiny diamond chips, presented in the hotel de Ville by the city of Paris.

"Linen hand embroidered luncheon set (small cloth and dozen napkins) in a case, presented through Mme. Poincare and Mme. Pichon by the working women of France.

"In Belgium—A small medal by Cardinal Mercier.

"A Belgian lace table cover, presented by the queen.

"A complete file of the Libre Belgique (the paper published during the German occupation), presented by the king, in leather folder.

"In Italy—A reproduction of the 'Wolf and Romulus and Remus,' in gold, presented by the people through private subscription.

"A piece of lace in leather case, presented by Sig. Orlando in behalf of 'his colleagues.'

"A small reproduction in silver of a pitcher found in the ruins of Pompeii."

CHRONOLOGY.

1918.

Dec. 4—President Wilson sails for Europe.
Dec. 13—Arrives at Brest, France.
Dec. 14—Arrives in Paris; welcomed by President Poincare.
Dec. 15—Lays wreath on tomb of Lafayette.
Dec. 16—Given official luncheon in city hall.
Dec. 17—Confers with Marshal Foch.
Dec. 18—Holds first conference with American delegates.
Dec. 19—Receives visit from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.
Dec. 20—Returns visit of king of Italy.
Dec. 21—Delivers address at the Sorbonne.
Dec. 22—Visits Red Cross hospitals.
Dec. 25—Reviews and addresses American troops at Humes; leaves for London.
Dec. 26—Arrives in London and is welcomed by King George and Queen Mary.
Dec. 27—Has conference with Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Balfour; given state banquet in Buckingham palace.
Dec. 28—Makes addresses in Guildhall and Mansion House, London.
Dec. 29—Visits Carlisle and arrives in Manchester.
Dec. 30—Makes address in Free Trade hall, Manchester.
Dec. 31—Returns to Paris.

1919.

Jan. 1—Leaves Paris for Rome, Italy.
Jan. 2—Arrives at Genoa.
Jan. 3—Arrives in Rome; made citizen of city; makes address in parliament.
Jan. 4—Visits pope, addresses Academy of Science; lays wreaths on tombs of King Victor Emmanuel II, and King Humbert.

Jan. 5—Welcomed in Milan; lays wreaths on Columbus and Mazzini monuments in Genoa.
Jan. 6—Visits Turin; greeted by 1,000 mayors of Italian towns.
Jan. 7—Arrives in Paris.
Jan. 20—Addresses French senate.
Jan. 25—Makes address to delegation of French working women.
Jan. 26—Visits battle fields at Chateau Thierry and Reims.
Feb. 3—Makes address before chamber of deputies.
Feb. 14—Leaves Paris for a brief visit to the United States.
Feb. 15—Sails on the George Washington for Boston.
Feb. 24—Arrives at Boston and speaks in Mechanics' hall.
Feb. 25—Arrives in Washington, D. C.
March 3—Speaks at conference of governors and mayors in Washington.
March 4—Attends closing session of congress; speaks at Metropolitan opera house in New York in evening.
March 5—Sails from New York on the George Washington for Europe.
March 13—Arrives at Brest, France.
March 14—Arrives at Paris.
March 15-June 28—Continues peace conference work.
May 9—Addresses International Law association in Paris.
May 10—Speaks at session of Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.
May 26—Speaks at dinner given to President-Elect Pessoa of Brazil.
May 29—Sends Memorial day message to America.
May 30—Makes Memorial day address at American cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris.
June 17—Leaves Paris for visit to Belgium.
June 18—Motors with King Albert through large part of Belgium; arrives in Brussels.
June 19—Visits Charleroi, Louvain and other places; meets Cardinal Mercier, Burgomaster Max and others; speaks in Belgian chamber of deputies.
June 26—Speaks at dinner given in his honor by President Poincare.
June 28—Attends signing of peace treaty; issues statements to the people of France and America; leaves for Brest.
June 29—Sails on the George Washington for New York.
July 4—Makes July 4 address to soldiers on the George Washington.
July 8—Arrives at New York and speaks in Carnegie hall; arrives in Washington.

MODERN SUPERSTITIONS.

Prof. Edmund S. Conklin, after sending out inquiries to the students of the University of Oregon as to superstitions influencing them in any degree, received 557 replies, which he tabulated thus:

	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Knocking on wood	92	31	20	19	72	37
Four leaf clover	79	26	7	7	72	37
Dreams prophetic	59	20	9	8	50	26
Number 13	38	13	21	20	17	9
Opening umbrella in house	34	11	7	7	27	14
Fortune telling (cards, tea cup, palm)	34	11	5	5	29	15
Sleep on wedding cake	29	10	0	0	29	15
Black cats	28	9	11	10	17	9
Post coming between two walking	25	8	9	8	16	8
Picking up pins	25	8	5	5	20	10
Friday or Friday the 13th	20	7	5	5	15	8
Walking under a ladder	20	7	12	10	8	4
Breaking wish bone	14	5	0	0	14	7
Wishing on stars	13	4	0	0	13	7
Moon over shoulder, through trees, etc.	13	4	7	7	6	3
Premonitions	12	4	7	7	5	3
Breaking mirrors	9	3	1	..	8	4
Hoodoos, jinxes and charms	9	3	3	3	6	3
Number 3	9	3	4	4	5	3
Wishing on load of hay	6	2	0	0	6	3
Weather signs (ground-hog, etc.)	6	2	1	..	5	3
Carrying implement through house	6	2	4	4	2	1
Five leaf clover unlucky	5	2	0	0	5	3
Wish upon simultaneous remark	5	2	1	..	4	2
Third smoke lighted from same match	5	2	5	5	0	0
Spilling of salt cause of quarrel	4	1	0	0	4	2
Sing before breakfast cry before night	4	1	1	..	3	2
Horseshoe	4	1	3	3	1	..
Dog howling at night death sign	3	1	0	0	3	2
Drop fork, company coming (or knife)	3	1	1	..	2	1
Cutting finger nails on Sunday	3	1	1	..	2	1
Opals lucky or unlucky	3	1	0	0	3	2
Fear cemetery after dark	3	1	3	3	0	0
Removing another's ring breaks friendship	2	..	0	0	2	1
Knife cuts friendship	2	..	0	0	2	1
Bird entering house—death or bad luck	2	..	0	0	2	1
Flipping coin for decision	2	..	2	2	0	0
Toe stubbed, unlucky	2	..	2	2	0	0
Number 23	2	..	2	2	0	0
Good beginning, bad ending	2	..	2	2	0	0
Lending to player in same poker game	2	..	2	2	0	0
Moon phase affecting vegetable growth	2	..	2	2	0	0
Not definitely stated	11	4	7	7	4	2

HENRY FORD-CHICAGO TRIBUNE LIBEL CASE.

On June 23, 1916, The Chicago Tribune printed an editorial entitled "Ford Is an Anarchist" in which Henry Ford of Detroit was criticized for views and actions concerning military preparedness, pacifism and recruiting for the national guard and army. The manufacturer filed suit in the Federal court in Chicago, claiming $1,000,000 damages. Later his counsel withdrew it and instituted proceedings in the state court at Detroit. The Tribune applied for a change of venue and Judge James G. Tucker of the Circuit court of Macomb county, at Mount Clemens, Mich., was agreed upon to hear the case. The selection of the jury, which began May 12, 1919, the taking of testimony and the arguments consumed almost exactly three months and it was not until Aug. 14 that the trial ended. After being out twelve hours the jury, which was composed of eleven farmers and one road maker, returned a verdict awarding Mr. Ford 6 cents damages. The transcript of the testimony in the case approximated 2,000,000 words.

Election Returns.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT (1916).

[Compiled by the bureau of statistics from reports on file in the department of state. Washington, D. C.]

State.	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Prog.	Pro. Hanly.	Soc. Benson.	S.-L. Reimer	Pluralities Dem.	Pluralities Rep.	†Total vote.
Alabama	22,809	99,409	.....	1,034	1,925	.....	76,600	.....	131,177
Arizona	20,524	33,170	.....	1,153	3,174	.....	12,646	.....	58,021
Arkansas	47,148	112,148	.....	2,015	6,999	.....	65,000	.....	168,310
California	462,394	466,200	.....	27,698	43,259	.....	3,806	.....	999,551
Colorado	102,308	178,816	.....	2,793	10,049	.....	76,508	.....	293,966
Connecticut	106,514	99,786	.....	1,789	5,179	606	.....	6,728	213,874
Delaware	26,011	24,753	.....	566	480	.....	.....	1,258	51,810
Florida	14,611	55,984	.....	4,855	5,353	.....	41,373	.....	80,803
Georgia	11,225	125,845	20,653	.....	967	.....	114,620	.....	158,690
Idaho	55,368	70,054	.....	1,127	8,066	.....	14,686	.....	134,615
Illinois	1,152,549	950,229	.....	26,047	61,394	2,488	.....	202,320	2,192,707
Indiana	341,005	334,063	3,898	16,368	21,855	1,659	.....	6,942	718,848
Iowa	280,449	221,699	.....	3,371	10,976	.....	.....	58,750	516,495
Kansas	277,658	314,588	.....	12,882	24,685	.....	36,930	.....	629,813
Kentucky	241,854	269,990	.....	3,036	4,734	333	28,136	.....	519,947
Louisiana	6,466	79,875	6,349	.....	292	.....	73,409	.....	92,982
Maine	69,506	64,127	.....	597	2,177	.....	.....	5,379	136,407
Maryland	117,347	138,359	.....	2,903	2,674	756	21,012	.....	262,059
Massachusetts	268,784	247,885	.....	2,993	11,058	1,097	.....	20,899	531,817
Michigan	339,097	285,151	.....	8,139	16,120	.....	.....	53,946	648,507
Minnesota	179,544	179,152	290	7,793	20,117	468	.....	392	387,364
Mississippi	4,253	80,422	.....	.....	1,484	.....	76,169	.....	86,159
Missouri	369,339	398,025	.....	3,884	14,612	902	28,686	.....	786,762
Montana	66,750	101,063	298	.....	9,564	.....	34,313	.....	177,675
Nebraska	117,257	158,827	.....	2,952	7,141	.....	41,570	.....	286,177
Nevada	12,127	17,776	.....	348	3,065	.....	5,649	.....	33,316
New Hampshire	43,723	43,779	.....	303	1,318	.....	56	.....	89,123
New Jersey	269,352	211,645	.....	3,187	10,462	890	.....	57,707	495,536
New Mexico	31,163	33,693	.....	112	1,999	.....	2,530	.....	66,967
New York	869,115	759,426	10,172	19,031	45,944	2,666	.....	109,689	1,706,354
North Carolina	120,988	168,383	.....	51	490	.....	47,395	.....	289,912
North Dakota	53,471	55,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,735	.....	108,677
Ohio	514,753	604,161	.....	8,080	38,092	.....	89,408	.....	1,165,086
Oklahoma	97,233	148,113	234	1,646	45,190	.....	50,880	.....	292,416
Oregon	126,813	120,087	.....	4,729	9,711	.....	.....	6,726	261,340
Pennsylvania	703,734	521,784	.....	28,525	42,637	417	.....	181,950	1,297,097
Rhode Island	44,858	40,394	.....	470	1,914	180	.....	4,464	87,816
South Carolina	1,550	61,846	.....	.....	135	.....	60,296	.....	63,531
South Dakota	64,217	59,191	.....	1,774	3,760	.....	.....	5,026	128,942
Tennessee	116,223	153,282	.....	147	2,542	.....	37,059	.....	272,194
Texas	64,999	286,514	.....	1,985	18,963	.....	221,515	.....	372,461
Utah	54,137	84,025	.....	149	4,460	144	29,888	.....	142,915
Vermont	40,250	22,708	.....	709	798	.....	.....	17,542	64,465
Virginia	49,356	102,824	.....	783	1,060	67	53,468	.....	153,990
Washington	167,244	183,388	.....	6,868	22,800	730	16,144	.....	381,030
West Virginia	142,124	140,403	.....	175	6,140	.....	.....	2,721	289,842
Wisconsin	221,323	193,042	.....	7,166	27,846	.....	.....	28,281	449,377
Wyoming	21,698	28,316	.....	373	1,453	.....	6,618	.....	51,840
Total	8,538,221	9,129,606	41,894	220,506	585,113	13,403	1,362,105	770,720	18,526,743
Plurality		591,385							

*No candidate. †Figures do not include blank or void ballots or votes cast for names not appearing on any of the electoral tickets specified in the table.

ALABAMA (Population, 1917, 2,363,939).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (67)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly.	Popu'tion.	Counties.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly
21589	Autauga	773	99	11	5	25964	Cullman	1396	1351	9	7
21816	Baldwin	766	216	148	10	25467	Dale	1260	597	4	9
32728	Barbour	1235	45	13	12	53401	Dallas	1565	23	7	4
25926	Bibb	1247	217	106	17	31693	DeKalb	1787	1190	33	14
21456	Blount	1488	1229	26	6	29810	Elmore	1631	147	9	7
30196	Bullock	743	4	2	—	24413	Escambia	982	108	3	—
31417	Butler	1162	78	6	3	47685	Etowah	1883	862	73	7
42210	Calhoun	2231	442	29	25	17792	Fayette	1026	697	18	15
38612	Chambers	1679	168	7	14	21454	Franklin	1044	984	39	7
20226	Cherokee	1136	508	27	5	30915	Geneva	1265	713	23	12
28053	Chilton	881	1363	40	14	22717	Greene	383	9	—	—
18736	Choctaw	765	21	12	2	27883	Hale	795	15	1	2
33321	Clarke	1297	25	12	—	24684	Henry	860	141	27	5
23857	Clay	1196	677	1	3	38204	Houston	1670	466	46	14
13516	Cleburne	760	578	5	9	34678	Jackson	1907	567	32	16
29876	Coffee	2029	426	17	4	289293	Jefferson	10677	2052	296	95
26598	Colbert	1132	352	44	1	18512	Lamar	1299	303	4	29
24294	Conecuh	1036	42	17	2	34130	Lauderdale	1678	369	47	13
16992	Coosa	867	485	34	3	23341	Lawrence	995	43	4	116
44372	Covington	1738	305	107	24	33626	Lee	1369	42	30	5
25974	Crenshaw	1427	139	5	7	30161	Limestone	1450	92	19	13
						31894	Lowndes	540	9	1	1
						28184	Macon	575	43	2	1

Population.		Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly
49478	Madison	2206	215	45	8
41097	Marengo	1491	19	1	1
19684	Marion	1325	807	1	8
32395	Marshall	944	1183	33	10
94074	Mobile	2968	832	75	21
29700	Monroe	1029	17	2	1
89573	Montgomery	3316	106	19	11
37400	Morgan	2120	364	44	38
31222	Perry	895	20	12	1
25531	Pickens	1179	218	18	4
32012	Pike	1789	50	11	6
26858	Randolph	1324	652	4	5
25937	Russell	752	3	4	—
29331	Shelby	1311	1428	8	9
20715	St. Clair	987	851	53	8
28699	Sumter	770	8	6	—
39488	Talladega	1539	447	4	6
32025	Tallapoosa	1892	129	33	3
55888	Tuscaloosa	2437	218	41	12
45663	Walker	2314	1860	107	20
16876	Washington	500	32	2	4
33810	Wilcox	866	1	—	—
15263	Winston	727	1107	6	7
	Total	99409	28809	1925	1102
	Plurality	70600			
	Per cent	75.75	21.96	1.47	.82
	Total vote	131245			

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 82,438 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,680; Taft, Rep., 9,732 and Debs, Soc., 3,029.

In 1918 Thomas E. Kirby, Dem., was elected governor and J. H. Bankhead, Dem., U. S. senator.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. The counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington.
   John McDuffie, Dem. 3,721
2. The counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike and Wilcox.
   S. H. Dent, Jr., Dem. 5,717
3. The counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee and Russell.
   Henry B. Steagall, Dem. 5,868
4. The counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby and Talladega.
   Fred L. Blackmon, Dem. 4,266
   J. A. Bingham, Rep. 2,183
5. The counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa.
   J. Thomas Heflin, Dem. 6,254
6. The counties of Bibb, Greene, Hale, Perry, Sumter and Tuscaloosa.
   W. B. Oliver, Dem. 2,741
7. The counties of Cherokee, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Blount, Marshall and St. Clair.
   John L. Burnett, Dem. 7,221
   O. D. Street, Rep. 5,622
8. The counties of Colbert, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Morgan and Jackson.
   E. B. Almon, Dem. 5,598
9. The county of Jefferson.
   George Huddleston, Dem. 6,338
   J. O. Thompson, Rep. 1,051
10. The counties of Pickens, Fayette, Franklin, Lamar, Marion, Winston and Walker.
    W. B. Bankhead, Dem. 5,765

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	34	100	134
Republicans	1	5	6

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Thomas E. Kilby.
Secretary of State—William P. Cobb.
State Treasurer—R. L. Bradley.

ARIZONA (Population, 1917, 263,788).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (14)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly
9853	Apache	648	311	16	5
53089	Cochise	6115	3203	694	120
10041	Coconino	1171	802	77	22
22993	Gila	3686	1495	510	42
11707	Graham	1597	497	119	44
18894	Greenlee	1492	672	156	14
44731	Maricopa	7634	5747	574	685
4026	Mohave	1335	643	243	5
13399	Navajo	1240	574	25	42
28751	Pima	2079	2616	150	77
9968	Pinal	1232	855	60	32
8387	Santa Cruz	726	666	42	8
17598	Yavapai	2893	1746	331	43
10351	Yuma	1322	727	177	14
	Total	33170	20524	3174	1153
	Plurality	12646			
	Per cent	56.16	35.37	5.47	1.98
	Total vote	58021			

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 10,174 votes; Taft, Rep., 2,975; Roosevelt, Prog., 6,881; Debs, Soc., 3,139; Chafin, Pro., 265.

For Governor, 1918.

Thomas E. Campbell, Rep.	25,927
Fred T. Colter, Dem.	25,588
George D. Smith, Soc.	444

For Representative in Congress, 1918

Carl Hayden, Dem.	26,885
Thomas Maddock, Rep.	16,822
P. T. Robinson, Soc.	754

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	14	26	40
Republicans	5	9	14

State Officers.

Governor—Thomas E. Campbell, Rep.
Secretary of State—Mit Simms, Dem.
State Auditor—Jesse L. Boyce, Dem.
State Treasurer—Harry S. Ross, Dem.
Attorney-General—Wiley E. Jones, Dem.
Supt. Public Instruction—C. O. Case, Dem.
State Mine Inspector—G. H. Bolin, Dem.

ARKANSAS (Population, 1917, 1,766,343).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (75)	Pres. 1916 Dem. Wilson	Rep. Hughes
18388	Arkansas	1119	613
29307	Ashley	1518	462
11185	Baxter	908	316
34688	Benton	3106	1289
14318	Boone	1412	598
18071	Bradley	1159	314
10883	Calhoun	929	273
16829	Carroll	1512	1034
27431	Chicot	561	473
25437	Clark	1797	824
29836	Clay	1949	971
13563	Cleburne	862	271
14838	Cleveland	1126	230
26185	Columbia	2073	730
24886	Conway	1401	1030
33555	Craighead	1951	543
25892	Crawford	1632	1195
28227	Crittenden	562	89
16226	Cross	927	252
13426	Dallas	1146	524
18021	Desha	960	369
23792	Drew	1626	836
25845	Faulkner	2030	816
23034	Franklin	1671	582
12193	Fulton	1096	388
34781	Garland	1669	1055
10705	Grant	954	188
28870	Greene	2283	529
31339	Hempstead	2097	1225
16681	Hot Spring	1139	645
18958	Howard	1317	545
26397	Independence	1917	762
15331	Izard	1267	285

Population.		Wilson.	Hughes
27236	Jackson	1349	473
61320	Jefferson	2172	921
21341	Johnson	1477	573
14946	Lafayette	889	368
22562	Lawrence	1706	298
27786	Lee	848	353
16380	Lincoln	884	448
13597	Little River	842	364
30173	Logan	2016	1185
31954	Lonoke	2176	515
16056	Madison	1456	1332
10203	Marion	781	274
21012	Miller	1418	402
40748	Mississippi	1249	417
22164	Monroe	741	508
13346	Montgomery	937	432
21342	Nevada	1375	651
10613	Newton	550	675
22417	Ouachita	1390	970
10940	Perry	976	435
38625	Phillips	1466	552
14217	Pike	1177	605
17001	Poinsett	1174	511
17216	Polk	1240	443
26580	Pope	2147	783
15296	Prairie	1061	655
106083	Pulaski	6004	2594
20323	Randolph	1553	458
17117	Saline	1567	231
15520	Scott	1362	487
16894	Searcy	629	919
63478	Sebastian	3716	1366
16818	Sevier	1262	232
11688	Sharp	971	251
26483	St. Francis	960	395
9563	Stone	681	298
36728	Union	1689	273
15179	Van Buren	1269	737
33889	Washington	2922	1625
31281	White	2815	673
22781	Woodruff	935	438
28930	Yell	2099	781
	Total	111957	47148
	Plurality	64809	
	Per cent	66.65	28.04
	Total vote	168780	

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 68,838; Taft, Rep., 24,467, and Roosevelt, Prog., 21,673 votes.

For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 6,999 votes and Hanly, Pro., 2,015. For president in 1912 Chafin, Pro., received 898 votes and Debs, Soc., 8,153.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Joe T. Robinson, Dem.....78,377

For Governor, 1918.

Charles H. Brough, Dem.....68,192
Clay Fulks, Soc.....4,792

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis and Woodruff.
   T. H. Caraway, Dem.....10,343
2. Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie and Monroe.
   W. A. Oldfield, Dem.....10,775
3. Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion and Van Buren.
   J. N. Tillman, Dem.....14,995
4. Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Miller and Montgomery.
   Otis A. Wingo, Dem.....12,279
5. Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry and Pulaski.
   H. M. Jacoway, Dem.....11,045
6. Counties of Desha, Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas and Lonoke.
   Samuel M. Taylor, Dem.....10,443
7. Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, Chicot and Lafayette.
   W. S. Goodwin, Dem.....8,962

Legislature.

The legislature has four republicans; remainder democrats.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Charles H. Brough.
Secretary of State—Tom J. Terral.
Treasurer—Joe Ferguson.

CALFORNIA (Population, 1917, 3,029,032).

Population 1917	Counties. (58)	President 1916 Rep. Hughes	Dem. Wilson	Soc. Benson
330758	Alameda	51417	43748	5439
309	Alpine	60	23	—
9086	Amador	1209	1766	136
34734	Butte	3956	4888	445
9171	Calaveras	1175	1524	136
8000	Colusa	1011	1998	129
41623	Contra Costa	5731	6092	912
2424	Del Norte	499	471	141
7492	El Dorado	1068	1755	186
103245	Fresno	11707	14241	1675
8648	Glenn	1342	1797	109
38787	Humboldt	5786	4103	1070
22286	Imperial	2694	3273	368
8871	Inyo	846	966	153
53215	Kern	5611	9566	567
20872	Kings	2221	2905	259
5526	Lake	791	1164	182
5014	Lassen	877	1323	146
447816	Los Angeles	135554	114070	8097
9831	Madera	1323	1880	187
31895	Marin	4328	3789	425
3956	Mariposa	451	802	93
26458	Mendocino	3494	3371	456
19479	Merced	2132	2637	293
7005	Modoc	768	1222	84
2042	Mono	137	158	27
27624	Monterey	3599	3878	371
22244	Napa	3914	3088	308
14955	Nevada	1586	2548	286
45195	Orange	10609	6474	648
20025	Placer	1954	3375	322
5699	Plumas	663	1025	106
46957	Riverside	7452	4561	785
83784	Sacramento	10696	14538	853
9068	San Benito	1440	1688	94
77711	San Bernardino	11932	9398	809
82288	San Diego	16978	16815	1627
471023	San Francisco	63093	78225	6358
61882	San Joaquin	7861	11454	801
21387	San Luis Obispo	2854	3539	565
37162	San Mateo	5207	4485	554
34164	Santa Barbara	4453	5198	479
100563	Santa Clara	16592	14185	1023
20517	Santa Cruz	4228	4511	386
20088	Shasta	2008	2828	452
4156	Sierra	360	594	56
20142	Siskiyou	2059	3447	432
30053	Solano	3536	5678	330
55630	Sonoma	9733	8377	937
31990	Stanislaus	4401	5490	743
6650	Sutter	1211	1543	81
11697	Tehama	1739	2534	345
3301	Trinity	424	661	104
47896	Tulare	6845	7299	913
9979	Tuolumne	1057	1584	242
21252	Ventura	3980	2835	266
14150	Yolo	2334	2922	170
11080	Yuba	1530	1980	102
	Total	462516	466289	43263
	Plurality		3773	
	Per cent	46.26	46.64	4.33
	Total vote		999781	

For president in 1916, Hanly, Pro., received 27,713 votes.

For president in 1912 Roosevelt, Prog., received 283,616 votes; Wilson, Dem., 283,436; Debs, Soc., 79,201; Chafin, Pro., 23,326; Taft, Rep., 3,914.

For Governor, 1918.

William D. Stephens, Rep., Prog., Pro.....387,547
Henry H. Roser, Soc.....29,003
Theodore A. Bell, Ind.....251,189
James Rolph, Jr., Write-in.....20,605

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Glenn, Butte, Lake, Colusa, Yuba, Sutter, Sonoma and Marin.
Clarence F. Lea, Dem.....42,063
2. Counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, Tuolumne and Mariposa.
John E. Raker, Dem.....28,249
3. Counties of Yolo, Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.
C. F. Curry, Rep.-Dem.....51,690
A. K. Clifford, Soc.....4,746
4. San Francisco (part).
Julius Kahn, Rep.....33,476
William Short, Soc.....30,745
5. San Francisco (part).
John I. Nolan, Rep.-Dem.....40,375
Thomas F. Feeley, Soc.....6,032
6. County of Alameda.
J. A. Elston, Rep.-Dem.....57,087
Luella Twining, Soc.....7,721
7. Counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern.
H. E. Barbour, Rep.....33,476
Henry Hawson, Dem.....30,745
8. Counties of San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.
Everis A. Hayes, Rep.....27,641
Hugh S. Hersman, Dem.....31,167
9. Los Angeles (part).
Charles H. Randall, Pro.-Dem.....38,782
Montaville Flowers, Rep.....31,689
Grace S. Henry, Soc.....2,718
10. Los Angeles (part).
H. Z. Osborne, Rep.-Dem.-Pro.....72,773
James H. Ryckman, Soc.....9,725
11. Counties of San Bernardino, Mono, Inyo, Riverside, Orange, San Diego and Imperial.
William Kettner, Dem.-Rep.-Soc.....45,915

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	30	72	102
Democrats	9	8	17
Independents	1	0	1

State Officers.

Governor—William D. Stephens, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. C. Young, Rep.
Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan, Rep.
Controller—John S. Chambers, Rep.
Treasurer—Friend William Richardson, Rep.
Attorney-General—U. S. Webb, Rep.
Surveyor-General—W. S. Kingsbury, Rep.

COLORADO (Population, 1917, 988,320).

Population in 1917.	Counties (63)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson
11905	Adams	1308	488	64
6340	Alamosa	2652	1443	129
13740	Arapahoe	2120	1165	125
4167	Archuleta	830	473	11
3799	Baca	1294	826	208
6499	Bent	1473	833	55
30742	Boulder	7419	3986	482
8012	Chaffee	2546	864	78
6012	Cheyenne	802	558	82
5001	Clear Creek	1289	474	32
7835	Conejos	1721	928	6
5056	Costilla	1028	579	25
5501	Crowley	1160	847	51
1947	Custer	539	403	35
19673	Delta	2817	1612	282
268439	Denver	43029	23185	1826
612	Dolores	251	46	30
3243	Douglas	820	612	13
2985	Eagle	1136	397	36
6958	Elbert	1230	951	90
50574	El Paso	8381	7159	552
20039	Fremont	3395	2257	243
13287	Garfield	2479	1139	161
4131	Gilpin	763	407	15
2679	Grand	624	378	11
6309	Gunnison	1618	736	115
646	Hinsdale	178	94	29
16914	Huerfano	2632	2027	25
1410	Jackson	331	157	5
17825	Jefferson	3368	2040	139
4502	Kiowa	936	723	141
11791	Kit Carson	1571	1030	147
10600	Lake	2672	993	38
13581	La Plata	2590	1029	158
35174	Larimer	4868	2797	417
42257	Las Animas	5300	3511	152
9558	Lincoln	1702	1129	119
11115	Logan	2679	1422	111
33633	Mesa	4394	2223	544
1239	Mineral	278	135	48
2458	Moffat	740	512	31
6467	Montezuma	1458	425	76
14491	Montrose	2571	1315	252
14182	Morgan	2371	1541	111
21035	Otero	3963	2678	167
3514	Ouray	961	399	56
2492	Park	674	372	28
4343	Phillips	795	532	56
4566	Pitkin	915	263	100
13719	Prowers	2168	1683	244
65198	Pueblo	10710	6545	731
2801	Rio Blanco	702	468	12
8373	Rio Grande	1756	886	47
7949	Routt	1972	849	114
4383	Saguache	1254	681	46
3589	San Juan	693	214	74
4700	San Miguel	1325	578	71
4586	Sedgwick	519	529	67
2003	Summit	717	268	28
14351	Teller	3515	1693	231
8036	Washington	1748	989	129
55177	Weld	8600	5395	324
11378	Yuma	2466	1436	224
	Total	178816	102308	10049
	Plurality	76508		
	Per cent	60.75	34.75	3.41
	Total vote		294375	

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 2,793 votes. The progressive vote in 1916 was 409.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 114,232 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 72,306; Taft, Rep., 58,386; Debs, Soc., 16,418; Chafin, Pro., 5,063; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 475.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Lawrence C. Phipps, Rep.....107,726
John F. Shafroth, Dem.....104,347
Richardson, Soc.....5,606

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. City and county of Denver.
Benjamin C. Hilliard, Ind.....6,112
William N. Vaile, Rep.....27,815
Stack, Dem.....16,364
Underhill, Soc.....1,039
2. Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Cheyenne, Douglas, El Paso, Kit Carson, Larimer, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma.
Charles B. Timberlake, Rep.....41,562
R. E. Jones, Dem.....26,044
3. Counties of Alamosa, Baca, Bent, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Mineral, Otero, Park, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saguache and Teller.
Edward Keating, Dem.....29,075
Guy W. Hardy, Rep.....31,715
Holcomb, Soc.....1,453
4. Counties of Archuleta, Chaffee, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit.
Edward T. Taylor, Dem.....22,423
Logan, Rep.....11,695

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	17	37	54
Democrats	17	28	45
Progressive	1	..	1

State Officers.

Governor—O. H. Shoup, Rep.
Secretary of State—James R. Noland, Dem.
Treasurer—Harry E. Mulnix, Rep.
Attorney-General—Victor E. Keyes, Rep.

CONNECTICUT (Population, 1917, 1,265,373).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (8)	Pres. 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.
289939	Fairfield	20873	25962
290111	Hartford	24398	23205
75069	Litchfield	6183	7288
48467	Middlesex	3765	4524
387006	New Haven	30416	30175
97453	New London	8322	8283
27872	Tolland	2032	2758
49456	Windham	3797	4259
	Total	99786	106514
	Plurality		6728
	Per cent	46.6	49.8
	Total vote		213874

For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 5,179 votes; Hanly, Pro., 1,789, and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 606.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 74,561 votes; Taft, Rep., 68,324; Roosevelt, Prog., 34,129; Chafin, Pro. 2,068; Debs, Soc., 10,056; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,260.

For United States Senator, 1916.

McLean, Rep.	107,020
Cummings, Dem.	98,649
Plunkett, Soc.	5,279
Manchester, Pro.	1,768
Huckser, Soc.-Lab.	619

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. County of Hartford.
   Augustine Lonergan, Dem. 21,169
   George A. Quigley, Rep. 16,868
2. Counties of Tolland, Windham, New London and Middlesex.
   Richard P. Freeman, Rep. 16,251
   Frank P. Fenton, Dem. 13,467
3. County of New Haven (except twelve towns).
   John Q. Tilson, Rep. 17,401
   Arthur B. O'Keefe, Dem. 15,711
4. County of Fairfield.
   Schuyler Merritt, Rep. 19,008
   Lester O. Peck, Dem. 15,386
5. County of Litchfield and twelve towns of New Haven county.
   James P. Glynn, Rep. 13,455
   James L. Seery, Dem. 12,640

Legislature.

The legislature is republican in both branches.

State Officers.

Governor—Marcus H. Holcomb, Rep.
Secretary—Frederick L. Perry, Rep.
Treasurer—J. Harold Gilpatrick, Rep.
Comptroller—Morris C. Webster, Rep.

DELAWARE (Population, 1917, 215,160).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (3)	Pres. 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.
32721	Kent	4210	3815
133035	New Castle	14894	16166
49432	Sussex	5649	6032
	Total	24753	26013
	Plurality		1260
	Per cent	47.71	50.14
	Total vote		51876

For president in 1916, Hanly, Pro., received 630 votes and Benson, Soc., 480; in 1912, Roosevelt received 8,887; Debs, Soc., 556 and Chafin, Pro., 623 votes.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 22,631; Taft, Rep., 15,000 and Roosevelt, Prog., 8,887 votes.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Lewis Heisler Ball, Rep.	21,519
Willard Saulsbury, Dem.	20,113
William H. Conner, Soc.	420

For Representative in Congress, 1918.

Albert F. Polk, Dem.	19,652
Caleb R. Layton, Rep.	21,226
William H. Crawford, Soc.	420

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	5	12	17
Republicans	12	23	35

State Officers.

Governor—John G. Townsend, Rep.
State Treasurer—George M. Fisher, Rep.
Auditor—Daniel Thompson, Rep.
Attorney-General—David G. Reinhardt, Rep.

FLORIDA (Population, 1917, 916,185).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (54)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson
35508	Alachua	2030	440	33
5015	Baker	439	52	30
13518	Bay	725	279	99
16860	Bradford	1302	153	13
7270	Brevard	599	174	76
4763	Broward	382	158	110
7468	Calhoun	539	209	68
7709	Citrus	601	46	25
6467	Clay	380	79	47
18123	Columbia	861	226	28
24536	Dade	1654	629	301
18697	DeSoto	1755	385	228
101026	Duval	5456	1339	581
45129	Escambia	2183	416	99
	Flagler	—	—	—
5427	Franklin	312	81	32
27238	Gadsden	875	57	40
12484	Hamilton	675	113	15
5989	Hernando	446	38	38
83682	Hillsborough	4627	691	622
14327	Holmes	763	427	182
34525	Jackson	1975	410	34
17951	Jefferson	646	104	4
7967	Lafayette	849	45	30
11000	Lake	886	330	68
8646	Lee	751	167	135
20135	Leon	875	191	42
11645	Levy	712	216	25
5973	Liberty	280	57	14
17994	Madison	721	22	22
13118	Manatee	1033	289	116
28795	Marion	1567	462	151
24159	Monroe	730	345	249
11160	Nassau	420	94	40
6352	Oskaloosa	603	303	29
	Okeechobee	—	—	—
15397	Oranga	1261	415	51
10937	Osceola	511	453	100
9669	Palm Beach	725	311	194
8559	Pasco	779	236	82
18814	Pinellas	1503	555	173
32670	Polk	2574	578	158
14158	Putnam	879	418	93
16158	St. Johns	1133	326	136
8859	St. Lucie	703	134	110
20745	Santa Rosa	896	111	19
9453	Seminole	706	155	80
7068	Sumter	599	70	30
21559	Suwanee	1209	56	126
9366	Taylor	547	51	11
21259	Volusia	1541	886	109
7604	Wakulla	387	121	32
16473	Walton	753	549	79
11123	Washington	626	159	144
	Total	55984	14611	5353
	Plurality	41373		
	Per cent	69.34	18.09	6.63
	Total vote		80734	

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 36,417 votes; Taft, Rep., 4,279; Roosevelt, Prog., 4,535; Debs, Soc., 4,806; Chafin, Pro., 1,854.

For United States Senator, 1916.

Park Trammell, Dem.....58,391
W. R. O'Neal, Rep.....8,774
R. L. Goodwin, Soc.....3,304

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsboro, Polk, Manatee, DeSoto, Lee and Lake.
H. J. Drane, Dem.....8,446
2. Counties of Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Alachua, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Marion and Taylor.
Frank Clark, Dem.....6,320
3. Counties of Bay, Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Oskaloosa, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon and Wakulla.
J. H. Smithwick, Dem.....6,644
4. Counties of Brevard, Broward, Clay, Dade, Duval, Monroe, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Putnam, St. John, St. Lucie, Seminole and Volusia.
W. J. Sears, Dem.....10,301

Legislature.

The legislature is solidly democratic.

State Officers.

Governor—S. J. Catts, Pro.
Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford, Dem.
Attorney-General—Van C. Swearingen, Dem.
Treasurer—J. C. Luning, Dem.
Comptroller—Ernest Amos, Dem.

GEORGIA (Population, 1917, 2,895,841).

Population in 1917	Counties. (152)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Prog.	Soc. Benso.
12318	Appling	413	44	117	4
5505	Bacon	287	46	—	—
8899	Baker	435	—	94	—
18781	Baldwin	579	65	42	1
11755	Banks	989	126	118	—
17346	Barrow	712	148	102	—
28719	Bartow	1325	92	326	5
14841	Ben Hill	627	8	134	—
28488	Berrien	2102	32	49	2
61152	Bibb	2048	201	58	25
11302	Bleckley	362	6	14	—
27646	Brooks	969	103	25	—
7125	Bryan	295	17	9	—
26464	Bulloch	1410	29	87	—
31144	Burke	673	19	14	—
14222	Butts	595	52	27	—
12837	Calhoun	265	9	2	—
7705	Camden	251	4	4	—
11863	Campbell	508	77	66	—
8454	Candler	442	—	28	—
33977	Carroll	1621	118	413	31
8179	Catoosa	624	32	210	2
5547	Charlton	169	52	11	1
85859	Chatham	3797	368	616	23
5586	Chattahoochee	156	5	4	—
14087	Chattooga	1006	20	240	1
17096	Cherokee	855	202	461	50
27334	Clarke	1036	113	31	9
9246	Clay	295	9	10	—
11077	Clayton	517	3	75	—
8424	Clinch	374	53	8	—
31123	Cobb	1750	137	434	—
26648	Coffee	2091	120	29	84
24281	Colquitt	1305	53	171	5
13551	Columbia	521	6	18	—
31500	Coweta	1179	85	26	—
8310	Crawford	411	2	4	—
20545	Crisp	577	4	100	1
4139	Dade	616	25	52	24
4686	Dawson	440	273	29	—
33487	Decatur	1147	35	116	88
32821	DeKalb	1690	12	197	4
24619	Dodge	788	64	35	4
25713	Dooly	737	—	31	—
17755	Dougherty	836	37	17	—
9105	Douglas	416	61	78	—
20527	Early	442	4	9	8
3382	Echols	173	—	—	—
11166	Effingham	450	8	64	—
27334	Elbert	1756	—	183	—
25140	Emanuel	1500	28	266	—
9639	Evans	334	34	58	—
13568	Fannin	720	166	993	—
11587	Fayette	494	25	70	—
39380	Floyd	2137	50	386	—
12224	Forsyth	1146	166	236	—
20126	Franklin	1540	44	206	—
221800	Fulton	8945	1311	1040	124
9237	Gilmer	742	258	560	—
4780	Glascock	126	8	156	—
16745	Glynn	477	45	36	1
17132	Gordon	1010	190	242	—
21279	Grady	675	39	84	—
19949	Greene	676	53	153	—
26982	Gwinnett	1528	222	270	1
11398	Habersham	1032	48	406	—
29364	Hall	1662	141	367	18
19854	Hancock	562	30	22	—
14676	Haralson	837	137	779	8
17886	Harris	550	23	31	—
17474	Hart	750	22	237	2
11197	Heard	439	11	62	—
20894	Henry	868	78	89	—
24316	Houston	806	52	12	1
13087	Irwin	503	31	24	—
24846	Jackson	1185	71	102	10
17661	Jasper	537	14	6	—
7344	Jeff Davis	299	14	56	13
23692	Jefferson	588	63	145	—
13157	Jenkins	402	7	20	—
13983	Johnson	715	20	150	—
13103	Jones	398	27	6	—
42502	Laurens	1269	64	143	5
12653	Lee	316	3	4	—
12924	Liberty	245	26	103	—
9852	Lincoln	333	5	56	—
27648	Lowndes	1879	60	88	8
5444	Lumpkin	455	55	171	—
10706	Macon	440	21	97	—
19497	Madison	1241	19	181	—
9147	Marion	330	42	96	—
10706	McDuffie	466	70	65	—
6442	McIntosh	114	20	4	—
26523	Meriwether	1118	36	96	—
9202	Miller	464	15	7	105
7585	Milton	462	11	92	—
27477	Mitchell	921	41	96	—
20450	Monroe	721	52	65	3
19638	Montgomery	1002	21	66	—
22565	Morgan	643	59	58	—
10593	Murray	1162	301	136	16
40891	Muscogee	1833	110	44	77
19699	Newton	943	102	39	—
12928	Oconee	497	—	166	—
19263	Oglethorpe	657	18	42	3
14067	Paulding	670	10	783	3
9332	Pickens	497	420	344	—
12282	Pierce	489	85	25	—
20028	Pike	766	65	106	—
21916	Polk	1172	—	713	—
14706	Pulaski	383	13	23	—
14195	Putnam	462	8	—	—
4594	Quitman	125	2	15	—
5562	Rabun	633	87	181	—
20297	Randolph	645	43	23	—
62645	Richmond	2708	238	524	10
9938	Rockdale	490	73	56	—
5213	Schley	222	2	35	—
23074	Screven	625	36	98	—
21290	Spalding	835	41	152	—
10941	Stephens	500	15	60	—
13437	Stewart	474	23	14	—
31193	Sumter	1065	38	40	—
11696	Talbot	511	17	14	—
9388	Taliaferro	255	7	14	—
18569	Tattnall	574	49	200	—
11563	Taylor	405	57	113	—
15627	Telfair	773	25	29	—
24178	Terrell	677	40	13	—
33517	Thomas	1298	42	173	—
14370	Tift	1034	42	173	—
12799	Toombs	425	33	86	—
3932	Towns	358	481	6	—

Population.		Wilson.	Hughes.	Prog.	Benson.
27851	Troup	1227	38	240	14
12604	Turner	400	145	172	26
12210	Twiggs	365	20	15	—
6918	Union	532	523	—	—
12757	Upson	734	18	259	—
20905	Walker	1883	439	300	17
25286	Walton	1305	83	91	4
26860	Ware	1066	133	59	40
12148	Warren	292	47	89	—
28174	Washington	954	18	156	—
15710	Wayne	460	29	25	—
6151	Webster	248	20	15	—
	Wheeler	372	31	40	—
5110	White	639	6	200	—
16973	Whitfield	1093	16	707	60
16871	Wilcox	590	12	58	—
25320	Wilkes	785	17	52	—
10078	Wilkinson	371	28	20	—
23953	Worth	690	31	68	—
	Total	122907	11227	20670	969
	Plurality	111680			
	Per cent	78.90	7.21	13.27	.62
	Total vote		155773		

For president in 1912, Taft, Rep., received 5,191 votes; Wilson, Dem., 93,076; Roosevelt, Prog., 21,980; Chafin, Pro., 147, and Debs, Soc., 1,026.

For United States Senator, 1918.

W. J. Harris, Dem.....53,731
G. H. Williams, Rep.....7,078

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Candler, Chatham, Effingham, Evans, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven and Tattnall.
J. W. Overstreet, Dem.....4,253
2. Counties of Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Tift, Thomas and Worth.
Frank Park, Dem.....3,953
3. Counties of Ben Hill, Clay, Crisp, Dooly, Lee, Macon, Randolph, Quitman, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Terrell, Turner and Webster.
Charles R. Crisp, Dem.....3,244
4. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot and Troup.
W. C. Wright, Dem.....4,991
5. Counties of Campbell, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton and Rockdale.
W. D. Upshaw, Dem.....5,251
6. Counties of Bibb, Butts, Clayton, Crawford, Fayette, Henry, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson.
J. W. Wise, Dem.....4,707
7. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield.
Gordon Lee, Dem.....5,960
T. R. Glenn, Rep.....1,261
8. Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Madison, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Walton and Wilkes.
C. H. Brand, Dem.....5,797
9. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union and White.
Thomas M. Bell, Dem.....6,911
John M. Johnson, Rep.....1,570
10. Counties of Baldwin, Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and Wilkinson.
Carl Vinson, Dem.....3,440
11. Counties of Appling, Bacon, Berrien, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Lowndes, Pierce, Wayne and Ware.
W. C. Lankford, Dem.....4,959
12. Counties of Bleckley, Dodge, Emanuel, Houston, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Toombs, Twiggs, Wilcox and Wheeler.
W. W. Larsen, Dem.....3,808

Legislature.

The legislature consists of 44 senators and 185 representatives. There are no divisions on party lines.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Hugh Dorsey.
Secretary of State—S. Guyt McLendon.
Treasurer—W. J. Speer.
Comptroller—W. A. Wright.

IDAHO (Population, 1917, 445,176).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (42)	President 1916 Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly
41884	Ada	5299	5207	359	101
6700	Adams	667	645	129	3
24746	Bannock	2950	4084	298	24
8223	Bear Lake	1229	1566	31	3
4500	Benewah	935	1374	337	21
13604	Bingham	1885	2306	145	13
10933	Blaine	1231	1830	173	16
13100	Boise	657	1048	113	15
15813	Bonner	1417	2003	409	26
19370	Bonneville	1736	2341	85	9
4893	Boundary	598	653	90	7
	Butte	—	—	—	—
	Camas	—	—	—	—
24100	Canyon	3570	4478	645	267
9763	Cassia	1320	1629	289	17
4068	Clearwater	839	678	242	12
3695	Custer	454	879	63	13
6610	Elmore	658	1104	82	8
7500	Franklin	1089	1425	30	2
13167	Fremont	1654	2695	194	7
7172	Gem	750	990	146	14
7536	Gooding	1093	1089	97	18
14766	Idaho	1892	2265	370	25
7711	Jefferson	993	1606	115	11
39319	Kootenai	2741	2855	714	112
22735	Latah	2777	2811	435	149
5764	Lemhi	723	1080	79	2
6130	Lewis	901	1255	118	20
6754	Lincoln	1121	1084	95	7
9545	Madison	1132	1371	21	—
6338	Minidoka	963	1135	540	21
21742	Nez Perce	1753	2675	245	65
7750	Oneida	1014	1298	29	2
4219	Owyhee	594	775	82	18
	Payette	—	—	—	—
7750	Power	1024	1079	50	7
16464	Shoshone	2431	4239	485	16
3502	Teton	650	726	21	3
23232	Twin Falls	3083	3974	592	52
	Valley	—	—	—	—
4479	Washington	1545	1802	109	21
	Yellowstone pk.	—	—	—	—
	Total	55368	70054	8066	1127
	Plurality		14686		
	Per cent	41.21	51.97	5.98	.84
	Total vote		134615		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 32,810 votes; Wilson, Dem., 33,921; Roosevelt, Prog., 25,527; Debs, Soc., 11,960, and Chafin, Pro., 1,537.

For United States Senator, 1918.

For term expiring March 4, 1925.
W. E. Borah, Rep.....63,587
Frank L. Moore, Dem.....31,018

For term expiring March 4, 1921.
Frank R. Gooding, Rep.....47,497
John F. Nugent, Dem.....48,467

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Burton L. French, Rep.....27,084
L. I. Purcell, Dem.....15,672
2. Addison T. Smith, Rep.....32,274
C. R. Jeppeson, Dem.....18,827

For Governor, 1918.

D. W. Davis, Rep.....57,626
H. F. Samuels, Dem.....38,499

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republican	30	46	76
Democratic	11	18	29

State Officers.

Governor—D. W. Davis, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—C. C. Moore, Rep.
Secretary of State—Robert O. Jones, Rep.
State Treasurer—John W. Eagleson, Rep.
Attorney-General—Roy L. Black, Rep.

ILLINOIS (Population, 1917, 6,234,995).

Population in 1917.	Counties (102)	U. S. Senator 1918. Rep. McCormick.	Dem. Lewis.	Soc. Lloyd.	Pro. Vennum.	President 1916. Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly
64588	Adams	4453	5547	453	107..	14268	11858	389	263
25191	Alexander	2267	1324	12	11..	3940	5395	116	47
17801	Bond	1808	870	48	55..	2652	3626	38	394
15481	Boone	1845	484	44	4..	1211	5181	190	91
10397	Brown	621	1015	5	4..	2856	1579	17	120
46063	Bureau	3746	2752	123	35..	5793	8213	249	335
8610	Calhoun	615	712	9	8..	1181	1168	29	30
18035	Carroll	2300	621	60	11..	1980	4496	94	137
17480	Cass	1459	1959	80	17..	4485	3193	152	236
54900	Champaign	5735	3151	97	51..	9601	14632	254	799
35909	Christian	3236	3369	132	31..	7982	6923	421	339
23517	Clark	2517	2188	21	24..	5311	4936	51	142
18661	Clay	1888	1480	40	6..	3574	3879	145	83
26026	Clinton	1580	1350	689	11..	4201	3423	302	100
34787	Coles	3645	2992	39	26..	7772	8314	88	177
2818751	Cook	158883	201219	22563	438..	379438	435695	32471	2309
34121	Crawford	2576	2263	50	34..	5570	5084	142	181
14281	Cumberland	1522	1374	18	12..	2960	2879	41	85
34697	DeKalb	3815	1146	105	38..	3386	9764	316	231
18906	DeWitt	2251	1686	39	14..	4460	4380	99	204
19951	Douglas	2052	1348	39	15..	3768	4564	150	259
37252	DuPage	3951	1829	306	28..	4816	9610	378	480
27336	Edgar	2904	2963	45	27..	6710	6099	136	202
10049	Edwards	1457	473	4	15..	1389	2885	5	133
20055	Effingham	1839	1679	63	12..	4529	5316	72	131
28082	Fayette	2810	2229	101	32..	5669	3207	72	205
17096	Ford	2085	695	53	15..	2054	4670	125	189
30517	Franklin	3244	2805	245	31..	6419	6371	704	114
51993	Fulton	4485	3278	267	38..	8686	9735	1175	401
14628	Gallatin	962	1199	38	12..	2920	1985	85	89
22363	Greene	1535	1955	36	8..	6150	3400	—	—
24180	Grundy	2091	814	25	11..	2241	4811	101	94
18227	Hamilton	1583	1570	35	18..	3644	3239	75	38
30638	Hancock	3173	3025	86	42..	7711	6472	166	367
7015	Hardin	722	570	11	6..	1181	1168	29	30
9724	Henderson	1196	533	16	12..	1611	2528	60	119
42968	Henry	4905	2077	221	24..	5220	11401	520	276
35543	Iroquois	3716	1847	86	17..	4977	8503	87	342
36071	Jackson	3879	2580	86	9..	6780	8356	185	122
18157	Jasper	1690	1674	9	11..	3884	3110	57	117
29825	Jefferson	2759	2623	52	18..	6685	6028	101	182
13954	Jersey	1149	1215	14	8..	3052	2644	20	112
22657	Jo Daviess	2628	1478	124	17..	3505	5775	143	199
14331	Johnson	1451	716	23	5..	1892	3273	69	64
101402	Kane	8509	4376	590	54..	9875	23868	906	555
43376	Kankakee	3959	2306	67	23..	6096	10594	91	211
10777	Kendall	1351	345	5	7..	1008	3316	19	56
48018	Knox	5209	2160	104	30..	6785	10918	435	417
70060	Lake	4943	2381	219	36..	5447	12966	715	184
91851	LaSalle	8882	6918	479	61..	14625	20662	851	321
27141	Lawrence	2153	1919	30	32..	5052	4481	190	353
27750	Lee	3424	1497	94	17..	4087	7985	144	263
40465	Livingston	4614	2234	63	20..	6462	9801	97	350
31335	Logan	2982	2198	104	25..	5726	5933	310	310
61618	Macon	5708	3670	222	49..	11181	13997	632	617
56837	Macoupin	4095	4501	417	44..	10012	8875	1089	328
89847	Madison	7790	6141	863	48..	16302	17534	1091	287
35094	Marion	2879	3029	168	46..	7892	6434	425	209
15679	Marshall	1855	1313	36	18..	2593	3579	110	121
17377	Mason	1598	1631	4	17..	3886	3029	53	168
14200	Massac	1628	354	15	8..	1236	3926	38	117
26887	McDonough	3381	2065	60	38..	5740	7192	250	364
34515	McHenry	3578	1609	96	25..	3278	9024	58	172
68127	McLean	6102	4067	176	90..	11699	14988	450	1016
12796	Menard	1329	1231	12	10..	2689	2693	60	106
19723	Mercer	2495	1235	32	22..	3430	5308	69	199
13508	Monroe	1840	840	76	3..	2104	2825	27	8
38576	Montgomery	3411	3562	119	61..	7903	7065	607	218
34420	Morgan	3363	2948	64	11..	7104	7536	157	191
14630	Moultrie	1474	1347	9	14..	3370	2963	55	161
27864	Ogle	3819	1204	43	31..	3207	8639	69	368
108756	Peoria	9313	7577	327	33..	18718	18615	718	344
23735	Perry	2503	1805	78	79..	4445	4796	170	214
16376	Piatt	1819	981	18	10..	3028	4012	88	98
28622	Pike	2331	2772	39	72..	7005	5293	239	249
11215	Polk	1167	420	10	1..	1158	2924	57	25
16450	Pulaski	1507	848	7	3..	2159	3863	87	49
9615	Putnam	768	356	7	1..	785	1444	42	40

Population.		McCormick.	Lewis.	Lloyd.	Vennum.	Wilson.	Hurbes.	Benson.	Hanly
29935	Randolph	3082	2098	103	31..	5397	5517	132	181
15970	Richland	1457	1421	26	34..	3431	2992	79	132
81466	Rock Island	6701	4643	1343	61..	10914	16169	2855	384
36422	Saline	3452	2117	192	26..	5930	7061	787	176
105206	Sangamon	9666	7887	440	53..	17958	20900	1001	576
14852	Schuyler	1437	1515	23	24..	3392	2595	36	215
10067	Scott	1046	1146	12	5..	2457	2826	21	46
31693	Shelby	2766	2950	46	44..	7515	5911	83	357
10098	Stark	1282	563	15	3..	1390	2887	31	28
144092	St. Clair	9490	8767	1154	55..	22622	22144	1152	423
38198	Stephenson	3953	2481	290	23..	5463	8620	433	228
34614	Tazewell	3423	2748	131	27..	6743	6662	341	258
21856	Union	1225	1862	12	9..	5171	3135	60	74
87018	Vermilion	7103	5333	157	107..	13864	16330	605	1673
16613	Wabash	1266	1238	60	11..	3264	2600	86	179
24421	Warren	2854	1653	46	25..	4498	6294	154	199
18759	Washington	2274	984	169	11..	2794	4657	105	85
25697	Wayne	2485	1727	26	15..	4934	5383	59	173
23052	White	2076	2038	41	12..	5066	4137	151	83
34507	Whiteside	4307	1411	89	29..	3839	10015	127	482
91383	Will	7837	4929	407	34..	11378	19881	317	171
57727	Williamson	4828	2965	184	29..	8172	10262	530	124
74326	Winnebago	6618	2579	893	53..	6198	14893	1439	352
20506	Woodford	2232	1339	43	23..	3619	4273	87	192
	Total	479967	426943	37167	3151..	950229	1152549	G1394	26074
	Plurality	53024			..		293320		
	Per cent	50.50	44.92	3.91	.33..	43.33	52.57	2.80	1.19
	Total vote		950496		..		2192734		

For U. S. senator in 1918, Francis, Soc.-Lab., received 3,268 votes.

For president in 1916, Reimer, Soc.-Lab., received 2,488 votes.

For president in 1912, Taft, Rep., received 253,593 votes; Wilson, Dem., 405,048; Roosevelt, Prog., 386,478; Debs, Soc., 81,278; Chafin, Pro., 15,710, and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 4,066.

For State Treasurer, 1918.

Fred E. Sterling, Rep.....506,038
James J. Brady, Dem.....364,235
Robert L. Harvey, Soc.....34,241
Orrin L. Dayton, Pro.....3,116

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1918.

Francis G. Blair, Rep.....508,769
Edwin Strauss, Dem.....354,405
Emma Pischel, Soc.....36,692
Eldon G. Burritt, Pro.....3,140

For University Trustees, 1918.

Cairo A. Trimble,* Rep.....573,434½
John M. Herbert,* Rep.....563,812½
Mrs. Margaret Day Blake,* Rep.....565,573½
John M. Crebs, Dem.....425,267½
S. B. Montgomery, Dem.....418,897
Mrs. Mary Onahan Gallery, Dem.....418,193
*Elected.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

At Large—Richard Yates, Rep.....501,974
William E. Mason, Rep.....479,533
William Elza Williams, Dem.....361,505
Michael H. Cleary, Dem.....356,168
Clarence C. Brooks, Soc.....33,835
Frank Watts, Soc.....32,065
Charles P. Corson, Pro.....3,110
Edward E. Blake, Pro.....3,187

1. City of Chicago (part).
Martin B. Madden, Rep.....12,580
George Mayer, Dem.....9,776
G. J. Carlisle, Soc.....381

2. City of Chicago (part).
James R. Mann, Rep.....29,099
Leo S. LeBosky, Dem.....17,895
Robert H. Howe, Soc.....1,927

3. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet, in Cook county.
William W. Wilson, Rep.....24,011
Fred J. Crowley, Dem.....19,372
Joseph A. Ambrose, Soc.....1,989

4. City of Chicago (part).
John W. Rainey, Dem.....15,514
Carl G. Hoffman, Soc.....886

5. City of Chicago (part).
Louis C. Mau, Rep.....3,789
Adolph J. Sabath, Dem.....10,517
Emil Jaeger, Soc.....919

6. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Proviso, Cicero, Oak Park, Berwyn, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, in Cook county.
Hervey C. Foster, Rep.....22,692
James McAndrews, Dem.....32,638
William F. Kruse, Soc.....3,101

7. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park, in Cook county.
Niels Juul, Rep.....35,428
Frank M. Padden, Dem.....26,261
J. Louis Engdahl, Soc.....7,387

8. City of Chicago (part).
Dan Parillo, Rep.....3,201
Thomas Gallagher, Dem.....11,472

9. City of Chicago (part).
Fred A. Britten, Rep.....12,654
James H. Poage, Dem.....10,074
Charles Kissling, Soc.....1,131

10. City of Chicago (part), Lake county and towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield, in Cook county.
Carl R. Chindblom, Rep.....33,094
Philip J. Finnegan, Dem.....16,933
Irwin St. John Tucker, Soc.....3,284

11. Counties of DuPage, Kane, McHenry and Will.
Ira C. Copley, Rep.....25,744
Carl F. Schultz, Soc.....1,954

12. Counties of Boone, DeKalb, Grundy, Kendall, LaSalle and Winnebago.
Charles E. Fuller, Rep.....25,623
Oscar Ogren, Soc.....1,895

13. Counties of Carroll, Lee, Jo Daviess, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside.
John C. McKenzie, Rep.....20,861
Shep. H. Zimmerman, Soc.....809

14. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren.
William J. Graham, Rep.....20,635
Edmond B. Passmore, Soc.....1,791

15. Counties of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler.
Edward J. King, Rep.....21,334
Edward P. Allen, Dem.....13,148
J. W. Connery, Soc.....942

16. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell.
Clifford Ireland, Rep.....20,617
Leander O. Eagleton, Dem.....14,759
J. J. Van Huss, Soc.....611

17. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean and Woodford.
Frank L. Smith, Rep.....19,123
C. S. Schneider, Dem..... 8,321

18. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee and Vermilion.
Joseph G. Cannon, Rep.....22,427
Frank M. Crangle, Dem.....14,402
Peter N. Christensen, Soc..... 371

19. Counties of Champaign, Coles, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Piatt.
William B. McKinley, Rep.....26,259
Thomas B. Jack, Dem.....16,474
J. A. Bishop, Soc..... 483

20. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike and Scott.
Frank E. Blane, Rep.....14,184
Henry T. Rainey, Dem.....17,355

21. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon.
Loren E. Wheeler, Rep.....20,380
James M. Graham, Dem.....19,064
James Bradley, Soc..... 991

22. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington.
William A. Rodenberg, Rep.....21,925
J. Nick Perrin, Dem.....18,592
Marshall E. Kirkpatrick, Soc..... 2,240

23. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland and Wabash.
E. B. Brooks, Rep.....20,619
Martin D. Foster, Dem.....19,397
Gustav Fritz, Soc..... 1,217

24. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne and White.
Thomas S. Williams, Rep.....18,689
James R. Campbell, Dem.....13,112
J. J. McGuinn, Soc..... 382

25. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union and Williamson.
Edward E. Denison, Rep.....22,886
D. T. Woodard, Dem.....15,000

Vote on Propositions, 1918.

Calling a constitutional convention to prepare a new constitution to be submitted to the voters for their approval. This proposition required a majority of all the votes cast at the election. For the proposition, 562,012; against the proposition, 162,202; total number of votes cast at the election, 975,545; majority for the proposition, 74,240.

The act providing that all private banks shall become state banks. This proposition required a majority of all the votes cast on the proposition. For the proposition, 403,458; against the proposition, 83,704; majority for the proposition, 319,754.

The $60,000,000 bond issue to construct good roads, the interest and principal to be paid out of the automobile license paid into the secretary of state's office. This proposition required a majority of all the votes cast for members of the general assembly. Total number of votes cast for members of the general assembly, 898,821; for the proposition, 661,815; against the proposition, 154,396; majority for the proposition, 212,405.

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	34	91	125
Democrats	17	62	79

State Officers.

Governor—Frank O. Lowden, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—John G. Oglesby, Rep.
Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, Rep.
Auditor—Andrew Russel, Rep.
Treasurer—Fred E. Sterling, Rep.
Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage, Rep.

INDIANA (Population, 1917, 2,835,492).

Counties. (92)	Population in 1917	—President 1916— Dem.	Rep.	Soc.
		W. Son.	Hughes.	Benson
Adams	21840	2875	1796	23
Allen	105149	9470	10169	1003
Bartholomew	24971	3441	3287	66
Benton	12688	1502	1872	23
Blackford	15820	1867	1595	105
Boone	24673	3513	3333	82
Brown	7975	1046	506	10
Carroll	17970	2401	2468	34
Cass	37696	5140	4879	121
Clark	30260	3572	3173	73
Clay	32535	3405	3102	562
Clinton	26674	3662	3628	119
Crawford	12057	1508	1201	58
Daviess	27747	3143	3191	210
Dearborn	21396	3010	2218	62
Decatur	18793	2274	2717	69
Dekalb	25054	3379	2868	136
Delaware	52718	5946	6019	432
Dubois	19843	3072	1492	19
Elkhart	51894	5723	5850	708
Fayette	15085	2074	2260	53
Floyd	30421	3850	3200	140
Fountain	20439	2427	2634	130
Franklin	15335	2426	1495	8
Fulton	16879	2331	2325	33
Gibson	30164	3765	3576	201
Grant	51426	5937	6059	1010
Greene	42963	3930	3878	833
Hamilton	27026	2799	3951	72
Hancock	19030	2779	2138	47
Harrison	20232	2373	2086	64
Hendricks	20840	2453	3016	88
Henry	33167	3560	4396	265
Howard	36536	3934	4777	840
Huntington	29040	3833	3761	149
Jackson	24727	3312	2402	74
Jasper	13044	1488	1995	10
Jay	24961	2070	2975	109
Jefferson	20183	2518	2675	56
Jennings	14203	1686	1791	34
Johnson	20517	3108	2428	53

Population.		Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson
42881	Knox	5380	4805	923
27936	Kosciusko	3447	4025	134
15148	Lagrange	1512	1958	43
118691	Lake	9946	13263	651
51205	Laporte	5276	5726	240
34198	Lawrence	3108	3313	246
65224	Madison	8106	7449	1579
312153	Marion	35013	40699	2224
24175	Marshall	3221	2655	77
12950	Martin	1549	1554	26
30084	Miami	3654	3590	303
25288	Monroe	2766	3033	58
29296	Montgomery	4107	4200	147
21709	Morgan	2616	2260	113
10543	Newton	1278	1377	36
24355	Noble	3069	3417	35
4329	Ohio	622	597	3
17437	Orange	2091	2481	52
22214	Parke	1812	1585	95
18078	Perry	2329	2598	212
19684	Pike	2059	1762	28
21535	Porter	2912	2172	187
21670	Posey	1871	2013	76
13312	Pulaski	1367	1474	27
20530	Putnam	2065	2753	132
29275	Randolph	2682	4045	128
19152	Ripley	2540	2626	67
19319	Rush	2569	2950	57
8334	Scott	1668	802	4
27027	Shelby	3900	3201	81
20676	Spencer	2335	2560	50
10666	Starke	1334	1550	44
14274	Steuben	1427	2418	24
102874	St. Joseph	9709	7961	657
37135	Sullivan	3880	2630	667
9914	Switzerland	1446	1214	36
41087	Tippecanoe	4918	6396	108
17459	Tipton	2327	2166	62
6260	Union	836	997	19
81576	Vanderburg	10028	9066	717
21502	Vermilion	9343	2607	771
106830	Vigo	11165	8934	1677

Population.		Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson
26926	Wabash	3168	3849	277
10899	Warren	1011	1823	45
21911	Warrick	2244	2396	57
17445	Washington	2414	1871	29
47251	Wayne	5007	6112	295
22418	Wells	2928	1947	56
17602	White	2262	2442	35
16892	Whitley	2510	2191	26
	Total	334063	341005	21855
	Plurality		6942	
	Per cent	48.47	47.44	3.04
	Total vote		718848	

For president in 1916 the progressives cast 3,898 votes; Hanly, Pro., received 16,368 and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,659 votes.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 281,890; Taft, Rep., 151,267; Chafin, Pro., 19,248; Roosevelt, Prog., 162,007; Debs, Soc., 36,931 and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 3,130 votes.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. The counties of Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warrick.
   George K. Denton, Dem.....18,837
   Oscar R. Luhring, Rep.....20,440
2. The counties of Daviess, Greene, Knox, Monroe, Martin, Morgan, Owen and Sullivan.
   Fred F. Bays, Dem.....19,731
   Oscar E. Bland, Rep.....23,943
   Zinri M. Garten, Soc..... 999
3. The counties of Clark, Crawford, Dubois, Floyd, Harrison, Lawrence, Orange, Perry, Scott and Washington.
   William E. Cox, Dem.....19,989
   James W. Dunbar, Rep.....20,556
   Alvin L. Ogle, Soc..... 302
4. The counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland.
   Lincoln Dixon, Dem.....20,428
   John S. Benham, Rep.....20,745
5. The counties of Clay, Hendricks, Parke, Putnam, Vermilion and Vigo.
   Ralph W. Moss, Dem.....19,213
   Everett Sanders, Rep.....20,271
   J. Harvey Caldwell, Soc..... 668
6. The counties of Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne.
   Harry G. Strickland, Dem.....17,755
   Richard N. Elliott, Rep.....21,266
   John Nipp, Soc..... 206
7. The county of Marion.
   Chalmer Schlosser, Dem.....20,284
   Merrill Moores, Rep.....29,714
   Wm. H. Henry, Soc..... 1,010
8. The counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wells.
   Wm. H. Eichhorn, Dem.....19,421
   Albert H. Vestal, Rep.....24,124
   George S. Martin, Soc..... 1,548
9. The counties of Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Hamilton, Howard, Montgomery and Tipton.
   Charles F. Howard, Dem.....18,948
   Fred S. Purnell, Rep.....25,486
   James Horn, Pro..... 568
   John E. Broshear, Soc..... 583
10. The counties of Benton, Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Tippecanoe, Warren and White.
    George R. Hirschman, Dem.....16,064
    Wm. R. Wood, Rep.....26,384
    Erwin S. Whitmer, Soc..... 504
11. The counties of Blackford, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami, Pulaski and Wabash.
    George W. Rauch, Dem.....19,849
    Milton W. Krauss, Rep.....24,358
    George Lanning, Soc..... 905
12. The counties of Allen, Dekalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley.
    Harry W. Hilgeman, Dem.....17,538
    Louis W. Fairfield, Rep.....22,251
    Henry Hohman, Soc..... 884
13. The counties of Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph and Starke.
    Henry A. Barnhart, Dem.....23,274
    Andrew J. Hickey, Rep.....27,269
    Warren Evans, Soc.....1,096

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	16	18	34
Republicans	34	82	116

State Officers.

Governor—James P. Goodrich, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Edgar D. Bush, Rep.
Secretary of State—Wm. A. Roach, Rep.
Treasurer—U. McMurtrie, Rep.
Attorney-General—E. Stansbury, Rep.

IOWA (Population, 1916, 2,220,321).

Population in 1916.	Counties. (99)	President 1916 Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson
14420	Adair	1922	1619	17
16998	Adams	1401	1365	16
17328	Allamakee	2411	1714	24
30725	Appanoose	3327	2510	461
12671	Audubon	1581	1247	7
23156	Benton	3189	2556	106
50963	Black Hawk	6742	4270	247
27626	Boone	2955	2338	256
15843	Bremer	2684	1132	19
19748	Buchanan	3000	1808	23
15981	Buena Vista	2045	1454	48
17119	Butler	2722	977	40
17090	Calhoun	2276	1515	66
20117	Carroll	2408	2085	18
19047	Cass	2763	1801	51
17765	Cedar	2862	1595	30
28176	Cerro Gordo	3556	2289	105
10863	Cherokee	1578	1646	22
15375	Chickasaw	1999	1697	20
10736	Clarke	1507	1175	19
12766	Clay	1649	1234	75
25576	Clayton	3347	2379	72
46532	Clinton	5576	3903	291
20041	Crawford	2756	1919	44
24042	Dallas	2900	2495	95
13315	Davis	1476	1811	39
16347	Decatur	1962	2111	36
17888	Delaware	2837	1332	49
36257	Des Moines	4132	3827	292
8238	Dickinson	1249	893	35
58213	Dubuque	5772	6063	372
9816	Emmet	1409	809	34
27919	Fayette	3872	2311	140
17119	Floyd	2691	1250	99
14780	Franklin	2464	691	22
15623	Fremont	1732	2085	45
16023	Greene	2345	1455	8
13574	Grundy	2127	1015	14
17374	Guthrie	2316	1805	37
19242	Hamilton	3037	1125	78
12731	Hancock	1726	913	24
20921	Hardin	3335	1481	46
23162	Harrison	2610	2932	96
18640	Henry	2470	1728	24
12920	Howard	1562	1560	34
12182	Humboldt	1676	809	20
11296	Ida	1412	1244	92
18409	Iowa	2484	1763	18
21258	Jackson	2533	2186	66
27076	Jasper	3092	3282	141
15951	Jefferson	2167	1734	29
26714	Johnson	2704	3650	32
19050	Jones	2848	1966	26
21160	Keokuk	2822	2486	51
21971	Kossuth	2647	1748	26
36702	Lee	4395	3993	139
64607	Linn	8212	6131	278
12855	Louisa	1876	1081	37
13462	Lucas	1672	1536	234
50688	Lyon	1760	1137	46
15621	Madison	1871	1711	25
29860	Mahaska	3143	3151	98
22995	Marion	2459	3094	145
30488	Marshall	4172	2414	224
15811	Mills	1707	1600	38
13435	Mitchell	1963	1033	37
16633	Monona	1777	1910	25
30862	Monroe	2144	2095	451
16604	Montgomery	2333	1431	82
30427	Muscatine	3929	2694	573
17464	O'Brien	2021	1787	29

Population.		Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.
9123	Osceola	1258	874	28
24002	Page	2993	1747	106
13845	Palo Alto	1594	1630	40
23799	Plymouth	2666	2258	30
14808	Pocahontas ...	1808	1658	37
130740	Polk	11295	12327	764
56922	Pottawattamie.	5992	6263	187
19717	Poweshiek	2748	1880	99
12904	Ringgold	1733	1351	25
16555	Sac	2057	1629	35
66162	Scott	8329	5212	1143
16552	Shelby	1898	2060	25
26642	Sioux	2261	2049	37
24757	Story	3722	1772	49
22156	Tama	3061	2572	57
16312	Taylor	2219	1775	44
16616	Union	2050	1985	30
15020	Van Buren ...	1994	1735	32
39433	Wapello	4398	3994	786
18194	Warren	2182	1910	30
19925	Washington ...	2745	2139	34
16184	Wayne	1936	1935	71
36726	Webster	3917	3196	151
11914	Winnebago ...	1713	584	23
21729	Winneshiek ..	2876	1956	121
77109	Woodbury	5735	8819	212
9950	Worth	1463	566	34
17951	Wright	2599	1135	65
	Soldiers	1108	1102	23
	Total 280449		221699	10976
	Plurality 58750			
	Per cent 54.04		42.73	1.92
	Total vote ...		518745	

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 3,371, and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 459 votes.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 185,325; Taft, Rep., 119,895; Roosevelt, Prog., 161,819; Debs, Soc., 16,967, and Chafin, Pro., 8,440 votes.

For United States Senator, 1918.

William S. Kenyon, Rep.....230,264
Charles R. Keyes, Dem.....121,830

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington.
Charles A. Kennedy, Rep.....15,921
Edward L. Hirsch, Dem.....10,359
2. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott.
Harry E. Hull, Rep.....19,953
Nathan D. Ely, Dem.....14,398
William E. McIntosh, Soc.....2,140
3. Counties of Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright.
Burton E. Sweet, Rep.....22,997
Capt. Harry B. Clark, Dem.....12,527
4. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek, and Worth.
Gilbert N. Haugen, Rep.....20,643
Joseph C. Campbell, Dem.....11,283
5. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama.
James W. Good, Rep.....20,655
Sherman W. DeWolf, Dem.....11,078
6. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello.
C. W. Ramseyer, Rep.....17,082
Buell McCash, Dem.....12,988
H. Grimes, Soc.....397
7. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren.
Cassius C. Dowell, Rep.....18,182
H. C. Evans, Dem.....8,493
Charles Gay, Soc.....560
8. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne.
Horace M. Towner, Rep.....20,409
D. Fulton Rice, Dem.....11,258
9. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie and Shelby.
William R. Green, Rep.....22,234
10. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster and Winnebago.
L. J. Dickinson, Rep.....23,635
J. R. Files, Dem.....13,153
11. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury.
William D. Boies, Rep.....21,665
Thomas J. Steele, Dem.....16,461
G. F. Dietrich, Soc.....308

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	45	93	138
Democrats	5	15	20

State Officers.

Governor—William L. Harding, Rep.
Secretary of State—W. C. Ramsay, Rep.
Auditor of State—Frank S. Shaw, Rep.
Treasurer of State—Edwin A. Hoyt, Rep.
Attorney-General—H. M. Havner, Rep.

KANSAS (Population, 1917, 1,851,870).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (105)	President 1916—Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly
33577	Allen ...	4120	4043	354	105
13829	Anderson.	2385	2739	227	77
28107	Atchison.	4624	4634	101	153
12340	Barber ...	1632	2061	172	118
20862	Barton ..	2883	3281	211	106
24007	Bourbon..	3370	5209	302	86
21314	Brown ..	4282	3503	190	125
23059	Butler ...	3614	4248	296	215
7527	Chase	1356	1583	80	51
11429	Cha't'qua	2085	1737	345	29
38162	Cherokee.	4350	6188	931	116
5422	Cheyenne.	498	787	177	105
5838	Clark ...	653	1102	59	85
15251	Clay	2691	2631	227	93
18620	Cloud ...	2870	3837	189	294
15205	Coffey ..	2799	3121	161	61
4494	Comanche	730	963	111	93
32982	Cowley ..	5282	5943	612	204
60207	Crawford.	7067	8064	3279	129
8976	Decatur..	1007	2431	146	47
26220	Dickinson.	4322	4971	180	116
14422	Doniphan.	2826	1916	91	35
24724	Douglas .	4968	3831	171	255
9479	Edwards..	1157	1431	90	159
1012	Elk	1769	2051	163	41
14758	Ellis	1186	2335	55	32
11041	Ellsworth	1944	1936	74	69
9418	Finney ..	1234	1370	185	103
15697	Ford	2336	3043	185	235
20884	Franklin .	3883	4128	304	284
14095	Geary	1730	1740	97	23
8675	Gove	642	861	55	43
11274	Graham .	1150	1801	241	36
1571	Grant ...	200	208	32	9
4477	Gray	660	889	90	68
1949	Greeley .	210	168	69	35
16060	Greenw'od	2957	2948	174	53
4772	Hamilton.	511	522	101	26
17987	Harper ..	1797	2648	195	244
20376	Harvey ..	3468	3129	332	161
1383	Haskell ..	248	349	57	31
3587	Hodgeman	564	761	45	136
16861	Jackson..	3439	2896	34	60
15820	Jefferson..	3162	2904	116	77
18148	Jewell ...	2021	4180	135	248
18422	Johnson .	3767	3928	137	68
4737	Kearny ..	538	488	109	51
15374	Kingman.	1891	2626	167	259
8954	Kiowa ...	901	956	40	302
34368	Labette ..	5327	6421	656	99
3361	Lane	363	659	81	29
41402	L'av'nw'rth	5534	6002	536	104
10328	Lincoln ..	1716	2106	54	64
14735	Linn	2699	2930	256	51
5901	Logan ...	590	709	70	37
24927	Lyon	4210	5581	356	308
23684	Marion ..	3453	2789	274	105
23880	Marshall..	4581	4275	185	106

Population.		Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly
21593	M'Phers'n	3791	3730	238	213
7590	Meade ...	972	977	71	143
20030	Miami ...	3086	4047	199	61
14089	Mitchell .	2413	3197	137	78
64389	Montgom'y	6359	8053	764	175
12710	Morris ..	2288	2577	87	53
2083	Morton ..	405	457	51	42
19072	Nemaha .	3591	3579	61	69
27037	Neosho .	4052	4890	238	57
6866	Ness	927	1213	177	147
11823	Norton ..	1616	2876	173	49
19905	Osage ...	3770	4276	287	103
13544	Osborne .	2149	2621	82	229
12269	Ottawa ..	2003	2691	117	123
11613	Pawnee ..	1484	2124	120	121
14150	Phillips .	2271	2912	149	96
17522	Pot'w't'mi'	3688	2834	61	43
14126	Pratt	1820	2607	130	241
7209	Rawlins..	803	1271	165	52
44295	Reno	6832	6649	941	425
17447	Republic..	2882	3805	147	85
15369	Rice	2493	2800	188	369
17210	Riley	3320	2637	299	87
13705	Rooks ...	1621	2394	111	108
9060	Rush	1223	1478	173	62
12487	Russell ..	2011	1934	79	90
22718	Saline ...	3976	4846	225	143
4468	Scott	415	684	110	45
94305	Sedgwick	10871	13368	868	924
6477	Seward ..	678	1103	97	84
67821	Shawnee..	12597	9452	510	402
6987	Sheridan..	760	1189	55	23
5428	Sherman..	582	1196	87	23
15365	Smith ...	2605	3431	175	131
14465	Stafford .	1811	2148	174	194
1549	Stanton .	180	170	22	32
3790	Stevens .	391	646	46	85
34320	Sumner .	4078	5518	458	305
6435	Thomas .	641	1299	101	19
7351	Trego ...	867	1094	68	32
12721	Waba'nsee	2640	1706	89	43
3912	Wallace .	381	497	79	8
20229	Wash'gt'n	3765	3316	127	73
2597	Wichita .	318	333	43	28
22866	Wilson ..	2970	3493	553	87
9450	Woodson..	1861	1794	161	44
119660	Wy'ndo'te	13863	17850	1028	380
	Soldier vote	286	235	2	2
	Total..	277658	314588	24685	12882
	Plurality.		36930		
	Per cent.	44.09	49.95	3.92	2.04
	Total vote		629813		

For president in 1912, Taft, Rep., received 74,845 votes; Wilson, Dem., 143,663; Roosevelt, Prog., 120,210; Debs, Soc., 26,779.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Arthur Capper, Rep.....280,476
William H. Thompson, Dem.....148,565
Eva Harding, Soc..... 11,400

For Governor, 1918.

Henry J. Allen, Rep.....286,484
W. C. Lansdon, Dem.....132,444
George W. Kleihege, Soc..... 12,703

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee.
   D. R. Anthony, Jr., Rep.....33,573
   Frank E. Whitney, Dem.....17,020
   George Stahlman, Soc..... 1,802
2. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte.
   Edward C. Little, Rep.....32,510
   H. S. Martin, Dem.....23,145
   Gertrude C. Harman, Soc..... 1,153
3. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson.
   P. P. Campbell, Rep.....32,721
   C. E. Pile, Dem.....22,779
   S. J. Mattox, Soc..... 2,810
   R. T. Herrick, Ind..... 1,408
4. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee and Woodson.
   Homer Hoch, Rep.....26,800
   Dudley Doolittle, Dem.....17,697
   W. S. Armour, Soc..... 1,011
5. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington.
   James G. Strong, Rep.....29,567
   Guy T. Helvering, Dem.....17,950
   Jacob Myers, Soc..... 1,069
6. Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace.
   Hays B. White, Rep.....30,299
   J. R. Connelly, Dem.....22,740
   Daniel Beeby, Soc..... 1,594
7. Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Hodgeman, Haskell, Kingman, Kiowa, Kearny, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Stafford, Stevens, Stanton and Wichita.
   J. N. Tincher, Rep.....37,722
   Jouett Shouse, Dem.....27,535
   Mrs. C. C. Jeffrys, Soc..... 1,811
8. Counties of Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick and Sumner.
   W. A. Ayers, Dem.....22,044
   C. C. Mack, Rep.....20,209
   S. O. Coble, Soc..... 820

Legislature.

The legislature is republican.

State Officers.

Governor—Henry J. Allen, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Charles S. Huffman, Rep.
Secretary of State—L. J. Pettijohn, Rep.
Treasurer—Walter L. Payne, Rep.
Auditor—Fred W. Knapp, Rep.
Attorney-General—Richard J. Hopkins, Rep.
Supt. Public Instruction—Miss L. E. Wooster, Rep.

KENTUCKY (Population, 1917, 2,394,093).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (120)	President 1916—Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson
17682	Adair	1675	1863	1
15047	Allen	1647	2147	4
10215	Anderson	1521	1065	1
14098	Ballard	2222	692	75
26822	Barren	3370	2462	23
13988	Bath	1796	1360	8
37751	Bell	1373	3321	54
9420	Boone	2008	531	—
17462	Bourbon	2715	2167	7
26809	Boyd	2738	2883	62
15289	Boyle	2052	1494	3
10308	Bracken	1676	1082	47
19890	Breathitt	2067	1584	3
21399	Breckinridge ...	2172	2549	13
9487	Bullitt	1508	826	1
15805	Butler	1158	2456	10
14063	Caldwell	1605	1672	49
21497	Calloway	3334	1026	135
63126	Campbell	7290	5696	513
9048	Carlisle	1646	494	33
8110	Carroll	1757	535	1
23236	Carter	1954	2818	19
15795	Casey	1352	1949	8
39489	Christian	3644	4594	54
18931	Clark	2620	1731	6
19558	Clay	820	2271	5
8358	Clinton	379	1260	—
13296	Crittenden	1455	1794	19
10490	Cumberland ...	653	1394	—
42736	Daviess	5396	4078	29
10751	Edmonson	935	1339	7
9814	Elliott	1151	595	1
12713	Estill	1180	1594	—
51834	Fayette	6348	5472	19
16066	Fleming	2940	1836	1
20865	Floyd	2217	1823	16
21341	Franklin	3345	1456	12
45988	Fulton	2200	747	17
4697	Gallatin	1060	283	—

Population.		Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson
11894	Garrard	1375	1628	4
10581	Grant	1841	1078	3
33784	Graves	5197	1930	131
20016	Grayson	1953	2368	13
11871	Green	1239	1412	—
20695	Greenup	1820	1821	92
8512	Hancock	833	918	32
22696	Hardin	3272	1887	16
11096	Harlan	690	2670	53
16873	Harrison	2778	1409	7
18173	Hart	2048	2031	36
29352	Henderson	3699	2218	125
13716	Henry	2595	1302	5
11752	Hickman	1982	539	24
36696	Hopkins	3757	3615	102
10859	Jackson	252	1968	3
285089	Jefferson	28840	28386	883
13115	Jessamine	1727	1326	—
20220	Johnson	1253	2500	41
75293	Kenton	10402	5267	411
12312	Knott	1454	571	—
25577	Knox	1126	3192	24
10701	Larue	1350	936	1
21536	Laurel	1171	2383	78
20399	Lawrence	1910	1928	18
10659	Lee	793	1135	1
10598	Leslie	133	1516	2
11682	Letcher	1121	2220	12
16887	Lewis	1276	2324	69
18508	Lincoln	2212	1868	41
10627	Livingston	1287	923	83
24977	Logan	3373	2501	31
9498	Lyon	1191	748	9
27931	Madison	3295	3017	10
14857	Magoffin	1433	1535	5
16359	Marion	2063	1396	3
17287	Marshall	2263	1201	46
8394	Martin	280	1100	15
18611	Mason	2820	2127	7
39685	McCracken	4356	3058	211
8000	McCreary	324	1630	22
13818	McLean	1589	1439	41
9783	Meade	1317	803	36
6153	Menifee	730	369	1
14063	Mercer	2093	1531	4
10792	Metcalfe	1046	1170	4
14108	Monroe	882	2008	1
12892	Montgomery	1705	1195	12
18789	Morgan	2319	1123	7
34332	Muhlenburg	2900	3533	146
17006	Nelson	2639	1546	4
10601	Nicholas	1829	964	6
27902	Ohio	2723	3286	156
7371	Oldham	1455	642	5
14248	Owen	2911	663	10
8784	Owsley	197	1173	3
11985	Pendleton	1728	1206	13
13429	Perry	904	2217	53
38243	Pike	3414	4212	31
6268	Powell	757	587	—
38110	Pulaski	2531	4136	16
4121	Robertson	663	415	—
15972	Rockcastle	968	1932	8
10285	Rowan	881	941	5
11712	Russell	859	1298	5
16956	Scott	2611	1486	7
18041	Shelby	2919	1863	6
11460	Simpson	1887	955	5
7682	Spencer	1271	591	1
12608	Taylor	1360	1332	5
16488	Todd	2051	1671	28
14878	Trigg	1722	1533	60
6512	Trimble	1319	259	5
19886	Union	2754	1184	49
31023	Warren	4228	3002	11
13940	Washington	1654	1654	3
18434	Wayne	1373	1638	1
21614	Webster	2673	2082	20
31366	Whitley	1171	3919	33
10665	Wolfe	1108	645	—
12571	Woodford	1786	1300	9
	Total	269990	241854	4734
	Plurality	27253		
	Per cent	51.84	46.59	.91
	Total vote	518028		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 3,036 votes; the progressives cast 122 votes and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., received 321 votes.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 219,584 votes; Taft, Rep., 115,512; Roosevelt, Prog., 102,766; Debs, Soc., 11,647; Chafin, Pro., 3,233; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 956.

For United States Senator, 1918.

A. O. Stanley, Dem.....184,385
Ben L. Bruner, Rep.....178,797

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. The counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Lyon, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg.
   Allen W. Barkley, Dem.....19,998
   W. G. Howard, Rep.....9,947
2. The counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster.
   David H. Kincheloe, Dem.....18,749
   Ben T. Robinson, Rep.....13,740
3. The counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Muhlenburg, Simpson, Todd and Warren.
   R. Y. Thomas, Jr., Dem.....18,032
   Bishop S. Huntsman, Rep.....16,443
4. The counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington.
   Ben Johnson, Dem.....18,834
   John P. Haswell, Jr., Rep.....17,075
5. The county of Jefferson.
   Charles F. Ogden, Rep.....21,788
   Swager Sherley, Dem.....20,703
6. The counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.
   Arthur B. Rouse, Dem.....19,039
   Virgil Weaver, Rep.....8,842
7. The counties of Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Lee, Oldham, Owen, Powell, Scott and Woodford.
   J. C. Cantrill, Dem.....19,612
   A. B. Hammond, Rep.....12,590
8. The counties of Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Shelby, Spencer.
   Harvey Helm, Dem.....15,270
   Robert L. Davidson, Rep.....13,673
9. The counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Menefee, Morgan, Nicholas, Robertson, Rowan, Wolfe, Montgomery, Breathitt.
   W. J. Fields, Dem.....21,810
   Trumbo Sindegas, Rep.....18,106
10. The counties of Floyd, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, Owsley, Pike and Perry (Knott county missing).
    John W. Langley, Rep.....13,284
    David Hays, Dem.....6,511
11. The counties of Bell, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Knox, Leslie, McCreary, Monroe, Pulaski, Russell, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley and Laurel.
    J. M. Robison, Rep.....24,730
    Nat W. Elliott, Dem.....7,656

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	20	46	66
Republicans	18	54	72

State Officers.

Governor—Edwin F. Morrow, Rep.
Secretary of State—Fred A. Vaughn, Rep.
Treasurer—James A. Wallace, Rep.
Auditor—John G. Graig, Rep.
Attorney-General—Charles I. Dawson, Rep.

LOUISIANA (Population, 1917, 1,856,954).

Population in 1917	Parishes. (64)	—President, 1916— Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Prog.
37953	Acadia	202	1165	22
14139	Allen	81	708	2
23887	Ascension	106	531	61
25959	Assumption	221	489	373

Population.		Hughes.	Wilson.	Prog.
37315	Avoyelles	44	1253	12
19589	Beauregard	59	968	2
24833	Bienville	20	1229	5
21738	Bossier	9	675	—
68200	Caddo	151	3109	4
31974	Calcasieu	165	1798	10
9816	Caldwell	20	554	3
4534	Cameron	10	163	—
11745	Catahoula	20	459	1
26525	Claiborne	15	1276	1
14803	Concordia	10	264	3
29606	DeSoto	17	1104	—
37082	East Baton Rouge	130	1482	35
11831	East Carroll	3	219	—
20055	East Feliciana	21	489	1
	Evangeline	26	808	37
14251	Franklin	10	684	—
18188	Grant	31	640	4
32901	Iberia	134	802	850
33836	Iberville	160	471	23
17248	Jackson	27	980	2
20382	Jefferson	56	1041	8
20681	Jefferson Davis	200	656	17
33045	Lafayette	73	1066	476
36197	La Fourche	157	629	1149
10603	LaSalle	20	610	8
20375	Lincoln	42	932	4
12471	Livingston	35	503	18
10676	Madison	1	187	—
20357	Morehouse	3	564	1
38820	Natchitoches	45	1181	7
377010	New Orleans (city)	2581	30936	516
29394	Ouachita	35	1215	3
12524	Plaquemines	43	461	7
25289	Pointe Coupee	37	301	15
48172	Rapides	134	2184	24
11402	Red River	4	567	—
19165	Richland	7	650	—
23125	Sabine	30	1147	5
5457	St. Bernard	23	363	5
12764	St. Charles	30	297	3
9677	St. Helena	9	319	6
25061	St. James	185	520	22
15802	St. John the Baptist	115	289	8
55186	St. Landry	117	139	121
26083	St. Martin	36	971	392
43181	St. Mary	162	652	605
22990	St. Tammany	95	782	15
37579	Tangipahoa	159	1326	12
17060	Tensas	5	204	2
31133	Terre Bonne	113	606	588
21860	Union	22	1106	1
30538	Vermilion	78	1340	832
22534	Vernon	—	—	—
25643	Washington	66	1094	14
22149	Webster	6	1040	2
14352	West Baton Rouge	28	237	5
8120	West Carroll	14	311	2
13449	West Feliciana	8	261	5
24714	Winn	50	868	—
	Total	6466	79875	6349
	Plurality		73409	
	Per cent	6.98	85.95	6.74
	Total vote		92974	

For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 284 votes.

For United States Senators, 1918.

Edward J. Gay, Dem. (short term).....44,345
J. E. Ransdell, Dem. (long term).....44,224

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Parishes of Orleans (half), St. Bernard and Plaquemines.
Albert Estopinal, Dem.....11,060
2. Parishes of Orleans (half), Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and St. James.
H. Garland Dupre, Dem.....10,391
3. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, La Fourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terre Bonne and Vermilion.
Whit P. Martin, Dem.....2,888
4. Parishes of Caddo, DeSoto, Bossier, Red River, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne.
John T. Watkins, Dem.....5,299
5. Parishes of Catahoula, Jackson, Caldwell, West Carroll, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union and Lincoln.
Riley J. Wilson, Dem.....3,831
6. Parishes of Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rogue, West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee.
Jared Y. Sanders, Dem.....3,659
7. Parishes of Acadia, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, St. Landry, Allen, Beauregard, Jefferson Davis.
L. Lazaro, Dem.....3,584
8. Parishes of Avoyelles, Grant, Rapides, Natchitoches, Winn, Sabine, LaSalle, Vernon.
J. B. Aswell, Dem.....4,082

Legislature.

Both branches of the legislature are democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Ruffin G. Pleasant.
Lieutenant-Governor—Fernand L. Mouton.
Secretary of State—James J. Bailey.
Treasurer—Henry Hunsicker.

MAINE (Population, 1917, 777,340).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (16)	—President 1916— Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson.
63896	Androscoggin	4496	5464	279
84825	Aroostook	5775	2420	48
120281	Cumberland	11768	9795	321
19611	Franklin	1988	1908	63
35575	Hancock	3191	3303	125
65595	Kennebec	6731	5527	223
28981	Knox	2211	3434	179
18216	Lincoln	1781	1718	51
39189	Oxford	4026	3615	96
91882	Penobscot	7322	7395	135
22030	Piscataquis	2141	1763	30
18574	Sagadahoc	1828	1791	91
38089	Somerset	3567	3134	236
23383	Waldo	2418	2539	104
42905	Washington	3890	3459	63
71184	York	6373	6853	142
	Total	69506	64118	2186
	Plurality	5388		
	Per cent	50.96	47.00	1.60
	Total vote		136405	

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 595 votes.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 51,113 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 48,493, Taft, Rep., 26,545; Debs, Soc., 2,511; Chafin, Pro., 944.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Bert M. Fernald, Rep.....67,431
Elmer E. Newbert, Dem.....54,839

For Governor, 1918.

Carl E. Milliken, Rep.....64,069
Bertrand G. McIntire, Dem.....58,918

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Cumberland and York.
Louis B. Goodall, Rep.....15,565
Lucius B. Swett, Dem.....13,389
2. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc.
Wallace W. White, Jr., Rep.....17,928
D. J. McGillicuddy, Dem.....15,144
3. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, Waldo and Washington.
John A. Peters, Rep.....20,293
Edward Chase, Dem.....14,930
4. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot and Piscataquis.
Ira G. Hersey, Rep.....14,275
Leon G. C. Brown, Dem.....10,813

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	29	110	139
Democrats	2	41	43

State Officers.

Governor—Carl E. Milliken, Rep.
Secretary—Frank W. Ball, Rep.
Treasurer—Joseph W. Simpson, Rep.

MARYLAND (Population, 1917, 1,373,673).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (23)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson
68774	Allegany	4859	5760	377
39558	Anne Arundel	4111	2705	137
145411	Baltimore	15226	12633	158
10398	Calvert	910	975	27
21382	Caroline	1965	1666	7
33986	Carroll	4016	3602	16
23759	Cecil	2587	1959	13
16386	Charles	1363	1374	9
29184	Dorchester	2750	2468	11
53221	Frederick	6094	5725	75
21859	Garrett	1031	1808	67
27965	Harford	3345	2302	16
16196	Howard	1913	1346	11
16957	Kent	1886	1673	12
33284	Montgomery	3805	2913	43
40708	Prince Georges	3493	3058	53
16839	Queen Annes	2206	1242	3
17030	St. Marys	1443	1064	33
26843	Somerset	1885	2364	38
19620	Talbot	2180	1753	19
52890	Washington	5642	5093	267
29706	Wicomico	3285	2539	5
22554	Worcester	2138	1520	31
594637	Baltimore city	60226	49805	1216
	Total	138359	117347	2674
	Plurality	21012		
	Per cent	52.80	44.78	1.02
	Total vote	262039		

For president in 1916 Reimer, Soc.-Lab., received 756 votes; Hanly, Pro., received 2,903.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., had 112,674 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 57,789; Taft, Rep., 54,956; Debs, Soc., 3,996; Chafin, Pro., 2,244; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 322.

For Governor, 1919.

Albert C. Ritchie, Dem.....112,240
Harry W. Nice, Rep.....112,075

For United States Senator, 1916.

Joseph Irwin France, Rep.....113,662
David J. Lewis, Dem.....109,740

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne, Caroline, Kent and Cecil.
   William N. Andrews, Rep.....14,219
   Jesse D. Price, Dem.....13,913
2. Baltimore city, wards 15 and 16; counties of Carroll, Harford and Baltimore.
   Carville D. Benson, Dem.....17,985
   Charles J. Hull, Rep.....14,758
   William H. Champlin, Soc.....568
3. Baltimore city, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 22 and the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th precincts of the 18th ward.
   Charles P. Coady, Dem.....12,422
   Charles A. Jording, Rep.....8,244
   William A. Toole, Soc.....604
4. Baltimore city, wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19 and 20 and the 1st, 2d, 3d and 12th precincts of the 18th ward.
   J. Charles Linthicum, Dem.....14,689
   Walter E. Knickham, Rep.....10,718
   Charles B. Lazzell, Soc.....368
5. Baltimore city, wards 21, 23 and 24 and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th precincts of the 18th ward, counties of St. Mary, Charles, Calvert, Prince George, Anne Arundel and Howard.
   Sydney E. Mudd, Rep.....13,266
   Frank M. Duvall, Dem.....10,987
   James L. Smiley, Soc.....464
6. Counties of Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Montgomery and Frederick.
   Frederick N. Zihlman, Rep.....14,872
   Henry D. Etchison, Dem.....11,469
   S. L. V. Young, Soc.....708

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	11	44	55
Democrats	16	56	72
People's		2	2

State Officers.

Governor—Albert C. Ritchie, Dem.
Secretary—Thomas W. Simmons.
Treasurer—William P. Jackson.
Comptroller—E. Brook Lee, Dem.
Attorney-General—Alexander Armstrong, Rep.

MASSACHUSETTS (Pop., 1917, 3,775,973).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (14)	President 1916 Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson
27542	Barnstable	2836	1892	39
112260	Berkshire	9787	8357	484
367147	Bristol	22578	18065	932
4504	Dukes	464	309	9
404469	Essex	35909	32489	2093
45345	Franklin	4353	3054	166
272076	Hampden	18207	17028	761
66616	Hampshire	5748	4202	190
745992	Middlesex	60802	49844	1660
2962	Nantucket	249	307	6
196601	Norfolk	19284	12702	615
166492	Plymouth	13515	11009	1041
836119	Suffolk	42492	61047	1998
438124	Worcester	32541	27540	1064
	Absent voters	19	40	—
	Total	268784	247885	11058
	Plurality	20899		
	Per cent	50.54	46.61	2.08
	Total vote	531817		

For governor in 1917 McCall, Rep., received 226,145 votes; Mansfield, Dem., 135,666; Hayes, Soc.-Lab., 5,243; McCarthy, Soc., 16,608; Lawrence, Pro., 4,265.

For Governor, 1919.

Calvin Coolidge, Rep.....317,608
Richard H. Long, Dem.....193,335

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hampden (part) and Hampshire (part).
   Allen T. Treadway, Rep.....15,953
   Thomas F. Cassidy, Dem.....11,394
2. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part) and Hampshire (part).
   Frederick H. Gillett, Rep.....20,277
3. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
   Calvin D. Paige, Rep.....15,267
   Eaton D. Sargent, Dem.....9,982
4. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
   Samuel E. Winslow, Rep.....14,141
   John F. McGrath, Dem.....12,792
5. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).
   John J. Rogers, Rep.....20,496
6. County of Essex (part).
   Wilfred W. Lufkin, Rep.....21,147
   Estus E. Eames, Soc.....2,648
7. County of Essex (part).
   Charles C. Johnson, Rep.....16,754
   Michael F. Phelan, Dem.....14,437
8. County of Middlesex (part).
   Frederick W. Dallinger, Rep.....16,234
   James F. Aylward, Dem.....11,717
9. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Suffolk (part).
   Alvan T. Fuller, Rep.....17,597
   Henry C. Rowland, Dem.....8,022
10. Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 (precincts 1 and 2) of Boston, in Suffolk county.
    John F. Fitzgerald, Dem.....7,241
    Peter F. Tague, Ind.....7,003
    H. T. Fletcher, Rep.....1,071
11. Wards 10, 11 (precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 of Boston, in Suffolk county.
    George H. Tinkham, Rep.....13,644
    Francis J. Horgan, Dem.....10,529

12. Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24 of Boston, in Suffolk county.
James A. Gallivan, Dem.....18,349
Harrison H. Atwood, Rep..... 7,709
13. Counties of Middlesex (part), Norfolk (part), Suffolk (ward 25 in Boston) and Worcester (part).
Robert Luce, Rep.....18,257
Aloysius J. Doon, Dem.....12,538
14. Counties of Bristol (part), Norfolk (part), Plymouth (part) and Suffolk (ward 26 in Boston).
Richard Olney II., Dem.....18,009
Louis F. R. Langelier, Rep.....13,832
15. Counties of Bristol (part) and Plymouth (part).
William S. Greene, Rep.....12,952
Arthur J. B. Cartier, Dem..... 8,031
16. Counties of Barnstable, Bristol (part), Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk (part) and Plymouth (part).
Joseph Walsh, Rep.....13,874
Frederick Tudor, Dem..... 8,357

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	30	181	211
Democrats	10	59	69

State Officers.

Governor—Alvin Coolidge, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Channing H. Cox, Rep.
Secretary of State—Albert P. Langtry, Rep.
Treasurer and Receiver-General—Fred J. Burrell, Rep.
Auditor—Alonzo B. Cook, Rep.
Attorney-General—J. Weston Allen, Rep.

MICHIGAN (Population, 1917, 3,094,266).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (83)	President 1916 Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson
5711	Alcona	573	453	38
8995	Alger	687	650	55
40555	Allegan	4803	3591	223
21213	Alpena	2020	1392	61
15692	Antrim	1336	932	150
9640	Arenac	911	938	59
7447	Baraga	748	462	88
22791	Barry	3157	2491	112
72515	Bay	6708	5996	317
11338	Benzie	900	770	159
56874	Berrien	7511	6054	231
25605	Branch	3100	3062	93
61984	Calhoun	6484	8037	648
20624	Cass	2518	2666	142
22954	Charlevoix	1877	1152	307
19592	Cheboygan	1576	1389	89
26759	Chippewa	2365	1768	140
9883	Clare	1049	769	76
23129	Clinton	3381	2094	39
4656	Crawford	409	450	19
34653	Delta	3088	1781	244
22448	Dickinson	2393	1291	213
30499	Eaton	3802	3461	107
20749	Emmet	1724	1363	290
81163	Genesee	9353	9311	416
9762	Gladwin	935	729	62
28147	Gogebic	2204	1540	123
26197	Grand Traverse	1917	1848	331
28820	Gratiot	3434	2960	60
29673	Hillsdale	3463	3424	43
104181	Houghton	8013	4615	273
35192	Huron	4743	1816	74
63157	Ingham	7846	7664	623
33550	Ionia	3950	3911	139
9753	Iosco	984	729	24
19669	Iron	2139	877	125
23207	Isabella	2700	2143	73
57225	Jackson	6938	8058	203
72191	Kalamazoo	5951	7164	794
8800	Kalkaska	724	430	80
180626	Kent	16095	20364	939
10031	Keweenaw	860	194	21
4939	Lake	588	347	29
26033	Lapeer	3345	1937	23
10644	Leelanau	984	763	56
47907	Lenawee	6247	5519	78
17736	Livingston	2460	2297	9
4748	Luce	527	257	6
10377	Mackinac	1082	908	31
32606	Macomb	4552	3108	42
26688	Manistee	2360	2177	106
50753	Marquette	5263	2625	331
23981	Mason	2198	1689	175
19466	Mecosta	2455	1478	255
25648	Menominee	2671	1854	117
14005	Midland	2104	1454	60
11551	Missaukee	1160	917	26
33035	Monroe	3787	4202	47
32069	Montcalm	5894	2801	108
4135	Montmorency	396	272	54
43161	Muskegon	5692	4465	601
20348	Newaygo	2417	1625	—
53066	Oakland	7730	6659	292
19645	Oceana	1957	1387	170
9740	Ogemaw	878	743	42
10439	Ontonagon	2193	1285	18
17011	Osceola	1235	888	122
2434	Oscoda	245	175	5
6826	Otsego	531	519	9
49412	Ottawa	5484	3941	244
13021	Presque Isle	1407	806	60
2627	Roscommon	311	239	24
95179	Saginaw	9544	8434	312
33930	Sanilac	4639	1867	38
9258	Schoolcraft	994	623	45
33246	Shiawassee	3926	3308	180
52341	St. Clair	6538	4617	129
26674	St. Joseph	3132	3567	191
34913	Tuscola	4461	2329	52
33185	Van Buren	4302	3225	167
44714	Washtenaw	6505	5279	136
665025	Wayne	70056	60935	3204
23631	Wexford	2333	1683	115
	Total	337952	283993	16012
	Plurality	53959		
	Per cent			
	Total vote		646873	

For president in 1916 Reimer, Soc.-Lab., received 831 and Hanly, Pro., 8,085 votes.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Truman H. Newberry, Rep.....220,054
Henry Ford, Dem.....212,487
Edward O. Foss, Soc..... 4,763
William J. Faull, Pro..... 1,133

For Governor, 1918.

Albert E. Sleeper, Rep.....266,738
John W. Bailey, Dem.....158,142
Ernest J. Moore, Soc..... 7,068
John S. McColl, Pro..... 1,637
Paul O. Hinds, Soc.-Lab..... 790

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Wayne county (part).
Frank E. Doremus, Dem.....22,549
James W. Hanley, Rep.....14,063
Nathan N. Welch, Soc..... 752
2. Jackson, Washtenaw, Wayne (part), Lenawee and Monroe counties.
Earl C. Michener, Rep.....20,831
Samuel W. Beakes, Dem.....16,276
Milton V. Breitmeyer, Soc..... 247
Ernest J. Moore, Soc.-Lab..... 39
3. Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo counties.
John M. C. Smith, Rep.....15,418
Howard W. Cavanagh, Dem..... 8,891
Will H. Resseguie, Soc..... 281
4. Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Van Buren counties.
Edward L. Hamilton, Rep.....20,904
James O'Hara, Dem.....10,842
5. Kent and Ottawa counties.
Carl E. Mapes, Rep.....22,917
Peter J. Danhoff, Dem.....10,783
George W. Eldridge, Soc..... 585
6. Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, Oakland and Wayne (part) counties.
Patrick H. Kelley, Rep.....29,183
Oscar Sand, Soc..... 801

7. Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac, St. Clair and Tuscola counties.
Louis C. Crampton, Rep.....20,573
John W. Scully, Dem..... 7,155
John Dubel, Soc..... 344
8. Clinton, Gratiot, Ionia, Montcalm, Saginaw and Shiawassee counties.
Joseph W. Fordney, Rep.....22,240
Miles J. Purcell, Dem.....13,153
9. Benzie, Grand Traverse, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Missaukee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana and Wexford counties.
James C. McLaughlin, Rep.....17,624
Charles M. Black, Dem..... 8,317
Edward Genia, Soc..... 604
10. Alcona, Arenac, Bay, Clare, Crawford, Gladwin, Iosco, Isabella, Mecosta, Midland, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda and Roscommon counties.
Gilbert A. Currie, Rep.....18,409
Henry C. Haller, Dem..... 8,312
George A. Alpin..... 362
11. Alger, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Delta, Emmett, Kalkaska, Luce, Mackinac, Menominee, Montmorency, Otsego, Presque Isle and Schoolcraft counties.
Frank D. Scott, Rep.....16,365
Michael J. Doyle, Dem..... 8,133
12. Baraga, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Marquette and Ontonagon counties.
W. Frank James, Rep.....17,315
Albert S. Ley, Dem..... 6,681
John Kuskila, Soc..... 804
13. Wayne county (part).
Charles A. Nichols, Rep.....24,525
Louis W. McLear, Dem.....11,617
Maurice Sugar, Soc..... 516

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	32	98	130
Democrats	0	2	2

State Officers.

Governor—Albert E. Sleeper, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—L. D. Dickinson, Rep.
Treasurer—Frank E. Gorman, Rep.
Secretary of State—Coleman C. Vaughan, Rep.
Attorney-General—Alexander J. Groesbeck, Rep.
Auditor-General—Oramel B. Fuller, Rep.

MINNESOTA (Population, 1917, 2,312,445).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (86)	—President 1916— Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson
13019	Aitkin	1122	877	385
13354	Anoka	1262	1171	77
20994	Becker	1761	1453	181
27341	Beltrami	1831	1912	716
12857	Benton	1020	945	81
9830	Big Stone	810	869	77
29337	Blue Earth	2864	2211	95
20387	Brown	2078	1101	252
23065	Carlton	1096	1115	425
17455	Carver	1950	960	34
14425	Cass	982	1260	281
14158	Chippewa	1311	1134	261
13747	Chisago	1749	944	130
20881	Clay	1549	1716	104
9713	Clearwater	493	544	158
1719	Cook	125	162	63
13076	Cottonwood	1425	769	116
18766	Crow Wing	1715	1568	445
27681	Dakota	1881	2373	144
12094	Dodge	1260	895	45
17669	Douglas	1709	1398	176
19949	Faribault	2184	1123	76
25680	Fillmore	2950	1315	92
22606	Freeborn	2418	1347	106
32001	Goodhue	3471	1875	122
9244	Grant	878	778	66
410227	Hennepin	27957	36395	3302
14297	Houston	1783	744	23
12204	Hubbard	685	799	171
13300	Isanti	1123	935	217
27338	Itasca	1163	1504	429
14491	Jackson	1503	1272	75
7809	Kanabec	776	608	174
19373	Kandiyohi	1612	1968	167
10967	Kittson	709	749	107
10217	Koochiching	474	1089	255
16271	Lac qui Parle	1614	1047	100
10462	Lake	401	506	366
18609	Le Sueur	1430	1723	53
10536	Lincoln	777	1174	40
16546	Lyon	1389	1893	200
18691	McLeod	1772	1305	69
3249	Mahnomen	262	411	43
16805	Marshall	1461	1513	204
17942	Martin	1741	1756	88
17022	Meeker	1780	1475	67
12630	Mille Lacs	1127	1113	248
24901	Morrison	1887	1650	225
22861	Mower	2520	1572	64
11755	Murray	1137	1193	69
14125	Nicollet	1288	814	38
15412	Nobles	1413	1280	46
13446	Norman	1046	1076	227
32497	Olmsted	2101	1926	90
46519	Otter Tail	4328	2858	502
10983	Pennington	868	1004	237
19039	Pine	1531	1507	341
9762	Pipestone	1010	732	151
36419	Polk	2471	3498	381
12869	Pope	1321	1121	57
262450	Ramsey	13317	22291	1684
7689	Red Lake	463	694	50
19274	Redwood	2029	1361	121
23123	Renville	2432	1660	115
25911	Rice	2408	2083	56
10626	Rock	1196	705	66
14509	Roseau	821	834	405
221920	St. Louis	10834	12056	2544
14888	Scott	972	1361	13
8759	Sherburne	965	731	41
15540	Sibley	1737	973	37
50119	Stearns	4312	3350	141
16146	Steele	1734	1497	41
8293	Stevens	943	787	24
12949	Swift	1339	1151	85
24277	Todd	1919	1922	339
8395	Traverse	774	779	27
18554	Wabasha	1787	1449	41
9185	Wadena	938	651	110
13460	Waseca	1522	1178	47
26013	Washington	2167	1610	149
11382	Watonwan	1300	801	30
9780	Wilkin	690	808	42
33398	Winona	2916	2907	133
28082	Wright	2683	2262	87
15991	Yellow Medicine	1501	1238	149
	Total	179544	179152	20117
	Plurality	392		
	Per cent	46.35	46.24	5.19
	Total vote		387378	

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 64,334 votes; Wilson, Dem., 106,426; Roosevelt, Prog., 125,856; Debs, Soc., 27,505; Chafin, Pro., 7,886; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 2,212.

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 7,793 votes, Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 468 and Meier, Pro. (elector), 290.

For Governor, 1918.

Joseph A. A. Burnquist, Rep.....166,515
Fred E. Wheaton, Dem..... 76,793
Olaf O. Stageberg, National..... 6,648
L. P. Berot, Soc..... 7,794
David H. Evans, Farmer-Labor.....111,948

For United States Senator, 1918.

Knute Nelson, Rep.....206,555
Willis G. Calderwood, National.....137,274

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona.
Sydney Anderson, Rep.....29,337
2. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lincoln, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock and Watonwan.

Franklin F. Ellsworth, Rep.....24,888
Frank Simon, Dem.....11,161

3. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley and Washington.
Charles R. Davis, Rep.....20,092
John J. Farrell, Dem.....17,530

4. County of Ramsey.
Carl C. Van Dyke, Dem.....18,736
Walter Mallory, Rep.....11,498

5. First, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th wards of the city of Minneapolis and the township of St. Anthony, all in Hennepin county.
Walter H. Newton, Rep.....21,607
W. C. Robertson, Dem.....15,912

6. Counties of Aitkin, Benton, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd and Wadena.
Harold Knutson, Rep.....22,633
P. J. Russell, Dem.....8,660

7. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Yellow Medicine.
Andrew J. Volstead, Rep.....21,406
E. E. Lobeck, National.....16,587

8. Counties of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake and St. Louis.
W. L. Carss, Ind.....17,266
Clarence B. Miller, Rep.....12,994

9. Counties of Becker, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau and Wilkin.
Halvor Steenerson, Rep.....26,303

10. Counties of Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Pine, Wright and Hennepin (except township of St. Anthony) and 3d, 4th and 10th wards of Minneapolis.
Thomas D. Schall, Rep.....25,866
Henry A. Finlayson, Dem.....10,534

Legislature

There are no party divisions. Under the law every legislator is elected as a nonpartisan.

State Officers.

Governor—J. A. A. Burnquist, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas Frankson, Rep.
Secretary of State—Julius A. Schmahl, Rep.
Auditor—Jacob A. O. Preus, Rep.
Treasurer—Henry Rines, Rep.
Attorney-General—Clifford L. Hilton, Rep.

MISSISSIPPI (Population, 1917, 1,976,570).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (82)	—President 1916— Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson
25265	Adams	671	42	1
20474	Alcorn	1432	125	13
24592	Amite	1024	16	6
30751	Attala	1267	110	25
10245	Benton	718	38	—
58744	Bolivar (no election)			
18613	Calhoun	1225	45	33
23886	Carroll	933	34	15
25002	Chickasaw	1215	47	40
15522	Choctaw	873	53	30
17103	Claiborne	425	5	1
24469	Clarke	1092	49	26
20671	Clay	832	27	1
40000	Coahoma	697	21	3
37023	Copiah	1426	20	4
21135	Covington	836	63	72
23130	De Soto	861	12	—
28031	Forrest	1146	54	62
16298	Franklin	769	22	6
7420	George	341	32	29
6363	Greene	399	32	4
16906	Grenada	649	28	6
11207	Hancock	512	68	2
37096	Harrison	1395	197	54
71865	Hinds	2220	97	20
40738	Holmes	1070	21	14
	Humphreys	—	—	—
10676	Issaquena	94	8	2
15243	Itawamba	1407	184	1
17374	Jackson	743	87	22
20762	Jasper	1040	38	37
28221	Jefferson	456	3	1
16074	Jefferson Davis	634	45	4
33673	Jones	1664	196	215
20348	Kemper	959	71	18
21883	Lafayette	1370	47	9
15748	Lamar	744	89	49
53321	Lauderdale	3058	157	85
16349	Lawrence	725	18	6
18984	Leake	1434	31	28
33958	Lee	1633	91	5
45381	Le Flore	853	28	2
33739	Lincoln	1282	105	21
31877	Lowndes	1028	29	8
34243	Madison	782	36	20
15922	Marion	792	51	3
26796	Marshall	1017	8	1
33070	Monroe	1684	82	15
18559	Montgomery	997	35	25
21816	Neshoba	1459	69	43
2551	Newton	1341	19	60
28503	Noxubee	656	10	1
19076	Oktibbeha	911	48	1
37917	Panola	1262	29	—
14208	Pearl River	521	35	1
10395	Perry	395	32	23
29372	Pike	1451	53	12
20719	Pontotoc	1514	110	2
17765	Prentiss	1342	164	30
16087	Quitman	272	12	1
26124	Rankin	1104	8	12
18479	Scott	1106	25	18
18260	Sharkey	246	6	3
20413	Simpson	966	34	6
19191	Smith	1271	30	18
7531	Stone	451	31	5
38058	Sunflower	879	20	2
35996	Tallahatchie	1061	6	—
19714	Tate	1074	18	3
15834	Tippah	1547	82	11
15215	Tishomingo	1031	175	18
20227	Tunica	173	—	—
20803	Union	1666	89	9
20000	Walthall	665	12	11
37488	Warren	1204	73	6
48933	Washington	836	47	2
16292	Wayne	787	47	34
15753	Webster	944	143	47
18075	Wilkinson	460	8	4
19338	Winston	1152	47	28
22817	Yalobusha	1175	49	7
48660	Yazoo	1146	25	7
	Total	80422	4253	1469
	Plurality	76169		
	Per cent	92.82	4.91	1.70
	Total vote	86642		

For president in 1916 the progressives received 498 votes.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. The counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Noxubee and Tishomingo.
E. S. Candler, Dem.....4,037

2. The counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union.
H. D. Stephens, Dem.....4,270

3. The counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, Le Flore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Holmes and Washington.
B. G. Humphreys, Dem.....2,339

4. The counties of Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster, Yalobusha and Attala.
T. U. Sisson, Dem.....4,135
J. G. Adams, Soc.....160

5. The counties of Winston, Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith and Kemper.
W. W. Venable, Dem.....6,174

6. The counties of Covington, Forrest, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson Davis, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Wayne, Simpson, Stone and Pearl River.
B. P. Harrison, Dem.....5,029
F. T. Maxwell, Soc.....246

7. The counties of Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin,

Jefferson, Lincoln, Adams, Pike, Amite and Wilkinson.
Percy E. Quin, Dem.....3,092
J. B. Sterngerger, Soc.....220
6. The counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison, Hinds and Rankin.
J. W. Collier, Dem.....2,376
W. T. Roberts, Soc.....29

Legislature.

The members of the legislature are democrats.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Lee M. Russell.
Lieutenant-Governor—H. H. Casteel.
Secretary—J. W. Power.
Treasurer—L. S. Rodgers.
Attorney-General—Frank Roberson.

MISSOURI (Population, 1917, 3,429,595).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (114)	—President 1916— Dem.	Rep.	Soc. Benson
23407	Adair	2275	2681	243
15282	Andrew	1853	2087	16
13604	Atchison	1697	1626	27
22069	Audrain	3572	1741	26
23869	Barry	2752	2683	148
16747	Barton	2217	1597	153
25869	Bates	3255	2597	129
14881	Benton	1285	1842	26
14576	Bollinger	1538	1624	69
31911	Boone	5601	2180	30
101331	Buchanan	10973	7761	279
23435	Butler	2135	2717	173
14605	Caldwell	1683	2069	3
24400	Callaway	3882	2009	16
11582	Camden	930	1261	41
30033	Cape Girardeau	2993	3753	75
23098	Carroll	2822	2978	43
5504	Carter	586	469	66
22973	Cass	3337	2104	60
16080	Cedar	1410	1874	75
23503	Chariton	3135	2183	22
15832	Christian	938	1978	141
12811	Clark	1692	1782	28
21323	Clay	3902	1307	37
15297	Clinton	2153	1551	18
22963	Cole	2915	2746	31
20311	Cooper	2537	2830	19
14025	Crawford	1312	1642	47
15613	Dade	1618	1941	54
13181	Dallas	1022	1428	46
17605	Daviess	2375	2342	12
12531	DeKalb	1647	1640	12
13432	Dent	1457	1252	66
16664	Douglas	737	1730	164
36621	Dunklin	3723	1924	375
29830	Franklin	2468	4325	94
13247	Gasconade	510	2513	19
16820	Gentry	2404	1823	33
71946	Greene	7179	7534	540
16744	Grundy	1789	2491	46
20466	Harrison	2205	2741	62
27242	Henry	3653	2727	70
8741	Hickory	552	1144	59
14539	Holt	1615	2030	14
15653	Howard	2866	1121	16
21065	Howell	1861	2132	223
8563	Iron	1027	874	25
347997	Jackson	44556	22943	1095
93799	Jasper	10513	9458	911
23458	Jefferson	3021	3310	130
26297	Johnson	3701	2963	62
12403	Knox	1657	1460	37
17976	Laclede	1755	1877	87
30154	Lafayette	4073	4049	93
26583	Lawrence	2809	3229	260
15514	Lewis	2357	1429	24
17033	Lincoln	2468	1642	11
25253	Linn	3447	2801	81
19453	Livingston	2609	2424	39
13539	McDonald	1631	1414	93
30868	Macon	3805	2034	162
12218	Madison	1310	1230	21
10432	Maries	1319	725	20
23666	Marion	4534	2759	52
12335	Mercer	1042	1733	28
17833	Miller	1395	1862	88
16540	Mississippi	1874	1330	48
14375	Moniteau	1675	1748	35
18304	Monroe	3738	742	85
15604	Montgomery	1988	2079	18
13365	Morgan	1368	1578	13
25478	New Madrid	2715	2039	99
27234	Newton	2158	2929	249
28833	Nodaway	3874	3540	41
15245	Oregon	1799	660	82
14420	Osage	1383	1769	24
11926	Ozark	654	1331	26
24992	Pemiscot	1396	1988	10
14898	Perry	2447	2076	95
34988	Pettis	4665	4319	252
16964	Phelps	1887	1487	36
22556	Pike	3344	2322	25
14429	Platte	2974	921	11
21561	Polk	2149	2613	63
12199	Pulaski	1339	1003	40
14308	Putnam	1035	2106	59
13368	Ralls	1994	826	9
27451	Randolph	5080	2111	45
24151	Ray	3380	1718	32
10637	Reynolds	1209	592	34
13099	Ripley	1325	1053	105
24854	St. Charles	1924	3518	35
16412	St. Clair	1881	1718	114
44467	St. Francois	3675	3015	157
10857	Ste. Genevieve	1218	1137	14
106049	St. Louis	7587	12485	451
768630	St. Louis City	74053	83798	3482
29448	Saline	4503	2966	24
9062	Schuyler	1341	995	15
11869	Scotland	1592	1243	51
29145	Scott	2816	2285	202
11585	Shannon	1212	788	141
14864	Shelby	2550	1195	21
30097	Stoddard	3274	2482	314
12775	Stone	622	1525	116
18598	Sullivan	2446	2420	40
9134	Taney	678	1123	34
21458	Texas	2290	1809	80
28827	Vernon	3779	2211	195
9123	Warren	487	1752	41
13378	Washington	1394	1657	24
15181	Wayne	1594	1528	91
17914	Webster	1903	2114	61
8007	Worth	1079	892	7
18895	Wright	1593	2176	77
	Total	397908	369339	14608
	Plurality	28659		
	Per cent	50.64	47.01	1.86
	Total vote	785736		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 3,881 votes.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 330,746 votes; Taft, Rep., 207,821; Roosevelt, Prog., 124,371; Chafin, Pro., 5,380; Debs, Soc., 28,466; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,778.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Selden P. Spencer, Rep.....302,680
Joseph W. Folk, Dem.....267,397
Caleb Lipscomb, Soc.....6,725
W. W. Cox, Soc.-Lab.....904

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. The counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby.
M. A. Romjue, Dem.....17,184
F. C. Millspaugh, Rep.....14,265
Edward H. Willey, Soc.....272
2. The counties of Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Sullivan.
W. W. Rucker, Dem.....19,769
George H. Cox, Soc.....179
3. The counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, Worth.
J. W. Alexander, Dem.....15,910
John E. Frost, Rep.....14,117
William Garrett, Soc.....55
4. The counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, Platte.
C. F. Booher, Dem.....15,707

J. C. McNeeley, Rep.....14,597
Joseph Kunzelman, Soc..... 94

5. Jackson county.
W. T. Bland, Dem.....31,561
A. L. Reeves, Rep.....18,540
W. J. Adams, Soc..... 227

6. The counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, St. Clair.
Clement C. Dickinson, Dem.....14,898
William O. Atkeson, Rep.....13,188
Louis Schneider, Soc..... 177

7. The counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, Saline.
Sam C. Majors, Dem.....20,300
James D. Salts, Rep.....20,222
J. H. Allison, Soc..... 281

8. The counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage.
W. L. Nelson, Dem.....13,326
North T. Gentry, Rep.....13,133

9. The counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, Warren.
Champ Clark, Dem.....18,248
B. H. Dyer, Rep.....16,719
Henry Schumaker, Soc..... 341

10. The county of St. Louis and the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 27th (precinct 11), 28th wards of the city of St. Louis.
For long term—
Harlow E. Reed, Dem.....30,080
Cleveland A. Newton, Rep.....50,400
W. M. Brandt, Soc..... 2,981
Ernest Snavely, Soc.-Lab..... 289
For short term—
Fred Essen, Rep.....49,416
Harlow E. Reed, Dem.....30,536

11. The 2d, 3d, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th (except precinct 11) wards of the city of St. Louis.
W. L. Igoe, Dem.....16,229
W. C. Long, Soc..... 531

12. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th (only precinct 12), 12th (only precincts 11 and 12), 13th, 14th, 15th (except precincts 2, 3 and 4), 20th (only precinct 1), 21st (only precincts 1 and 2), 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th (only precincts from 1 to 6, inclusive), 28th (only precincts 1 and 2) wards of the city of St. Louis.
Samuel Rosenfeld, Dem..... 8,538
L. C. Dyer, Rep.....12,612
Chris Rocker, Soc..... 225

13. The counties of Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Washington, Wayne.
Arthur T. Brewster, Dem.....13,773
Marion E. Rhodes, Rep.....14,776
William Cunningham, Soc..... 191

14. The counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, Taney.
Joseph J. Russell, Dem.....21,001
Edwin D. Hayes, Rep.....21,471
James Campbell, Soc..... 22

15. The counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Vernon.
Perl D. Decker, Dem.....17,826
I. V. McPherson, Rep.....19,133
David Landes, Soc..... 557

16. The counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, Wright.
Thomas L. Rubey, Dem.....13,490
S. A. Shelton, Rep.....13,226
H. M. Fonty, Soc..... 253

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	26	77	103
Republicans	8	65	73

State Officers.

Governor—Frederick D. Gardner, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Wallace Crossley, Dem.
Secretary of State—John L. Sullivan, Dem.
Auditor—George E. Hackmann, Rep.
Treasurer—George H. Middelkamp, Dem.
Attorney-General—Frank W. McAllister, Dem.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Sam A. Baker, Rep.

MONTANA (Population, 1917, 472,935).

Population in 1-17	Counties. (44)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson
7200	Beaverhead	1463	1455	89
4950	Big Horn	740	506	16
7900	Blaine	1261	857	77
3812	Broadwater	1100	584	53
9200	Carbon	1926	1726	380
	Carter	—	—	—
29063	Cascade	6612	3253	758
17700	Chouteau	2738	1486	187
13450	Custer	2602	1591	144
31600	Dawson	2835	2105	190
6250	Deer Lodge	4171	1860	109
10150	Fallon	1845	1169	95
21950	Fergus	5749	3290	382
11800	Flathead	2978	2913	550
16281	Gallatin	3661	2527	116
2742	Granite	812	574	89
11100	Hill	3242	1709	428
5399	Jefferson	1124	712	104
22211	Lewis and Clark	4337	3423	201
8500	Lincoln	1186	807	292
6729	Madison	1672	1279	67
6850	Meagher	1482	1158	47
2600	Mineral	788	252	188
13450	Missoula	4069	2926	562
11450	Musselshell	2036	1738	274
12405	Park	2050	1957	300
8500	Phillips	1252	999	104
6600	Powell	1373	939	83
4950	Prairie	622	539	22
13571	Ravalli	1967	1623	233
6250	Richland	1947	1223	184
10850	Rosebud	1608	1337	95
4950	Sanders	1178	793	151
12150	Sheridan	3264	1724	371
59574	Silver Bow	13084	6784	1563
6850	Stillwater	1197	1042	69
6250	Sweet Grass	839	890	44
10500	Teton	2273	1603	292
5900	Toole	1075	698	195
4250	Valley	2102	1111	56
	Wheatland	—	—	—
4950	Wibaux	585	466	56
12150	Yellowstone	4259	3281	251
	Yellowstone Park (part)	—	—	—
	Total	101104	66909	9467
	Plurality	34195		
	Per cent	56.97	37.69	5.34
	Total vote	177480		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 27,941 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,456; Taft, Rep., 18,512; Debs, Soc., 10,885, and Chafin, Pro., 32.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....46,160
O. M. Landstrum, Rep.....40,229
Jeannette Rankin, Nat.....26,013

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. John M. Evans, Dem.....25,528
Frank B. Linderman, Rep.....22,398
2. Carl W. Riddick, Rep.....24,959
Harry B. Mitchell, Dem.....22,825

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	30	63	93
Democrats	13	32	45

State Officers.

Governor—Samuel V. Stewart, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—William W. McDowell, Dem.
Secretary of State—Charles T. Stewart, Rep.
Attorney-General—S. C. Ford, Rep.
State Treasurer—H. L. Hart, Rep.
State Auditor—George E. Porter, Rep.
Supt. Public Instruction—May Trumper, Rep.

NEBRASKA (Population, 1917, 1,284,126).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (93)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.
22403	Adams	2657	2041	98
15943	Antelope	1881	1495	32
375	Arthur	286	143	9
1684	Banner	166	142	17
2452	Blaine	246	184	13
14208	Boone	2005	1225	35
6539	Box Butte	914	591	28
9916	Boyd	852	809	47
7990	Brown	901	528	42
23119	Buffalo	2877	2216	156
12726	Burt	1425	1508	23
15403	Butler	2332	1120	35
19786	Cass	2595	1927	135
17180	Cedar	1715	1727	21
4382	Chase	551	369	40
13241	Cherry	1734	1091	124
5848	Cheyenne	834	563	41
15729	Clay	1975	1737	69
11900	Colfax	1628	897	47
13782	Cuming	1424	1551	51
29981	Custer	3609	2047	227
6767	Dakota	1032	612	22
9742	Dawes	1088	751	49
18095	Dawson	1989	1444	60
2446	Deuel	340	181	16
12164	Dixon	1350	1208	29
22145	Dodge	2644	2446	160
188954	Douglas	24796	14557	1755
5312	Dundy	570	347	43
14674	Fillmore	1911	1561	42
10923	Franklin	1345	1081	38
8572	Frontier	1138	736	67
12083	Furnas	1607	1163	43
30525	Gage	3385	3383	83
4845	Garden	598	306	34
4359	Garfield	426	302	57
4943	Gosper	617	434	20
1341	Grant	241	157	6
9767	Greeley	1289	627	43
22663	Hall	2483	2555	159
13554	Hamilton	1816	1444	31
9730	Harlan	1267	834	95
3232	Hayes	382	219	39
6150	Hitchcock	733	435	25
17969	Holt	2213	1568	77
1382	Hooker	218	109	3
11103	Howard	1695	698	54
18060	Jefferson	1841	1813	177
10187	Johnson	1117	1373	14
9106	Kearney	1396	760	46
4962	Keith	544	389	46
3727	Keyapaha	401	316	40
2806	Kimball	388	223	20
21238	Knox	2329	1910	53
80331	Lancaster	9093	7042	314
18798	Lincoln	2192	1309	213
1930	Logan	283	172	25
2831	Loup	219	164	36
20651	Madison	1844	106	15
3519	McPherson	2358	2428	47
11200	Merrick	1349	1178	49
5890	Morrill	888	470	57
9438	Nance	1165	930	17
13095	Nemaha	1658	1438	46
13459	Nuckolls	1732	1411	70
19323	Otoe	2344	2121	53
10582	Pawnee	1171	1228	33
3202	Perkins	397	210	41
10451	Phelps	1425	971	71
11345	Pierce	1039	1228	15
19923	Platte	2412	1918	41
10521	Polk	1600	1060	46
12116	Red Willow	1418	977	144
17448	Richardson	2650	2039	64
4223	Rock	449	375	46
17866	Saline	2646	1469	32
9415	Sarpy	1320	885	33
21179	Saunders	2671	1957	89
12589	Scotts Bluff	1587	1144	169
16044	Seward	1797	1855	24
8272	Sheridan	1158	604	74
9539	Sherman	1208	706	79
8186	Sioux	737	344	33
7967	Stanton	899	736	17
15103	Thayer	1581	1772	74
1602	Thomas	261	244	18
10299	Thurston	1255	717	26
11042	Valley	1388	840	51
12738	Washington	1555	1297	76
10786	Wayne	1006	1208	19
12290	Webster	1469	1191	61
2970	Wheeler	270	163	59
19096	York	2206	2011	48
	Total	158827	117771	7141
	Plurality	41056		
	Per cent	55.26	40.97	2.49
	Total vote	287270		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 2,907 votes.

For United States Senator, 1918.

G. W. Norris, Rep. 120,086
John H. Morehead, Dem. 99,690

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson.
   C. F. Reavis, Rep. 18,097
   Frank A. Peterson, Dem. 10,945
2. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington.
   A. W. Jefferies, Rep. 13,302
   C. O. Lobeck, Dem. 12,839
3. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston and Wayne.
   R. E. Evans, Rep. 22,654
   D. V. Stephens, Dem. 20,903
4. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York.
   M. O. McLaughlin, Rep. 21,041
   W. H. Smith, Dem. 14,763
5. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow and Webster.
   W. E. Andrews, Rep. 17,819
   A. C. Shallenberger, Dem. 17,268
6. Counties of Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooper, Howard, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler.
   Moses P. Kinkaid, Rep. 28,563
   C. W. Pool, Dem. 17,820

Legislature (1916).*	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	23	60	83
Republicans	10	40	50

State Officers.

Governor—S. R. McKelvie, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—P. A. Barrows, Rep.
Secretary—D. M. Amsbery, Rep.
Auditor—G. W. Marsh, Rep.
Treasurer—Dan B. Cropsey, Rep.
Attorney-General—Clarence A. Davis, Rep.

NEVADA (Population, 1917, 110,738).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (16)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.
4257	Churchill	831	531	184
4576	Clark	1115	529	194
2159	Douglas	301	337	43
9918	Elko	2020	1072	225
7385	Esmeralda	1135	709	418
1830	Eureka	263	239	15
8549	Humboldt	1681	1004	291
1970	Lander	473	321	130
4808	Lincoln	634	202	51
4516	Lyon	769	669	174
7384	Mineral	617	385	99
12163	Nye	1601	1019	536
3796	Ormsby	610	534	63
3045	Storey	463	403	6
23487	Washoe	3341	3225	397
11441	White Pine	1922	948	239
	Total	17766	12127	3065
	Plurality	5639		
	Per cent	53.34	36.4	9.19
	Total vote	33306		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 348 votes.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Charles B. Henderson, Dem.....12,197
E. E. Roberts, Rep. 8,053
Anne Martin, Ind. 4,603
Martin J. Scanlan, Soc..... 710

For Representative in Congress, 1918.

Charles R. Evans, Dem.....12,670
S. S. Downer, Rep..... 10,660
H. H. Cordill, Soc. 1,377

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	12	27	30
Democrats	9	25	34
Socialists	1	1	2

State Officers.

Governor—Emmitt D. Boyle, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Maurice J. Sullivan, Dem.
Secretary of State—George Brodigan, Dem.
Treasurer—Ed Malley, Dem.
Comptroller—George A. Cole, Dem.
Attorney-General—Leonard B. Fowler, Dem.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Pop., 1917, 444,429).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (10)	Pres. 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Pres. 1916 Rep. Hughes
22611	Belknap	2310	2579
16316	Carroll	2003	2359
30659	Cheshire	2779	3337
31691	Coos	3247	2762
42242	Grafton	4644	4795
135875	Hillsborough	10937	9927
53995	Merrimack	5967	5970
52968	Rockingham	5637	5865
38951	Strafford	4040	4037
20305	Sullivan	2215	2192
	Total	43779	43723
	Plurality	56	
	Per cent	50.03	49.97
	Total vote	87502	

For president in 1916 Hanly (Pro.) received 296 votes.

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 32,927 votes; Wilson, Dem., 34,724; Roosevelt, Prog., 17,794; Debs, Soc., 1,981, and Chafin, Pro., 535.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Henry W. Keyes, Rep.....37,787
Eugene E. Reed, Dem.....32,763

To fill vacancy.

George H. Moses, Rep.....35,528
John B. Jameson, Dem.....34,459

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. The counties of Belknap, Carroll, Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).
   Sherman E. Burroughs, Rep.....18,658
   William N. Rogers, Dem.....17,122
2. The counties of Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Sullivan, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).
   Edward H. Wason, Rep.....19,343
   Harry F. Lake, Dem.....14,923

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	19	247	266
Democrats	5	159	164

State Officers.

Governor—John H. Bartlett, Rep.
Secretary of State—Edwin C. Bean, Rep.
Treasurer—John W. Plummer, Rep.

NEW JERSEY (Population, 1917, 3,014,194).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (21)	President 1916 Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Dem. Wilson
90501	Atlantic	9713	122	5467
181478	Bergen	18494	595	11500
72642	Burlington	8803	115	6535
167129	Camden	18318	1101	14010
24521	Cape May	2904	37	2097
58045	Cumberland ...	5692	308	4573
625178	Essex	54167	2280	34596
41355	Gloucester	5332	118	3745
647589	Hudson	42518	1811	44663
33569	Hunterdon	3408	45	4462
147769	Mercer	14213	460	10621
139728	Middlesex	11851	185	9975
103988	Monmouth	11624	103	10729
81673	Morris	8530	214	6798
22465	Ocean	3386	31	2076
260212	Passaic	18754	1561	13340
28072	Salem	4080	68	3353
43106	Somerset	4707	34	3653
28714	Sussex	2461	70	3093
170012	Union	16705	1040	10328
47132	Warren	3302	107	5374
	Total	268982	10405	211018
	Plurality	57964		
	Per cent	54.40	2.11	42.68
	Total vote	494442		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 3,182 and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 855 votes.

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 88,834 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 145,409; Wilson, Dem., 178,282; Debs, Soc., 15,900; Chafin, Pro., 2,875.

For Governor, 1919.

Edward I. Edwards, Dem.....216,244
Newton A. K. Bugbee, Rep.....202,166

For United States Senator, 1918.

Walter E. Edge, Rep.....175,209
George M. LaMonte, Dem.....151,454
James M. Reilly, Soc.....14,643

To fill vacancy.

David Baird, Rep.....166,924
Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Dem.....152,237

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Camden, Gloucester and Salem.
   William J. Browning, Rep.....23,296
   Edwin S. Dickerson, Dem.....10,557
   George F. Noftsker, Soc.....1,061
   Charles E. Lane, Nat. Pro.....1,815
2. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington.
   Isaac Bacharach, Rep.....20,302
   John T. French, Dem.....8,493
   Levi B. Sharp, Nat. Pro.....1,191
3. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean.
   Thomas J. Scully, Dem.....19,513
   Robert E. Carson, Rep.....16,824
   Gilbert E. Mason, Nat. Pro.....581
4. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer.
   Elijah C. Hutchinson, Rep.....17,480
   George O. Vanderbilt, Dem.....14,373
5. Counties of Union and Morris.
   Ernest R. Ackerman, Rep.....17,200
   Richard E. Clement, Dem.....13,297
   James B. Furber, Soc.....1,737
   William H. C. Clarke, Nat. Pro.....445
5. (To fill vacancy.)
   William F. Birch, Rep.....17,170
   Richard E. Clement, Dem.....13,520
   James B. Furber, Soc.....1,747
6. Counties of Bergen, Sussex, Warren and Passaic (part).
   John R. Ramsey, Rep.....18,374
   Robert A. Sibbald, Dem.....15,285
   Charles P. DeYoe, Nat. Pro.....812
7. Part of Passaic county.
   Amos H. Radcliffe, Rep.....12,291
   Joseph A. Delaney, Dem.....8,461
   William H. Derrick, Soc.....1,645
   Charles M. Berdan, Nat. Pro.....394
   George T. Anderson, National.....198
8. Counties of Essex (part) and Hudson (part).
   Cornelius A. McGlennon, Dem.....12,315
   William B. Ross, Rep.....12,045
   William Kane Tallman, Soc.....952
9. County of Essex (part).
   Daniel F. Minahan, Dem.....10,797
   Richard Wayne Parker, Rep.....9,220
   Stephen Bircher, Soc.....1,300
   Benjamin F. Biershing, Ind.....169
10. County of Essex (part).
    Frederick R. Lehlbach, Rep.....12,400

Dallas Flanagan, Dem.....11,826
Charles H. Poole, Soc..... 1,445
11. County of Hudson (part).
John J. Egan, Dem.....14,136
Edward C. Brennan, Rep..... 4,916
Gertrude Reilly, Soc..... 1,891
12. County of Hudson (part).
James A. Hamill, Dem.....17,677
Theodore Bierch, Rep..... 6,028
Valentine Bausch, Soc..... 1,277

Legislature, 1918.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	15	30	45
Democrats	6	30	36

State Officers.

Governor—Edward I. Edwards, Dem.
Secretary of State—Thomas F. Martin, Dem.
Treasurer—William T. Read, Rep.
Comptroller—Newton A. Bugbee, Rep.

NEW MEXICO (Population, 1917, 423,649).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (28)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson
26606	Bernalillo	2399	2714	77
16850	Chaves	2279	862	135
21068	Colfax	2024	1839	38
11443	Curry	1205	356	323
	DeBaca	—	—	—
15567	Dona Ana	1079	1606	22
19094	Eddy	1405	425	99
17568	Grant	2305	1869	96
10927	Guadalupe	1173	1067	36
	Lea	—	—	—
7822	Lincoln	870	889	43
4794	Luna	796	418	45
12963	McKinley	564	669	2
14295	Mora	1505	1590	13
8731	Otero	824	561	128
14912	Quay	1562	598	234
16624	Rio Arriba	1528	1992	1
12064	Roosevelt	1088	230	150
8579	Sandoval	734	611	—
8504	San Juan	637	385	46
23570	San Miguel	2263	2933	29
14770	Santa Fe	1406	1830	15
3811	Sierra	493	460	23
14761	Socorro	1573	1954	16
18824	Taos	910	1320	46
10119	Torrance	679	948	68
11404	Union	1996	1495	246
13320	Valencia	394	1540	17
	Total	33691	31161	1999
	Plurality	2530		
	Per cent	50.31	46.54	2.98
	Total vote	66963		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 112 votes.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 20,407 votes; Taft, Rep., 17,733; Roosevelt, Prog., 8,347, and Debs, Soc., 2,859.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Albert B. Fall, Rep.....24,322
W. B. Walton, Dem.....22,470

For Representative in Congress, 1918.

Benigno C. Hernandez, Rep.....23,752
G. A. Richardson, Dem.....22,627

Legislature.

The legislature is republican in both houses.

State Officers.

Governor—Octaviano A. Larrazola, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Benjamin F. Pankey, Rep.
Secretary of State—Manuel Martinez, Rep.
Treasurer—Charles U. Strong, Rep.
Auditor—Edward H. Sargent, Rep.
Attorney-General—O. O. Askern, Rep.

NEW YORK (Population, 1917, 10,460,182).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (62)	President 1916 Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson
179575	Albany	26416	18754	285
41412	Allegany	6208	3191	94
599215	Bronx	40192	47564	6995
85860	Broome	11316	8865	209
66122	Cattaraugus	8680	6563	377
67741	Cayuga	7816	6391	117
117397	Chautauqua	14280	7146	923
55099	Chemung	6348	7460	220
35575	Chenango	5150	3885	54
48815	Clinton	4960	4130	21
43983	Columbia	5227	4938	71
30469	Cortland	4473	2693	105
45575	Delaware	6202	4981	153
32034	Dutchess	10879	8899	133
598549	Erie	52718	45425	2303
35466	Essex	4605	2373	21
47808	Franklin	5084	3593	17
45769	Fulton	5630	4034	425
30843	Genesee	5535	2798	19
30214	Greene	3616	3621	59
4373	Hamilton	609	623	3
60229	Herkimer	7641	6268	188
83036	Jefferson	11105	7089	324
1976103	Kings	118962	125095	10220
24849	Lewis	3400	2675	12
38752	Livingston	5108	3590	18
39289	Madison	5813	3936	126
330920	Monroe	39016	21760	1443
64924	Montgomery	6644	5346	112
104720	Nassau	13746	8409	127
2682978	New York	111047	138520	12013
104500	Niagara	11939	8356	316
169748	Oneida	18549	16041	367
223337	Onondaga	27477	19867	1113
54243	Ontario	7489	5285	53
124863	Orange	13119	10192	238
33341	Orleans	4854	2529	19
72235	Oswego	9846	6209	46
47216	Otsego	5859	5975	74
15307	Putnam	1703	1289	5
379396	Queens	34609	31258	2355
122698	Rensselaer	14079	13816	213
99800	Richmond	7714	8809	204
53130	Rockland	4977	4467	85
89005	St. Lawrence	13024	6056	67
62521	Saratoga	6004	6711	154
118441	Schenectady	9378	8961	1446
23855	Schoharie	2825	3456	11
14004	Schuyler	1946	1628	13
26972	Seneca	3281	2845	25
83755	Steuben	10084	8029	196
109682	Suffolk	12649	8415	168
34904	Sullivan	4378	3657	110
25624	Tioga	3330	2748	94
33647	Tompkins	4659	3454	121
94212	Ulster	10680	7803	71
33887	Warren	4835	2825	126
49349	Washington	7287	3907	108
51287	Wayne	7341	4795	22
355173	Westchester	33688	22383	932
32950	Wyoming	4893	2783	22
18642	Yates	2920	1666	24
	Total	865851	756880	45985
	Plurality	118630		
	Per cent	50.93	44.52	2.71
	Total vote	1700071		

For president in 1916 Hughes, Rep., received 9,659 votes on the American ticket; Hanly, Pro., received 19,031 votes; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 2,665.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 655,475 votes; Taft, Rep., 455,428; Debs, Soc., 63,381; Chafin, Pro., 19,427; Roosevelt, Prog., 390,021.

For Governor, 1918.

Alfred E. Smith, Dem.....993,362
Charles S. Whitman, Rep.....985,047
Charles W. Erwin, Soc.....123,071
Olive M. Johnson, Soc.-Lab..... 5,138

For United States Senator, 1916.

William M. Calder, Rep.....836,301
William F. McCombs, Dem.....604,051
Bainbridge Colby, Prog..... 15,166
Colvin, Pro..... 19,425
Cannon, Soc..... 61,159
Gillhaus, Soc.-Lab..... 4,084

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau and Queens (part).
Frederick C. Hicks, Rep.....53,160
George Seeburg, Soc..... 1,850

2. County of Queens (part).
Charles P. Caldwell, Dem.....53,593
William Burkle, Soc..... 8,900
3. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
John MacCrate, Rep.-Dem.....14,472
Joseph A. Whitehorn, Soc..... 5,075
Michael Forgarty, Bus. Men.....10,222
William A. Ross, Soc..... 1,552
4. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Thomas H. Cullen, Dem.....22,804
R. W. Bowman, Rep. and Pro..... 6,527
George S. Rumpler, Soc..... 1,026
5. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
George B. Green, Rep.....23,589
John B. Johnston, Dem.....31,677
Hugo Peters, Soc..... 1,524
6. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Frederick W. Rowe, Rep.....26,547
Franklin Taylor, Dem.....26,105
Bernard J. Riley, Soc..... 4,261
7. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
James P. Maher, Dem.....19,453
John Hill Morgan, Rep..... 9,212
James O'Neal, Soc..... 4,486
8. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
William E. Cleary, Dem.....23,745
Allison L. Adams, Rep.....14,656
Abraham H. Shulman, Soc..... 5,094
Albert E. Neidy, Pro..... 192
9. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Oscar W. Swift, Rep. and Pro.....27,174
David J. O'Connell, Dem.....28,427
W. B. Robinson, Soc..... 6,728
10. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).
Reuben L. Haskell, Rep.....17,301
George W. Martin, Dem.....15,630
A. S. Shiplacoff, Soc..... 9,941
11. County of Richmond (Staten island) and part of lower New York city.
Daniel J. Riordan, Dem.....21,196
William H. Michales, Rep..... 6,988
Elinor Byrns, Soc..... 889
George Weber, Pro..... 724
12. Part of New York city (New York county).
Meyer London, Soc..... 6,519
Henry M. Goldfogle, Rep.-Dem..... 7,269
Wilbur F. Rawlins, Pro..... 16
Benjamin W. Burger, Ind..... 2
13. Part of New York city (New York county).
Christopher D. Sullivan, Dem.-Rep..... 6,813
Algernon Lee, Soc..... 3,471
Flavius G. Perry, Pro..... 27
14. Part of New York city (New York county).
Fiorello H. La Guardia, Rep.-Dem.....14,209
Scott Nearing, Soc..... 6,157
Alfred H. Saunders, Pro..... 89
15. Part of New York city (New York county).
Peter J. Dooling, Dem.....23,143
Jacob J. Wiener, Rep..... 5,324
Fanny Witherspoon, Soc..... 939
Herbert D. Burnham, Pro..... 140
16. Part of New York city (New York county).
Thomas Rock, Rep..... 6,090
Thomas F. Smith, Dem.....20,911
Samuel E. Beardsley, Soc..... 2,044
17. Part of New York city (New York county).
Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Dem.....19,225
Frederick C. Tanner, Rep.....17,522
Julius Halpern, Soc..... 1,445
Richard G. Green, Pro..... 119
18. Part of New York city (New York county).
John F. Carew, Dem.....20,445
John M. Leder, Rep..... 4,742
Pauline Newman, Soc..... 4,721
Claude Maybell, Pro..... 74
19. Part of New York city (New York county).
Walter M. Chandler, Rep.....22,817
Joseph Rowan, Dem.....24,431
Theresa Malkiel, Soc..... 3,278
Ralph E. Myers, Pro..... 240
20. Part of New York city (New York county).
Isaac Siegel, Rep..... 9,191
Charles H. Simmons, Pro..... 36
Morris Hillquit, Soc..... 5,974
21. Part of New York city (New York county).
John A. Bolles, Rep.....25,434
Jerome F. Donovan, Dem.....32,716
George F. Miller, Soc..... 3,140
Edward A. Packer, Pro..... 205
22. Part of New York city (New York county).
Anthony J. Griffin, Dem.....22,374
Sadie Kort, Rep..... 5,213
Patrick J. Murphy, Soc..... 3,331
John G. Tait, Pro..... 1,145
23. Part of New York city (New York county).
Owen A. Haley, Rep.....17,750
Richard F. McKinney, Dem.....38,852
Max Geisler, Soc.....14,057
24. Part of New York city (New York and Westchester counties).
James V. Ganly, Dem.....28,209
Benjamin L. Fairchild, Rep.....26,793
Irvin E. Klein, Soc..... 8,940
25. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part).
James W. Husted, Rep.....22,156
Arthur O. Sherman, Dem.....16,117
Bradford Jones, Soc..... 1,017
Collin F. Jewell, Pro..... 320
26. Counties of Orange, Putnam and Dutchess.
George A. Coleman, Dem.....20,603
Edmund Platt, Rep.....29,793
Alfred E. Perkins, Soc..... 880
Elbert Knapp, Pro..... 969
27. Counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia and Schoharie.
Charles B. Ward, Rep.....31,724
John K. Evans, Dem.-Pro.....25,526
Rolland E. Miles, Soc..... 803
28. County of Albany and part of city of Troy, in Rensselaer county.
Rollin B. Sanford, Rep.....41,759
Joseph A. Lawson, Dem.....31,468
Allin Depew, Soc..... 1,358
29. Counties of Rensselaer (part), Washington, Saratoga and Warren.
James S. Parker, Rep.....41,848
Gustavus A. Rogers, Dem.....23,014
D. V. Linehan, Soc..... 944
Charles E. Robbins, Pro..... 1,358
30. Counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton.
George R. Lunn, Dem.....23,591
Frank Crowther, Rep.....24,263
Herbert M. Merrill, Soc..... 2,769
31. Counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence.
Bertrand H. Snell, Rep.....30,558
Elizabeth Arthur, Dem.....10,383
Franklin D. Wallace, Pro..... 1,565
Samuel G. Cline, Soc..... 141
32. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and Madison.
Luther W. Mott, Rep.....36,889
Charles A. Hitchcock, Dem.....17,656
Stephen R. Lockwood, Pro..... 3,261
George H. Rockburn, Sr., Soc..... 592
33. Counties of Oneida and Herkimer.
Clarence E. Williams, Dem.....23,177
Homer P. Snyder, Rep.....30,937
John Latimore, Soc..... 1,438
Enoch Ohnstrand, Pro..... 1,690
34. Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Broome and Chenango.
William H. Hill, Rep.....38,443
L. P. Butts, Dem.....21,628
A. G. Breckinridge, Soc..... 495
Julius E. Rogers, Pro..... 6,366
35. Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.
Walter W. Magee, Rep.....42,538
Ben Wiles, Dem.....23,198
Frank Heck, Soc..... 2,789
Edward G. Dietrich, Pro..... 3,202
36. Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Yates and Ontario.
Norman J. Gould, Rep.....40,857
Everett E. Calman, Dem.....16,774
37. Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.
Alanson B. Houghton, Rep.....38,137
Frederick W. Palmer, Dem.....21,664
Chauncey L. Hurlbut, Soc..... 828
38. Monroe county (part).
Thomas B. Dunn, Rep.....36,773
Jacob Gerling, Dem.....16,404

John W. Dennis, Soc. 4,086
Algernon S. Crapsey, Pro. 1,906

39. Counties of Monroe (part), Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston.
Archie D. Sanders, Rep. 35,330
Clara B. Mann, Dem. 14,731
George Weber, Soc. 1,223

40. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part).
S. Wallace Dempsey, Rep. 35,480
Matthew D. Young, Dem. 17,782
Lee P. Smith, Soc. 3,038

41. County of Erie (part).
Charles B. Smith, Dem. 16,241
Clarence MacGregor, Rep. 16,364
Franklin P. Brill, Soc. 7,023

42. County of Erie (part).
James M. Mead, Dem. 16,270
William F. Waldow, Rep. 15,293
Hattie Krueger, Soc. 3,087
John H. Stoody, Pro. 652

43. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.
Daniel A. Reed, Rep. 35,564
Frank H. Mott, Dem. 11,280
Gust. C. Peterson, Soc. 1,696

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	29	94	123
Democrats	22	54	76
Socialists	—	2	2

State Officers.

Governor—Alfred E. Smith, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—H. C. Walker, Dem.
Secretary of State—Francis M. Hugo, Rep.
Comptroller—Eugene M. Travis, Rep.
Attorney-General—Charles D. Newton, Rep.
Treasurer—James L. Wells, Rep.

NORTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1917, 2,434,381).

Population 1917.	Counties. (100)	Pres. 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Pres. 1916 Rep. Hughes
30935	Alamance	2476	2278
12054	Alexander	954	1187
7745	Alleghany	796	641
28090	Anson	2046	301
19074	Ashe	1898	1939
11479	Avery	360	1158
34143	Beaufort	1957	1274
24864	Bertie	1461	116
18246	Bladen	1261	651
15728	Brunswick	810	989
53821	Buncombe	4229	3830
24115	Burke	1621	1474
29002	Cabarrus	2080	2314
23290	Caldwell	1725	1659
5762	Camden	368	86
15211	Carteret	1165	1246
14858	Caswell	849	338
32141	Catawba	2569	2624
23764	Chatham	1839	1501
15797	Cherokee	1362	1362
12066	Chowan	610	91
3909	Clay	400	453
32717	Cleveland	2764	1497
32944	Columbus	2143	1327
26640	Craven	1780	542
33719	Cumberland	1971	1217
8543	Currituck	945	87
4902	Dare	470	363
33785	Davidson	2675	2801
14327	Davie	910	1245
27659	Duplin	1824	1527
41877	Durham	2463	1837
35966	Edgecombe	2028	135
56106	Forsyth	4115	3585
24692	Franklin	2057	396
43749	Gaston	3019	2542
10485	Gates	826	309
5046	Graham	476	460
26444	Granville	1713	648
13846	Greene	1066	294
76134	Guilford	4616	3670
42650	Halifax	2312	299
26689	Harnett	1992	1603
24523	Haywood	2403	1523
17837	Henderson	1166	1795
16270	Hertford	977	209
13400	Hoke	780	310
8840	Hyde	840	277
38148	Iredell	3335	2073
13834	Jackson	1306	1288
48080	Johnston	3468	2857
9082	Jones	712	233
11944	Lee	1054	573
25783	Lenoir	1666	667
18324	Lincoln	1521	1369
12255	Macon	1146	1069
20132	Madison	972	1965
19558	Martin	1472	281
14245	McDowell	1274	1218
75617	Mecklenburg	4508	1257
10263	Mitchell	462	1298
15530	Montgomery	1222	1196
17859	Moore	1337	1047
30747	Nash	2189	826
36601	New Hanover	2355	492
23180	Northampton	1518	45
15719	Onslow	1197	785
15338	Orange	1230	1158
11368	Pamlico	710	527
18907	Pasquotank	1177	270
16997	Pender	970	400
11757	Perquimans	645	288
17846	Person	953	917
40320	Pitt	2839	719
8103	Polk	679	750
30409	Randolph	2747	3031
27460	Richmond	1553	650
52964	Robeson	2894	1453
38836	Rockingham	2316	1957
42232	Rowan	3053	2320
30781	Rutherford	2445	1871
32619	Sampson	1369	2727
17413	Scotland	938	137
23332	Stanly	2110	1941
20360	Stokes	1569	1852
32762	Surry	2029	2977
11864	Swain	829	1128
7608	Transylvania	821	841
5392	Tyrrell	416	392
37744	Union	2662	702
21425	Vance	1451	558
69508	Wake	4627	2461
21080	Warren	1217	227
11394	Washington	651	486
11493	Watauga	1141	1352
38867	Wayne	2625	1446
32770	Wilkes	1632	3470
31679	Wilson	2052	730
16408	Yadkin	879	1721
12515	Yancey	1273	1082
	Total	168383	120890
	Plurality	47493	
	Per cent	58.05	41.71
	Total vote	289837	

For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 509 votes and Hanly, Pro., 55.

For United States Senator, 1918.

F. M. Simmons, Dem. 143,524
John M. Morehead, Rep. 93,097

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.
John H. Small, Dem. 10,427
C. R. Pugh, Rep. 3,401

2. Counties of Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren and Wilson.
Claude Kitchin, Dem. 9,986

3. Counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson and Wayne.
Samuel M. Robinson, Dem. 10,205
Claude R. Wheatley, Rep. 7,000

4. Counties of Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance and Wake.
Edward W. Pou, Dem. 12,853
Robert H. Dixon, Rep. 6,028

5. Counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry.

Charles M. Stedman, Dem.....21,076
John W. Kurfees, Rep.....16,635
6. Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover and Robeson.
H. P. Godwin, Dem..... 9,575
Alexander L. McCaskill, Rep..... 3,702
7. Counties of Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes, and Yadkin.
Leonidas D. Robinson, Dem.....18,275
James D. Gregg, Rep.....14,116
8. Counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Catawba, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly and Watauga.
Robert L. Doughton, Dem.....16,105
Frank A. Linney, Rep.....13,826
9. Counties of Avery, Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell and Yancey.
E. Y. Webb, Dem.....16,982
Charles A. Jonas, Rep.....12,830
10. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain and Transylvania.
James J. Britt, Rep.....15,271
Zebulon Weaver, Dem.....16,323

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	43	96	139
Republicans	7	24	31

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Thomas W. Bickett.
Lieutenant-Governor—O. Max Gardner.
Secretary of State—J. Bryan Grimes.
Treasurer—B. R. Lacy.

NORTH DAKOTA (Pop., 1915, *636,994).

Population in 1.15	Counties. (53)	President 1916— Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Ben
4728	Adams	469	532	63
18706	Barnes	1467	1678	75
12705	Benson	1210	922	101
3250	Billings	306	276	36
17337	Bottineau	1294	1471	329
5041	Bowman	374	685	88
9097	Burke	518	922	197
14157	Burleigh	1182	1267	129
40436	Cass	3093	3303	157
15811	Cavalier	1502	1149	68
10094	Dickey	1037	920	99
8894	Divide	707	950	126
8156	Dunn	566	1208	46
5684	Eddy	505	650	89
10323	Emmons	1090	609	25
6054	Foster	549	662	14
6038	Golden Valley	499	697	63
28658	Grand Forks	2159	2814	125
6567	Grant	521	668	27
7711	Griggs	856	661	67
6948	Hettinger	604	650	134
11453	Kidder	1045	990	141
7037	LaMoure	567	260	51
16950	Logan	1349	1456	200
8020	McHenry	950	270	7
10809	McIntosh	692	1316	185
15879	McKenzie	1054	1210	247
6790	McLean	730	353	52
26717	Mercer	2785	1835	299
11135	Morton	740	1263	231
10381	Mountrail	1013	861	77
4058	Nelson	346	327	48
14341	Oliver	1469	1400	16
9703	Pembina	703	789	74
15070	Pierce	1169	1331	90
11045	Ramsey	1093	1121	45
8098	Ransom	532	1012	119
21265	Renville	2097	1772	41
9694	Richland	600	762	132
9634	Rolette	1050	868	67
8249	Sargent	807	310	25
2135	Sheridan	232	200	24
5059	Sioux	516	867	91
14247	Slope	1409	953	57
7016	Stark	676	575	71
24091	Steele	1664	1846	109
9147	Stutsman	665	769	77
12838	Towner	1423	664	72
20373	Traill	1670	2003	126
28068	Walsh	1743	2791	301
13204	Ward	1226	810	48
18143	Wells	903	1780	495
	Williams			

	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson
Total	53471	55206	5705
Plurality	2620		
Per cent	45.94	48.23	4.9
Total vote	114603		

*State census. No later estimate made.

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 997 votes.

For Governor, 1918.

Lynn J. Frazier, Rep.-Nonp.....54,517
Joseph Doyle, Dem.-Ind.....36.733

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Cass, Cavalier, Grand Forks, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, Traill, Towner and Walsh.
John M. Baer, Rep.....16,433
Fred Bartholomew, Dem.....13,416
2. Counties of Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Burleigh, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, Pierce, Rolette, Sheridan, Stutsman and Wells.
George M. Young, Rep.....20.516
L. N. Torson, Dem..... 7,038
3. Counties of Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Golden Valley, Hettinger, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, McKenzie, McLean, Oliver, Renville, Stark, Ward, Williams, Sioux and Slope.
J. H. Sinclair, Rep.....17.564
H. Halvorson, Dem..... 7,951

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	43	96	139
Democrats	6	16	22

State Officers.

Governor—Lynn J. Frazier, Rep.-Nonp.
Lieutenant-Governor—Howard R. Wood, Rep.
Secretary of State—Thomas Hall, Rep.-Nonp.
Treasurer—Obert A. Olson, Rep-Nonp.
Attorney-General—William Langer, Rep.

OHIO (Population, 1917, 5,212,085).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (88)	President 1916— Rep. Hughes	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson
24755	Adams	2819	2887	107
62860	Allen	5713	7905	411
24281	Ashland	2534	4000	97
65459	Ashtabula	6608	5306	569
54416	Athens	5554	4101	333
31285	Auglaize	2763	4124	246
88520	Belmont	7526	7911	1387
24832	Brown	2227	3959	45
80054	Butler	5850	10806	1625
15761	Carroll	2286	1672	61
26351	Champaign	3695	3338	70
71907	Clark	8715	8848	538
26551	Clermont	3549	4247	106
23680	Clinton	3520	2602	52
82480	Columbiana	8118	7788	999
30693	Coshocton	2831	4629	284
34124	Crawford	2673	6014	215
782179	Cuyahoga	51287	71533	5662
43225	Darke	4322	6186	115
24498	Defiance	2565	3359	97
27751	Delaware	3461	3754	49
38819	Erie	4170	5152	317
42806	Fairfield	3380	6172	111
21757	Fayette	2772	2616	67
263253	Franklin	24107	34103	1172
24725	Fulton	2933	2507	69
25745	Gallia	2860	2277	67
14670	Geauga	1806	1345	43
29733	Greene	4458	2913	209
48767	Guernsey	4228	4312	776
498143	Hamilton	64030	51990	3739
37860	Hancock	4268	5416	211
30407	Hardin	4119	4304	113

Population.		Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson
19076	Harrison	2517	1911	50
25119	Henry	2482	3252	91
28711	Highland	3727	3964	60
23650	Hocking	2357	2907	134
17909	Holmes	955	2846	43
35576	Huron	4048	4136	139
30791	Jackson	3116	2922	127
80798	Jefferson	6658	5250	500
31940	Knox	3646	4578	96
23835	Lake	2887	2596	106
39488	Lawrence	4363	2821	165
61809	Licking	5935	8183	268
30084	Logan	4345	3483	45
91497	Lorain	6868	7658	464
221518	Lucas	16711	30779	3000
19902	Madison	2809	2667	16
149742	Mahoning	11256	13013	741
37835	Marion	4264	5273	264
24795	Medina	2754	2984	111
25594	Meigs	3184	2628	189
27536	Mercer	2065	3803	55
46464	Miami	5772	5582	433
24244	Monroe	1504	3322	51
188300	Montgomery	19683	24339	2618
16097	Morgan	2136	1833	105
16815	Morrow	2062	2345	39
60628	Muskingum	7597	6328	376
18601	Noble	2290	2175	32
22467	Ottawa	1793	3347	46
22730	Paulding	2647	2313	85
37991	Perry	3953	3860	381
26158	Pickaway	2629	3820	21
15723	Pike	1616	2091	29
31079	Portage	3142	4269	215
23921	Preble	2881	3387	59
29972	Putnam	2243	4294	53
50132	Richland	4886	6935	343
40069	Ross	4857	5154	109
35798	Sandusky	3557	5264	132
53924	Scioto	6356	4808	521
43338	Seneca	4301	6451	320
24690	Shelby	2352	3601	110
143600	Stark	14159	15316	1506
134924	Summit	11593	19343	1260
57271	Trumbull	6167	6091	634
59430	Tuscarawas	5404	7608	806
21871	Union	3182	2747	47
29119	Van Wert	3602	3753	131
13096	Vinton	1420	1433	53
24497	Warren	3610	2937	60
45422	Washington	4745	5267	335
38195	Wayne	3676	5930	135
25376	Williams	3132	3552	131
46330	Wood	5034	5796	202
20760	Wyandot	2078	3250	33
	Total	514753	604161	38092
			90408	
	Plurality		51.86	3.27
	Per cent.	44.18		
	Total vote		1165086	

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 8,080 votes.

For United States Senator, 1916.

Myron T. Herrick, Rep. 537,391
Atlee Pomerene, Dem. 571,488
C. E. Ruthenberg, Soc. 38,187
Aaron S. Watkins, Pro. 12,060
Jacob S. Coxey, Ind. 2,965

For Governor, 1918.

James M. Cox, Dem. 486,403
Frank B. Willis, Rep. 474,459

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Part of Hamilton county.
   Nicholas Longworth, Rep. 27,030
   Sidney G. Stricker, Dem. 20,826
2. Part of Hamilton county.
   A. E. B. Stephens, Rep. 25,406
   Richard A. Powell, Dem. 21,868
   John Gartleman, Soc. 1,495
3. Counties of Butler, Montgomery and Preble.
   Charles W. Dustin, Rep. 26,625
   Warren Gard, Dem. 29,653
4. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, Miami and Shelby.
   J. E. Russell, Rep. 22,136
   B. F. Welty, Dem. 22,580
5. Counties of Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams.
   John S. Snook, Dem. 17,162
   Charles J. Thompson, Rep. 19,071
6. Counties of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Highland, Pike and Scioto.
   Charles C. Kearns, Rep. 18,592
   A. G. Turnipseed, Dem. 16,591
7. Counties of Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Logan, Madison, Union and Warren.
   Simeon D. Fess, Rep. 34,594
   George Thorne, Dem. 21,043
   John A. Rehm, Soc. 486
8. Counties of Crawford, Hancock, Hardin, Marion, Morrow and Wyandot.
   John A. Key, Dem. 18,441
   E. Clint Cole, Rep. 20,688
9. Counties of Lucas and Ottawa.
   Isaac R. Sherwood, Dem. 22,848
   James M. Ashley, Rep. 18,398
   Solon T. Klotz, Soc. 2,085
10. Counties of Athens, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs and Vinton.
   Israel M. Foster, Rep. 18,438
11. Counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Pickaway and Ross.
   Edwin D. Ricketts, Rep. 17,608
   H. C. Claypool, Dem. 15,287
12. County of Franklin.
   Clement L. Brumbaugh, Dem. 23,441
   John C. Speaks, Rep. 22,216
   Jacob L. Bachman, Soc. 799
13. Counties of Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca and Wood.
   James T. Begg, Rep. 21,522
   Arthur W. Overmeyer, Dem. 18,775
   William O. McClory, Soc. 341
14. Counties of Lorain, Medina, Portage and Summit.
   Martin L. Davey, Dem. 25,932
   Charles Dick, Rep. 24,170
   Cyrus M. Mantell, Soc. 1,490
15. Counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Washington.
   C. Ellis Moore, Rep. 20,063
   George White, Dem. 18,169
16. Counties of Holmes, Stark, Tuscarawas and Wayne.
   Roscoe C. McCullogh, Rep. 29,803
   J. C. Breitenstein, Dem. 17,694
   Joseph Bower, Soc. 1,157
17. Counties of Ashland, Coshocton, Delaware, Knox, Licking and Richland.
   William A. Ashbrook, Dem. 24,436
   William M. Morgan, Rep. 22,499
18. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison and Jefferson.
   Frank Murphy, Rep. 22,899
   William B. Francis, Dem. 20,272
19. Counties of Ashtabula, Mahoning and Trumbull.
   John G. Cooper, Rep. 26,857
   Joseph Cooke, Soc. 1,224
20. Part of Cuyahoga county.
   Charles A. Mooney, Dem. 19,776
   Jerry R. Zmunt, Rep. 13,759
   C. E. Ruthenberg, Soc. 2,429
21. Part of Cuyahoga county.
   John J. Babka, Dem. 15,511
   Harry L. Vail, Rep. 10,417
   Tom Clifford, Soc. 1,829
22. Part of Cuyahoga county and Geauga and Lake counties.
   Henry I. Emerson, Rep. 32,735

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	21	77	98
Democrats	12	47	59

State Officers.

Governor—James M. Cox, Dem.
Lieutenant-Governor—Clarence J. Brown, Rep.
Secretary of State—Harvey C. Smith, Rep.
Auditor—A. V. Donahey, Dem.
Treasurer—R. W. Archer, Rep.
Attorney-General—John G. Price, Rep.

OKLAHOMA (Population, 1917, 2,289,855).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (77)	President 1916 — Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson
14202	Adair	1190	1010	212
23478	Alfalfa	1390	1378	471
18185	Atoka	1480	925	524
14320	Beaver	1382	918	436
24710	Beckham	1850	527	890
19853	Blaine	1214	1341	678
34988	Bryan	2974	1267	787
49742	Caddo	2735	2272	1112
32256	Canadian	2200	1590	423
25358	Carter	2949	1013	935
23245	Cherokee	1594	1379	273
33539	Choctaw	1945	957	614
4553	Cimarron	388	238	138
19832	Cleveland	1753	885	579
16416	Coal	1418	824	567
41721	Comanche	2130	1221	790
34946	Cotton	1500	685	366
23727	Craig	1901	1647	189
46513	Creek	3496	2820	1286
35504	Custer	1771	1507	595
15582	Delaware	1227	839	221
16205	Dewey	1000	796	891
18981	Ellis	1960	983	590
45314	Garfield	2347	2854	632
36248	Garvin	2697	804	1001
48097	Grady	3243	1272	819
21658	Grant	1706	1517	298
22799	Greer	1675	369	482
15701	Harmon	1091	147	257
8448	Harper	798	662	408
24066	Haskell	1486	976	477
34615	Hughes	2188	1219	793
40908	Jackson	2096	409	684
27735	Jefferson	1739	493	621
16734	Johnson	1727	756	671
32788	Kay	2340	2482	373
20931	Kingfisher	1364	1728	417
41158	Kiowa	2279	1017	1111
16436	Latimer	950	668	335
40615	LeFlore	2576	1944	643
34779	Lincoln	2258	2388	1047
34397	Logan	1701	2270	557
10236	Love	1125	268	365
17678	Major	763	946	636
11619	Marshall	1352	449	618
20135	Mayes	1574	1229	227
22814	McClain	1541	678	492
40001	McCurtain	1763	795	643
28671	McIntosh	1743	898	552
14709	Murray	1305	458	350
92188	Muskogee	4009	2532	324
16874	Noble	1346	1243	216
23957	Nowata	1355	1334	178
31356	Okfuskee	1337	670	526
161101	Oklahoma	7971	5291	1215
50345	Okmulgee	2406	1860	754
32414	Osage	2052	1528	423
23165	Ottawa	1877	1642	215
17900	Pawnee	1491	1396	528
28158	Payne	2140	1767	833
73400	Pittsburg	3441	1909	868
27619	Pontotoc	2418	913	936
44428	Pottawatomie	3276	2042	1119
14825	Pushmataha	1059	645	449
12861	Roger Mills	1148	538	566
23546	Rogers	1900	1435	531
33588	Seminole	1444	872	921
31475	Sequoyah	1632	1179	534
27684	Stephens	2343	687	1027
14249	Texas	1349	811	295
33576	Tillman	2250	625	367
69341	Tulsa	4497	3857	849
28689	Wagoner	1640	749	299
29544	Washington	1839	1728	3181
32848	Washita	2107	958	703
22858	Woods	1417	1358	473
21746	Woodward	1130	1092	605
	Total	149748	97299	48001
	Plurality	52449		
	Per cent.	50.74	32.99	16.27
	Total vote	295048		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 1,646 votes.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Nowata, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Tulsa, Washington.
   - T. A. Chandler, Rep. 14,506
   - E. B. Howard, Dem. 15,394
   - E. Sonnanstine, Soc. 550
2. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Haskell, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, Wagoner.
   - W. W. Hastings, Dem. 11,601
   - Tinch, Rep. 7,685
   - J. A. Lewis, Soc. 415
3. Counties of Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.
   - C. D. Carter, Dem. 15,624
   - Fowler, Rep. 6,982
   - Price, Soc. 791
4. Counties of Coal, Craig, Hughes, Johnson, Lincoln, Okfuskee, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Seminole.
   - Tom D. McKeown, Dem. 13,881
   - Waite, Rep. 9,637
   - Conley, Soc. 772
5. Counties of Cleveland, Garvin, Logan, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Payne.
   - Joe B. Thompson, Dem. 13,297
   - McAleer, Rep. 9,206
   - Langston, Soc. 686
   - Turner, Ind. 13
6. Counties of Blaine, Cotton, Caddo, Canadian, Comanche, Grady, Jefferson, Kingfisher, Stephens.
   - Scott Ferris, Dem. 12,621
   - Holmes, Rep. 8,925
   - Diehl, Soc. 1,051
7. Counties of Beckham, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita.
   - Jim McClintic, Dem. 11,190
   - Leedy, Rep. 6,014
   - Enfield, Soc. 6,014
8. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Major, Noble, Texas, Woodward and Woods.
   - Dick T. Morgan, Rep. 15,349
   - Hyde, Dem. 10,630
   - Braham, Soc. 1,181
   - Herrick, Ind. 56

Legislature.

Legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—J. B. A. Robertson.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. E. Trapp.
Secretary of State—J. S. Morris.
Attorney-General—S. P. Freeling.
Treasurer—A. N. Leecraft.
Superintendent Public Instruction—R. H. Wilson.
Examiner and Inspector—Fred Parkinson.
Commissioner Labor—Claude E. Connally.
Commissioner Charities—William D. Mathews.

OREGON (Population, 1917, 861,992).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (36)	President 1916 — Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson
19886	Baker	2541	3897	324
13551	Benton	2902	2488	120
37429	Clackamas	6349	5334	556
18543	Clatsop	2568	2239	320
13751	Columbia	2023	1451	182
23532	Coos	3209	3352	708
4108	Crook	1675	2699	209
2174	Curry	541	512	118
3536	Deschutes	—	—	—
23402	Douglas	3922	3679	420
4066	Gilliam	557	870	25
5607	Grant	941	1210	145
5127	Harney	872	1239	189
11223	Hood River	1314	1188	158
34558	Jackson	3538	4874	321
5578	Jefferson	581	904	62
11063	Josephine	1660	1656	230
11900	Klamath	1631	1853	170
5979	Lake	793	971	98

Population.		Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson
44133	Lane	7253	5880	607
7056	Lincoln	1167	915	190
25626	Linn	4524	4675	318
11810	Malheur	1682	1937	293
48590	Marion	8316	5699	473
4508	Morrow	748	830	92
316114	Multnomah	41458	35755	1852
16058	Polk	2899	2844	187
4800	Sherman	717	747	18
7577	Tillamook	1547	1175	95
21959	Umatilla	3664	4606	256
16279	Union	2253	3086	259
10427	Wallowa	1198	1960	165
21169	Wasco	2243	2287	103
26672	Washington	4888	3363	219
2513	Wheeler	629	570	10
31835	Yamhill	4010	3342	219
	Total	126813	120087	9711
	Plurality	6726		
	Per cent	48.39	45.82	3.71
	Total vote	261651		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 4,729 votes.

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 34,673 votes; Wilson, Dem., 47,064; Chafin, Pro., 4,360; Debs, Soc., 13,213, and Roosevelt, Prog., 37,600.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. The counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill.
   - W. C. Hawley, Rep. 57,345
   - Harlin Talbert, Soc. 6,624
2. The counties of Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco and Wheeler.
   - N. J. Sinnot, Rep. 18,312
   - James H. Graham, Dem. 10,461
   - H. Warmholtz, Soc. 1,107
3. The county of Multnomah.
   - C. N. McArthur, Rep. 23,277
   - John S. Smith, Dem. 15,728
   - A. W. Lafferty, Rep.-Natl. 7,661

Legislature, 1918.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	24	54	78
Democrats	3	6	9
Independents	3	0	3

State Officers.

Governor—Ben W. Olcott, Rep.*
Secretary of State—Ben W. Olcott, Rep.
Treasurer—O. P. Hoff, Rep.
Attorney-General—George M. Brown, Rep.
*Fills vacancy. Holds two offices.

PENNSYLVANIA (Pop., 1917, 8,660,042).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (67)	—President 1916— Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson
34319	Adams	3963	3290	82
1196138	Allegheny	52833	77483	7815
79068	Armstrong	3590	6024	316
94355	Beaver	5805	6864	904
38879	Bedford	3263	3729	238
200454	Berks	19267	11937	3146
126202	Blair	7002	9893	491
54526	Bradford	3655	6178	200
80428	Bucks	7494	9280	238
84169	Butler	4544	5458	211
210874	Cambria	9416	10688	725
8079	Cameron	452	713	15
58931	Carbon	4099	4275	179
48810	Center	4120	4392	122
119082	Chester	8514	11845	204
38356	Clarion	3269	2595	175
103371	Clearfield	6180	5676	816
32259	Clinton	2967	2794	344
54725	Columbia	5785	3013	116
61565	Crawford	5814	5487	526
57497	Cumberland	6432	5296	167
158998	Dauphin	11483	13954	841
134800	Delaware	7742	16315	212
38038	Elk	2186	2829	225
127960	Erie	9641	8833	1000
209083	Fayette	10416	9838	849
9435	Forest	463	617	110
63331	Franklin	5336	5674	325
9703	Fulton	1199	802	11
29320	Greene	3930	2096	67
40971	Huntingdon	2181	3806	169
83474	Indiana	2398	4887	381
65992	Jefferson	3253	4332	445
15013	Juniata	1497	1254	32
307556	Lackawanna	15727	17658	598
172712	Lancaster	10116	20292	551
79512	Lawrence	3966	5134	602
63753	Lebanon	3821	5876	211
137035	Lehigh	11920	10588	890
406009	Luzerne	19999	25348	1249
84571	Lycoming	6640	6010	1087
47868	McKean	3161	4300	487
92526	Mercer	6390	5866	725
31160	Mifflin	1965	2105	277
24239	Monroe	3348	1456	17
191779	Montgomery	13658	20431	721
14868	Montour	1530	1068	16
148089	Northampton	11000	9610	457
126300	Northumb'l'd	9333	8722	1012
24136	Perry	2348	2575	30
1735514	Philadelphia	90800	194163	4716
8033	Pike	971	598	14
29729	Potter	1733	2386	243
233419	Schuylkill	13396	17806	909
16800	Snyder	1249	1797	48
81042	Somerset	2957	6008	527
11293	Sullivan	1037	888	21
37746	Susquehanna	3145	3891	28
42829	Tioga	2294	5347	91
16249	Union	1272	1902	44
61257	Venango	3938	3856	553
40029	Warren	2628	3413	340
181271	Washington	7747	10367	1056
29236	Wayne	2019	2869	52
283255	Westmoreland	13829	15283	2591
15509	Wyoming	1444	1698	41
150997	York	16314	12276	730
	Total	521784	703734	42637
	Plurality		181950	
	Per cent	40.23	54.26	3.29
	Total vote	1297097		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 28,525 votes; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 417.

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 273,305 votes; Wilson, Dem., 395,619; Roosevelt, Prog., Bull Moose and Washington, 447,426; Chafin, Pro., 19,553.

For Governor, 1918.

- William C. Sproul, Rep. 552,447
- Eugene C. Bonniwell, Dem. 307,154
- Charles Sehl, Soc. 18,706
- E. J. Fithian, Pro. 27,360
- R. C. Macauley, Single Tax 1,075

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

At large—*William J. Burke, Rep. 546,373
- *Thomas S. Crago, Rep. 527,961
- *Mahlon M. Garland, Rep. 529,510
- *Anderson H. Walters, Rep. 525,615
- Joseph F. Gorman, Dem. 276,836
- Fred Ikeler, Dem. 264,065
- J. Calvin Strayer, Dem. 268,743
- Samuel R. Tarner, Dem. 265,065
- Socialist (highest) 23,273
- Prohibition (highest) 29,309
- Single Tax (highest) 2,217

*Elected.

1. Philadelphia county (part).
   - William S. Vare, Rep. 26,120
   - John Leonard Slivey, Soc. 751
   - Paul B. Cassidy, Dem. 7,146
2. Philadelphia county (part).
   - George S. Graham, Rep. 20,578
   - John H. Berkley, Dem. 4,295
   - Harry Seidman, Soc. 302
3. Philadelphia county (part).
   - J. Hampton Moore, Rep. 20,099

William A. Hayes, Dem..... 5,646
4. Philadelphia county (part).
George W. Edmonds, Rep.....19,187
Jacob H. Root, Soc..... 685
Joseph E. Fabian, Dem..... 7,874
5. Philadelphia county (part).
Peter E. Costello, Rep.....25,169
Emanuel R. Clinton, Dem.....10,987
6. Philadelphia county (part).
George P. Darrow, Rep.....42,376
John K. Laughlin, Dem.....15,722
John A. Fisler, Wash..... 643
7. Chester and Delaware counties.
Thomas S. Butler, Rep.....23,882
James G. Milbourn, Dem..... 6,702
Howard B. Melody, Soc..... 227
Luther S. Kaufman, Pro..... 583
8. Bucks and Montgomery counties.
Henry Winfield Watson, Rep.....23,127
Harry E. Grim, Dem.....12,213
Elmer S. Young, Soc..... 607
Theodore Koons, Pro..... 526
9. Lancaster county.
William W. Griest, Rep.....17,398
Austin E. McCullough, Dem..... 4,537
S. S. Watts, Pro..... 618
10. Lackawanna county.
John R. Farr, Rep.....11,564
Patrick M. Lane, Dem.....11,762
Edward Robling, Soc..... 217
11. Luzerne county.
John J. Casey, Dem.....16,547
E. N. Carpenter, Rep.....16,505
12. Schuylkill county.
John E. Reber, Rep.....13,500
James J. Moran, Dem..... 9,712
F. C. Clarke, Soc..... 353
13. Berks and Lehigh counties.
Arthur G. Dewalt, Dem.....19,776
J. Wilmer Fisher, Rep.....15,608
L. Birch Wilson, Jr., Soc..... 2,397
E. J. Fithian, Pro..... 338
14. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.
Louis T. McFadden, Rep.....11,257
A. M. Cornell, Dem..... 4,873
Edwin P. Young, Pro..... 807
William Shellenberger, Soc..... 117
15. Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties.
Edgar R. Kiess, Rep.....14,153
P. A. McGowan, Soc..... 653
Charles E. Spotts, Dem..... 7,372
16. Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan counties.
John V. Lesher, Dem.....11,782
Albert W. Day, Rep.....11,599
J. S. Ray, Soc..... 351
W. W. Haffner, Pro..... 546
17. Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder and Union counties.
Benjamin K. Focht, Rep.....16,762
Scott S. Leiby, Dem.....11,348
George Bingham, Soc..... 298
18. Cumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties.
Aaron S. Kreider, Rep.....24,981
John W. Coldren, Soc..... 1,023
J. A. Sprenkel, Pro..... 2,905
19. Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties.
John M. Rose, Rep.....19,846
Bernard J. Clark, Dem.....11,857
R. G. Seaman, Soc..... 722
20. Adams and York counties.
Andrew R. Brodbeck, Dem.....13,525
Edward S. Brooks, Rep.....15,362
C. W. Thompson, Soc..... 394
21. Cameron, Center, Clearfield and McKean counties.
William E. Tobias, Dem..... 8,966
Evan J. Jones, Rep.....12,678
Harry W. Brown, Rep..... 809
22. Butler and Westmoreland counties.
Edward E. Robbins, Rep.....17,160
George H. McWherter, Dem..... 9,904
Max Cenis, Soc..... 1,627
23. Fayette, Greene and Somerset counties.
Bruce F. Sterling, Dem.....14,029
Samuel A. Kendall, Rep.....14,550
Louis L. Mellinger, Soc..... 459
Daniel Sturgeon, Pro..... 822
24. Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties.
Henry W. Temple, Rep.....18,851
William M. Hartman, Dem..... 7,398
Walter V. Tyler, Soc..... 1,033
25. Crawford and Erie counties.
Charles N. Crosby, Dem..... 8,763
Milton W. Shreve, Rep.....11,137
Ralph W. Tillotson, Soc..... 1,068
William H. Kerschner, Pro..... 900
26. Carbon, Monroe, Northampton and Pike counties.
Henry J. Steele, Dem.....11,872
Francis A. March, Jr., Rep..... 9,781
D. S. Bachman, Pro..... 2,035
27. Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson counties.
Nathan L. Strong, Rep.....14,804
Don C. Corbett, Dem..... 5,686
F. H. Brantlinger, Soc..... 444
28. Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties.
E. H. Beshlin, Dem.....10,367
Willis J. Hulings, Rep.....13,451
M. V. Ball, Soc..... 637
29. Allegheny county (part).
Stephen Geyer Porter, Rep.....19,045
Henry Peter, Soc..... 1,133
C. G. Porter, Pro..... 1,222
30. Allegheny county (part).
M. Clyde Kelly, Rep.....21,559
H. J. Lohr, Soc..... 2,262
31. Allegheny (part).
John M. Morin, Dem.....14,031
William A. Prosser, Soc..... 772
F. C. Brittain, Pro..... 560
32. Allegheny (part).
Guy E. Campbell, Dem.....20,567
John W. Slayton, Soc.....1,553
William C. Wallace, Pro..... 1,458

Legislature.

The legislature is republican.

State Officers. (All republican.)

Governor—William C. Sproul.
Lieutenant-Governor—Edward E. Beidelman.
Secretary of State—Cyrus E. Woods.
Treasurer—Harmon M. Kephart.
Secretary Internal Affairs—James F. Woodward.

RHODE ISLAND (Pop., 1917, 625,865).

Population in 1917	Counties. (5)	President 1916 Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson
20856	Bristol	1576	1306	43
41051	Kent	5069	4498	173
44252	Newport	3317	2556	38
494188	Providence	32263	27630	1486
25518	Washington	2633	2055	18
	Total	44858	38045	1758
	Plurality	6813		
	Per cent	52.62	44.63	2.06
	Total vote	85249		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 429 votes; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 159.

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 27,703 votes; Wilson, Dem., 30,412; Chafin, Pro., 616; Debs, Soc., 2,049; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 236, and Roosevelt, Prog., 16,878 votes.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Le Baron B. Colt, Rep.....42,682
A. A. Archambault, Dem.....36,031

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Newport, Bristol and Providence (part).
Clark Burdick, Rep.....14,473
T. F. Green, Dem.....11,556
2. Counties of Kent, Washington and Providence (part).
Walter R. Stiness, Rep.....14,710
Stephen J. Casey, Dem.....10,914

3. County of Providence (part).
Ambrose Kennedy, Rep.....14,037
William G. Troy, Dem.....12,176

Legislature, 1916.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	25	63	88
Democrats	13	35	48

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—R. Livingston Beeckman.
Secretary of State—J. Fred Parker.
Treasurer—Richard W. Jennings.

SOUTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1917, 1,643,205).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (45)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson
27935	Abbeville	900	8	—
43904	Aiken	1750	26	—
79670	Anderson	2609	6	—
19454	Bamberg	820	—	—
34209	Barnwell	1454	21	—
29602	Beaufort	376	105	—
23487	Berkeley	457	6	—
18682	Calhoun	665	41	35
89022	Charleston	1929	129	—
29698	Cherokee	1271	13	—
30017	Chester	1182	17	—
30607	Chesterfield	1683	3	—
35110	Clarendon	894	18	—
36804	Colleton	974	31	—
29879	Darlington	1462	5	—
25682	Dillon	972	—	—
19058	Dorchester	716	44	—
28096	Edgefield	959	5	—
29454	Fairfield	726	—	—
40925	Florence	1912	26	—
22270	Georgetown	470	2	4
79244	Greenville	3384	81	8
32636	Greenwood	1636	13	3
18545	Hampton	852	—	—
29646	Horry	1638	—	—
7593	Jasper	243	—	—
29991	Kershaw	989	14	—
28358	Lancaster	1426	1	—
44593	Laurens	1895	14	1
28025	Lee	779	14	—
35985	Lexington	2060	31	46
23390	Marion	1019	3	—
33780	Marlboro	1071	2	—
16008	McCormick	637	—	—
37801	Newberry	1719	19	20
30041	Oconee	885	59	—
62775	Orangeburg	2641	159	—
29836	Pickens	1139	7	—
62115	Richland	2283	292	12
22385	Saluda	1227	1	5
96534	Spartanburg	4503	112	1
42586	Sumter	1357	142	—
33129	Union	1476	—	—
41962	Williamsburg	1212	57	—
52122	York	1393	23	—
	Total	61846	1550	135
	Plurality	60296		
	Per cent	96.71	2.42	.21
	Total vote	63951		

In 1916 162 votes were cast for "progressive" electors and 258 for "progressive republican" electors.

In 1918 Robert A. Cooper, Dem., was elected governor without opposition. Nat B. Dial, Dem., was elected United States Senator for the long term and W. W. Pollock, Dem., for the short term. They had no opposition.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton and Dorchester counties.
R. S. Whaley, Dem.....2,328
2. Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper and Saluda counties.
James F. Byrnes, Dem.....3,155
3. Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, McCormick, Newberry, Oconee and Pickens counties.
Fred H. Dominick, Dem.....3,698
4. Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union counties.
Sam J. Nichols, Dem.....4,069
5. Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York counties.
W. F. Stevenson, Dem.....3,640
6. Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlboro and Williamsburg counties.
J. W. Ragsdale, Dem.....3,626
7. Calhoun, Lee, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland and Sumter counties.
A. F. Lever, Dem.....4,761
R. H. Richardson, Rep.....176

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic.

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—R. A. Cooper.
Secretary of State—W. Banks Dove.
State Treasurer—S. T. Carter.
Attorney-General—S. M. Wolfe.

SOUTH DAKOTA (Pop., 1917, 716,972).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (70)	President 1916 Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson
231	Armstrong	735	793	23
7700	Aurora	1662	1828	21
21392	Beadie	67	222	4
1488	Bennett	1231	1278	40
11559	Bon Homme	1628	1385	46
15350	Brookings	2659	2676	472
33590	Brown	729	975	40
7216	Brule	80	182	1
1589	Buffalo	537	930	135
5894	Butte	644	163	14
5767	Campbell	1450	2011	41
19571	Charles Mix	1226	1016	28
13792	Clark	1000	1207	25
8711	Clay	1550	1344	47
17977	Codington	503	641	41
3858	Corson	392	488	50
5721	Custer	1516	1374	66
14647	Davison	1758	907	121
15917	Day	908	584	14
8579	Deuel	352	379	14
1933	Dewey	815	597	3
7412	Douglas	894	634	41
9652	Edmunds	668	922	44
10845	Fall River	759	629	25
9030	Faulk	1098	772	48
11179	Grant	1434	1396	72
20981	Gregory	399	475	86
3553	Haakon	1039	692	26
8592	Hamlin	801	905	49
10313	Hand	767	712	9
7179	Hanson	520	597	119
4827	Harding	611	536	39
8161	Hughes	1636	519	53
12627	Hutchinson	438	305	40
4632	Hyde	283	279	6
2077	Jackson	612	589	5
6815	Jerauld	—	—	—
2378	Jones	1339	1096	70
14527	Kingsbury	1398	1027	92
11859	Lake	2074	2157	114
21000	Lawrence	1591	936	62
13115	Lincoln	981	1052	97
7412	Lyman	1194	1021	48
10246	McCook	992	224	16
7131	McPherson	808	885	56
9538	Marshall	858	1224	141
18285	Meade	379	436	15
3427	Mellette	1006	880	24
8973	Miner	4318	3494	197
33795	Minnehaha	973	898	89
8963	Moody	1108	1339	122
17449	Pennington	890	929	118
7641	Perkins	512	408	7
5544	Potter	1259	1191	187
10853	Roberts	711	898	28
8172	Sanborn	—	—	—
	Shannon	1660	1622	74
20721	Spink	254	381	19
2251	Stanley	281	268	8
3007	Sully	—	—	—
2403	Todd	1074	1341	40
10262	Tripp	1573	1134	18
14323	Turner	1108	1313	19
10676	Union			

Population		Hughes	Wilson	Benson
2420	Walworth	761	590	28
	Washabaugh	—	—	—
	Washington	—	—	—
13488	Yankton	1429	1438	45
2517	Ziebach	275	211	10
6367	Pine Ridge Res.	—	—	—
	Total	64261	59191	3760
	Plurality	5070		
	Per cent	49.91	45.85	2.89
	Total vote	128986		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 1,774 votes.

For president in 1912 Roosevelt, Prog., received 58,811 votes; Wilson, Dem., 48,942; Chafin, Pro., 3,910, and Debs, Soc., 4,662.

For Governor, 1918.

Peter Norbeck, Rep. 48,787
James B. Bird, Dem. 17,346
Mark P. Bates, Nonp. 24,919
O. S. Anderson, Soc. 711
Knute Lewis, Ind. 1,344

For United States Senator, 1918.

Thomas Sterling, Rep. 50,911
Orville V. Rinehart, Dem. 35,535
W. T. Rafferty, Ind. 6,164

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Aurora, Bon Homme, Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Clay, Davison, Douglas, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Lake, Lincoln, Miner, Moody, Minnehaha, McCook, Sanborn, Turner, Union and Yankton.
   C. A. Christopherson, Rep. 19,240
   Robert E. Dowdell, Dem. 14,752
   J. D. Wipf, Ind. 1,333
2. Counties of Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Kingsbury, Marshall, McPherson, Potter, Roberts, Spink, Sully and Walworth.
   Royal C. Johnson, Rep. 21,162
   James W. McCarter, Dem. 8,200
   Roller Glendenning, Soc. 862
   E. F. Atwood, Pro. 1,592
3. Counties of Armstrong, Bennett, Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Gregory, Harding, Hankon, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Lyman, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Stanley, Todd, Tripp, Washabaugh, Washington and Ziebach.
   Harry L. Gandy, Dem. 10,030
   Harry A. Atwater, Rep. 7,703
   J. E. Basford, Soc. 210

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	42	85	127
Democrats	2	11	13
Nonpartisans	1	7	8

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Peter Norbeck.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. H. McMaster.
Secretary of State—C. A. Burkhart.
Treasurer—G. H. Helgerson.
Attorney-General—Byron S. Payne.

TENNESSEE (Population, 1917, 2,304,629).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (96)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson
17777	Anderson	540	1733	20
22667	Bedford	2340	1360	—
12864	Benton	1313	805	24
6329	Bledsoe	423	681	—
21979	Blount	1015	2462	1
16756	Bradley	784	1482	18
34788	Campbell	485	1670	46
10825	Cannon	930	456	24
23971	Carroll	2001	2217	40
22128	Carter	498	2261	—
10851	Cheatham	1117	439	6
9090	Chester	862	645	42
25553	Claiborne	1053	1398	19
9437	Clay	680	578	17
10580	Cocke	595	1478	13
15662	Coffee	1837	489	20
16228	Crockett	1608	1144	—
10068	Cumberland	428	924	3
168942	Davidson	8958	3168	194
10093	Decatur	887	893	17
15434	DeKalb	1407	1343	10
20919	Dickson	2105	1008	40
30600	Dyer	1997	459	36
30662	Fayette	1812	116	2
8424	Fentress	348	925	44
20564	Franklin	2469	711	55
43253	Gibson	3412	1410	32
32629	Giles	3209	1488	5
13888	Grainger	843	1529	—
31436	Greene	2254	3055	—
8701	Grundy	736	319	103
14321	Hamblen	741	795	31
109393	Hamilton	5828	4697	156
10778	Hancock	386	1229	—
24036	Hardeman	1724	485	7
17521	Hardin	979	1811	10
23587	Hawkins	1142	1739	16
26436	Haywood	1677	61	11
17030	Henderson	978	1373	—
26328	Henry	2988	1393	60
16642	Hickman	1479	1026	28
6224	Houston	627	207	42
14379	Humphreys	1148	452	17
15036	Jackson	1506	740	—
5210	James	230	606	—
17755	Jefferson	520	1648	5
15089	Johnson	263	1812	—
108702	Knox	4214	5791	106
9677	Lake	727	130	12
21105	Lauderdale	1572	532	2
19150	Lawrence	1787	1837	10
7184	Lewis	387	414	6
25908	Lincoln	2791	552	10
15637	Loudon	423	698	3
15783	Macon	980	1600	—
22420	McMinn	1090	1726	—
16356	McNairy	1461	1618	1
41563	Madison	2659	1149	70
19943	Marion	1155	1432	54
16872	Marshall	1652	461	21
40156	Maury	2169	720	37
6131	Meigs	541	608	1
22271	Monroe	1263	1459	19
33672	Montgomery	1976	991	52
4800	Moore	722	71	—
12822	Morgan	563	1265	40
31157	Obion	3170	591	29
17678	Overton	1512	1030	47
8825	Perry	663	483	5
5087	Pickett	418	501	—
16128	Polk	767	887	17
22308	Putnam	2100	1383	2
16206	Rhea	661	768	31
22948	Roane	669	1395	66
25783	Robertson	2106	733	82
33199	Rutherford	2941	1116	—
13310	Scott	206	1486	101
4840	Sequatchie	335	238	6
22496	Sevier	301	2837	1
219090	Shelby	10967	4515	202
18548	Smith	2196	941	—
14860	Stewart	1711	591	38
30444	Sullivan	2601	1776	7
25621	Sumner	2565	627	76
29594	Tipton	2035	383	70
5874	Trousdale	688	217	—
8185	Unicoi	226	961	—
11414	Union	389	1490	4
2784	Van Buren	405	151	12
16624	Warren	1860	632	20
63611	Washington	1831	2723	8
12062	Wayne	1855	624	19
31929	Weakley	3609	1768	6
16342	White	1407	587	34
24213	Williamson	2036	600	10
25394	Wilson	2536	839	—
	Total	150966	115641	2538
	Plurality	35325		
	Per cent	56.06	42.95	.94
	Total vote	269289		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 144 votes.

For United States Senator, 1918.

J. K. Shields, Dem..... 99,677
H. C. Evans, Rep..... 61,093

For Governor, 1918.

A. H. Roberts, Dem..... 99,680
H. B. Lindsay, Rep..... 60,623

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. The counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington.
Sam R. Sells, Rep..... 12,853
2. The counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Scott and Union.
J. W. Taylor, Rep..... 13,868
H. Johnson, Dem..... 4,877
3. The counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren and White.
John A. Moon, Dem..... 12,566
4. The counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale and Wilson.
Cordell Hull, Dem..... 11,646
5. The counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, DeKalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore and Rutherford.
Edwin L. Davis, Dem..... 11,089
6. The counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart.
Joseph W. Byrns, Dem..... 10,794
7. The counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson.
L. P. Padgett, Dem..... 10,178
8. The counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy and Perry.
T. W. Sims, Dem..... 9,010
9. The counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion and Weakley.
F. J. Garrett, Dem..... 11,129
10. The counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby and Tipton.
Hubert Fisher, Dem..... 11,606

Legislature.

The legislature is democratic on joint ballot.

State Officers.

Governor—A. H. Roberts, Dem.
Secretary of State—I. B. Stevens, Dem.
Treasurer—Hill McAlister, Dem.

TEXAS (Population, 1917, 4,515,423).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (253)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.
30844	Anderson	1984	501	187
1624	Andrews	71	—	3
20789	Angelina	1344	75	335
2390	Aransas	179	24	6
9458	Archer	527	104	34
3759	Armstrong	352	43	6
12092	Atascosa	635	119	44
17699	Austin	960	673	10
537	Bailey	—	—	—
4507	Bandera	537	168	44
25344	Bastrop	1335	550	21
12322	Baylor	711	47	74
15280	Bee	584	152	29
51851	Bell	3615	356	162
156360	Bexar	7008	5483	187
4311	Blanco	628	235	19
1832	Borden	84	1	3
20197	Bosque	1561	179	73
40776	Bowie	1941	414	273
13299	Brazoria	1033	581	80
18963	Brazos	1027	273	3
7316	Brewster	207	43	7
2826	Briscoe	260	4	22
4580	Brooks	101	63	1
27982	Brown	1986	181	104
18920	Burleson	1208	2	262
10922	Burnet	913	115	23
26040	Caldwell	1216	225	15
4539	Calhoun	338	84	64
16044	Callahan	959	74	83
32764	Cameron	1260	420	25
9848	Camp	721	206	35
3338	Carson	326	78	7
31051	Cass	1505	707	124
2910	Castro	176	69	5
5101	Chambers	239	101	43
31873	Cherokee	2002	241	245
14939	Childress	948	61	77
22746	Clay	1324	177	54
95	Cochran	—	—	—
8589	Coke	484	29	42
31774	Coleman	1700	96	182
49021	Collin	4141	594	190
8137	Collingsworth	589	31	54
18897	Colorado	1041	358	76
9474	Comal	432	742	38
30236	Comanche	1494	148	301
10468	Concho	418	36	53
26602	Cooke	2273	353	106
21992	Coryell	1802	188	72
6874	Cottle	455	12	1
534	Crane	—	—	—
1296	Crockett	65	16	5
2479	Crosby	456	31	46
2172	Culberson	124	2	1
6814	Dallam	363	81	39
174451	Dallas	13410	2554	184
3986	Dawson	288	14	14
6204	Deaf Smith	356	77	16
14566	Delta	1254	72	115
33404	Denton	2844	451	157
25100	DeWitt	1056	1068	21
4509	Dickens	389	15	39
5177	Dimmit	193	74	—
7130	Donley	636	42	54
9100	Duval	597	37	3
27400	Eastland	1086	146	294
1761	Ector	120	2	—
2764	Edwards	299	73	5
56235	Ellis	4718	324	74
70801	El Paso	3603	1770	111
33649	Erath	2024	184	287
37333	Falls	2037	729	232
44801	Fannin	3493	471	236
29796	Fayette	1902	1212	40
19085	Fisher	950	46	229
6549	Floyd	600	48	78
8762	Foard	475	41	88
19358	Fort Bend	788	329	16
9810	Franklin	684	62	42
21760	Freestone	1575	637	98
12321	Frio	410	55	4
2131	Gaines	80	—	4
44744	Galveston	3543	1263	73
3315	Garza	350	14	14
10336	Gillespie	405	1463	12
1769	Glasscock	96	8	4
11077	Goliad	605	548	59
28055	Gonzales	1675	649	51
5540	Gray	482	69	35
67699	Grayson	5092	1024	285
15452	Gregg	820	159	25
21205	Grimes	1108	108	25
27487	Guadalupe	830	1812	7
11863	Hale	908	80	43
13102	Hall	925	49	88
16626	Hamilton	1231	201	28
1496	Hansford	166	47	14
16745	Hardeman	932	94	123
18713	Hardin	1279	158	90
153582	Harris	10131	3009	433
41158	Harrison	1374	172	60
1969	Hartley	161	30	1
26184	Haskell	1200	95	369
16521	Hays	995	123	10
4888	Hemphill	496	141	23
20247	Henderson	1790	268	354
17565	Hidalgo	1364	260	27
50704	Hill	3951	382	86
204	Hockley	—	—	—
10636	Hood	693	64	84
33297	Hopkins	2568	218	231
32565	Houston	1730	373	162

Population.		Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson
13517	Howard	747	30	99
1152	Hudspeth	—	—	—
48715	Hunt	4242	424	155
1321	Hutchinson	114	28	6
1601	Irion	150	5	11
12979	Jack	862	121	115
6746	Jackson	403	123	65
19010	Jasper	906	75	41
2063	Jeff Davis	234	74	1
55659	Jefferson	3082	488	155
3745	Jim Hogg	187	11	—
10436	Jim Wells	335	100	35
34929	Johnson	3040	275	170
36888	Jones	1798	114	214
19513	Karnes	889	238	5
36744	Kaufman	2780	427	172
4820	Kendall	232	590	5
3937	Kent	212	2	25
5413	Kerr	691	272	30
3815	Kimble	223	13	13
1043	King	47	3	—
4097	Kinney	233	201	7
4319	Kleberg	427	106	44
14956	Knox	884	64	105
46544	Lamar	3412	309	96
912	Lamb	150	14	4
10194	Lampasas	848	113	31
6530	LaSalle	340	40	3
26418	Lavaca	1784	936	241
13132	Lee	571	836	182
16583	Leon	979	335	169
12573	Liberty	704	224	82
36115	Limestone	2188	225	107
3980	Lipscomb	350	116	47
4300	Live Oak	397	119	51
6520	Llano	716	72	23
407	Loving	—	—	—
6054	Lubbock	633	34	27
2951	Lynn	331	15	8
10318	Madison	730	120	41
10472	Marion	445	166	1
2437	Martin	125	14	22
5763	Mason	386	157	32
19066	Matagorda	748	252	79
5944	Maverick	192	246	2
20298	McCulloch	847	61	117
83089	McLennan	4979	940	122
1140	McMullen	115	29	—
17526	Medina	758	650	26
3914	Menard	267	44	32
4721	Midland	339	24	7
36780	Milam	2198	576	230
11039	Mills	640	139	106
13411	Mitchell	803	39	80
25360	Montague	1803	245	242
15679	Montgomery	830	179	141
817	Moore	103	6	—
12060	Morris	689	163	52
3226	Motley	393	9	28
29409	Nacogdoches	1766	92	141
49767	Navarro	3527	294	100
13453	Newton	493	34	23
18851	Nolan	1048	91	79
35606	Nueces	1830	404	142
2576	Ochiltree	238	41	8
1151	Oldham	128	42	—
12172	Orange	758	92	—
24778	Palo Pinto	1431	124	289
20424	Panola	1228	125	71
26702	Parker	1797	173	240
2666	Parmer	194	64	10
2564	Pecos	294	96	2
19659	Polk	918	107	113
20165	Potter	1238	166	99
6345	Presidio	245	27	—
7268	Rains	509	71	—
5020	Randall	341	63	6
578	Reagan	59	2	—
2077	Real	242	14	25
28564	Red River	2021	356	141
6250	Reeves	346	43	5
3670	Refugio	408	232	47
1189	Roberts	220	27	3
27454	Robertson	1313	218	44
8072	Rockwall	828	27	—

Population.		Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson
32155	Runnels	1487	195	133
27564	Rusk	1849	521	196
10177	Sabine	681	22	54
13329	San Augustine	682	18	51
9542	San Jacinto	442	255	1
10909	San Patricio	594	130	65
13927	San Saba	995	66	90
2898	Schleicher	163	10	1
15862	Scurry	994	40	78
5470	Shackleford	378	51	36
30781	Shelby	1767	131	175
2304	Sherman	152	39	9
44939	Smith	2422	773	270
4246	Somervell	278	20	84
7603	Starr	516	115	—
9084	Stephens	572	12	103
1760	Sterling	205	6	—
7608	Stonewall	502	21	119
1569	Sutton	130	13	—
6045	Swisher	381	62	10
149593	Tarrant	10269	1551	329
37820	Taylor	2134	120	118
1770	Terrell	181	59	2
2513	Terry	146	1	—
6616	Throckmorton	330	10	76
19435	Titus	1164	189	95
26073	Tom Green	1243	92	63
61631	Travis	3682	690	71
14074	Trinity	906	156	91
10250	Tyler	635	24	31
22656	Upshur	1346	198	121
831	Upton	42	6	—
16041	Uvalde	728	92	13
11057	Valverde	446	135	5
25774	Van Zandt	2040	232	648
15947	Victoria	897	476	35
16241	Walker	763	315	24
12138	Waller	635	182	6
3074	Ward	178	23	8
25561	Washington	1119	1306	3
22979	Webb	676	472	—
24173	Wharton	948	351	85
8632	Wheeler	554	56	83
23603	Wichita	2108	347	94
16556	Wilbarger	1242	99	116
2468	Willacy	110	10	—
45261	Williamson	2701	656	80
19331	Wilson	869	345	30
719	Winkler	21	—	—
26450	Wise	2023	263	9
25146	Wood	1719	248	416
1020	Yoakum	85	1	1
18851	Young	1175	71	71
2972	Zapata	26	214	—
2689	Zavalla	229	43	17
	Total	285124	64356	19135
	Plurality	220768		
	Per cent.	76.92	17.36	5.17
	Total vote	370669		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 2,054 votes.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Morris Sheppard, Dem. 248,742
J. Webster Flanagan, Rep. 36,164
M. A. Smith, Soc. 12,362

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

District.

1. Counties of Bowie, Camp, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Red River and Titus.
   Eugene Black, Dem. 9,640
2. Counties of Angelina, Cherokee, Hardin Harrison, Jasper, Jefferson, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Panola, Sabine, San Augustine, Shelby and Tyler.
   John C. Box, Dem. 10,474
3. Counties of Gregg, Henderson, Kaufman, Rusk, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt, and Wood.
   James Young, Dem. 10,183
4. Counties of Collin, Fannin, Grayson, Hunt and Rains.
   Sam Rayburn, Dem. 9,758
5. Counties of Dallas, Ellis and Rockwell.
   Hatton W. Summers, Dem. 6,964

6. Counties of Brazos, Freestone, Hill, Leon, Limestone, Madison, Milam, Navarro and Robertson.
Rufus Hardy, Dem.....11,396
Charles W. Beck, Rep.....1,577
7. Counties of Anderson, Chambers, Galveston, Houston, Liberty, Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto, Trinity and Walker.
Clay Stone Briggs, Dem.....6,671
8. Counties of Fort Bend, Grimes, Harris and Waller.
Joe Henry Eagle, Dem.....7,554
9. Counties of Brazoria, Calhoun, Colorado, Dewitt, Fayette, Goliad, Gonzales, Jackson, Lavaca, Matagorda, Refugio, Victoria and Wharton.
Joseph J. Mansfield, Dem.....8,696
10. Counties of Austin, Bastrop, Burleson, Caldwell, Hays, Lee, Travis, Washington and Williamson.
James P. Buchanan, Dem.....8,576
11. Counties of Bell, Bosque, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton and McLennan.
Tom Connally, Dem.....9,304
12. Counties of Erath, Hood, Johnson, Parker, Somervell and Tarrant.
James C. Wilson, Dem.....9,307
13. Counties of Archer, Baylor, Clay, Cooke, Denton, Jack, Montague, Throckmorton, Wichita, Wilbarger, Wise and Young.
Lucian W. Parrish, Dem.....9,700
14. Counties of Aransas, Bee, Bexar, Blanco, Comal, Guadalupe, Karnes, Kendall, Nueces, San Patricio and Wilson.
Carlos Bee, Dem.....8,038
John D. Hartman, Rep.....3,717
15. Counties of Atascosa, Brooks, Cameron, Dimmit, Duval, Frio, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kinney, Kleberg, Lasalle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Starr, Uvalde, Webb, Willacy, Zapata and Zavalla.
John Nance Garner, Dem.....6,814
16. Counties of Andrews, Bandera, Brewster, Coke, Crane, Crockett, Culberson, Ector, Edwards, El Paso, Gillespie, Glasscock, Howard, Hudspeth, Irion, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Kimble Loving, Martin, Mason, Menard, Midland, Mitchell, Pecos, Presidio, Reagan, Real, Reeves, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, Terrell, Tom Green, Upton, Valverde, Ward and Winkler.
C. B. Hudspeth, Dem.....6,211
17. Counties of Brown, Burnet, Callahan, Coleman, Comanche, Concho, Eastland, Jones, Lampasas, Llano, McCulloch, Mills, Nolan, Palo Pinto, Runnels, San Saba, Shackelford, Stephens and Taylor.
James L. Blanton, Dem.....11,212
18. Counties of Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Childress, Cochran, Collingsworth, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Hutchinson, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Lynn, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Scurry, Sherman, Stonewall, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler and Yoakum.
Marvin Jones, Dem.....10,479
Hugh E. Exum, Rep.....513

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	31	142	173
Republican	1	1	1

State Officers. (All democrats.)
Governor—W. P. Hobby.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. A. Johnson.
Treasurer—John W. Baker.
Com. General Land Office—J. T. Robison.
Attorney-General—C. M. Cureton.
Commissioner of Agriculture—Fred Davis.

UTAH (Population, 1917, 443,866).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (29)	President 1916 Dem. Rep. Wilson.	Hughes.	Soc. Benson
5523	Beaver	—	—	—
16729	Box Elder	2954	2414	34
26655	Cache	5314	3757	75
11266	Carbon	1472	1291	147
	Daggett	—	—	—
11792	Davis	2124	1644	22
6564	Duchesne	1450	685	410
8278	Emery	1401	879	88
3848	Garfield	843	517	16
1920	Grand	307	212	19
4215	Iron	1151	829	76
11155	Juab	2214	1247	151
1652	Kane	327	304	14
6438	Millard	1781	1299	94
2775	Morgan	484	464	8
1734	Piute	419	268	55
1883	Rich	456	323	—
170626	Salt Lake	30682	17637	1778
3366	San Juan	445	213	15
16988	Sanpete	3385	2910	78
10741	Sevier	2031	1722	67
8200	Summit	1495	1190	240
8335	Tooele	1531	1125	113
7483	Uinta	1459	712	94
41946	Utah	8203	5202	410
5406	Wasatch	881	818	14
5495	Washington	1397	701	4
1749	Wayne	393	223	9
42424	Weber	8139	4704	368
	Total	84025	54136	4460
	Plurality	29889		
	Per cent	58.84	37.92	3.12
	Total vote	142770		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 149 votes.

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 42,100 votes; Wilson, Dem., 36,579; Roosevelt, Prog., 24,174; Debs, Soc., 9,027.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, Garfield, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Uinta, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne and Weber.
Milton H. Welling, Dem.....25,327
Wattis, Rep.....20,478
Keef, Soc.....347
2. Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele and Utah.
James H. Mays, Dem.-Prog.....23,930
Spry, Rep.....16,134
Kempton, Soc.....721

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Dem.-Prog.	16	44	60
Republicans	4	—	4

State Officers.
Governor—Simon Bamberger, Dem.
Secretary of State—Hardin Bennion, Dem.
Treasurer—Daniel O. Larson, Dem.
Attorney-General—Dan B. Shields.

VERMONT (Population, 1917, 364,946).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (14)	President 1916 Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson	Soc. Benson
20010	Addison	2765	874	11
21378	Bennington	2602	1590	83
27235	Caledonia	3024	1887	24
44524	Chittenden	3786	2772	43
7384	Essex	734	544	7
29866	Franklin	2796	2107	11
3761	Grand Isle	407	434	3
12801	Lamoille	1474	643	27
18703	Orange	2151	1379	51
24296	Orleans	2758	1047	7
51007	Rutland	5926	2785	84
45422	Washington	4216	2732	335
27130	Windham	3375	1698	42
34743	Windsor	4236	2216	70
	Total	40250	22708	798
	Plurality	17542		
	Per cent	62.45	35.23	1.23
	Total vote	64465		

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 709 votes.

For president in 1912, Taft, Rep., received 23,305 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,070; Wilson, Dem., 15,350; Chafin, Pro., 1,154.

For United States Senator, 1916.

Carroll S. Page, Rep.....47,362
Oscar C. Miller, Dem.....14,956
N. E. Greensiet, Soc.....1,366

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Rutland.
Frank L. Greene, Rep.....16,309
John Higgins, Dem.....5,179
2. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor.
Porter H. Dale, Rep.....16,145
J. B. Reardon, Dem.....5,618

For Governor, 1918.

Percival W. Clement, Rep.....28,358
William B. Mayo, Dem.....13,859

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	30	220	350
Democrats	..	26	26
Independent	..	1	1

State Officers. (All republicans.)
Governor—Percival W. Clement.
Lieutenant-Governor—Mason S. Stone.
Treasurer—Walter F. Scott.
Secretary of State—Harry A. Black.
Auditor—Benjamin Gates.

VIRGINIA (Population, 1917, 2,213,025).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (118)	Pres. 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Pres. 1916 Rep. Hughes
39628	Accomac	1745	299
25868	Albemarle	1376	223
17939	Alexandria city	1038	364
11791	Alexandria	515	412
15212	Alleghany	544	432
8490	Amelia	403	80
19712	Amherst	1142	93
8352	Appomattox	700	133
33700	Augusta	1751	845
7226	Bath	387	219
29549	Bedford	1628	298
5154	Bland	356	420
18140	Botetourt	900	775
7465	Bristol city	489	184
19995	Brunswick	772	82
14263	Buchanan	720	827
15204	Buckingham	625	181
3870	Buena Vista city	153	92
26624	Campbell	1007	185
16596	Caroline	637	198
22439	Carroll	858	1424
5409	Charles City	139	57
16108	Charlotte	856	227
12020	Charlottesville city	618	117
18197	Chesterfield	699	141
7468	Clarke	590	49
7330	Clifton Forge city	455	104
5016	Craig	369	200
13472	Culpeper	849	184
9340	Cumberland	446	73
20183	Danville city	1151	229
10260	Dickenson	650	753
15491	Dinwiddie	592	85
22513	Elizabeth City	411	132
9105	Essex	302	77
21154	Fairfax	1179	472
22526	Fauquier	1204	367
14092	Floyd	472	893
8323	Fluvanna	513	81
26864	Franklin	1481	1094
12787	Frederick	1194	366
6461	Fredericksburg city	380	173
12230	Giles	839	596
12477	Gloucester	582	142
9237	Goochland	413	193
22048	Grayson	967	1244
7464	Greene	221	239
13447	Greenesville	392	76
42122	Halifax	1781	493
16897	Hanover	760	102
16439	Henrico	690	140
18459	Henry	851	567
5317	Highland	370	310
	Hopewell city	24	3
16264	Isle of Wight	679	140
3624	James City	127	34
6779	King George	223	217
9802	King and Queen	271	127
8669	King William	342	119
10337	Lancaster	461	58
26746	Lee	1287	1569
21167	Loudoun	1490	404
16621	Louisa	710	263
13564	Lunenburg	814	110
33497	Lynchburg city	1465	353
10055	Madison	572	348
9419	Mathews	549	90
30711	Mecklenburg	1317	222
9313	Middlesex	373	155
18300	Montgomery	765	891
29665	Nansemond	663	70
17365	Nelson	1063	249
4682	New Kent	192	69
22622	Newport News city	939	465
91148	Norfolk city	3234	963
49686	Norfolk	1612	684
18790	Northampton	802	109
11455	Northumberland	503	111
14262	Nottoway	608	91
14152	Orange	608	153
14404	Page	842	613
18501	Patrick	872	815
25817	Petersburg city	1155	161
54154	Pittsylvania	2012	801
40693	Portsmouth city	1368	376
6099	Powhatan	233	112
14266	Prince Edward	668	108
40000	Prince George	258	72
11769	Princess Anne	515	67
12691	Prince William	754	192
19171	Pulaski	1057	721
4828	Radford city	206	115
8044	Rappahannock	401	84
158702	Richmond city	6987	1210
7653	Richmond	329	180
46282	Roanoke city	2246	610
20742	Roanoke	850	460
21171	Rockbridge	1049	601
35905	Rockingham	1650	1322
27446	Russell	1570	1410
24630	Scott	1319	1743
21444	Shenandoah	1440	1425
22665	Smyth	1134	1321
28823	Southampton	1045	128
10441	Spotsylvania	398	249
8070	Stafford	444	422
11823	Staunton city	511	311
10623	Surry	430	90
14817	Sussex	486	96
26085	Tazewell	1108	1591
8589	Warren	583	214
4880	Warwick	97	53
35627	Washington	1863	1717
9363	Westmoreland	338	126
6376	Winchester city	468	196
44751	Wise	1468	1862
20372	Wythe	1334	1370
7957	York	247	51
	Total	102824	49358
	Plurality	53466	
	Per cent	66.76	32.07
	Total vote	153994	

For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 1,062 votes; Hanly, Pro., 683, and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 67.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Thomas S. Martin, Dem.....40,403

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. The counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth City, Essex, Gloucester, Hampton, King and Queen, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spottsylvania, Warwick, Westmoreland, York and cities of Newport News and Fredericksburg.

S. O. Bland, Dem..... 4,835
2. The counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton and cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk.
Edward E. Holland, Dem..... 3,420
3. The counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William, New Kent and cities of Richmond and Williamsburg.
Andrew J. Montague, Dem..... 3,073
4. The counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Surrey, Sussex and city of Petersburg.
Walter A. Watson, Dem..... 2,506
5. Counties of Carroll, Charlotte, Franklin, Grayson, Halifax, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania and the city of Danville.
E. W. Saunders, Dem..... 3,880
6. Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Floyd, Montgomery, Roanoke and the cities of Radford, Roanoke and Lynchburg.
Carter Glass, Dem..... 2,705
7. The counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren and the cities of Charlottesville, Winchester and Harrisonburg.
Thomas W. Harrison, Dem..... 3,767
8. The counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford and the city of Alexandria.
E. C. Carlin, Dem..... 4,511
9. The counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe and the city of Bristol.
C. Bascom Slemp, Rep..... 8,089
10. The counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge and the cities of Buena Vista, Staunton and Clifton Forge.
H. D. Flood, Dem..... 4,699

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Democrats	36	88	124
Republicans	4	12	16
Democratic majority	32	76	108

State Officers. (All democrats.)

Governor—Westmoreland Davis.
Lieutenant-Governor—B. F. Buchanan.
Attorney-General—John R. Saunders.
Secretary of Commonwealth—B. O. James.
Treasurer—Charles A. Johnston.
Auditor—C. Lee Moore.

WASHINGTON (Pop., 1917, 1,597,400).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (39)	—Pres. 1916— Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson
15359	Adams	1235	1287
7631	Asotin	992	1125
11806	Benton	1411	1298
23261	Chelan	3004	2757
7595	Clallam	1455	1328
35383	Clarke	4413	3720
7042	Columbia	1144	1156
15980	Cowlitz	2107	1280
14111	Douglas	1124	1914
4974	Ferry	580	908
8559	Franklin	671	1105
4403	Garfield	843	722
13302	Grant	1207	1555
50530	Grays Harbor	4987	4978
6774	Island	802	854
10253	Jefferson	1090	864
412077	King	38679	52246
25589	Kitsap	2630	3496
25027	Kittitas	2286	2595
15142	Klickitat	1552	1470
44514	Lewis	5161	4821
21606	Lincoln	2354	2816
6137	Mason	759	780
18871	Okanogan	1881	2882
17312	Pacific	2662	1539
7655	Pend d'Oreille	915	1081
168476	Pierce	16737	18942
4095	San Juan	586	665
40168	Skagit	4120	4927
3761	Skamania	484	453
84946	Snohomish	8598	8398
199160	Spokane	19475	21305
28412	Stevens	2677	3181
23168	Thurston	3209	2666
3625	Wahkiakum	489	340
41604	Walla Walla	4403	4421
68048	Whatcom	7597	5636
39062	Whitman	4927	5866
62043	Yakima	7153	6116
	Total	166399	182993
	Per cent	44.74	49.19
	Plurality		16594
	Total vote	371936	

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 6,868 votes; Benson, Soc., received 22,544 votes.

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. City of Seattle and Kitsap county.
John F. Miller, Rep..... 23,326
J. M. Hawthorne, Dem..... 20,488
Hulet M. Wells, Soc..... 2,333
2. Counties of Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King (outside Seattle), San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom.
Lindley H. Hadley, Rep..... 19,797
Joseph A. Sloan, Dem..... 15,059
James M. Salter, Soc..... 2,045
3. Counties of Clarke, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum.
Albert Johnson, Rep..... 29,178
Theodore Moss, Dem..... 12,407
O. T. Clark, Soc..... 2,243
4. Counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima.
John W. Summers, Rep..... 17,439
William E. McCroskey, Dem..... 13,335
Walter Price, Soc..... 776
5. Counties of Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane and Stevens.
J. Stanley Webster, Rep..... 22,426
C. C. Dill, Dem..... 20,061

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	39	87	126
Democrats	3	10	13

State Officers.

Governor—(Vacancy.)
Lieutenant-Governor (Acting Governor)—Louis F. Hart, Rep.
Secretary of State—I. M. Howell, Rep.
State Treasurer—W. W. Sherman, Rep.
Attorney-General—L. L. Thompson, Rep.

WEST VIRGINIA (Pop., 1917, 1,412,602).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (55)	—President 1916— Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson
17070	Barbour	1848	2083	57
23845	Berkeley	2938	2802	86
11890	Boone	1397	1504	105
26030	Braxton	2957	2332	9
13930	Brooke	1261	1422	120
59409	Cabell	6446	5728	229
11981	Calhoun	1317	936	13
11683	Clay	1047	1021	26
12672	Doddridge	1061	1803	41
66441	Fayette	5377	5511	361
11379	Gilmer	1695	943	9
8250	Grant	391	1438	5
27862	Greenbrier	3170	2601	86
11694	Hampshire	2181	745	10
13220	Hancock	891	1434	117
9684	Hardy	1425	701	6
63484	Harrison	5970	6262	584
20956	Jackson	2032	2474	29

Population.		Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson
15889	Jefferson	2544	1181	44
100992	Kanawha	10276	10096	598
19231	Lewis	2248	2263	102
24183	Lincoln	2113	2104	59
19966	Logan	3270	2107	62
50349	Marion	5493	4443	443
36727	Marshall	2997	3699	229
23019	Mason	2336	2454	101
49574	Mercer	4836	4788	55
19442	Mineral	1747	1965	79
25322	Mingo	2472	2223	10
28192	Monongalia	2227	3412	297
13055	Monroe	1609	1584	8
8253	Morgan	666	1208	30
69105	McDowell	3692	7086	26
22295	Nicholas	2467	2056	69
64541	Ohio	6074	7349	509
9482	Pendleton	1276	888	9
8074	Pleasants	899	876	7
19241	Pocahontas	1849	1550	53
28979	Preston	1694	3838	105
19503	Putnam	1837	1925	131
35264	Raleigh	3319	3791	151
32127	Randolph	3024	2165	253
17875	Ritchie	1657	2225	89
22776	Roane	2186	2406	38
19991	Summers	2389	1781	24
17703	Taylor	1672	2002	87
29502	Tucker	1388	1531	158
16211	Tyler	1336	1900	68
18039	Upshur	1019	2553	68
24418	Wayne	2989	2215	43
10276	Webster	1513	854	14
24567	Wetzel	2797	1910	77
9047	Wirt	1072	951	12
40590	Wood	4817	4521	142
11860	Wyoming	1199	1484	7
	Total	140403	143124	6150
	Plurality		2721	
	Per cent	48.46	49.44	2.10
	Total vote		289677	

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 113,046 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 78,977; Taft, Rep., 56,667; Debs, Soc., 15,336 and Chafin, Pro., 4,534.

For United States Senator, 1916.

Howard Sutherland, Rep.....144,243
W. E. Chilton, Dem.....138,585

For Representatives in Congress 1918.

1. Counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor.
   Charles J. Schuck, Rep.....15,330
   M. M. Neely, Dem.....17,428
2. Counties of Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.
   George M. Bowers, Rep.....18,444
   B. H. Hiner, Dem.....16,084
3. Counties of Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas and Webster.
   Stuart F. Reed, Rep.....19,414
   Ernest Randolph, Dem.....16,254
4. Counties of Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell.
   S. H. Bowman, Dem.....22,855
   Harry C. Woodyard, Rep.....19,679
5. Counties of Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe.
   W. W. McNeal, Dem.....16,368
   Wells Goodykoontz, Rep.....19,304
6. Counties of Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas.
   L. S. Echols, Rep.....19,851
   Adam B. Littlepage, Dem.....18,018

Legislature.	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	20	42	62
Democrats	10	52	62

State Officers.

Governor—John J. Cornwell, Dem.
Secretary—Houston Golf Young, Rep.
Treasurer—William S. Johnson, Rep.

WISCONSIN (Population, 1917, 2,527,167).

Population in 1917.	Counties. (71)	President 1916 Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson
8604	Adams	824	957	48
23271	Ashland	1582	1998	187
33083	Barron	1863	2746	138
17151	Bayfield	996	1320	226
59747	Brown	5771	4132	220
16006	Buffalo	1043	1492	65
10156	Burnett	638	1007	169
16701	Calumet	1382	1979	76
37642	Chippewa	2233	3324	71
33159	Clark	1614	3371	130
31135	Columbia	2299	3395	82
16288	Crawford	1764	1883	34
83275	Dane	9859	6931	192
48023	Dodge	4519	4887	112
19534	Door	1204	1656	39
55515	Douglas	2940	3007	801
25420	Dunn	1447	2556	171
33477	Eau Claire	2290	2922	187
3515	Florence	162	412	9
54545	Fond du Lac	5021	5781	128
10713	Forest	637	738	17
39099	Grant	3459	4718	72
21641	Green	1687	2422	66
15491	Green Lake	1352	1647	34
22497	Iowa	2230	2271	20
9539	Iron	475	672	43
17075	Jackson	963	1866	50
34306	Jefferson	3645	3785	86
19569	Juneau	1442	2292	109
41119	Kenosha	2816	3537	501
16784	Kewaunee	2011	1104	17
44724	LaCrosse	4123	3597	278
20075	Lafayette	2059	2544	19
20352	Langlade	1755	1538	81
21104	Lincoln	1282	2189	100
46960	Manitowoc	4338	4224	459
63665	Marathon	3677	5838	607
35994	Marinette	2205	2767	145
10909	Marquette	923	1377	15
508496	Milwaukee	34812	27821	16943
29448	Monroe	1991	3013	123
29146	Oconto	1892	2570	70
13300	Oneida	1054	1089	254
51185	Outagamie	4442	5302	164
17677	Ozaukee	1577	1610	51
7577	Pepin	622	766	25
22079	Pierce	1650	1945	73
23969	Polk	1713	2080	196
32012	Portage	3000	2520	71
17217	Price	1049	1620	147
60023	Racine	5081	4495	606
18809	Richland	1845	2051	89
58702	Rock	4015	7011	224
13086	Rusk	926	989	115
25910	St. Croix	2352	2731	178
32869	Sauk	2257	3779	43
8150	Sawyer	562	550	52
35101	Shawano	1367	3415	131
58204	Sheboygan	3885	5562	983
15378	Taylor	845	1544	135
22928	Trempealeau	1578	2138	29
28116	Vernon	1830	2912	49
6813	Vilas	467	531	82
29874	Walworth	2440	3988	58
10147	Washburn	644	938	78
23936	Washington	2732	2892	76
38464	Waukesha	4192	3768	151
33633	Waupaca	1720	4492	99
21012	Waushara	1015	2345	78
64956	Winnebago	5242	5923	406
34026	Wood	2625	2954	200
	Militia vote	1090	1087	19
	Total	193042	221323	27802
	Plurality		28281	
	Per cent	42.96	49.26	6.19
	Total vote		449333	

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 7,168 votes.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 164,228 votes; Chafin, Pro., 8,586; Taft, Rep., 130,695; Debs, Soc., 33,481; Roosevelt, Prog., 62,460; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 522.

For United States Senator, 1918.

April 2, to fill vacancy.

Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.....163,983
Joseph E. Davies, Dem.....148,923
Victor Berger, Soc.....110,487
A. J. Benjamin, Pro.....233

For Representatives in Congress, 1918.

1. Counties of Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha.
Calvin Stewart, Dem.....6,295
Clifford E. Randall, Rep.....11,418
Samuel E. Walkup, Soc.....3,197
Henry Allen Cooper, Ind.....10,245

2. Counties of Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Washington.
John Clifford, Dem.....12,532
Edward E. Voigt, Rep.....15,289
Oscar Ameringer, Soc.....6,936

3. Counties of Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland.
James G. Monahan, Rep.....18,398
Ernest N. Warner, Ind.....4,397
Edward J. Reynolds, Ind.....2,232

4. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 23d and 24th wards of the city of Milwaukee, towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake; village of West Milwaukee and cities of West Allis, South Milwaukee, Cudahy and Wauwatosa, all in Milwaukee county.
John G. Kleczka, Rep.....16,524
Edmund Melms, Soc.....11,890

5. The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 25th wards of the city of Milwaukee; towns of Granville and Milwaukee, and villages of North Milwaukee, East Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay.
Joseph P. Carney, Dem.....12,450
William H. Stafford, Rep.....10,678
Victor L. Berger, Soc.....17,920

6. Counties of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette and Winnebago.
To fill vacancy—
Bondeul A. Husting, Dem.....10,621
Florian Lampert, Rep.....12,363
G. H. Thompson, Soc.....7,009
General election—
Bondeul A. Husting, Dem.....10,856
Byron E. Van Keuren, Pro.....318
Florian Lampert, Rep.....12,728
G. H. Thompson, Soc.....6,737

7. Counties of Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, LaCrosse, Monroe, Sauk and Vernon.
Arthur A. Bentley, Dem.....6,109
Oliver Needham, Pro.....501
John J. Esch, Rep.....16,140

8. Counties of Marathon, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood.
John W. Brown, Dem.....6,862
Edward E. Browne, Rep.....13,755
Leo Krzycki, Soc.....5,904

9. Counties of Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto and Outagamie.
Andrew R. McDonald, Dem.....10,702
David G. Classon, Rep.....16,352

10. Counties of Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix and Trempealeau.
James A. Frear, Rep.....16,900
William H. Frawley, Ind.....1,814

11. Counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas and Washburn.
To fill vacancy—
Adolphus P. Nelson, Rep.....15,769
J. P. Jenson, Soc.....168
General election—
Adolphus P. Nelson, Rep.....16,418
John P. Jenson, Soc.....2,976

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	27	77	104
Democrats	2	5	7
Socialists	4	17	21

State Officers. (All republicans.)

Governor—Emanuel L. Philipp.
Lieutenant-Governor—Edward F. Dithmar.
Secretary of State—Merlin Hull.
State Treasurer—Henry Johnson.
Attorney-General—John J. Blaine.
Superintendent of Schools—Charles P. Cary.

WYOMING (Population, *1915, 141,705).

Population in 1915.	Counties. (21)	President 1916 Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson
8194	Albany	1313	1571	73
6815	Big Horn	1239	1493	29
2316	Campbell	448	690	12
8412	Carbon	1217	1661	155
3626	Converse	766	879	20
5117	Crook	848	1131	51
9633	Fremont	1407	1752	75
5035	Goshen	770	1096	49
3191	Hot Springs	523	760	95
3238	Johnson	814	812	28
14631	Laramie	2428	2759	78
13581	Lincoln	1426	2378	142
5398	Natrona	912	1377	30
3488	Niobrara	533	599	14
3473	Park	1092	1146	69
5277	Platte	806	1276	62
15429	Sheridan	1914	2906	205
10642	Sweetwater	1287	1496	152
6051	Uinta	822	1295	51
1744	Washak e	344	455	16
4414	Weston	791	734	47
519	Yellowstone Nat. pk. (part)	—	—	—
	Total	21698	28316	1453
	Plurality		6618	
	Per cent	41.66	54.62	2.8
	Total vote		51840	

*State census 1915; no estimate made.

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 14,560 votes; Wilson, Dem., 15,310; Roosevelt, Prog., 9,232, and Debs, Soc., 2,760.

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 373 votes.

For United States Senator, 1918.

Francis E. Warren, Rep.....23,975
John E. Osborne, Dem.....17,528

For Representative in Congress, 1918.

Frank W. Mondell, Rep.....26,244
Hayden M. White, Dem.....14,639

For Governor, 1918.

Robert D. Carey, Rep.....23,725
Frank L. Houx, Dem.....13,640

Legislature.

	Senate.	House.	J.B.
Republicans	17	43	60
Democrats	10	11	21

State Officers.

Governor—Robert D. Carey, Rep.
Secretary of State—W. E. Chaplin, Rep.
Treasurer—A. D. Hoskins, Rep.
Auditor—I. C. Jefferis, Rep.
Supt. Public Instruction—Katherine Morton, Rep.
Attorney-General—W. L. Walls, Rep.

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OPERATING STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL SYSTEMS.

Calendar year 1918.

Railroad.	Mileage operated.	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Taxes.	Operating income.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	8,643	$162,369,130	$114,912,376	$6,726,927	$40,708,335
Atlantic Coast Line	4,820	56,992,329	42,663,304	2,495,000	11,827,096
Baltimore & Ohio	4,997	174,191,448	160,592,180	4,784,146	8,795,392
Bangor & Aroostook	632	4,863,223	4,239,517	213,418	410,066
Boston & Maine	7,258	69,911,393	64,430,772	2,190,399	3,290,098
Central of New Jersey	684	44,790,671	36,369,271	1,899,983	6,516,526
Chesapeake & Ohio Lines	2,479	73,720,797	54,143,002	1,920,000	17,654,994
Chicago & Alton	1,050	24,358,662	20,677,429	713,002	2,965,623
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,131	26,753,092	24,085,560	940,350	1,723,130
Chicago & Northwestern	8,090	127,295,679	109,498,572	5,497,481	12,272,957
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	9,373	144,172,769	112,067,616	5,511,594	26,577,201
Chicago Great Western	1,496	19,116,925	17,783,098	671,092	657,571
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	657	11,017,274	9,241,784	391,453	1,333,253
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	10,302	132,894,455	121,196,105	6,185,936	467,774
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	7,794	99,869,557	86,098,574	4,302,863	9,458,589
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha	1,749	24,829,981	20,884,199	1,288,404	2,651,913
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.	2,392	71,403,970	51,895,289	3,538,917	15,962,011
Colorado & Southern	1,100	12,955,827	9,376,990	564,000	3,013,802
Delaware & Hudson Co	902	34,789,864	31,353,784	848,987	2,585,426
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	955	68,740,076	49,925,685	2,941,212	15,853,906
Denver & Rio Grande	2,611	31,357,214	25,293,475	1,197,000	4,858,526
Duluth, Messabe & Northern	411	21,545,271	7,957,433	1,339,765	12,248,073
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	601	4,824,187	4,263,021	223,923	337,209
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	806	20,685,049	14,785,277	599,057	5,300,713
El Paso & Southwestern Co	1,028	14,790,468	8,629,020	1,210,901	4,950,259
Erie	1,989	87,855,461	87,663,773	2,331,677	*2,147,226
Florida East Coast	764	8,841,222	6,742,703	420,396	1,676,243
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio	1,371	21,273,847	14,986,130	622,288	5,659,579
Grand Rapids & Indiana	569	7,207,727	6,474,945	273,782	458,671
Grand Trunk Western	1,017	19,376,033	17,240,052	601,682	1,530,188
Great Northern	8,258	100,661,067	84,389,570	5,626,103	10,639,228
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe	1,934	18,885,098	14,829,929	853,696	3,196,933
Hocking Valley	349	13,155,861	10,448,792	483,590	2,223,365
Houston & Texas Central	928	9,041,981	6,397,911	406,118	2,236,113
Illinois Central	4,778	107,320,261	90,184,411	5,036,610	12,085,072
International & Great Northern	1,159	13,476,888	11,643,003	396,000	1,441,843
Kansas City Southern	774	15,250,406	11,525,000	694,447	3,028,667
Lake Erie & Western	900	9,343,905	8,440,012	340,066	562,339
Lehigh Valley	1,442	65,586,769	57,346,025	1,874,237	6,364,382
Long Island	398	22,213,444	16,717,484	1,069,859	4,422,788
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	1,167	14,517,378	10,871,687	717,990	2,926,058
Louisville & Nashville	5,023	101,392,792	79,556,971	3,322,221	18,500,668
Maine Central	1,216	16,415,178	16,029,745	803,928	*418,773
Michigan Central	1,861	68,520,087	51,070,072	1,899,790	15,542,761
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,646	12,028,300	11,371,096	648,298	5,173
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	4,239	85,930,293	29,690,608	2,185,260	4,054,092
Missouri Pacific	7,221	89,612,397	73,231,738	3,144,291	13,218,384
Mobile & Ohio	1,096	14,840,901	14,131,172	525,234	182,246
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	1,239	21,757,403	17,623,564	399,730	3,732,570
New York Central	6,079	294,691,313	232,403,705	11,964,360	50,299,060
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	572	22,656,381	17,489,757	647,530	4,518,937
New York, New Haven & Hartford	1,992	102,294,312	87,746,523	13,216,375	11,315,322
New York, Ontario & Western	567	10,895,005	9,974,524	297,124	621,908
Norfolk & Western	2,083	82,004,034	61,579,297	2,904,000	17,510,838
Northern Pacific	6,584	102,908,259	71,516,302	6,499,718	24,586,629
Northwestern Pacific	507	5,702,398	3,973,768	263,477	1,465,119
Oregon Short Line	2,326	34,136,854	21,609,487	2,025,043	10,496,119
Oregon-Washington R. R. & Nav. Co.	2,066	26,264,957	19,717,609	1,512,046	5,033,013
Pennsylvania company	1,754	95,530,322	86,550,257	3,480,625	5,498,652
Pennsylvania railroad	5,403	367,414,695	353,624,524	10,611,131	23,149,178
Pere Marquette	2,238	28,955,012	23,315,552	697,135	4,940,823
Philadelphia & Reading	1,126	80,769,564	65,889,372	1,718,737	13,161,126
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	224	32,992,272	22,365,184	884,277	9,742,766
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. L.	2,394	87,224,888	79,131,535	2,879,068	5,211,211
St. Louis-San Francisco	4,761	69,812,604	55,251,965	2,735,673	11,801,893
St. Louis Southwestern	968	13,035,153	8,890,788	519,409	3,623,198
Seaboard	3,561	38,923,106	33,346,793	1,469,435	4,096,959
Southern	6,982	126,574,297	91,810,425	3,472,144	30,976,625
Southern Pacific	7,049	153,948,642	113,652,898	7,127,320	33,127,096
Texas & Pacific	1,946	27,294,833	21,900,380	1,086,634	4,301,252
Union Pacific	3,624	98,443,365	59,877,810	3,446,321	35,114,379
Wabash	2,591	48,246,411	40,124,609	1,328,591	6,790,910
Western Maryland	707	15,402,352	15,526,447	518,400	*642,929
Western Pacific	1,011	11,065,963	7,891,618	600,876	2,571,610
Wheeling & Lake Erie	511	13,592,172	11,265,852	662,017	1,663,663
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	1,382	22,477,009	16,731,537	812,300	4,930,718

*Loss.

NET OPERATING INCOME IN 1918 AND STANDARD RETURN.

The "standard return" is approximately the average net operating income for the three years ending June 30, 1917, used as the basis for the rentals to be paid by the government for the use of the railway property. According to a table compiled by the bureau of railway economics, comparing the net operating income for 1918 with the standard return, 119 railroads out of a list of 184 Class 1 roads under federal control earned less than the amount of their standard return, while sixty-five roads earned net operating income greater than their standard return and so contributed some $80,000,000 toward making up the deficiency in meeting the standard return of the other roads, although the net result was a deficiency for all Class 1 roads of $202,135,602 as compared with the standard return for those roads of $890,335,685.

First Six Months of 1919.

In the first six months of 1919 the Class 1 railroads under federal control earned 39.8 per cent of their standard return as compared with 38.4 per cent during the first half of 1918. The net federal income for the six months was $156,827,416, as compared with $151,319,830 in the first half of 1918 and as compared with the standard return for this period of $393,975,779. The central western region came nearer earning its standard return than the others, but its percentage was only 63.1.

RAILROAD REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

[From report of interstate commerce commission for calendar years 1917 and 1918 and first six months of 1919.]

	1918.	1917.	*1919.
Average number of miles operated	234,022.91	232,694.53	233,558.05
Revenues—Freight	$3,450,094,040	$2,834,119,707	$1,613,365,465
Passenger	1,031,229,266	827,216,574	542,809,826
Mail	53,502,591	58,793,643	25,790,449
Express	126,059,306	106,924,818	52,815,186
All other transportation	124,157,423	115,344,764	57,998,562
Incidental	124,033,427	105,288,617	61,631,485
Joint facility—Cr.	6,014,508	4,384,489	3,267,367
Joint facility—Dr.	1,760,957	1,609,033	993,010
Operating revenues	4,913,319,604	4,050,463,579	2,356,685,330
Expenses—Maintenance of way and structures	653,868,469	445,735,253	370,823,425
Maintenance of equipment	1,108,030,396	690,826,898	572,951,370
Traffic	48,702,051	65,099,358	22,447,290
Transportation	2,051,193,850	1,534,221,310	1,043,210,690
Miscellaneous operations	39,107,149	34,008,525	22,712,035
General	112,048,965	96,876,352	61,427,854
Transportation for investment—Cr.	6,056,118	8,555,486	3,026,290
Operating expenses	4,006,894,762	2,858,212,210	2,090,546,274
Net revenue	906,424,842	1,192,251,369	266,139,056
Railway tax accruals (excluding "war taxes.")	186,652,095	182,778,423	91,663,514
Uncollectible railway revenues	613,206	697,093	369,021
Operating income	719,159,540	1,008,775,853	174,106,521
Equipment rents (Dr. Bal.)	15,080,404	20,322,069	9,500,353
Joint facility rents (Dr. Bal.)	13,660,358	13,674,847	7,157,499
Ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues, per cent	81.55	70.57	83.71

*First six months.

ELECTRIC RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES (1918).

State.	Comp's.	Miles.
Alabama	15	365
Arizona	4	54
Arkansas	10	122
California	38	3,313
Colorado	13	494
Connecticut	7	1,608
Delaware	2	153
Dist. Columbia	8	425
Florida	9	191
Georgia	16	499
Idaho	5	185
Illinois	70	3,757
Indiana	41	2,463
Iowa	24	885
Kansas	17	546
Kentucky	10	461
Louisiana	11	330
Maine	16	535
Maryland	12	685
Massachusetts	39	3,227
Michigan	26	1,736
Minnesota	14	737
Mississippi	11	120
Missouri	22	1,137
Montana	9	663
Nebraska	6	253
Nevada	2	11
New Hampshire	14	248
New Jersey	29	1,595
New Mexico	2	11
New York	105	5,633
North Carolina	12	285
North Dakota	4	27
Ohio	72	4,254
Oklahoma	16	312
Oregon	10	682
Pennsylvania	122	4,746
Rhode Island	3	428
South Carolina	5	129
South Dakota	3	25
Tennessee	14	482
Texas	34	1,001
Utah	5	453
Vermont	10	128
Virginia	13	581
Washington	20	1,069
West Virginia	21	652
Wisconsin	18	763
Wyoming	2	22
Total	991	48,484

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1910	8,801,354,016	1912	9,328,755,156	1914	11,162,026,470	1916	12,632,220,636
1911	9,258,874,422	1913	10,434,741,660	1915	11,806,372,368	1917	14,083,255,242

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Apostolic Delegate—Most Reverend John Bonzano, D. D.

Cardinals—James Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.; William H. O'Connell, Boston, Mass.

Archbishops.

Archdiocese.	Name.
Chicago, Ill.	George W. Mundelein
Cincinnati, O.	Henry Moeller
Dubuque, Iowa	James J. Keane
Manila, P. I.	Michael J. O'Doherty
Milwaukee, Wis.	Sebastian G. Messmer
New Orleans, La.	John W. Shaw
New York, N. Y.	Patrick J. Hayes
Oregon City, Ore.	Alexander Christie
Philadelphia, Pa.	Denis J. Dougherty
St. Louis, Mo.	John Joseph Glennon
St. Paul, Minn.	Austin Dowling
San Francisco, Cal.	Edward J. Hanna
Santa Fe, N. M.	John Baptist Pitaval

Bishops.

Diocese.	Name.
Albany, N. Y.	Edmund F. Gibbons
Alexandria, La.	Cornelius Van de Ven
Alton, Ill.	James Ryan
Altoona, Pa.	Eugene A. Garvey
Baker City, Ore.	Joseph F. McGrath
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Belleville, Ill.	Henry Althoff
Bismarck, N. D.	Vincent Wehrle
Boise, Idaho	Daniel M. Gorman
Boston, Mass.	Joseph G. Anderson (auxiliary)
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Charles E. McDonnell
Buffalo, N. Y.	William Turner
Burlington, Vt.	Joseph J. Rice
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Cheyenne, Wyo.	Patrick A. McGovern
Chicago, Ill.	Alexander J. McGavick
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Columbus, O.	James J. Hartley
Concordia, Kas.	John F. Cunningham
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Covington, Ky.	Ferdinand Brossart
Crookston, Minn.	Timothy Corbett
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Des Moines, Iowa	Thomas W. Drumm
Detroit, Mich.	Michael J. Gallagher
Duluth, Minn.	John T. McNicholas
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Galveston, Tex.	Christopher E. Byrne
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Great Falls, Mont.	Mathias C. Lenihan
Green Bay, Wis.	Paul P. Rhode
Harrisburg, Pa.	Philip R. McDevitt
Hartford, Conn.	John Joseph Nilan
Hawaiian islands	Libert H. Boeynaems
Helena, Mont.	John P. Carroll
Indianapolis, Ind.	Joseph Chartrand
Kansas City, Mo.	Thomas F. Lillis
La Crosse, Wis.	James Schwabach
Lafayette, Ind.	Jules B. Jeanmard
Lead, S. D.	John J. Lawler
Leavenworth, Kas.	John Ward
Lincoln, Neb.	Charles J. O'Reilly
Little Rock, Ark.	John B. Morris
Louisville, Ky.	Denis O'Donaghue
Manchester, N. H.	George Albert Guertin
Marquette, Mich.	Frederick Eis
Mobile, Ala.	Edward P. Allen
Monterey-Los Angeles, Calif.	John J. Cantwell
Nashville, Tenn.	Thomas Sebastian Byrne
Natchez, Miss.	John Edward Gunn
Newark, N. J.	John J. O'Connor
New Orleans, La.	J. M. Laval (auxiliary)
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Henry Gabriels
Oklahoma	Theophile Meerschaert
Omaha, Neb.	Jeremiah J. Harty
Peoria, Ill.	Edward Michael Dunne
Philadelphia, Pa.	John J. McCort (auxiliary)
Pittsburgh, Pa.	J. F. Regis Canevin
Portland, Me.	Louis S. Walsh
Porto Rico	William A. Jones
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Rockford, Ill.	Peter James Muldoon
Sacramento, Cal.	Thomas Grace
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St. Joseph, Mo.	Maurice F. Burke
Salt Lake City, Utah	Joseph S. Glass
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Savannah, Ga.	Benjamin J. Keiley
Scranton, Pa.	Michael John Hoban
Seattle, Wash.	Edward John O'Dea
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Springfield, Mass.	Thomas D. Beaven
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Toledo, O.	Joseph Schrembs
Trenton, N. J.	Thomas J. Walsh
Tucson, Ariz.	Henry Granjon
Wheeling, W. Va.	Patrick James Donahue
Wichita, Kas.	John J. Hennessy
Wilmington, Del.	John J. Monaghan
Winona, Minn.	Patrick R. Heffron

Catholic Church Statistics.

[From the Official Catholic Directory for 1919.]

Figures are for the United States.

Cardinals—2.	Seminaries—110.
Archbishops—14.	Students—7,865.
Bishops—97.	Colleges for boys—215.
Secular clergy—15,052.	Academies for girls—674.
Religious clergy—5,536.	Parishes with schools—5,788.
Total clergy—20,588.	Children attending—1,633,599.
Churches with resident priests—10,460.	Orphan Asylums—294.
Missions with churches—5,537.	Orphans—46,069.
Total churches—15,997.	Homes for aged—116.
	Catholic population of U. S.—17,549,324.

Pope and College of Cardinals.

Pope—Benedict XV., born Nov. 21, 1854; elected 1914.

Papal Secretary—Cardinal Pietro Gasparri.

Cardinal bishops.	Created cardinal.
Vannutelli, Vincent, b. Dec. 5, 1836	1889
De Lai Cajetan, b. July 26, 1853	1907
Vico, Antonio, b. Jan. 9, 1847	1911
Granito, Pignatelli di Gennaro, b. 1851	1911
Pompili, Basilius, b. April 16, 1858	1911
Cardinal priests.	
Almaraz y Santos, Enriquez, b. Sept. 22, 1847	1911
Amette, Leone Adolfo, b. Sept. 6, 1850	1911
Andrieu, Paul Pierre, b. Dec. 8, 1849	1907
Ascalesi, Alexius, b. Feb. 15, 1859	1916
Bacilieri, Bartholomew, b. March 27, 1842	1901
Begin, Louis N., b. Jan. 10, 1840	1914
Boggiani, Thomas P., b. 1863	1916
Boschi, Julius, b. March 2, 1838	1901
Bourne, Francis, b. March 23, 1861	1911
Cabrieres, Francis M. D. de, b. Aug. 30, 1830	1911
Cagiano de Azevedo, Ottavius, b. Nov. 7, 1845	1905
Cagliero, John, b. 1838	1915
Cavalcanti, Joachim A. de A., b. Jan. 17, 1850	1905
Cos y Machio, Giuseppe, b. Aug. 6, 1838	1911
Csernoch, John, b. Jan. 18, 1852	1914
Doubourg, Augustus, b. 1842	1916
Dubois, Louis Ernest, b. 1856	1916
Ferrari, Andrew, b. Aug. 18, 1850	1894
Francisca-Nava di Bontife, J., b. July 23, 1846	1899

Fruhwirth, Andrew, b. 1845.....1915
Gasparri, Peter, b. May 5, 1852.....1907
Gibbons, James, b. July 23, 1834.....1895
Guiasola y Mendez, V., b. Apr. 21, 1852.1914
Gusmini, George, b. 1855.....1915
Hartmann, Felix de, b. Dec. 15, 1851....1914
Herrera, Joseph M. M., b. Aug. 26, 1835.1897
La Fontaine, Peter, b. 1860.....1916
Logue, Michael, b. Oct. 1, 1840.....1893
Lualdi, Alexander, b. Aug. 12, 1858.....1907
Lucon, Louis Henry, b. Oct. 28, 1842.....1907
Maffi, Peter, b. Oct. 12, 1858.....1907
Maurin, Louis J., b. 1859.....1916
Mendes, Bello Anthony, b. Aug. 25, 1842..1907
Mercier, Desideratus, b. Nov. 21, 1851...1907
Merry del Val, Raphael, b. Oct. 10, 1865.1903
Mistrangelo, Alphonsus, b. 1852.....1915
Netto, Joseph Sebastian, b. Feb. 8, 1841.1884
O'Connell, William H., b. Dec. 8, 1859...1911
Piffl, Frederick G., b. Oct. 15, 1864.....1914
Prisco, Joseph, b. Sept. 18, 1836.....1896
Ranuzzi de Blanchi, V. A., b. 1857.....1916
Richelmy, Augustinus, b. Nov. 29, 1850..1899
Rinaldini, Aristides, b. Feb. 5, 1844.....1907
Sbarretti, Donatus, b. 1856.....1916
Scapinelli di Leguigno, Raphael, b. 1858.1915
Skrbensky, Leo de, b. June 12, 1863.....1901
Tonti, Julius, b. 1844.....1915
Van Rossum, William, b. Sept. 3, 1854..1911
Cardinal deacons.
Billot, Louis, b. Jan. 22, 1846.....1911
Bisleti, Cajetan, b. March 20, 1856.....1911
Gasquet, Francis A., b. Oct. 5, 1846.....1914
Giorgi, Orestes, b. May 19, 1856.....1916
Giustini, Philipp, b. May 8, 1852.....1914
Lega, Michael, b. Jan. 1, 1860.....1914
Marini, Nicholas, b. Aug. 20, 1843.....1916

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Office of Association—1651 East Main street, Columbus, O.

The Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States of America.

750 McCormick building, Chicago, Ill.

Chancellor Board of Governors—The Most Reverend George W. Mundelein, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago.
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Extension Magazine.

The official organ of the Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States of America.
Editorial Department—Brooks building, Chicago.
Editor, The Rt.-Rev. Msgr. Francis C. Kelley, D. D., LL. D.
Associate Editor—Rev. William D. O'Brien.
Managing Editor—Simon A. Baldus.

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Buenos Aires, S. A.—William P. Oldham.
Buffalo, N. Y.—William Burt.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Frank M. Bristol.
Chicago, Ill.—Thomas Nicholson.
Cincinnati, O.—William F. Anderson.
Denver, Col.—Francis J. McConnell.
Detroit, Mich.—Theodore S. Henderson.
Shanghai, China—Wilson S. Lewis.
Helena, Mont.—Richard J. Cooke.
Malden, Mass.—Edwin H. Hughes.
New Orleans, La.—Wilbur P. Thirkield.
New York, N. Y.—Luther B. Wilson.
Omaha, Neb.—Homer C. Stuntz.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph F. Berry.
Portland, Ore.—Matthew S. Hughes.
St. Louis, Mo.—William A. Quayle.
St. Paul, Minn.—Charles B. Mitchell.
San Francisco, Cal.—Adna W. Leonard.
Seoul, Korea—Herbert Welch.
Washington, D. C.—William F. McDowell.
Wichita, Kas.—William O. Shepard.
Zurich, Switzerland—John L. Nuelson.
Tokyo, Japan—Merriman C. Harris.

Missionary Bishops.

Meadville, Pa.—James M. Thoburn (retired).
Cincinnati, O.—Joseph C. Hartzell (retired), 420 Plum street.
Lucknow, India—Frank W. Warne.
Nashville, Tenn.—Isaiah B. Scott (retired), 125 14th avenue.
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Bangalore, India—John W. Robinson.
Monrovia, Liberia—Alexander P. Camphor.
Umtali, Rhodesia, So. Africa—Eben S. Johnson.

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General Deaconess Board—Daniel W. Howell, 675 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.
Commission on Finance—Joseph W. Van Cleve, 740 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.

Epworth League.

Organized at Cleveland, O., May 15, 1889.
President—Bishop A. W. Leonard, San Francisco, Cal.
General Secretary—Charles E. Guthrie, 740 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.
German Assistant Secretary—Rev. A. C. Bucher, 420 Plum street, Cincinnati, O.

Assistant Secretary for Colored Conferences—Rev. W. W. Lucas, Meridian, Miss.
Editor Epworth Herald—Rev. Dan B. Brummitt, D. D., 740 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Bishops.

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Henry C. Morrison, Leesburg, Fla.
James Atkins, Waynesville, N. C.
Collins Denny, Richmond, Va.
John C. Kilgo, Charlotte, N. C.
William B. Murrah, Memphis, Tenn.
W. R. Lambuth, Oakdale, Cal.
E. D. Mouzon, Dallas, Tex.
R. G. Waterhouse, Emory, Va.

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Diocese.	Bishop and residence.
Alabama	C. M. Beckwith, Montgomery
Alaska	Peter Trimble Rowe, Seattle, Wash.
Albany	R. H. Nelson, Albany, N. Y.
Arizona	J. W. Atwood, Phœnix
Arkansas	James R. Winchester, Little Rock
Suffragan	Edwin W. Saphore, Little Rock
Suff. for col. race, E. T. Demby, Keeling, Tenn.	
Asheville	Junius M. Horner, Asheville, N. C.
Atlanta	Henry J. Mikell, Atlanta
Bethlehem	E. Talbot, South Bethlehem, Pa.
California	William F. Nichols, San Francisco
Central New York	Charles T. Olmsted, Utica
Coadjutor	Charles Fiske, Syracuse, N. Y.
Chicago	C. P. Anderson, Chicago
Suffragan	Sheldon M. Griswold, Chicago
Colorado	Irving P. Johnson, Denver
Connecticut	C. B. Brewster, Hartford
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Eastern Oregon	Robert L. Paddock, Hood River, Ore.
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Suffragan	William P. Remington
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Southern Ohio	Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati
Coadjutor	Theodore I. Reese, Columbus
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Spokane	Herman Page, Spokane, Wash.
Springfield	Granville H. Sherwood, Springfield, Ill.
Tennessee	Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis
Texas	G. H. Kinsolving, Austin
Coadjutor	Clinton S. Quin
Utah	(In charge of bishop of W. Colorado)
Vermont	A. C. A. Hall, Burlington
Coadjutor	George Y. Bliss, Burlington, Vt.
Virginia	Robert A. Gibson, Richmond
Coadjutor	William Cabell Brown, Richmond
Washington, D. C.	Alfred Harding, Washington
Western Colorado	F. Touret, Grand Junction
Western Massachusetts	T. F. Davies, Worcester
West Missouri	S. C. Partridge, Kansas City
Western Michigan	J. N. McCormick, Grand Rapids
Western Nebraska	G. A. Beecher, Hastings
Western N. Y.	Charles H. Brent, Buffalo
West Texas	William T. Capers, San Antonio
West Virginia	William L. Gravatt, Charleston
Wyoming	N. S. Thomas, Cheyenne
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West Africa	(Vacancy)
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China (Anking)	D. T. Huntington, Anking
China (Hankow)	L. H. Roots, Hankow
Japan (Tokyo)	John McKim, Tokyo
Japan (Kyoto)	Henry St. G. Tucker, Kyoto
Cuba	H. R. Hulse, Havana
Haiti	In charge of bishop of Porto Rico
South'n Brazil	L. L. Kinsolving, Porto Alegre, Brazil
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Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society—President, Mrs. John Nuveen, 5312 Hyde Park boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; executive secretary, Mrs. Katherine S. Westfall, 2969 Vernon avenue, Chicago, Ill.; recording secretary, Mrs. S. C. Jennings, 1312 Oak avenue, Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Mrs. Washington Laycock, 6437 Green street, Chicago, Ill.

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Assistant Secretary—W. Forbes Robertson, Arlington, Mass.

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Assistant Clerk—Rev. James M. Hubbert, D. D.

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Recording Secretary—Harry Pringle Ford.

Treasurer—The Philadelphia Trust company.

Office—1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Board of Home Missions.

President—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D.

General Secretary—Rev. John A. Marquis, D. D.

Secretaries—Rev. B. P. Fullerton, D. D.; Rev. John McDowell, D. D.; Rev. W. R. King, D. D.; W. R. Patterson, Ph. D.

Office—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Board of Foreign Missions.

President—Rev. George Alexander, D. D.

Corresponding Secretaries—Dr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D.; Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, D. D.; Rev. Stanley White, D. D.

Treasurer—Dwight H. Day.

Office—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Board of Education.

President—Rev. Charles Wadsworth, Jr., D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary—(Vacancy.)

Treasurer—Edward R. Sterrett.

Office—1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work.

President—William H. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary—Rev. Harold McAfee Robinson, D. D.

Business Superintendent—Frank M. Braselman.

Editor—Rev. John T. Faris, D. D.

Superintendent of Missions—John M. Somerndike.

Secretary Religious Education—Rev. Robert W. Veach, D. D.

Manufacturer—Henry F. Scheetz.

Treasurer—M. S. Collingwood.

Office—1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago Office—509 South Wabash avenue.

Board of Church Erection.

President—Rev. Ford C. Ottman, D. D.

Recording Secretary—William K. Gilchrist.

General Secretary—Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D.

Field Secretary—Rev. Jesse C. Bruce, D. D.

Treasurer—Rev. George R. Brauer.

Office—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation.

President—Rev. George Francis Greene, D. D., Cranford, N. J.

General Secretary—Rev. Henry B. Master.

Associate Secretary—Rev. Robert Hunter, D. D.

Treasurer—Rev. William W. Heberton, D. D.

Office—1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Board of Missions for Freedmen.

President—Rev. Samuel J. Fisher, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

General Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. John M. Gaston, D. D.

Office—Bessemer building, 6th street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

College Board.

President—Rev. Edwin A. McAlpin, Jr.

Secretary—Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., LL.D.

Associate Secretaries—Rev. James E. Clarke, D. D.; Rev. Louis E. Holden, D. D.

Treasurer—Edward R. Sterrett.

Office—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

General Board of Education.

President—Rev. Hugh T. Kerr, D. D.

Vice-President—Thomas W. Synnott, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Secretary—Rev. Edgar P. Hill, D. D.

Recording Secretary—Rev. Robert W. Mackenzie, D. D., New York, N. Y.

Treasurer—Edward R. Sterrett.

Office—156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Temperance.

President—Rev. Thomas Watters, D. D.
General Secretary—Prof. Charles Scanlon, LL. D.
Assistant Treasurer—A. M. Wycoff.
Office—Columbia Bank building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Era Magazine.

Continuing the Assembly Herald.
Editor—James B. Wootan, 1201 Presbyterian building, 156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.
Business Manager—Horace P. Camden, 1328 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Christian Life and Work.

Chairman—John Willis Baer, LL. D.
Secretary—Rev. William H. Roberts, D. D., Witherspoon building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Men's Work.

Chairman—Rev. John Timothy Stone, D. D.
Secretary—Rev. William F. Weir, D. D.
Treasurer—Robert R. Woods.
Office—1245 Beall avenue, Wooster, O.

Presbyterian Historical Society.

President—Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D., LL. D.
General Secretary—Rev. Joseph B. Turner.
Treasurer—J. Lewis Twaddell.
Honorary Librarian—Rev. Louis F. Benson, D. D.
Library, Museum, Etc.—Witherspoon building, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

American Congregational Association.

President—Arthur S. Johnson, Boston, Mass.
Vice-Presidents—William F. Whittemore, Boston, Mass.; Peter C. Jones, Honolulu, H. I.
Secretary—Thomas Todd, Jr., Concord, Mass.
Treasurer—A. S. Lovett, Brookline, Mass.
Headquarters—Congregational House, Boston.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

President—Prof. Edward C. Moore, D. D.
Treasurer—Frank H. Wiggin.
Secretaries—Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.; Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D. D.; Rev. E. L. Smith, D. D.
Editorial Secretary—Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.
District Secretaries—Rev. C. H. Patton, D. D. (in charge), Boston, Mass.; Rev. E. L. Smith, D. D. (in charge), New York, N. Y.; Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. H. H. Kelsey, D. D., San Francisco, Cal.
Headquarters—Congregational House, Boston.

American Missionary Association.

President—Nehemiah Boynton, D. D.
Treasurer—Irving C. Gaylord.
Secretary—Rev. George L. Cady, D. D.
Headquarters—287 4th avenue, New York city.
District Secretaries—Rev. George H. Gutterson, D. D., Congregational House, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Frank Newhall White, D. D., 19 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. George W. Hinman, 21 Brenham place, San Francisco.

Sunday School Extension Society.

President—Rev. Rockwell Harmon Potter, D. D.
General Secretary—Rev. C. E. Burton, D. D.
Extension Secretary—Rev. W. Knighton Bloom.
Treasurer—Charles H. Baker.
Headquarters—287 4th avenue, New York.

Publishing Society.

President—Rev. Clarence F. Swift, D. D.
Treasurer—Harry M. Nelson.
General Secretary—Rev. F. M. Sheldon.
Headquarters—14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

Church Building Society.

President—Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D. D.
Treasurer—Charles H. Baker.
General Secretary—Rev. Charles E. Burton, D. D.
Church Building Secretary—Rev. James R. Smith, D. D.
Associate Secretary—Rev. Charles H. Richards, D. D.
Field Secretaries—John P. Sanderson, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; William W. Leete, D. D., Boston, Mass.
Assistant Field Secretary—Mrs. C. H. Taintor, Clinton, Conn.
Headquarters—287 4th avenue, New York.

Home Missionary Society.

President—Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D. D.
Treasurer—Charles H. Baker.
Secretaries—Rev. Charles E. Burton, D. D.; Rev. William S. Beard.
Headquarters—287 4th avenue, New York city.

Education Society.

Chairman—Rev. Charles R. Brown, D. D.
Secretary—Rev. Frank M. Sheldon, Boston, Mass.
District Secretary (Chicago)—Rev. R. W. Gammon, D. D., 19 West Jackson boulevard.
Treasurer—Harry M. Nelson.
Headquarters—14 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

Ministerial Relief.

Chairman—Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., New York city.
Corresponding Secretary—William A. Rice, D. D., New York city.
Western Secretary—Rev. F. S. Hayes, D. D., Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—B. H. Fancher, 287 4th avenue, New York city.

National Council (Biennial).

Moderator—Rev. Henry C. King, LL. D., Oberlin, O.
Secretary—Rev. Hubert C. Herring, 287 4th avenue, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—Rev. John J. Walker, 287 4th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Woman's Board of Missions.

Secretary—Miss Helen B. Calder, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior.

Secretary—Mrs. L. O. Lee, 1315, 19 South La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific.

Secretary—Mrs. H. M. Tenney, 311 East Lake avenue, Watsonville, Cal.

The Woman's Home Missionary Federation.

President—Mrs. Hastings H. Hart, 7 Colden avenue, White Plains, N. Y.
General Secretary—Miss Miriam F. Choate, 289 4th avenue, New York city.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Henry E. Birdseye, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Treasurer—Mrs. Harry E. Smith, 105 Mamaroneck avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

LUTHERAN DENOMINATION.

Treasurer—Henry M. Williams, Cambridge,

General Synod of Lutheran Church of the United States.

President—Rev. V. G. A. Tressler, D. D., Springfield, O.
Secretary—Rev. F. P. Manhart, D. D., Selinsgrove, Pa.
Treasurer—Geo. H. Knollenberg, Richmond, Ind.

Missouri Synod.

President—Rev. F. Pfotenhauer, 415 West 62d street, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary—Prof. R. D. Biedermann, Concordia Theological seminary, Springfield, Ill.
The official title of this organization is: The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states.

Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

President—Rev. H. F. G. Stub, St. Paul, Minn.
Vice-President—Prof. J. P. Kildahl, D. D., St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary—Rev. N. J. Lohre, M. A., Mayville, N. D.
Treasurer—Erik Waldeland, 425 4th street, south, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Luther League of America.

President—C. T. A. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
General Secretary—Harry Hodges, 846 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer—P. W. Banker, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Chairman National Executive Committee—Hon. E. F. Eilert, New York, N. Y.

The Luther league is nonsynodical in organization. It has seventeen state, eighty-two district and 1,400 local organizations.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

The Christian Science church was founded in 1879 by Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer of Christian Science and author of its text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The church was organized to "commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual). Its proper name is The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. It is also known as The Mother Church. The present officers of The Mother Church are:

President—John W. Doorley.
Clerk—Charles E. Jarvis.
Treasurer—Edward L. Ripley.
Directors—Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, Edward A. Merritt, William R. Rathvon, Annie M. Knott.

All Christian Science churches and societies in the United States and in foreign countries are branches of The Mother Church. Lesson-sermons compiled from the bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, are read at the services in Christian Science churches.

The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, Quarterly, Der Herold der Christian Science, Le Heraut de Christian Science and The Christian Science Monitor (an international daily newspaper) are published by The Christian Science Publishing society in Boston.

There is maintained by the Christian Science church an official board of lectureship designed to furnish the public correct information concerning the fundamental teachings of Christian Science. Lectures given by members of this board are free to the public.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM

[Swedenborgian.]

The General Convention.

President—Rev. Julian K. Smyth, 230 West 59th street, New York, N. Y.
Vice-President—Hon. Job Barnard, 1401 Fairmont street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Recording Secretary—B. A. Whittemore, 134 Bowdoin street, Boston, Mass.
Treasurer—James Richard Carter, 246 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

Organized in December, 1908.

A federation officially organized and including the following denominations: Baptist churches (north), National Baptist convention, Free Baptist churches, Christian church, Christian Reformed Church in N. A., Churches of God in the U. S. (general eldership), Congregational churches, Disciples of Christ, Friends, Evangelical synod of N. A., Evangelical association, Methodist Episcopal church, Methodist Episcopal Church South, African Methodist Episcopal church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, Methodist Protestant church, Moravian church, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Presbyterian Church in the United States (south), Primitive Methodist church, Protestant Episcopal church (commissions on Christian unity and social service), Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Reformed Episcopal church, Reformed Presbyterian church (general synod), Seventh Day Baptist church, United Brethren church, United Evangelical church, United Presbyterian church, Welsh Presbyterian church.

Officers—President, Rev. Frank Mason North; general secretary, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland; treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball; chairman of the executive committee, Rev. James I. Vance; chairman of the administrative committee, Rev. Albert G. Lawson.

The council meets quadrennially and its executive committee annually. Its work is carried on through the following commissions: The church and social service, evangelism, Christian education, temperance, church and country life, interchurch federations, international justice and goodwill relations with the orient, relations with France and Belgium and the following committees: Foreign missions, home missions and family life and religious rest day.

The national offices are at 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

An office is maintained in the Woodward building, Washington, D. C.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of United States and Canada—Alfred E. Marling, chairman; William Sloane, William D. Murray, James M. Speers, vice-chairmen; B. H. Fancher, treasurer; John R. Mott, general secretary. General office, 347 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

The annual report of 1919 for the regular home work of North America shows 2,077 local associations; 739,438 members; $107,830,300 net property and funds; 5,076 employed secretaries and officers; 269,731 different men in regular gymnasium classes; 86,734 men in educational classes, and 129,638 in bible classes. Included in the above are 239 railroad associations with 86,339 members; 777 student associations with 58,209 members; 239 local organizations in 143 counties; 157 associations among colored men with 20,654 members, and thirty-seven organizations among the regular men of the army and navy.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

President—Samuel C. Cushing, 70 Newport street, Arlington, Mass.
Secretary-Treasurer—Ralph W. E. Hunt, 150 Clark avenue, Portland, Me.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Organized Feb. 12, 1903.

President—A. C. McGiffert, LL. D., New York, N. Y.
Recording Secretary—Charles M. Stuart, Litt. D., Evanston, Ill.
General Secretary—Henry Frederick Cope, D. D., Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer—David R. Forgan, Chicago, Ill.
Chairman Executive Board—Hon. Jesse A. Baldwin, Chicago, Ill.
Executive Offices—1440 East 57th street, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of the association is to promote the improvement and extension of moral and religious education through existing agencies in the churches, schools, etc., by serving as a center, a clearing house and a bureau of information and promotion. The

association publishes a bimonthly magazine, maintains a permanent library and exhibit, superintends local guilds, holds general conventions and local conferences. It enrolls in its membership any persons interested in moral and religious education regardless of sectarian or theological lines.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Headquarters, 1816 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
President—Martin L. Finckel.
Recording Secretary—William H. Hirst.
Treasurer—John E. Stevenson.
Secretary of Missions—Rev. George P. Williams, D. D.
Secretary of Publications—James McConaughy, Litt. D.

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

President—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., LL. D.
General Secretary—Dr. William Shaw, Christian Endeavor headquarters, Boston, Mass.
Editorial Secretary—Rev. R. P. Anderson.
Treasurer and Publication Manager—A. J. Shartle.
Manager Western Office—R. A. Walker, 405, 19 South LaSalle street, Chicago.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Founded in London, July, 1865; organized in the United States in New York, N. Y., in March, 1880.
Commander in Chief—Gen. Bramwell Booth.
International Headquarters—London, England.
American National Headquarters—120 West 14th street, New York, N. Y.
Commander of United States Forces—Evangeline C. Booth.
Western Territorial Headquarters—108, 114 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Western Territorial Commissioner — Thomas Estill.
Posts in World—9,859.
Social Institutions—1,231.
Officers and Cadets—17,374.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Organized March 6, 1896; incorporated Nov. 6, 1896.
Commanders—Gens. Ballington and Maud B. Booth.
National Headquarters—34 West 28th street, New York, N. Y.
Northwestern Headquarters—1201-1213 Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Territorial Commander — Maj.-Gen. Edward Fielding.
National Secretary—J. W. Merrill, New York, N. Y.
National Treasurer—W. J. Crafts, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL SPIRITUALISTS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Dr. George B. Warne, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—Joseph P. Whitwell, St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary—George W. Kates, 600 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Trustees—I. C. I. Evans, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Eliza Harlow Goetz, Baltimore, Md.; Mark A. Barwise, Bangor, Me.; Alonzo M. Griffen, Chicago, Ill.; D. A. Herrick, San Diego, Cal.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Organized 1825.

President—William Phillips Hall.
General Secretary—Judson Swift, D. D.
Treasurer—Louis Tag.
Offices—Park avenue and 40th street, New York, N. Y.

THE FAMILY ALTAR LEAGUE.

The Family Altar league is a worldwide company of people who have made a covenant to maintain a family altar in their homes. Covenant cards are furnished free on request, and to all who enroll by signing the covenant a wall card certificate of membership is sent without cost. In 1919, 330,000 cards had been sent out. It is estimated that more than 70,000 new family altars have been established and 250,000 lives are being touched and influenced every day in the home because of the league. The headquarters are at 402 Marquette building, Chicago, Ill. The officers are: The Rev. W. E. Biederwolf, D. D., president; Henry P. Crowell, vice-president; the Rev. J. W. Nicely, D. D., recording secretary; E. O. Excell, treasurer; the Rev. William Matthew Holderby, general secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Headquarters—280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Honorary President—Miss Kate Bond, New York, N. Y.
President—Mrs. Robert J. Reed, 100 12th street, Wheeling, W. Va.
First Vice-President—Miss Annie M. Brown, Toronto, Ont.
Second Vice-President—Miss Jennie C. Benedict, Louisville, Ky.
Third Vice-President—Miss Susan R. Brokenshire, Waltham, Mass.
General Secretary—Miss Clara Morehouse, 280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Fred Derby, Narberth, Pa.
Treasurer—Mrs. K. M. Farnsworth, Nashua, N. H.
Editor—Mrs. R. L. McLaurin, Vicksburg, Miss

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Bible House, Astor Place, New York, N. Y.
President—Churchill Cutting.
General Secretaries—Rev. William L. Haven, D. D.; Frank H. Mann.
Recording Secretary—Rev. Lewis B. Chamberlain, M. A.
Treasurer—William Foulke, Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Agency Secretaries in the United States—Rev. S. H. Kirkbride, D. D., McCormick building, 332 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. J. P. Wragg, D. D., 35 Gammon avenue, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. M. P. Porter, 313A East Grace street, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Arthur F. Ragatz, D. D., Y. M. C. A. building, Lincoln and 16th streets, Denver, Col.; Rev. A. Wesley Mell, 122 McAllister street, San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. J. J. Morgan, 1304 Commerce street, Dallas, Tex.; Rev. F. P. Parkin, D. D., 701 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Frank Marston, D. D., 424 Elm street, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. H. J. Scudder, B. D., 137 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

[From Whitaker's Almanack.]

Roman Catholic	272,860,000
Eastern churches	120,000,000
Protestant churches	171,650,000
Total Christians	564,510,000
Jews	12,205,000
Mohammedans	221,825,000
Buddhists	138,031,000
Hindus	210,540,000
Confucianists and Taoists	300,830,000
Shintoists	25,000,000
Animists	158,270,000
Unclassified	15,280,000
Total non-Christian	1,081,981,000
Grand total	1,646,491,000

CHURCHES AND MEMBERSHIP IN 1916 AND 1906.

[From report of the govern ment census bureau, 1918.]

Denominations.	1916			1906		
	Organizations.	Members.	Ministers.	Organizations.	Members.	Ministers.
All denominations	228.007	42,044,374	191.722	212,230	32,936,445	164,830
Adventist bodies	2,694	118,225	1,463	2,551	92,735	1,152
Advent Christian	534	30,975	770	550	26,799	528
Seventh-Day Adventist	2,038	82,287	582	1,889	62,211	488
Church of God (Adventist)	22	848	46	10	354	20
Life and Advent Union	13	658	15	12	509	40
Churches of God in Christ	87	3,457	50	62	2,124	56
American Rescue Workers	29	611	30	20	436	59
Armenian Church	34	27,450	17	73	19,889	12
Assemblies of God, General Council*	118	6,716	600	.....	.....	.....
Bahaist	57	2,884	.....	24	1,280	.....
Baptist bodies	58,780	7,236,650	48,992	54,880	5,662,234	43,790
Northern Convention	8,178	1,227,448	8,631	8,272	1,052,105	7,360
Southern Convention	23,692	2,711,591	15,946	21,104	2,009,471	13,316
National Convention (Colored)	21,754	3,018,341	19,423	18,534	2,261,607	17,117
General Six Principle	10	456	9	16	685	8
Seventh-Day	68	7,980	75	77	8,381	90
Free	171	12,257	178	1,346	81,359	1,160
Free Will	750	54,812	873	608	40,280	600
Free Will (Colored)	172	14,183	294	251	14,489	136
Free Will (Bullockites)	12	184	3	15	298	4
General	518	33,427	589	518	30,097	525
Separate	46	3,902	47	76	5,180	100
Regular*	383	20,046	494	.....	.....	.....
United	255	22,266	393	196	13,698	260
Duck River, etc	117	6,872	110	93	6,416	99
Primitive	2,282	87,359	1,292	2,922	102,311	1,500
Colored Primitive	317	14,847	600	797	35,076	1,480
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit	55	679	35	55	781	35
Brethren (German Baptist Dunkers)	1,291	134,373	3,636	1,097	97,144	2,255
Church of the Brethren (Cons.)	1,004	105,649	3,054	822	76,547	1,784
Old Order German Baptist	67	3,399	215	68	3,388	195
Brethren Church (Progressive)	202	24,260	351	202	17,042	269
German Seventh-Day Baptists	5	136	7	5	167	7
Church of God (New Dunkers)*	13	929	9	.....	.....	.....
Brethren (Plymouth)	458	13,244	.....	403	10,566	.....
Brethren, Plymouth I	161	3,896	.....	134	2,933	.....
Brethren, Plymouth II	118	5,455	.....	128	4,752	.....
Brethren, Plymouth III	17	476	.....	81	1,724	.....
Brethren, Plymouth IV	72	1,389	.....	60	1,157	.....
Brethren, Plymouth V*	80	1,820	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brethren, Plymouth VI*	10	208	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brethren (River)	112	5,389	248	111	4,569	216
Brethren in Christ	72	3,805	203	74	3,397	170
Old Order or Yorker	9	432	25	9	423	24
United Zion's Children	31	1,152	20	28	749	23
Buddhists	12	5,639	34	74	3,165	15
Chinese Temples†	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	1
Japanese Temples	12	5,639	34	12	3,165	14
Catholic Apostolic Churches	33	6,596	33	24	4,927	33
Catholic Apostolic	13	2,768	13	11	2,907	14
New Apostolic	20	3,828	20	13	2,020	19
Christadelphians	145	2,922	.....	70	1,412	.....
Christian and Missionary Alliance*	168	10,104	114	.....	.....	.....
Christian Union	220	13,692	211	217	13,905	295
Christian Church (Amer. Conv.)	1,274	117,853	1,213	1,379	110,117	1,011
Church of Christ, Scientist†	.....	.....	.....	638	85,717	1,276
Church of God and Saints of Christ	95	3,311	101	48	1,823	75
Church of Messianic Message*	5	266	4	.....	.....	.....
Churches of Christ	5,598	319,211	2,507	2,649	159,658	2,100
Churches of God, Gen. Assembly*	198	7,721	477	.....	.....	.....
Churches of God, Gen. Eldership	443	28,376	427	518	24,356	482
Churches of the Living God (Col.)	192	11,607	344	68	4,276	101
Church of the Living God*	28	1,743	30	.....	.....	.....
Church of the L. G. (C. W. F. F.)	154	9,598	300	44	2,676	51
Church of the L. G. (Assembly)	10	266	14	15	752	30
Churches of the New Jerusalem	123	7,085	122	133	7,247	130
General Convention	108	6,352	87	119	6,612	108
General Church	15	733	35	14	635	22
Communistic Societies	19	1,901	.....	22	2,272	.....
Amana Society	7	1,534	.....	7	1,756	.....
Shakers	12	367	.....	15	516	.....
Congregational Churches	5,844	790,163	6,040	5,713	700,480	5,802
Disciples of Christ	8,255	1,231,404	5,938	8,293	982,701	6,641
Eastern Orthodox Churches	302	250,340	356	411	129,606	108
Albanian Church*	3	410	3	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian Church*	4	1,992	3	.....	.....	.....
Greek Church (Hellenic)	88	120,371	125	334	90,751	35
Roumanian Church*	2	1,994	2	.....	.....	.....
Russian Church	169	99,681	164	59	19,111	55
Serbian Church	12	14,301	29	10	15,742	9

Denominations.	1916 Organizations.	1916 Members.	1916 Ministers.	1906 Organizations.	1906 Members.	1906 Ministers.
Syrian Church	25	11,591	30	8	4,002	9
Evangelical Association	1,637	120,756	1,051	1,760	104,898	942
Evangelical Protestant Church	37	17,962	34	66	34,704	59
Evangelistic Associations	207	13,933	444	182	10,842	356
Apostolic Church*	2	112	5	.....	.....	.....
Apostolic Christian Church	54	4,766	50	42	4,558	.....
Apostolic Faith Movement	24	2,196	26	6	538	19
Christian Congregation	7	645	32	9	395	26
Church of Daniel's Band	6	393	14	4	92	15
Ch. of God as Organized by Christ*	17	227	16	.....	.....	.....
Church Transcendent*	3	91	2	.....	.....	.....
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Assn.	12	352	38	10	293	36
Lumber River Mission	6	434	4	5	265	5
Metropolitan Church Association	7	704	122	6	466	29
Missionary Church Association	25	1,554	25	32	1,256	35
Peniel Missions	9	257	33	11	703	30
Pentecost Bands of the World	10	218	40	16	487	50
Pillar of Fire (Pentecost Union)	21	1,129	26	3	230	35
Voluntary Missionary Soc. (Col.)	4	855	11	3	425	11
Free Christian Zion Church (Col.)	35	6,225	29	15	1,835	20
Friends	1,008	114,714	1,282	1,147	113,772	1,479
Friends (Orthodox)	790	94,111	1,232	873	91,161	1,325
Friends (Hicksite)	166	17,170	.....	218	18,560	97
Friends (Wilburite)	50	3,373	50	48	3,880	47
Friends (Primitive)	2	60	.....	8	171	10
German Evangelical Synod	1,349	342,788	1,078	1,205	293,137	972
Holiness Church*	32	908	28	.....	.....	.....
Independent Churches	559	53,433	54	1,079	73,673	.....
International Apost. Holiness Church	170	5,276	259	74	2,774	178
Jacobite Church, Assyrian*	15	748	1	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Congregations	1,897	359,998	719	1,769	101,457	1,084
Latter-Day Saints	1,531	462,332	5,990	1,184	256,647	1,774
Church of Jesus Christ	966	403,391	4,790	633	215,796	824
Reorganized Ch. of Jesus Christ	565	58,941	1,200	501	40,851	950
Lithuanian National Catholic Ch.*	7	7,343	3	.....	.....	.....
Lutheran bodies	13,916	2,463,265	9,232	12,703	2,112,494	7,841
General Synod	1,845	370,616	1,514	1,734	270,221	1,311
United Synod, South	492	56,656	259	449	47,747	226
General Council	2,389	535,108	1,664	2,146	462,177	1,393
Synodical Conference	3,617	777,438	2,918	3,301	648,529	2,385
Norwegian Lutheran Church	2,743	320,129	1,166	2,376	326,007	934
Hauge's Synod	363	29,893	121	272	33,268	122
Synod for Norwegian Church	981	112,773	447	927	107,712	359
United Norwegian Church	1,399	177,463	598	1,177	185,027	453
Joint Synod of Ohio	827	165,116	567	772	123,408	547
Synod of Buffalo	42	6,128	38	33	5,270	27
Eielsen's Synod	20	1,206	6	26	1,013	6
Synod of Iowa	965	130,793	586	828	110,254	483
Danish Lutheran Church	102	14,562	71	92	12,541	58
Icelandic Synod	14	1,830	5	14	2,101	10
Immanuel Synod	15	2,978	23	11	3,275	17
Finnish, Suomi, Synod	135	18,881	32	105	12,907	24
Luth. Free Church (Norwegian)	378	28,180	169	320	26,928	140
United Danish Lutheran Church	194	17,324	142	198	16,340	99
Finnish Lutheran National Church	64	7,933	21	66	10,111	16
Finnish Apostolic Luth. Church	45	6,664	36	68	8,170	78
Lutheran Brethren	23	892	9	16	482	7
Jehovah Conference	6	831	6	9	735	9
Mennonite bodies	840	79,591	1,398	604	54,798	1,006
Mennonite Church	307	34,965	509	220	18,674	346
Hutterian Brethren*	17	932	32	.....	.....	.....
Conservative Amish	14	1,066	30	.....	.....	.....
Old Order Amish	90	7,893	253	46	5,043	141
Church of God in Christ	21	1,125	17	18	562	17
Old Order Mennonite (Wisler)	22	1,608	32	9	655	18
Reformed Mennonite	25	1,281	26	34	2,079	34
General Conference of Mennonites	117	15,407	194	90	11,661	143
Defenseless Mennonites	11	854	24	14	967	26
Mennonite Brethren in Christ	110	4,737	95	68	2,801	70
Mennonite Brethren Church*	53	5,127	81	.....	.....	.....
Krimmer Brueder-Gemeinde	13	894	34	6	708	17
Kleine Gemeinde*	3	171	7	.....	.....	.....
Central Conference of Mennonites	17	2,101	33	13	1,363	18
Conf. of Defenseless Mennonites	15	1,171	22	8	545	17
Stauffer Mennonites*	5	209	9	.....	.....	.....
Methodist bodies	65,537	7,165,986	45,801	64,701	5,749,838	39,737
Methodist Episcopal	29,377	3,718,396	18,642	29,943	2,986,154	17,479
Methodist Protestant	2,464	186,873	1,340	2,843	178,544	1,852
Wesleyan Methodist	585	20,846	436	594	20,043	553
Primitive Methodist	94	9,442	74	96	7,558	80
Methodist Episcopal, South	19,122	2,108,061	7,498	17,831	1,638,480	5,811
Congregational Methodist	197	12,503	250	325	14,729	324
Free Methodist	1,605	35,287	1,397	1,553	32,838	1,270
New Congregational Methodist	24	1,256	27	35	1,782	59

Denominations.	1916 Organizations.	1916 Members.	1916 Ministers.	1906 Organizations.	1906 Members.	1906 Ministers.
African Methodist Episcopal	6,454	552,265	8,175	6,647	494,777	6,200
African Meth. Episcopal, Zion	2,738	258,433	3,962	2,204	184,542	3,082
Colored Methodist Protestant*	28	2,017	33	.....	.....	.....
Union American Meth. Episcopal	67	3,624	205	77	4,347	64
African Union Meth. Protestant	59	3,751	260	69	5,592	187
Colored Methodist Episcopal	2,621	245,749	3,402	2,381	172,996	2,671
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic	47	3,977	40	45	3,059	33
African American Meth. Episcopal*	28	1,310	35	.....	.....	.....
Reformed Meth. Union Episcopal	27	2,196	25	58	4,397	72
Moravian bodies	136	28,407	185	132	17,926	128
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum)	110	26,373	138	117	17,155	125
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren	23	1,714	44	15	771	3
Independent Bohem. and Morav*	3	320	3	.....	.....	.....
Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith	58	2,273	26	204	6,396	50
Old Catholic Churches in America*	21	14,200	31	.....	.....	.....
Old Roman Catholic Church*	12	4,700	12	.....	.....	.....
American Catholic Church*	3	475	7	.....	.....	.....
Catholic Church of N. A.*	6	9,025	12	.....	.....	.....
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene	879	32,475	897	100	6,657	170
Pentecostal Holiness Church*	195	5,473	278	.....	.....	.....
Polish National Church	34	28,245	45	24	15,473	24
Presbyterian bodies	15,812	2,257,439	13,602	15,506	1,830,555	12,456
Presbyterian in the U. S. A	9,648	1,613,056	9,299	7,935	1,179,566	7,603
Cumberland Presbyterian	1,269	72,056	728	2,350	195,770	1,514
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian	140	13,314	430	196	18,066	375
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist	134	14,536	67	147	13,280	87
United Presbyterian	991	160,726	995	968	130,342	994
Presbyterian in the United States	3,368	357,566	1,820	3,104	266,345	1,606
Associate Synod of North America	12	490	7	22	736	12
Associate Reformed Presbyterian	133	15,124	106	141	13,201	111
Reformed Presbyterian Synod	103	8,185	135	114	9,122	128
Reformed Presbyterian, Gen. Synod	14	2,386	15	27	3,620	26
Protestant Episcopal Church	7,425	1,098,173	5,544	6,845	886,942	5,368
Reformed bodies	2,711	533,356	2,212	2,585	449,514	2,039
Reformed in America	708	144,166	756	659	124,938	710
Reformed in the United States	1,731	340,671	1,242	1,736	292,654	1,180
Christian Reformed	226	38,668	185	174	26,699	131
Hungarian Reformed	46	9,851	29	16	5,253	18
Reformed Episcopal Church	75	11,050	88	81	9,682	84
Roman Catholic Church	17,621	15,742,262	20,287	12,482	12,079,142	15,177
Salvation Army	751	35,975	2,848	694	22,908	3,030
Scandinavian Evangelical Bodies	459	37,748	495	408	27,712	495
Swedish Mission Covenant	325	29,096	331	281	20,760	347
Swedish Free Church	102	6,208	96	127	6,952	148
Norwegian-Danish Free Church*	32	2,444	68	.....	.....	.....
Schwenkfelders	6	1,127	4	8	725	5
Social Brethren	19	950	10	17	1,262	15
Society for Ethical Culture	5	2,850	5	5	2,040	.....
Spiritualists	359	28,983	520	455	35,056	185
Spiritualists (National Assn.)	348	23,152	500	455	35,056	185
Progressive Spiritualist Church*	11	5,831	20	.....	.....	.....
Temple Society in the United States	2	260	2	3	376	3
Theosophical Societies	176	5,368	2	85	2,336	.....
Theosophical Society	17	199	1	14	166	.....
Theosophical Society, New York	1	72	1	1	90	.....
Theosophical Soc., Amer. Section	157	5,097	.....	69	2,080	.....
Universal Brotherhood†	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Unitarians	414	82,315	531	461	70,542	541
United Brethren bodies	3,881	367,620	2,319	4,304	296,050	2,435
United Brethren in Christ	3,478	348,490	1,912	3,732	274,649	1,935
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	403	19,130	407	572	21,401	500
United Evangelical Church	954	90,007	610	978	69,882	553
Universalists	638	58,433	561	846	64,158	724
Vedanta Society†	3	190	3	4	340	.....
Volunteers of America	97	10,204	307	71	2,194	302

*Not in 1906 census. †Full statistics not available.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES OF THE UNITED STATES (1917).

[Compiled by Dr. H. K. Carroll for The Christian Herald.]

Denominations.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists—1. Evangelical	*18	*481
2. Advent Christians	640	30,316
3. Seventh Day	2,076	83,239
4. Church of God	22	800
5. Life and Advent Union	*12	*509
6. Churches of God in Christ Jesus	66	2,224
Total Adventists	2,834	117,569
Baptists—1. Baptist (North)	9,702	1,368,046
2. Baptist (South)	23,376	2,592,558
3. Baptist (National)	18,600	2,200,000
4. Six Principle	13	731
5. Seventh Day	67	8,162
6. Free	280	16,380
7. Freewill	864	57,231
8. General	625	34,000
9. Separate	*76	*5,180
10. United	*196	*13,698
11. Baptist Church of Christ	*93	*6,416
12. Primitive	*2,922	*102,311
13. Primitive (Colored)	*797	*35,076
14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian	*55	*781
15. Church of God and Saints of Christ	*48	*1,823
Total Baptists	57,604	6,442,393

Denominations.	Churches.	Communicants.
Brethren (Dunkards)—		
1. Conservative	992	100,000
2. Old Order	70	3,500
3. Progressive	206	24,679
4. Seventh Day (German)	3	184
Tot. Dunkard Brethren.	1,271	128,363
Brethren (Plymouth)—		
1. Brethren I	*134	*2,933
2. Brethren II	*128	*4,752
3. Brethren III	*81	*1,724
4. Brethren IV	*60	*1,157
Tot. Plymouth Brethren	403	10,566
Brethren (River)—		
1. Brethren in Christ	68	3,731
2. Old Order (Yorker)	*9	*423
3. United Zion's Children.	*28	*749
Total River Brethren.	105	4,903
Buddhists—		
1. Chinese Temples	*12	.....
2. Japanese Temples	*12	*3,165
Total Buddhists	24	3,165
Catholic Apostolic—		
1. Catholic Apostolic	*11	*2,907
2. New Apostolic	*13	*2,020
Total Catholic Apostolic	24	4,927
Catholics (Eastern Orthodox)—		
1. Armenian Apostolic	55	65,000
2. Russian Orthodox	260	100,000
3. Greek Orthodox	70	175,000
4. Syrian Orthodox	32	50,000
5. Serbian Orthodox	44	76,000
6. Roumanian Orthodox	*5	*20,000
7. Bulgarian Orthodox	4	4,500
Total Eastern Catholics	470	490,500
Catholics (Western)—		
1. Roman Catholic	15,670	14,618,197
2. Polish Catholic	45	20,145
3. American Old Catholic.	42	25,000
Total Western Catholics	15,757	14,663,342
Christadelphians	70	1,500
Christians	1,360	106,159
Christian Catholic (Dowie).	*17	*5,865
Christian Union	330	16,825
Church of Christ, Scientist.	1,569	.....
Churches of God	514	28,575
Churches of the Living God (Colored)—		
1. Christian Workers	*44	*2,676
2. Apostolic	*15	*752
3. Church of Christ in God	*9	*858
Tot. Ch. of Living God.	68	4,286
Churches of New Jerusalem—		
1. General Convention	124	8,500
2. General Church	22	1,272
Total New Jerusalem.	146	9,772
Church Transcendent	3	148
Communistic Societies—		
1. Shakers	6	233
2. Amana	*7	*1,756
Total Communistic Soc.	13	1,989
Congregationalists	6,089	807,993
Disciples of Christ—		
1. Disciples of Christ	8,961	1,236,808
2. Churches of Christ	*2,649	*159,658
Total Disciples	11,610	1,396,466
Evangelical bodies—		
1. Evangelical Association	1,597	119,855
2. United Evangelical Ch.	947	89,628
Total Evang. bodies.	2,544	209,483

Denominations.	Churches.	Communicants.
Faith Associations—		
1. Apost. Faith Movement	*6	*538
2. Peniel Missions	*11	*703
3. Metrop. Church Assn.	*6	*466
4. Hephzibah Faith Assn.	*10	*293
5. Missionary Ch. Assn.	*32	*1,256
6. Heavenly Recruit	*27	*938
7. Apostolic Christian	*42	*4,558
8. Christian Congregation.	*9	*395
9. Voluntary Soc. (Col.)	*3	*425
Total Faith Association	146	9,572
Free Christian Zion	*15	*1,835
Friends—1. Orthodox	748	97,514
2. "Hicksite"	159	17,698
3. "Wilburite"	*48	*3,880
4. Primitive	*8	*171
Total Friends	963	119,263
Friends of Temple	*3	*376
German Evang. Protestant.	*66	*34,704
German Evangelical Synod.	1,419	279,964
Jewish Congregations	1,769	143,000
Latter-Day Saints—		
1. Utah Branch	913	345,000
2. Reorganized Branch	835	75,000
Tot. Latter-Day Saints.	1,748	420,000
Lutherans—		
1. General Synod	1,857	364,072
2. United Synod South	484	53,226
3. General Council	2,457	507,966
4. Synodical Conference	3,689	807,017
5. Norwegian of America (Independent Synods)	3,378	300,000
6. Ohio	916	138,542
7. Buffalo	49	7,395
8. Eielsen's	26	1,232
9. Iowa	1,056	125,458
10. Danish	112	14,463
11. Icelandic	55	4,598
12. Immanuelo	26	19,000
13. Suomi (Finnish)	151	16,511
14. Finnish Apostolic	309	22,000
15. Finnish National	72	8,000
16. Norwegian Free	420	20,536
17. Danish United	185	14,996
18. Lutheran Brethren	18	2,000
Independ't Congregat'ns	257	33,925
Total Lutherans	15,517	2,460,937
Scandinavian Evangelical bodies—		
1. Swedish Ev. Miss. Cov.	279	40,000
2. Swedish Ev. Free Miss.	154	18,500
3. Norwegian Evang. Free	153	4,400
Total Scand. Evang.	586	62,900
Mennonites—1. Mennonite	257	14,148
2. Bruderhoef	20	1,033
3. Amish	64	9,888
4. Amish (Old Order)	60	5,496
5. Amish (Conservative)	23	2,619
6. Reformed	15	1,189
7. General Conference	130	17,037
8. Church of God	9	300
9. Old Order (Wisler)	21	1,421
10. Bundes Conference	27	2,425
11. Defenseless	14	824
12. Mennonite Brethren	140	5,516
Miscellaneous	48	4,646
Total Mennonites	828	66,542
Methodists—		
1. Methodist Episcopal	28,410	3,886,586
2. Union American M. E.	225	20,000
3. African M. E.	6,000	620,000
4. African Union M. Prot.	125	4,000
5. African M. E. Zion	3,180	568,608
6. Methodist Protestant	2,400	201,110
7. Wesleyan Methodist	2,600	20,500
8. Methodist Epis. South.	17,015	2,143,395
9. Cong. Methodist	333	15,529
10. New Cong'l Methodist.	*35	*1,782
11. Zion Union Apostolic	*45	*3,059
12. Colored Meth. Epis.	3,285	251,560
13. Primitive Methodist	294	28,600

Denominations.	Churches.	Communicants.
14. Free Methodist	1,175	34,956
15. Ref. Meth. Union Epis.	230	21,172
16. Independent Methodist	2	1,161
Total Methodists	62,954	7,782,018
Moravians—1. Moravians	125	21,535
2. Union Bohem. & Morav.	21	1,000
Total Moravians	146	22,535
Nonsectar'n Bible Faith Chs.	204	6,396
Pentecostal bodies—		
1. Pentecostal Church	941	33,419
2. Apostolic Holiness	72	2,700
Tot. Pentecostal bodies.	1,013	36,119
Presbyterians—		
1. Northern	9,831	1,581,443
2. Cumberland	1,446	65,644
3. Cumberland (Colored)	196	18,066
4. Welsh Calvinistic	142	14,668
5. United	982	158,460
6. Southern	3,475	359,335
7. Associate	12	500
8. Associate Ref., South	157	15,888
9. Reformed (Synod)	112	8,210
10. Reformed (Gen. Synod)	18	3,625
11. Reformed Covenanted	1	40
Total Presbyterians	16,372	2,225,879
Protestant Episcopal—		
1. Protestant Episcopal	8,120	1,071,901
2. Reformed Episcopal	80	11,465
Total Protestant Epis.	8,200	1,083,366
Reformed—		
1. Reformed (Dutch)	731	132,172
2. Reformed (German)	1,786	327,508
3. Christian Reformed	243	39,381
4. Hungarian Reformed	48	15,000
Total Reformed	2,808	514,061
Reformed Catholic	6	3,250
Salvation Army	970	29,096
Schwenkfelders	6	1,126
Social Brethren	17	1,262
Society for Ethical Culture	6	2,450
Spiritualists	1,500	200,000
Theosophical Society	187	7,002
Unitarians	472	71,110
United Brethren—		
1. United Brethren	3,551	346,787
2. Unit. Breth. (Old Cons.)	515	21,172
Total United Brethren.	4,066	367,959
Universalists	868	58,942
Independent Congregations.	879	48,673
Grand total in 1917	226,609	40,515,126
Grand total in 1916	225,603	39,941,811

•Census of 1906.

MINISTERS (1917).

Denomination.	Number.
Adventists	1,521
Baptists	42,259
Brethren (Dunkards)	3,687
Brethren (River)	224
Buddhists	15
Catholic Apostolic	33
Catholics (Eastern)	396
Catholics (Roman)	20,433
Catholics (other)	93
Christians	1,066
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	35
Christian Union	365
Church of Christ (Scientist)	3,138
Churches of God	441
Churches Living God	101
Churches New Jerusalem	131
Congregationalists	5,660
Disciples of Christ	8,057
Evangelical Bodies	1,576
Faith Associations	241
Free Christian Zion	20
Friends	1,379
Friends of Temple	3
German Evangelical Protestant	59
German Evangelical Synod	1,096
Jewish Congregations	1,084
Latter-Day Saints	4,460
Lutherans	9,823
Scandinavian Evangelical	661
Mennonites	1,521
Methodists	42,176
Moravians	146
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	50
Pentecostal Bodies	1,011
Presbyterians	14,124
Protestant Episcopal	5,704
Reformed	2,224
Reformed Catholic	7
Salvation Army	3,072
Schwenkfelders	6
Social Brethren	15
Society Ethical Culture	7
Unitarians	504
United Brethren	2,220
Universalists	675
Independent	267
Total in 1917	181,808
Total in 1916	180,564

TOTAL BY YEARS.

Year.	Communicants.	Increase.
1917	40,515,315	573,315
1916	39,941,811	756,867
1915	39,184,944	542,962
1914	38,641,982	782,007
1913	37,859,975	1,235,513
1912	36,624,462	528,777

Average annual gain in this period, 736,542.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES (1916).

[Report of government census bureau, 1918.]

	Schools.	Scholars.
All denominations	195,276	19,951,675
Adventists (5 bodies)	2,396	99,225
Baptists—North	8,291	1,024,125
South	18,438	1,656,324
Colored	20,333	1,204,328
Other (14 bodies)	1,196	70,445
Brethren (Dunkards)—		
Ch. of Brethren (Conser.)	1,288	112,287
Other (4 bodies)	209	24,789
Christian Church	1,075	89,853
Church of Christ	3,456	168,154
Congregationalists	5,680	654,102
Disciples of Christ	7,752	953,618
Eastern Orthodox—		
Greek Church	18	1,123
Russian Church	128	6,783
Other (5 bodies)	22	1,291
Evangelical Association	1,573	172,129
Friends—Orthodox	723	65,554
Other (3 bodies)	115	6,540
German Evangelical Synod	1,243	146,081
Jewish Congregations	700	67,035
Latter-Day Saints—		
Church of Jesus Christ	1,064	152,924
Reorganized Church	558	28,222
Lutherans—General Synod	1,806	311,291
General Council	2,383	306,785
Synodical Conference	1,583	110,098
Synod for Norwegian	465	24,313
United Norwegian	897	44,645
Synod of Ohio	717	66,867
Synod of Iowa	808	38,120
Other (14 bodies)	1,621	95,698
Mennonites (16 bodies)	665	79,621
Methodists—		
Methodist Episcopal	28,542	3,872,200
Methodist Episcopal, South	16,568	1,683,129
Methodist Protestant	2,104	177,674
Other white (5 bodies)	1,973	111,824
African Meth. Episcopal	6,373	312,922

	Schools.	Scholars.
African Meth. Epis. Zion.	2,565	135,930
Colored Meth. Episcopal..	2,543	167,880
Other Colored (6 bodies).	203	9,119
Presbyterians—		
Presbyterian in U. S. A...	9,713	1,387,938
Presbyterian in U. S.....	3,258	312,952
United Presbyterian.....	1,019	156,073
Other (7 bodies).....	1,463	96,683
Protestant Episcopal.....	5,808	493,080
Reformed—		
Reformed in America.....	790	122,111
Reformed in U. S.....	1,712	302,200
Other (2 bodies).....	248	26,757
Roman Catholic.....	12,761	1,853,245
United Brethren—		
United Brethren in Christ	3,294	402,656
Unit. Brethren (Old Const.)	381	24,219
	943	129,717
United Evangelical.....		
All other (81 bodies).....	5,812	390,997

Total number of officers and teachers, 1,959,918.

CONSTITUENT BODIES OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL.

Denominations.	Churches.	Members.
Baptist Churches, North....	8,178	1,227,448
National Baptist Convention	21,754	3,018,341
Free Baptist Churches.....	171	12,257
Christian Church.....	1,274	117,853
Congregational Churches...	5,844	790,163
Disciples of Christ.....	8,255	1,231,404
Friends	790	94,111
German Evangelical Synod.	1,349	342,788
Evangelical Association.....	1,637	120,756
Lutheran Ch., Gen. Synod..	1,845	370,616
Methodist Episcopal Church	29,377	3,718,396
Methodist Episcopal, South	19,122	2,108,061
African Meth. Epis. Church	6,454	552,265
Afr. Meth. Epis. Zion Ch...	2,738	258,433
Colored Meth. Epis. Church	2,621	245,749
Methodist Protestant Church	2,464	186,873
Moravian Church.....	110	26,373
Denominations.	Churches.	Members.
Presbyterian Ch. in U. S. A.	9,648	1,613,056
Presbyterian Ch. in U. S....	3,368	357,566
Primitive Methodist Church	94	9,442
Protestant Episcopal.....	7,425	1,098,173
Reformed Ch. in America...	708	144,166
Reformed Church in U. S...	1,731	340,671
Reformed Episcopal Church	75	11,050
Ref. Presbyte'n, Gen. Synod	14	2,386
Seventh-Day Baptist Church	68	7,980
United Brethren Church....	3,478	348,490
United Evangelical Church.	954	90,007
United Presbyterian Church	991	160,726
Welsh Presbyterian Church.	134	14,536
Totals, 1916 census.....	142,671	18,620,136
Totals, 1906 census.....	137,460	14,888,273

CHURCHES AND CHURCH PROPERTY.

According to the census of 1916 the total number of church edifices in the United States was 203,432 as against 192,705 in 1906. Only a building owned and used by a denomination for church purposes is included in the term church edifice. The Methodist Episcopal church had 28,406 such buildings in 1916 and ranked first in this respect. The Methodist denomination as a whole had 61,467 churches.

Following is a table showing the number of churches owned by the leading denominations in 1916, with the value of the church property of each:

Denomination.	Churches.	Property.
All denominations	203,432	$1,676,600,582
Baptist	51,803	198,364,747
Congregational	5,744	80,842,813
Lutherans	12,722	109,415,163
Methodists	61,467	317,916,402
Presbyterians	15,060	192,989,599
Protestant Episcopal..	6,726	164,990,150
Roman Catholic.....	15,120	374,206,895
Unitarians	399	15,247,349
Universalists	620	7,876,103

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1876.

Object: To promote the welfare of libraries in America and secure public library service for all Americans everywhere.

President—Chalmers Hadley, Denver Public library, Denver, Col.

First Vice-President—George H. Locke, Public library, Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State library, Salem, Ore.

Secretary—George B. Utley, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Association Headquarters—78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Membership 4,000.

The association provided library service for the army, navy and marine corps during the war. Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress, was general director of this service. This library work was taken over in November, 1919, by the war and navy departments. The association is continuing to provide library service for the coast guard and lighthouse service, United States public health service hospitals and United States shipping board and other merchant marine vessels. These activities are included in an enlarged program which is aiming also to provide library service for all districts and communities lacking in library facilities. Carl H. Milam is general director of the enlarged program. The association assists in the organizing of libraries in states lacking library extension agencies; publishes books and pamphlets on library work, selection of books, etc. and serves as a clearing house for general library information.

ROCKEFELLER FUND FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION.

John D. Rockefeller gave to the general education board on Sept. 26, 1919, the sum of $20,000,000 to be used for the improvement of medical education in the United States. The board announced the gift in New York city on the date named as follows:

"The general education board announces the gift from John D. Rockefeller of $20,000,000, the income to be currently used, and the entire principal to be distributed within fifty years for the improvement of medical education in the United States."

Abraham Flexner, secretary of the board, said the entire sum, principal and interest, would be devoted to the upbuilding of medical schools, since such was the desire of the donor. In other words, none of the money will go to educational propaganda, but all of it will be expended directly and practically. Asked what preliminary work would be undertaken before the distribution of the $20,000,000 was started, Mr. Flexner said there would be a general survey of the schools of the country which would determine not only which ones could be improved to the general good of the country but also what were the specific needs in each instance.

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

GRAND LODGES A. F. & A. M.

Names and Addresses of Grand Secretaries, October, 1918.

Alabama—George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
Alberta—S. Y. Taylor, Calgary.
Arizona—George J. Roskruge, Tucson.
Arkansas—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
British Columbia—W. A. de W. Smith, Westminster.
California—John Whicher, San Francisco.
Canada—William McGregor Logan, Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado—Charles H. Jacobson, Denver.
Connecticut—George A. Kies, Hartford.
Cuba—F. N. Preval, Havana.
Delaware—Harry J. Guthrie, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—A. W. Johnston, Washington.
England—P. Colville Smith, London.
Florida—W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Frank F. Baker, Macon.
Holland—H. P. Van Nieuwenburg, The Hague.
Idaho—George E. Knepper, Boise.
Illinois—Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.
Indiana—Calvin W. Prather, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
Ireland—Lord W. L. Plunket, Dublin.
Kansas—Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
Kentucky—Dave Jackson, Louisville.
Louisiana—John A. Davilla, New Orleans.
Maine—Charles B. Davis, Portland.
Manitoba—James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.
Maryland—George Cook, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Frederick W. Hamilton, Boston.
Michigan—Lou B. Winsor, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—John Fishel, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Frederic G. Speed, Vicksburg.
Missouri—John R. Parson, St. Louis.
Montana—Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Helena.
Nebraska—Francis E. White, Omaha.
Nevada—E. D. Vanderlieth, Reno.
New Brunswick—J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
New Hampshire—H. M. Cheney, Concord.
New Jersey—Isaac Cherry, Trenton.
New Mexico—Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
New South Wales—Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.
New York—Robt. Judson Kenworthy, New York.
New Zealand—Malcolm Niccol, Wellington.
North Carolina—William W. Willson, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Walter L. Stockwell, Fargo.
Nova Scotia—James C. Jones, Halifax.
Ohio—J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Wm. M. Anderson, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—James F. Robinson, Portland.
Pennsylvania—John A. Perry, Philadelphia.
Philippines—N. C. Comfort, Manila.
Porto Rico—Jose G. Torres, San Juan.
Prince Edward Island—W. P. Doull, Charlottetown.
Quebec—W. W. Williamson, Montreal.
Queensland—Charles H. Harley, Brisbane.
Rhode Island—S. Penrose Williams, Providence.
Saskatchewan—W. B. Tate, Regina.
Scotland—David Reid, Edinburgh.
South Australia—C. R. J. Glover, Adelaide.
South Carolina—O. Frank Hart, Columbia.
South Dakota—George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.
Tasmania—John Hamilton, Hobart.
Tennessee—Stith M. Cain (acting), Nashville.
Texas—W. B. Pearson, Waco.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria—Charles J. Barrow, Melbourne.
Utah—Freeman A. McCarty, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Henry H. Ross, Burlington.
Victoria—C. J. Barrow, Melbourne.
Virginia—Charles A. Nesbit, Richmond.
Washington—Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
Western Australia—J. D. Stevenson, Perth.
West Virginia—John M. Collins, Charleston.
Wisconsin—William W. Perry, Milwaukee.
Wyoming—J. M. Lowndes, Lander.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

General Grand Chapter.

General Grand High Priest—Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Iowa.
Deputy General Grand High Priest—William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo.
General Grand Scribe—Charles N. Rix, Hot Springs, Ark.
General Grand Treasurer—Gustav A. Eitel, Baltimore, Md.
General Grand Secretary—Charles A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.
Headquarters—Coldwater, Mich.
Number of grand chapters—47.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

General Grand Council, 1918-1921.

General Grand Master—George A. Newell, Medina, N. Y.
General Grand Deputy Master—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Ark.
General Grand Principal Conductor—Joseph C. Greenfield, Atlanta, Ga.
General Grand Treasurer—Thomas E. Shears, Denver, Col.
General Grand Recorder—Henry W. Mordhurst, Fort Wayne, Ind.
General Grand Captain of Guard—Bert S. Lee, Springfield, Mo.
General Grand Conductor of Council—O. Frank Hart, Columbia, S. C.
General Grand Marshal—William H. L. Odell, Boston, Mass.
General Grand Steward—Warren S. Seipp, Baltimore, Md.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Grand Officers.

Grand Master—M. E. Sir Joseph K. Orr, Atlanta, Ga.
Deputy Grand Master—R. E. Sir Jehiel W. Chamberlain, St. Paul, Minn.
Grand Generalissimo—R. E. Sir Leonidas P. Newby, Knightstown, Ind.
Grand Captain General—R. E. Sir William P. Norris, Manchester, Iowa.
Grand Senior Warden—R. E. Sir George W. Vallery, Denver, Col.
Grand Junior Warden—R. E. Sir William L. Snarp, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Prelate—R. E. Sir and Rev. Troy Beatty, Memphis, Tenn.
Grand Treasurer—R. E. Sir H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.
Grand Recorder—R. E. Sir Frank H. Johnson 201 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
Grand Standard Bearer—R. E. Sir Perry W. Weidner, Los Angeles, Cal.
Grand Sword Bearer—R. E. Sir Robert S. Teague, Montgomery, Ala.
Grand Warder—R. E. Sir Charles C. Homer, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Captain of the Guard—R. E. Sir George T. Campbell, Owosso, Mich.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander—Barton Smith, Toledo, O.
Grand Lieutenant-Commander—Leon M. Abbott, Boston, Mass.
Grand Minister of State—Amos Pettibone, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Treasurer-General—Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, Ill.
Grand Secretary-General—Robert A. Shirrefs, New York, N. Y.

Southern Masonic Jurisdiction.

The supreme council, 33d degree, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States of America:

Sovereign Grand Commander—George Fleming Moore, Washington, D. C.
Lieutenant Grand Commander—Charles E. Rosenbaum, Little Rock, Ark.
Grand Prior—(Vacancy.)
Grand Chancellor—Ernest B. Hussey, Seattle, Wash.
Grand Minister of State—Trevanion W. Hugo, Duluth, Minn.
Secretary-General—John H. Cowles, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer-General—Garnett N. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.
Grand Almoner—Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, Eureka, Nev.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

First temple founded Sept. 26, 1872.

Imperial Council, 1918-1919.

Imperial Potentate—W. Freeland Kendrick, Philadelphia, Pa.
Imperial Deputy Potentate—Ellis L. Garretson, Tacoma, Wash.
Imperial Chief Rabban—Ernest A. Cutts, Savannah, Ga.
Imperial Assistant Rabban—James S. McCandless, Honolulu, H. I.
Imperial High Priest and Prophet—Conrad V. Dykeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Imperial Treasurer—William S. Brown, 523 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Imperial Recorder—Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.
Imperial Oriental Guide—James E. Chandler, Kansas City, Mo.
Imperial First Ceremonial Master—James C. Burger, Denver, Col.
Imperial Second Ceremonial Master—David W. Crosland, Montgomery, Ala.
Imperial Marshal—Clarence M. Dunbar, Providence, R. I.
Imperial Captain of the Guards—Frank C. Jones, Houston, Texas.
Imperial Outer Guard—Leo V. Youngworth, Los Angeles, Cal.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Organized Nov. 16, 1876.

Officers for 1919-1922.

Most Worthy Grand Matron—Mrs. Ellie Lines Crapin, Pine Meadow, Conn.
Most Worthy Grand Patron—Alfred C. McDaniel, M.D., San Antonio, Tex.
Right Worthy Assistant Grand Matron—Mrs. Cora R. Franz, Jacksonville, Fla.
Right Worthy Assistant Grand Patron—Will W. Grow, D. O., St. Joseph, Mo.
Right Worthy Grand Secretary—Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes, Lansing, Mich.
Right Worthy Grand Treasurer—Mrs. Alcena Lamond, Takoma Park, D. C.
Right Worthy Grand Conductress—Mrs. Clara L. Henrich, Newport, Ky.
Right Worthy Assistant Grand Conductress—Mrs. Emma P. Chadwick, Seattle, Wash.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—A. H. Turrittin, Minneapolis, Minn.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—Mrs. Amalia Huehl, Chicago, Ill.
Right Worthy Grand Trustee—J. Ernest Teare, Cleveland, Ohio.
Worthy Grand Chaplain—Mrs. Helen Budd Taylor, Lancaster, Wis.
Worthy Grand Marshal—Mrs. Harriet I. Burwell, Winsted, Conn.
Worthy Grand Organist—George J. Kurzenknabe, Chicago, Ill.
Worthy Grand Adah, Mrs. A. May Ralston, Ont., Canada.
Worthy Grand Ruth—Mrs. Ophelia J. Allan, Hartsville, Tenn.
Worthy Grand Esther—Mrs. Marie L. Summerfield, Reno, Nev.
Worthy Grand Martha—Mrs. Mabel L. Eldridge, San Antonio, Tex.
Worthy Grand Electa—Mrs. Lotta M. Armistead, Greenville, Miss.
Worthy Grand Warder—Mrs. Phyllis M. Burditt, Springfield, Vt.
Worthy Grand Sentinel—Philip A. Jerguson, West Medford, Mass.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Grand Sire—Henry V. Borst, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Deputy Grand Sire—Joseph Oliver, Toronto, Ont.
Grand Secretary—John B. Goodwin, 25 North Liberty street, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer—Wm. H. Cox, Maysville, Ky.
Membership Dec. 31, 1918, 2,226,562.
Total paid for relief 1830 to 1918, inclusive, $186,895,751.85.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Supreme Lodge.

Supreme Chancellor—Charles S. Davis, Denver, Col.
Supreme Vice-Chancellor—William Ladew, New York, N. Y.
Supreme Prelate—Fred S. Attwood, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—Fred E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Master of Exchequer—Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.
Supreme Master at Arms—Fred J. G. McArthur, Winnipeg, Man.
Supreme Inner Guard—Douglas S. Wright, Vicksburg, Miss.
Supreme Outer Guard—H. M. Wadsworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
Major-General Military Department—William H. Loomis, Grand Rapids, Mich.
President Insurance Department—Harry Wade, Indianapolis, Ind.
Number of Lodges—Grand lodges, 55; subordinate lodges, 6,989.
Total membership, 698,840.
Total assets, $21,776,287.51.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Organized June 23, 1877.

Supreme Council.

Supreme Regent—L. R. Geisenberger, Lancaster, Pa.
Supreme Vice-Regent—Carleton E. Hoadley, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Orator—Richard E. Kropf, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Secretary—Samuel N. Hoag, 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Treasurer—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
Head office at 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
Number of subordinate councils, 1,476; state jurisdictions, 32.
Membership Oct. 1, 1919, 133,619.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Executive Council.

Supreme Ranger—R. C. Sherrard, suite 660, 17 North LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Vice-Ranger—J. B. McGilligan, 758 West 5th street, Superior, Wis.
Supreme Secretary—George W. Blann, 301 Colby-Abbot building, Milwaukee, Wis.
Supreme Treasurer—William A. Stolts, State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Counselor—James Schoonmaker, Oppenheim building, St. Paul, Minn.
Supreme Physician—Dr. S. T. Richman, 5659 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Organized June 6, 1890.

Sovereign Commander—W. A. Fraser, Omaha, Neb.

Sovereign Escort—B. W. Jewell, Omaha, Neb.
Sovereign Clerk—John T. Yates, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.
Sovereign Banker—Morris Sheppard, Texarkana, Tex.
Sovereign Escort—S. A. Ferrell, Johnstown, Pa.
Sovereign Watchman—C. D. Mills, Jacksonville, Fla.
Sovereign Sentry—S. L. Caine, Columbus, Miss.
Sovereign Physicians—Dr. A. D. Cloyd and Dr. Ira W. Porter, Omaha, Neb.
General Attorney—D. E. Bradshaw, Omaha, Neb.
Headquarters—Omaha, Neb.
Membership of sovereign jurisdiction June 1, 1919, 949,350.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Founded in 1883.

Head Officers.

Head Consul—A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.
Assistant to Head Consul—J. G. Pace, Lincoln, Neb.
Head Clerk—A. N. Bort, Rock Island, Ill.
Assistant Head Clerk—J. G. Ray, Rock Island, Ill.
Head Adviser—Dan B. Horne, Davenport, Iowa.
Head Banker—O. E. Aleshire, 175 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Head Escort—R. C. Bellew, Westhope, N. D.
Head Sentry—Frank L. Bennett, Hagerstown, Md.
Head Watchman—Dr. T. B. Hughes, Afton, Tenn.
Head Chaplain—Rev. Henry E. Dunnack, Augusta, Me.
Editor—John F. Harris, Rock Island, Ill.
Board of Directors—E. E. Murphy, chairman, Leavenworth, Kas.; R. R. Smith, 1310 Com. Trust building, Kansas City, Mo.; F. R. Korns, Des Moines, Iowa; S. S. Tanner, Minier, Ill.; J. D. Volz, 810 State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. J. Bullard, 305 Gladwin building, Detroit, Mich.; F. B. Easterly, 211 Commonwealth building, Denver, Col. These with the head consul and head clerk constitute the executive council of nine.
Supreme Medical Directors—Dr. E. W. Cook, chairman, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. B. E. Jones, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. E. A. Anderson, Rock Island, Ill.
Board of Auditors—Henry F. Turner, chairman, Frankfort, Ky.; George L. Bowman, secretary, Kingfisher, Okla.; W. D. Nelson, Pierre, S. D.; Ambrose S. Havey, 78 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; J. G. Tate, 436 East 44th street, Portland, Ore.; C. F. Louderback, Fort Scott, Kas.; H. S. Green, Bloomfield, Mo.
Membership Aug. 1, 1919, not including social, 1,057,012.
Death claims paid to Aug. 1, 1919, $216,624,909.03.
Home Office—Rock Island, Ill.
Next head camp convenes June, 1921.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Grand Exalted Ruler—Frank L. Rain, Fairbury, Neb.
Grand Esteemed Leading Knight—George A. Falkenstein, McKeesport, Pa.
Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight—Charles A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis, Ind.
Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight—C. C. Bradley, Portland, Ore.
Grand Secretary—Fred C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa.
Grand Treasurer—P. J. Brennan, Denison, Tex.
Grand Tiler—Frank Hurley, Birmingham, Ala.
Grand Inner Guard—W. B. Merrimon, Greensboro, N. C.
Membership 1919, 600,000. Lodges 1919, 1,374.

NATIONAL UNION.

Officers of the Senate.

President—D. A. Helpman, Toledo, O.
Vice-President—Harry S. Anderson, 405 13th street, Oakland, Cal.
Secretary—E. A. Myers, P. O. box 933, Toledo, O.
Treasurer—C. G. Bentley, Cleveland, O.
General Counsel—George P. Kirby, Toledo, O.
Medical Director—Dr. Tracy H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.
Executive Committee—E. J. Smejkal, D. A. Helpman, H. S. Anderson, E. A. Myers, C. G. Bentley, Leo Canman, M. G. Jeffris.
Total membership, 55,000.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Organized Feb. 2, 1882.

Supreme Knight—James A. Flaherty, drawer 1670, New Haven, Conn.
Deputy Supreme Knight—Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Supreme Secretary—William J. McGinley, drawer 1670, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Treasurer—D. J. Callahan, postoffice box 1722, Washington, D. C.
Supreme Physician—E. W. Buckley, M. D., Lowry building, St. Paul, Minn.
Supreme Advocate—Joseph C. Pelletier, Barristers' hall, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Chaplain—Rev. P. J. McGivney, Bridgeport, Conn.
Supreme Warden—Thomas J. McLaughlin, Newark, N. J.

THE ROYAL LEAGUE.

Incorporated Oct. 26, 1883.

Officers for 1917-1919.

Supreme Archon—W. E. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Vice-Archon—Thomas V. Dally, Milwaukee, Wis.
Supreme Orator—H. P. Rountree, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Scribe—C. E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Treasurer—J. W. Fernald, First National bank, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Prelate—Andrew McGarry, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Guide—Harry M. Strawn, Cleveland, O.
Supreme Warder—(Vacancy.)
Supreme Sentry—A. D. Marshall, New York, N. Y.
Membership Dec. 31, 1918, 23,058.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Founded 1868.

Supreme Lodge Officers, 1919-1921.

Past Supreme Master Workman—Edward E. Hohmann, Johnstown, Pa.
Supreme Master Workman—Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa.
Supreme Foreman—John R. Frazier, A. O. U. W. building, Little Rock, Ark.
Supreme Overseer—Dr. L. Heisler Ball, Marshallton, Del.
Supreme Recorder—E. J. Moore, Fargo, N. D.
Supreme Treasurer—E. F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.
Supreme Guide—G. Herbert Bishop, 28 Pearl street, New Haven, Conn.
Supreme Watchman—C. C. Rhodes, Pawtucket, R. I.
Board of Directors—Will M. Narvis, president, Muscatine, Iowa; John R. Frazer, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. L. Heisler Ball, Marshallton, Del.; E. J. Moore, secretary, Fargo, N. D.; E. F. Danforth, treasurer, Skowhegan, Me.; B. F. Carroll, Des Moines, Iowa; F. C. Wetmore, Cadillac, Mich.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

General Officers.

President—John E. Deery, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vice-President—Patrick F. Cannon, Clinton, Miss.
Canadian Vice-President—Peter J. Doyle, Montreal, Que.

Secretary—John O'Dea, 1344 Colwyn street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer—John Sheehy, Montgomery, Minn.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

Officers of the Grand Aerie, 1919-1920.

Grand Worthy President—Elbert D. Weed, Oshkosh, Wis.
Grand Worthy Vice-President—John M. Morin, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Grand Worthy Chaplain—William G. Doherty, New Haven, Conn.
Grand Secretary—J. S. Parry, Kansas City, Mo.
Grand Treasurer—Jos. H. Dowling, Dayton, O.
Grand Worthy Conductor—John B. Henderson, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Grand Inside Guard—John J. Rice, South Framingham, Mass.
Grand Trustees—A. B. Duncan, St. Joseph, Mo.; Henry A. Beck, Seattle, Wash.; George E. Morgan, Buffalo, N. Y.; John H. Gundaker, Davenport, Iowa; John W. Heller, Jr., York, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Organized in 1851.

National Grand Lodge (U. S.).

National Chief Templar—Ben D. Wright, Lockport, N. Y.
National Secretary—Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.
National Treasurer—A. E. Thulander, East Orange, N. J.

TRIBE OF BEN-HUR.

Founded March 1, 1894.

Supreme Officers.

Supreme Chief—R. H. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Scribe—John C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Keeper of Tribute—S. E. Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Supreme Medical Examiner—J. F. Davidson, M. D., Crawfordsville, Ind.
Membership Jan. 1, 1919, 76,520.
Surplus Jan. 1, 1919, $1,778,886.54.
Home Office—Crawfordsville, Ind.

THE MACCABEES.

Instituted 1878; reorganized 1883.

Officers 1919-1923.

Past Supreme Commander—D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.
Supreme Commander—D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Lieutenant-Commander—A. W. Frye, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Record Keeper—Thomas Watson, 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Supreme Chaplain—W. F. Trader, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Sergeant—S. C. C. Ward, Augusta, Me.
Supreme Master at Arms—J. W. Sherwood, Portland, Ore.
Supreme First Master of the Guards—F. O. Croy, Birmingham, Ala.
Supreme Second Master of the Guards—R. P. Kuntz, Baltimore, Md.
Supreme Sentinel—J. C. Bartram, Little Rock, Ark.
Supreme Picket—H. A. Becker, Rochester, N. Y.
Membership Aug. 31, 1919, 305,912.
Benefits paid to Aug. 31, 1919, $106,284,043.69.

ORDER DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

Supreme Lodge.

Supreme Past President—Mrs. Mary E. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.
Supreme President—Mrs. Martha A. Sandiford, North Adams, Mass.
Supreme Vice-President—Mrs. Nellie Kenyon, Paterson, N. J.
Supreme Financial Secretary—Harriet E. Boyd, Joliet, Ill.
Supreme Recording Secretary—Eliza Connell, 100 Whittier avenue, Providence, R. I.
Supreme Treasurer—Emily Frey, Cleveland, O.
Supreme Chaplain—Emily Millman, Negaunee, Mich.
Supreme First Conductor—Emily E. Brown, Bristol, Conn.
Supreme Second Conductor—Mary Ingram, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Inside Guard—Maud Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Outside Guard—Annie Marshall, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Supreme Trustee—Annie Parsons, Jamestown, N. Y.

ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

Founded 1871.

Supreme President—J. Henry Perkins, Portland, Ore.
Supreme Secretary—Walter Willis, Calumet National Bank building, 9117 Commercial avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Treasurer—William H. Penney, New York, N. Y.
Number grand bodies, 10; subordinate bodies, 283.
Members, 1917, 30,224.
Benefits disbursed since organization, $4,198,692.
Benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $193,354.36.

JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Founded 1853.

Officers of the National Council.

National Councilor—H. F. Lochner, Louisville, Ky.
National Vice-Councilor—George A. Davis, Baltimore, Md.
National Secretary—Martin M. Woods, P. O. box 874, Philadelphia, Pa.; office 727 and 729 Stephen Girard building, Philadelphia, Pa.
National Treasurer—Charles Reimer, 301 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.
National Warden—C. W. Varnum, Denver, Cal.
National Conductor—R. F. Lambert, Huntington, W. Va.
National Inside Sentinel—John A. Bonham, Hartford City, Ind.
National Outside Sentinel—A. A. Baker, Danbury, Conn.
National Chaplain—Rev. W. B. Duttera, Salisbury, N. C.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

Organized Dec. 10, 1847.

National Camp Officers.

President—Gabriel H. Moyer, Lebanon, Pa.
Vice-President—J. H. Patton, Washington, D. C.
Master of Forms—J. W. White, Jacksonville, Fla.
Secretary—Herman A. Miller, 1157 Butler street, Easton, Pa.
Treasurer—John W. Reese, St. Clair, Pa.
Assistant Secretary—Thomas Knowles, Pottsville, Pa.
Conductor—T. L. Stevens, Dayton, O.
Inspector—E. E. Adams, Chincoteague, Va.
Guard—H. H. Kontz, North Carolina.
Medical Examiner in Chief—A. A. Wertman, M. D., Tannersville, Pa.
Place of meeting in 1921, Allentown, Pa.
Membership, 295,000.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Founded 1763 and 1834.

Great Chiefs of the Great Council of the United States.

Great Incohonee—James T. Rogers, Binghamton, N. Y.
Great Senior Sagamore—A. G. Rutherford, Nashville, Tenn.
Great Junior Sagamore—John E. Sedwick, Martinsville, Ind.
Great Prophet—Thomas H. Jeffries, Atlanta, Ga.
Great Chief of Records—W. B. Macferran, 230 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
Great Keeper of Wampum—D. K. Reed, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Number of great councils, 62.
Subordinate branches and councils, 4,395.
Number of members Jan. 1, 1919, 436,700.
Benefits disbursed in 1918, $1,774,886.77.
Benefits disbursed since organization, $44,395,368.76.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Founded 1874.

Supreme Officers.

Supreme Chief Ranger—William H. Hunter, B. A., Toronto.
Past Supreme Chief Ranger—Victor Morin, K. C., Montreal.
Supreme Vice-Chief Ranger—Frank E. Hand, California.
Supreme Secretary—Fred J. Darch, Temple building, Toronto.
Supreme Treasurer—Robert Mathison, M. A., Temple building, Toronto.
Supreme Physician—Thos. Millman, Toronto.
Supreme Counselor—J. D. Clark, Dayton, O.
Total number of members, 186,103.
Benefits disbursed since organization to Dec. 31, 1916, $53,465,512.73.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS OF AMERICA.

Directory for 1919-1920.

Officers.

President—Hill Montague (Order of the Golden Seal), Travelers building, Richmond, Va.
Vice-President—George P. Kirby (National Union Assurance Society), 923 Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio.
Secretary—W. E. Futch (Locomotive Engineers Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association), 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Treasurer—A. E. King (Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen), American Trust building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Executive Committee—The president and vice-president and A. C. McLean (Protected Home Circle), P. H. C. Temple, Sharon, Pa.; Henri Roy (La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais), 20 St. Denis, Montreal, P. Q., Canada; John J. Hynes (Catholic Mutual Benefit association), Brisbane building, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. T. McFaden (Royal Arcanum), 807 West Grace street, Richmond, Va.; W. R. Shirley (Brotherhood of American Yeomen), New Phœnix building, Muskogee, Okla.; Harry Wade (Knights of Pythias, insurance department), Indiana Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Officers of Sections.

Presidents' Section—President, John R. Frazer (Ancient Order United Workmen of Arkansas), A. O. U. W. building, Little Rock, Ark.; vice-president, Dr. A. V. Lodge (Sons and Daughters of Justice), Kansas City, Kas.; secretary-treasurer, Harry J. Green (Homesteaders), Securities building, Des Moines, Iowa.
Secretaries' Section—President, H. V. Davis (Fraternal Brotherhood), F. B. building, Los Angeles, Cal.; vice-president, Mrs. Dora Alexander Talley (Woodman Circle), W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.; secretary-treasurer, D. M. Frye (New England Order of Protection), 18 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.; executive committee, S. A. Oscar (Beavers Reserve Fund Fraternity), Gay building, Madison, Wis.; John R. Walsh (Mystic Workers of the World), Fulton, Ill.
Medical Section—President, Dr. C. Day Clark (Independent Order of Foresters), Temple building, Toronto, Ont., Canada; first vice-president, Dr. Arthur M. Corwin (North American Union), 56 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.; second vice-president, Dr. William H. Parker (Order of the Golden Seal), Travelers building, Richmond, Va.; secretary, Dr. George G. McConnell (Knights of Pythias, insurance department), Indiana Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind.; treasurer, Dr. J. P. Smyth (Catholic Order of Foresters), 5458 State street, Chicago, Ill.
Law Section—President, George R. Allen (Fraternal Aid Union), Kansas City, Kas.; vice-president, J. D. Clark (Independent Order of Foresters), Dayton, Ohio; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Fulton (National Council of the Knights and Ladies of Security), Chicago, Ill.
Press Section—President, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Mehan (Women's Catholic Order of Foresters), 3601 Highland boulevard, Milwaukee, Wis.; vice-president, Rev. Alex. McGillivray, (Independent Order of Foresters), Temple building, Toronto, Ont., Canada; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mary MacEachern Baird (Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees), Home Office building, Port Huron, Mich.; executive committee, Dr. Emma E. Bower (Ladies of the Maccabees), Modern Maccabee Temple, Port Huron, Mich.; Gilbert Howell (Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur), Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.; A. J. Martin (Protected Home Circle), P. H. C. Temple, Sharon, Pa.
W. W. Bryant, chairman, committee on statutory legislation, 412 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Mo.
W. E. Futch, secretary, committee on statutory legislation, 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Affiliated Societies.

Following is a list of societies or organizations affiliated with the National Fraternal Congress of America with the name and address of the secretary or corresponding official and the benefit membership of each Jan. 1, 1919:

Alianza Hispano-Americana — E. V Anaya, P O box 367, Tucson, Ariz	3,488
Alliance Nationale—G. Monet, 395 Viger avenue, Montreal, P. Q., Can.	27,262
American Insurance Union—Dr. George W. Hoglan, A. I. U. Temple, Columbus, Ohio	69,829
Ancient Order of Gleaners—Grant Slocum, National Gleaner Temple, Detroit, Mich	63,947
Ancient Order of United Workmen—E. J. Moore, Fargo, N D	
Ancient Order of United Workmen of Arkansas—J. R. Frazer, A. O. U. W. building, Little Rock, Ark	8,623
Ancient Order of United Workmen of Iowa—W. H. Stowell, Equitable building, Des Moines, Iowa	11,278
Ancient Order of United Workmen of Massachusetts — Charles C. Fearing, 42 Walnut street, Boston, Mass	22,401
Artisans Order of Mutual Protection—Allen P. Cox, Penn Square building, Philadelphia, Pa	15,985
Association Canado-Americaine — Henri Langelier, 1034 Elm street, Manchester, N. H	12,874
Beavers Reserve Fund Fraternity—S. A. Oscar, Gay building, Madison, Wis.	22,594
Beneficial Union—Joseph Klaus, 1505-7 Carson street, Pittsburgh, Pa	33,028

Brotherhood of American Yeomen—W. E. Davy, Yeomen building, Des Moines, Iowa.....246,661
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—A. H. Hawley, Guardian building, Cleveland, Ohio.....108,971
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—A. E. King, American Trust building, Cleveland, Ohio.....170,601
Catholic Knights of America — Henry Siemer, 606-610 Mercantile National Bank building, St. Louis, Mo..... 18,459
Catholic Knights of Ohio — C. J. Anthony, 815 Rose building, Cleveland, Ohio..... 7,995
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association—Martin A. Cameron, 188 Main street, Hornell, N. Y..... 42,989
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada—J. E. H. Howison, Kingston, Ont., Canada 9,583
Catholic Order of Foresters—Thomas F. McDonald, 1226-35 Chicago Stock Exchange building, Chicago, Ill.....150,450
Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion—Mrs. Sarah E. Skelly, 175 5th avenue, New York, N. Y..... 14,666
Columbian Circle—N. J. Hein, 704 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill..... 20,271
Columbian Woodmen—E. E. Temple, Hurt building, Atlanta, Ga..... 17,330
Court of Honor—W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill..... 73,935
Degree of Honor, Superior Lodge—Mrs. Kate S. Holmes, 580 Shubert building, St. Paul, Minn..... 47,153
Degree of Honor, Grand Lodge of Kansas—Mrs. Georgia Notestine, 915 Mansfield street, Winfield, Kas..... 7,244
Eastern Star Benevolent Fund of America—Miss M. E. Crowe, 922 Cass avenue, Detroit, Mich..... 1,449
Equitable Fraternal Union — Orrin Thompson, E. F. U. building, Neenah, Wis. 27,768
First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union of the U. S. A.—Maria E. Grega, 9619 Orleans avenue, Cleveland, Ohio..... 28,697
First Catholic Slovak Union of the U. S. A.—Michael Senko, 1129 Guardian building, Cleveland, Ohio..... 51,189
Fraternal Aid Union—L. D. Roberts, F. A. U. building, Lawrence, Kas...104,255
Fraternal Brotherhood—H. V. Davis, 845 South Figueroa street, Los Angeles, Cal. 22,612
Fraternal Mystic Circle—J. D. Myers, 1913 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. 17,252
Fraternal Reserve Association—C. M. Robinson, F. R. A. building, Oshkosh, Wis. 11,986
Grand Fraternity—W. E. Gregg, 1626-28 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa..... 11,633
Heralds of Liberty—Emanuel Barrick, 4010-12 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. 26,841
Home Benefit Association—W. S. Haliburton, 1 Beacon street, Boston, Mass. 4,560
Homesteaders—A. H. Corey, Securities building, Des Moines, Iowa..... 28,182
Independent Order Free Sons of Israel—Henry J. Hyman, 21 West 124th street, New York, N. Y..... 7,081
Independent Order of Foresters—F. J. Darch, Temple building, Toronto, Ont., Canada 175,100
Independent Workmen's Circle of America—Samuel Egdall, 9 Cambridge street, Boston, Mass..... 5,541
Knights and Ladies of Security—J. V. Abrahams, Security building, Topeka, Kas. 204,795
Knights of Columbus—William J. McGinley, drawer 1670, New Haven, Conn. 128,935
Knights of Pythias, Insurance Department—W. G. Powers, Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind..... 72,547
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association—Mrs. J. A. Royer, 443 West 11th street, Erie, Pa.....143,151
Ladies of the Maccabees—Miss Emma E. Bower, M.D., Maccabee Temple, Port Huron, Mich..... 42,765
Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association — W. E. Futch, president, 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, Ohio..... 77,226
Loyal American Life Association—H. D. Cowan, 35 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 16,298
Loyal Association—Frank S. Petter, 310-12 Union Trust Co. building, Jersey City, N. J..... 3,306
La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais—Henri Roy, 20 St. Denis street, Montreal, P. Q., Canada..... 44,618
L'Union St. Jean-Baptiste d'Amerique—Elie Vezina, P. O. box 1001, Woonsocket, R. I..... 32,520
L'Union St. Joseph du Canada—Charles Leclerc, 325 Dalhousie street, Ottawa, Ont., Canada 21,708
Maccabees — Thomas Watson, 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.....294,800
Masonic Life Association—Nelson O. Tiffany, president, Masonic Temple, Buffalo, N. Y..... 15,400
Masonic Mutual Life Association—William Montgomery, 1621 H street, Washington, D. C..... 15,372
Modern Brotherhood of America—E. L. Balz, Mason City, Iowa..... 50,216
Modern Order of Prætorians—George G. Taylor, Prætorian building, Dallas, Texas 27,923
Modern Samaritans—C. E. Lovett, Christie building, Duluth, Minn..... 6,518
Mystic Workers of the World—John R. Walsh, Fulton, Ill..... 95,294
National Americans — W. H. Luthy, 1020-22 McGee street, Kansas City, Mo. 6,955
National Croatian Society of the U. S. A.—Joseph Marohnic, 1012 Peralta street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa..... 41,727
National Protective Legion—George A. Scott, Waverly, N. Y..... 22,129
National Slovak Society of the U. S. A.—Joseph Durish, 524 4th avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 41,997
National Union Assurance Society — E. A. Myers, National Union building, Toledo, Ohio..... 51,212
Neighbors of Woodcraft—J. L. Wright, 394 Taylor street, Portland, Ore..... 45,585
New England Order of Protection—D. M. Frye, 18 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. 26,542
North American Union—C. A. Gillespie, 1002 Randborn building, Chicago, Ill. 22,533
Order of the Golden Seal—Arthur F. Bouton, Roxbury, N. Y..... 9,846
Order of Mutual Protection—G. Del Vecchio, 1523 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. 5,767
Order of United Commercial Travelers of America—W. D. Murphy, 638 North Park street, Columbus, Ohio.. 75,641
Polish National Alliance of the U. S. A.—John S. Zawilinski, 1406-8 West Division street, Chicago, Ill.....122,952
Polish Union of America—Jacob Dombiec, Miners Bank building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 19,375
Protected Home Circle—W. S. Palmer, P. H. C. Temple, Sharon, Pa.....102,056
Royal Arcanum—Samuel N. Hog, box E, Sta. A, Boston, Mass.....135,751

Royal League—Charles E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill..... 23,058
Royal Neighbors of America—Dr. Hada M. Carlson, Rock Island, Ill.....371,690
Slovenic National Benefit Society—John Verderbar, 2657-59 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill..... 18,326
Slovenic Progressive Benefit Society—William Rus, 1541 West 18th street, Chicago, Ill..... 4,754
Sons and Daughters of Justice—Walen Shaw, Crawford building, Topeka, Kas..... 12,709
Sons of Norway—L. Stavnheim, 905 New York Life building, Minneapolis, Minn..... 5,754
South Slavonic Catholic Union of the U. S. A.—George L. Brozich, Ely, Minn..... 7,844
Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur—John C. Snyder, Ben-Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind..... 76,520
Switchmen's Union of North America—M. R. Welch, 326 Brisbane building, Buffalo, N. Y..... 11,301
United American Mechanics, Benevolent Degree, Junior Order—Stephen Collins, box 595, Pittsburgh, Pa..... 12,378
United Artisans—G. L. McKenna, 521 Beck building, Portland, Ore..... 17,004
United Order of Foresters—G. W. Blann, 301 Colby-Abbott building, Milwaukee, Wis..... 11,682
United Order of the Golden Cross—W. R. Cooper, Empire building, Knoxville, Tenn..... 15,949
Western Catholic Union—W. K. Ott, Illinois State Bank building, Quincy, Ill..... 11,495
Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees—Miss Frances D. Partridge, Home Office building, Port Huron, Mich.....183,560
Women's Catholic Order of Foresters—Miss Anna E. Phelan, 140 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill..... 75,113
Woodmen Circle—Mrs. Dora A. Talley, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.....208,271
Woodmen of the World—I. I. Boak, W. O. W. building, Denver, Col.....114,166
Zivena Beneficial Society—Mrs. Ludmila Rehak, 1118 Braddock avenue, Braddock, Pa..... 5,590

PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS OF THE WORLD.
NET VESSEL TONNAGE IN FOREIGN TRADE.
[From statistical abstract of the United States.]

Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
Adelaide, Aus.	1916	423,000	156,000	Liverpool, Eng.	1916	7,159,000	6,658,000
Aden, Arabia.	1917	1,640,000	1,650,000	London, England.	1916	7,745,000	5,335,000
Alexandria, Egypt.	1916	967,000	1,344,000	Marseilles, France.	1916	5,299,000	3,402,000
Antwerp, Belgium.	1912	13,757,000	13,722,000	Melbourne, Aus.	1916	716,000	375,000
Archangel, Rus.	1915	939,000	861,000	Moji, Japan.	1917	4,001,000	4,060,000
Baltimore, Md.	1918	1,797,571	1,575,730	Montevideo, Urug.	1915	6,459,000	6,473,000
Barcelona, Spain.	1916	1,760,000	1,422,000	Montreal, Canada.	1917	1,898,000	1,961,000
Bilbao, Spain.	1916	1,380,000	1,364,000	Nagasaki, Japan.	1917	2,240,000	2,245,000
Bombay, India.	1917	1,698,000	1,451,000	Naples, Italy.	1914	5,120,000	5,033,000
Bordeaux, France.	1916	2,824,000	1,014,000	New Orleans, La.	1918	3,153,208	3,068,129
Boston, Mass.	1918	1,487,316	1,045,811	New York, N. Y.	1918	10,943,089	10,584,717
Boulogne, France.	1916	613,000	317,000	Odessa, Russia.	1914	1,044,000	1,081,000
Bremen, Germany.	1913	1,511,000	1,506,000	Petrograd, Rus.	1914	1,117,000	1,067,000
Bremerhaven, Ger.	1913	2,038,000	1,945,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	1918	1,965,581	2,118,575
Buenos Aires, Arg.	1917	3,909,000	.....	Piræus, Greece.	1914	4,067,000	4,055,000
Calcutta, India.	1917	1,390,000	1,715,000	Port Natal.	1917	2,242,000	1,839,000
C. Town, U. of S. A.	1917	2,606,000	2,997,000	Riga, Russia.	1914	772,000	823,000
Cardiff, Wales.	1916	5,999,000	6,163,000	R. de Janeiro, Bra	1917	3,067,000	3,031,000
Cherbourg, Fr.	1916	230,000	57,000	Rotterdam, Hol.	1916	3,192,000	5,331,000
Colombo, Ceylon.	1916	4,215,000	4,199,000	S. Francisco, Cal.	1918	1,173,361	1,364,803
Const'nople, Tur.	1913	.....	14,319,000	Santos, Brazil.	1917	2,034,000	2,037,000
Copenhagen, Den.	1916	1,429,000	441,000	Shanghai, China.	1917	7,810,000	7,906,000
Cork, Ireland.	1914	3,120,000	2,954,000	Singapore, Sts. Sets	1916	6,602,000	6,612,000
Dunkerque, Fr.	1916	1,201,000	109,000	S'thampton, Eng.	1914	4,652,000	4,655,000
Fiume, Austria.	1912	2,125,000	2,144,000	Swansea, Eng.	1916	1,631,000	1,825,000
Fremantle, Aust.	1916	736,000	759,000	Sydney, Aust.	1916	1,079,000	1,102,000
Galveston, Tex.	1918	924,804	999,316	Tampico, Mexico.	1912	1,521,000	1,516,000
Genoa, Italy.	1914	5,336,000	5,119,000	Trieste, Aust.	1913	3,466,000	3,460,000
Gibraltar	1915	7,158,000	5,553,000	Tyne Ports, Eng.	1916	4,358,000	5,257,000
Glasgow, Scot.	1916	1,928,000	2,962,000	Valencia, Spain.	1916	1,144,000	1,152,000
Hamburg, Ger.	1913	12,997,000	13,192,000	Valetta, Malta.	1915	2,373,000	2,366,000
Havana, Cuba.	1917	3,698,000	3,692,000	Vancouver, Can.	1917	2,043,000	1,770,000
Havre, France.	1916	2,642,000	1,112,000	Vera Cruz, Mex.	1912	1,447,000	1,427,000
Hongkong-Victoria	1915	9,777,000	9,798,000	Victoria, Canada.	1917	1,976,000	2,232,000
Kobe, Japan.	1917	5,335,000	5,182,000	Vladivostok, Rus.	1915	1,246,000	1,216,000
Lisbon, Portugal.	1914	9,337,000	9,206,000	Yokohama, Japan.	1917	3,346,000	3,359,000

NATIONAL HYMNS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Following is a list of songs used as national hymns or anthems in various countries of the world:

United States—"The Star Spangled Banner."* "America" and "Hail, Columbia," are also used as national songs.
Great Britain—"God Save the King."
Germany—"Deutschland Uber Alles" (Germany Over All) and "Die Wacht am Rhein" (The Watch on the Rhine).
France—"La Marseillaise."
Austria (before the revolution)—"Gott Erhalte Unsern Kaiser" (God Preserve Our Emperor).
Hungary—"Isten Ald Meg a Magyart" (Lord, Bless the Hungarian).
Belgium—"La Brabanconne" (Song of the Brabantines).
Denmark—"Kong Kristian Stod Ved Hoien Mast" (King Christian Stood Beside the Lofty Mast).
Norway—"Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet" (Yes, We Love This Land).
Sweden—"Fosterjorden" (Land of My Birth).
Finland—"Vaart Land" (Our Land).
Italy—"Marcia Reale Italiana" (Royal Italian March).
Mexico—"Mexicanos, al Grito de Guerra" (Mexicans, at the Cry of War).
Wales—"Land of My Fathers."
*Official in navy.

LEARNED SOCIETIES OF AMERICA.

Actuarial Society of America—President, Henry Moir, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Wendell M. Strong, 1233 New York Life building, New York, N. Y.

Allied Medical Associations of America—President, Dr. Ignatz Mayer; secretary-treasurer, Dr. L. M. Ottofy, St. Louis, Mo.

American Academy of Arts and Letters—President, William Dean Howells; chancellor, William Milligan Sloane; permanent secretary, Robert Underwood Johnson, 347 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

American Academy of Medicine—President, E. O. Otis, Boston, Mass.; secretary, Thomas Wray Grayson, M. D., 8037 Jenkins Arcade building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American Academy of Political and Social Science—President, L. S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; secretary, J. P. Lichtenberger, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Asiatic Association—President, Lloyd C. Griscom; secretary, John Foord, 627 Lexington avenue, New York, N. Y.

American Association for the Advancement of Science — President, Dr. Simon Flexner, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y.; permanent secretary, L. O. Howard, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.; membership 14,000.

American Association of Anatomists—President, Dr. R. R. Bensley, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Charles R. Stockard, Cornell University Medical school, New York, N. Y.

American Association of Orificial Surgeons—President, Dr. B. E. Dewson, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, Dr. Benoni A. Bullock, 211 Stevens building, Detroit, Mich.

American Astronomical Society — President, Dr. Frank Schlesinger, Allegheny observatory, Pittsburgh, Pa.; secretary, Prof. Joel Stebbins, University of Illinois observatory, Urbana, Ill.

American Bar Association—President, Hampton L. Carson, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, George Whitelock, 1478 Munsey building, Baltimore, Md.; assistant secretaries, W. Thomas Kemp and Gaylord Lee Clark, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y.; membership, 11,000.

American Chemical Society—President, William H. Nichols, 25 Broad street, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Charles L. Parsons, 1709 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.

American Climatological and Clinical Association (founded 1884)—President, Dr. L. Brown, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; secretary, D. A. K. Stone, Framingham Center, Mass.

American College of Surgeons—President, Dr. W. J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; secretary-general, Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.

American Dermatological Association—President, Dr. Martin F. Engman, Wall building, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, Oliver S. Ormsby, 25 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

American Dialect Society—President, Prof. J. W. Bright, the Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Dr. Percy W. Long, Warren House, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.

American Economic Association — President, Prof. Henry B. Gardner, Brown university, Providence, R. I.; secretary, Prof. Allyn A. Young, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.

American Association of Electrotherapeutics and Radiology—President, Dr. William A. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, Dr. Byron S. Price, 17 East 38th street, New York, N. Y.

American Folk-Lore Society—President, C. M. Barbeau; secretary, Dr. Charles Peabody, Cambridge, Mass.

American Geographical Society—President, John Greenough; director, Isaiah Bowman, Broadway and 156th street, New York, N. Y. The society has 3,800 members, 53,600 books and 41,600 maps. It issues two monthly magazines, the Geographical Review and the Journal of Geography. Its publications also include a series of monographs (one volume a year) and occasional special maps. It maintains a program of semimonthly lectures from November to April.

American Historical Association—President, William Roscoe Thayer, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Waldo G. Leland, Carnegie institution, Washington, D. C.

American Institute of Actuaries—President, Charles H. Beckett, State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, Carroll B. Carr, 600 American Central Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.

American Institute of Architects—President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; secretary, William Stanley Parker, 120 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.; executive secretary, Edward C. Kemper, the Octagon, Washington, D. C.

American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology—President, Judge Hugo Pam, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Edwin M. Abbott, 1028 Land Title building, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers—President, Calvert Townley, New York, N. Y.; secretary, F. L. Hutchinson, 33 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.; membership, 10,787 (Sept. 8, 1919).

American Institute of Homeopathy—Secretary-treasurer, T. E. Costain, M. D., 829 Marshall Field building, Chicago, Ill.

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers—Secretary, Bradley Stoughton, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Library Association — President, Chalmers Hadley, public library, Denver, Col.; secretary and executive officer, George B. Utley, 78 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

American Mathematical Society, 501 West 116th street, New York, N. Y.—President, L. E. Dickson, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, F. N. Cole, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; Chicago section, secretary, Arnold Dresden, University of Wisconsin; San Francisco section, secretary, B. A. Bernstein, University of California; southwestern section, secretary, O. D. Kellogg.

American Medical Association—President, Alexander Lambert, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Alexander R. Craig, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; editor and general manager, George H. Simmons, 535 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

American Medico-Psychological Association—President, Henry C. Eyman, M. D., Massillon, O.; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Mitchell, M. D., Warren, Pa.

American Microscopical Society—President, L. E. Griffin, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; secretary, Paul S. Welch, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; treasurer, William F. Henderson, Milliken university, Decatur, Ill.

American Nature Study Society—President, S. C. Schmucker, West Chester, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Anna B. Comstock, Ithaca, N. Y.; official organ, Nature Study Review.

American Numismatic Society, The—President, Edward T. Newell; treasurer, John Reilly, Jr.; curator, Howland Wood; secretary, Sydney P. Noe; society founded 1858; museum, 1907, Broadway at 156th street, New York.

American Ophthalmological Society—President, Dr. Hiram Woods, Baltimore Md.; secretary, Dr. T. B. Holloway, 1819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Oriental Society—President, Prof Charles R. Lannan, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; corresponding secretary, Prof

American Pediatric Society—President, Thomas S. Southworth, M. D., New York, N. Y.; secretary, Howard Childs Carpenter, M. D., 1805 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Philatelic Society—President, H. H. Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax avenue, Denver, Col.; organized 1886; it publishes the American Philatelist, a monthly.

American Philosophical Society (founded 1727)—President, William B. Scott, vice-presidents, George Ellery Hale, Arthur A. Noyes, Hampton L. Carson; secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Bradley M. Davis, Harry F. Keller, 104 South 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Physical Society—President, Prof. J. S. Ames, Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Prof. Dayton C. Miller, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O.

American Political Science Association—President, Prof. Henry Jones Ford, Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.; secretary and treasurer, Prof. Chester Lloyd Jones, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

American Public Health Association—President, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, New York, N. Y.; secretary, A. W. Hedrich, 169 Massachusetts avenue, Boston, Mass.

American Railway Engineering Association—President, Earl Stimson, Baltimore, Md.; secretary E. H. Fritch, Chicago, Ill.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers—President, Raymond Olney, St. Joseph, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, Frederick W. Ives, Ohio State university, Columbus, O.

American Society of Biological Chemists—President, Carl L. Alsberg, bureau of chemistry, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Stanley R. Benedict, Cornell University Medical college, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Civil Engineers—President, F. S. Curtis; secretary, Charles Warren Hunt, 33 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers—President, Mortimer E. Cooley; secretary, Calvin W. Rice, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

American Society of Naturalists—President, Prof. Edward M. East, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; secretary, Prof. B. M. Davis, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

American Society of Zoologists—President, C. M. Child, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; vice-president, H. H. Wilder, Smith college, Northampton Mass.; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Allee, Lake Forest college, Lake Forest, Ill.

American Sociological Society — President, Frank W. Blackmar, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kas.; secretary, Scott E. W. Bedford, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

American Statistical Association—Secretary, Robert E. Chaddock, Kent hall, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

American Surgical Association—President, Dr. George E. Brewer, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. John H. Gibbon, 1608 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Archæological Institute of America (incorporated by act of congress)—President, Prof. J. C. Egbert, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; general secretary, Prof. G. M. Wheeler, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

Association of American Law Schools—President, Harlan F. Stone, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, F. E. Gilmore, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Franklin Edgerton, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Osteopathic Association—President, Dr. H. W. Conklin, Battle Creek, Mich; secretary, Dr. W. A. Gravatt, Dayton, O.

Botanical Society of America—President, Prof. G. C. Arthur, Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind.; secretary, Prof. R. Schramm, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.

Clinical Congress of Surgeons—President, Dr. William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; secretary-general, Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, Ill.

Commercial Law League of America—President, George A. Bacon, Springfield, Mass.; secretary William C. Sprague, Chicago, Ill.

Geological Society of America, The—President, John C. Merriam, Berkeley, Cal.; secretary, Edmund Otis Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

International Union of Criminal Law—Secretary of American group, Edwin R. Keedy, University of Pennsylvania Law school, Philadelphia, Pa.

National Academy of Sciences—President, Chas. D. Walcott, Washington, D. C.; home secretary, Charles G. Abbott; assistant secretary, Paul Brockett, Washington, D. C.; foreign secretary, George E. Hale, Pasadena, Cal.; membership, 180 active; 34 foreign (associate).

National Tuberculosis Association—Executive office, 381 4th avenue, New York, N. Y.; managing director, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, 2008 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; president, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; secretary, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, 11 Mount Vernon place, West Baltimore, Md.

National Dental Association—President, John V. Conzett, Dubuque, Ia.; secretary, Dr. Otto U. King, Chicago; membership, 25,000.

National Education Association—President, Josephine Corliss, Olympia, Wash.; secretary, J. W. Crabtree, 1400 Massachusetts avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Eclectic Medical Association—President, O. S. Coffin, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.; corresponding secretary, Dr. William N. Mundy, Forest, O.

National Geographic Society—President, Rear-Admiral John E. Pillsbury; secretary, O. P. Austin; director and editor, Gilbert H. Grosvenor; office, National Geographic building, 16th and M streets, Washington, D. C.; members, 700,000.

National Historical Society, The—President, Frank Allaben, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Mabel T. R. Washburn; magazine of the society, the Journal of American History, editor-in-chief, Frank Allaben; genealogical editor, Mabel T. R. Washburn, 37 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

National Institute of Arts and Letters—President, Augustus Thomas, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Ashley H. Thorndike, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

National Philatelic Society—President, J. W. Taylor; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Wright, 47 Court street, Boston, Mass. It publishes its own bulletin, the National Philatelist, a monthly; membership, 310.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers—President, Washington L. Capps; secretary, Daniel H. Cox, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

The Mathematical Association of America—President, H. E. Slaught; vice-presidents, R. G. D. Richardson and H. L. Rietz; secretary, W. D. Cairns, 27 King street, Oberlin, O.

Western Economic Society—President, Shailer Mathews, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, H. G. Moulton, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

American Bankers' Association — President, Richard S. Hawes, St. Louis, Mo.; general secretary Fred E. Farnsworth, 5 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.

American Civic Association—President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; treasurer, Karl V. S. Howland, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Eleanor E. Marshall, 913-914 Union Trust building, Washington, D. C.

American Humane Association—President, Dr. William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, N. J. Walker, Albany, N. Y.; field secretary, S. H. Coleman, Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, H. P. Schoenberner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

American National Red Cross—President, Woodrow Wilson; vice-president, Robert W. De Forest; chairman executive committee, Livingston Farrand; treasurer, John Skelton Williams; counselor, Alexander C. King; general manager, Frederick C. Munroe; secretary, Stockton Axson.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—President, Alfred Wagstaff; secretary, Richard Welling; general manager, William K. Horton; office, 50 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

Anti-Saloon League of America—President, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York, N. Y.; secretary, S. E. Nicholson, Richmond, Ind.; treasurer, Foster Copeland, Columbus, O.; superintendent, the Rev. Dr. Purley A. Baker, Bell building, Montgomery, Ala.

Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Chuch—President, Bishop William F. McDowell; general secretary, Clarence True Wilson, 204 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.

General Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, Los Angeles, Cal.; recording secretary, Mrs. Adam Weiss, Del Norte, Col.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth, N. H.; treasurer, Mrs. Benjamin B. Clark, Red Oak, Iowa; auditor, Mrs. William P. Harper, Seattle, Wash.

Indian Rights Association—President, Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding and recording secretary, Matthew K. Sniffen, 995 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.

International Reform Bureau—206 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.; superintendent and treasurer, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts; devoted to suppression of intemperance, impurity, sabbath breaking, gambling and kindred evils; also to constructive forms of recreation, bible reading in schools and civic evangelism.

Investment Bankers Association of America—President, George H. Hodges, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Frederick R. Fenton, Fenton, Corrigan & Boyle, Chicago, Ill.; assistant secretary, Clayton G. Schray, Chicago, Ill.

Lake Mohonk Conferences—Secretary, H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

League of American Municipalities—President, Martin Behrman, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, Robert E. Lee, Baltimore, Md.

National American Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

National Child Labor Committee—Chairman, Felix Adler; general secretary, Owen R. Lovejoy, 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

National Civic Federation, The—Chairman executive council, Ralph M. Easley, 33d floor Metropolitan tower, New York, N. Y.

National Conference of Social Work (formerly Charities and Correction)—President, Owen R. Lovejoy, New York, N. Y.; general secretary, William T. Cross, 315 Plymouth court, Chicago, Ill.

National Council of Women—President, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.; corresponding secretary, Miss Lila Taylor, Washington, D. C.

National Safety Council—President, R. C. Richards Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company, Chicago, Ill.; general manager, C. W. Price, 168 North Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, S. J. Williams, 168 North Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, K. A. Hunt, 168 North Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.; secretary and general manager, W. H. Cameron 804, 208 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations—President, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. David O. Mears; executive secretary, Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins; national headquarters, 1314 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

National Municipal League—President, Lawson Purdy, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, North American building, Philadelphia, Pa. Purpose: The scientific investigation by experts of the conditions which best promote good government.

National Short Ballot Organization—Secretary and treasurer, Richard S. Childs, New York, N. Y.; field director, Dr. A. R. Hatton, 8 West 9th street, New York, N. Y.

National Tax Association—President, Nils P. Haugen, Madison, Wis.; vice-president, Zenas W. Bliss, Providence, R. I.; secretary and treasurer, Alfred E. Holcomb, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union—President, Miss Anna A. Gordon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill.

Playground and Recreation Association of America—President, Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.; secretary, H. S. Braucher, 1 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

Press Humorists—President, Douglas Malloch, Chicago, Ill.; secretary, Grif Alexander, Philadelphia, Pa.

WINES AND LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Wines		Malt liquors		Distilled spirits		Wines & liquors	
Year.	Consumption. Gallons.	Per capita. Gallons.	Consumption. Gallons.	Per capita. Gals.	Consumption. Pf. gallons.	Per capita. Pf. gals.	Total. Gallons.	Per capita. Gallons.
1840	4,873,096	.29	23,310,843	1.36	43,060,884	2.52	71,244,823	4.17
1850	6,315,871	.27	36,563,009	1.58	51,833,473	2.23	94,712,353	4.08
1860	11,059,141	.35	101,346,669	3.22	89,968,651	2.86	202,374,461	6.43
1870	12,225,067	.32	204,756,156	5.31	79,895,708	2.07	296,876,931	7.70
1880	28,098,179	.56	414,220,165	8.26	63,526,694	1.27	506,076,400	10.08
1890	28,945,993	.46	855,792,335	13.67	87,829,562	1.40	972,578,878	15.53
1900	29,988,467	.39	1,221,500,160	16.01	97,248,382	1.27	1,349,176,033	17.79
1906	46,485,223	.53	1,699,985,642	19.64	127,754,544	1.47	1,874,225,409	21.55
1907	57,738,848	.65	1,821,867,627	20.56	140,084,436	1.58	2,019,690,911	22.79
1908	52,121,646	.58	1,828,732,448	20.26	125,379,314	1.39	2,006,233,408	22.22
1909	61,779,549	.67	1,752,634,426	19.07	121,130,036	1.32	1,935,544,011	21.06
1910	60,548,078	.65	1,851,340,256	19.79	133,538,684	1.42	2,045,427,018	22.19
1911	63,859,232	.67	1,966,911,744	20.66	138,585,989	1.46	2,169,356,695	22.79
1912	56,424,711	.58	1,932,531,184	19.96	139,496,331	1.44	2,128,452,226	21.98
1913	55,327,461	.56	2,030,347,372	20.62	147,745,628	1.50	2,233,420,461	22.68
1914	52,418,430	.52	2,056,407,108	20.54	143,447,227	1.43	2,252,272,765	22.50
1915	32,911,909	.32	1,855,524,284	18.24	127,159,098	1.25	2,015,595,291	19.80
1916	47,587,145	.46	1,818,266,448	17.59	139,958,732	1.35	2,005,812,325	19.40
1917	42,723,376	.41	1,884,265,377	17.94	167,740,325	1.60	2,094,729,078	19.95
1918	29,702,070	.28	1,566,378,953	14.59	119,926,258	1.12	1,706,007,281	16.00

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

September 17, 1787.

PREAMBLE. We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America:

ARTICLE I.

Section I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sec. II. 1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five, and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. III. 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of 30 years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried the chief justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States, but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. IV. 1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, but the congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

Sec. V. 1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. VI. 1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses and in going to or returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. VII. 1. All bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it,

with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Sec. VIII. The congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish postoffices and postroads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme court. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations.

10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

11. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

12. To provide and maintain a navy.

13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

15. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and all other needful buildings; and,

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding $10 for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state.

Sec. X. 1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section I. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress, but no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective

states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case after the choice of the president the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president. [The foregoing provisions were changed by the 12th amendment.]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

Sec. II. 1. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur, and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme court and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they shall think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. III. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all officers of the United States.

Sec. IV. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme court and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls and those in which a state shall be a party the Supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trials shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any state the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Sec. III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

Sec. II. 1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. III. 1. New states may be admitted by the congress of this union, but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

Sec. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Section I. 1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

2. This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned and the members of the several state legislatures and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constituion between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Proposed by congress and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to article V. of the original constitution. The dates given are those showing when each amendment went into effect or was proclaimed.

I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

II. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in wartime but in a manner to be prescribed by law. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VI. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

IX. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are preserved to the states respectively or to the people. (Dec. 15, 1791.)

XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state. (Jan. 8, 1798.)

XII. Section 1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, for president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

Sec. 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose a vice-president. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

Sec. 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States. (Sept. 28, 1804.)

XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (Dec. 18, 1865.)

XIV. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state or the members of the legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken the oath as a member of congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article. (July 28, 1868.)

XV. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. (March 30, 1870.)

XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

XVII. Section 1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

Sec. 2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: provided, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

Sec. 3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution. (May 31, 1913.)

XVIII. Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and

all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by congress.

[The foregoing article was ratified Jan. 16, 1919.]

THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America, in congress, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffering of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing his judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive upon the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction

over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of congress, engrossed and signed by the following members: JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire:
Josiah Bartlett.
William Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay:
Samuel Adams.
John Adams.
Robert Treat Paine.
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, Etc.:
Stephen Hopkins.
William Ellery.

Connecticut:
Roger Sherman.
Samuel Huntington.
William Williams.
Oliver Wolcott.

New York:
William Floyd.
Philip Livingston.
Francis Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey:
Richard Stockton.
John Witherspoon.
Francis Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abraham Clark.

Delaware:
Cæsar Rodney.
George Read.
Thomas McKean.

Pennsylvania:
Robert Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benjamin Franklin.
John Morton.
George Clymer.
James Smith.
George Taylor.
James Wilson.
George Ross.

Maryland:
Samuel Chase.
William Paca.
Thomas Stone.
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia:
George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thomas Jefferson.
Benjamin Harrison.
Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

North Carolina:
William Hooper.
Joseph Hewes.
John Penn.

South Carolina:
Edward Rutledge.
Thomas Heyward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia:
Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
George Walton.

LEADING ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

The following list includes only the principal collections of paintings and sculptures readily accessible to the public in Europe and America.

EUROPE.

Austria-Hungary.
Academy of Art, Vienna.
Albertina, Vienna.
Imperial art gallery, Vienna.
Liechtenstein gallery, Vienna.
National gallery, Budapest.

Belgium.
Museum, Antwerp.
Palace of Fine Arts, Brussels.
Musee Wiertz, Brussels.

Denmark.
Thorvaldsen museum, Copenhagen.
Ny-Carlsberg Glyptothek, Copenhagen.
National art gallery, Copenhagen.

France.
Louvre,* Paris.
Luxembourg, Paris.
Museum, Versailles.

Germany.
National gallery, Berlin.
Old and New museums, Berlin.
Pergamon museum, Berlin.
Emperor Frederick museum, Berlin.
Dresden gallery,* Dresden.
Old and New Pinakothek,* Munich.
Glyptothek, Munich.

Holland.
Ryks museum, Amsterdam.
Fodor museum, Amsterdam.
Six Collection, Amsterdam.
Townhall, Haarlem.
Lakenhal, Leyden.
Boymans museum, Rotterdam.
Mauritshuis, The Hague.

Italy.
Vatican,* Rome.
Uffizi gallery,* Florence.
Pitti gallery,* Florence.
Brera gallery, Milan.
Poldi museum, Milan.
National museum, Naples.
Academy of Fine Arts, Venice.

Norway.
National gallery, Christiania.

Russia.
Hermitage, Petrograd.

Spain.
Museo del Prado,* Madrid.
Museo Provincial, Seville.

Sweden.
National gallery, Stockholm.

United Kingdom.
British museum, London.
National gallery,* London.
Dore gallery, London.
Walker art gallery, Liverpool.
Art galleries, Glasgow.

AMERICA.

Canada.
Fraser institute, Montreal.
The Basilica, Quebec.

Mexico.
National museum, City of Mexico.

United States.
Art institute, Chicago, Ill.
Art museum, Cincinnati, O.
Art museum, Cleveland, Ohio.
Art museum, Worcester, Mass.
Carnegie institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D. C.
Layton art gallery, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lenox collection, public library, New York, N. Y.
Metropolitan Museum of Art.* New York, N. Y.
Museum of Art, Toledo, O.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.
Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, Mo.
New York Historical society, New York, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Of first rank.

ALASKAN SEAL HERD CENSUS.

From the 1918 census of the fur seal on the Pribilof islands, Alaska, it appears that the herd is increasing. In 1917 the total number of animals in the herd was 468,692, while in 1918 the approximate number was 496,600. In 1888 it was estimated that the number of seals on the Pribilof islands alone amounted to about 2,500,000. The killing of seals was carried on at such rate both at sea and on land that the herd decreased so rapidly as to threaten its extinction. In 1911 a treaty was negotiated between the United States, Great Britain and Russia suspending pelagic sealing for a period of fifteen years and land sealing entirely for five years and to a limited extent for nine years longer.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Following are the closing paragraphs of Washington's farewell address to the people of the United States Sept. 17, 1796, on his approaching retirement from the presidency. They relate more particularly to international relations:

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct. And can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

"In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.

"Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill will and resentment sometimes impels to war the government contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject. At other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

"So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity, gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

"As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak toward a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her frendships or enmities.

"Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

"Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

"Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

"Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of

things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

"In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good—that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism—this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

"How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

"In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that of your representatives in both houses of congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

"After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take and was bound in duty and interest to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined as far as should depend upon me to maintain it with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

"The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

"The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity toward other nations.

"The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes."

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

(Address at the dedication of Gettysburg cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.)

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC OF 1918.

In an article published Aug. 8, 1919, on certain general statistical aspects of the 1918 epidemic of influenza, Raymond Pearl, professor of biometry and vital statistics at the Johns Hopkins university, says: "The pandemic of influenza which swept over the world in 1918 was the most severe outbreak of this disease which has ever been known and it takes an unpleasantly high rank in the roster of epidemics generally. It is certainly impossible now and perhaps always will be to make any precise statement of the number of people who lost their lives because of this epidemic. But it is certain that the total is an appalling one. Undoubtedly a great many more people died from this cause than from all causes directly connected with the military operations of the great war. In the United States alone conservative estimates place the deaths from the influenza epidemic at not less than 550,000, which is approximately five times the number (111,179) of Americans officially stated (April 30, 1919) to have lost their lives from all causes in the war. And the end of the epidemic is by no means yet reached. In England and Wales the curve of mortality from influenza was even in 1907, seventeen years after the epidemic of 1890, higher than it was in any of the forty years preceding 1890. The decline in the mortality rate after the 1848 epidemic in Great Britain was similarly slow. There is no evident reason to suppose that the conditions following the first explosion of the present epidemic will be essentially different from those which obtained in the earlier cases."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

May 20, 1919.

Owing to his absence in Paris, France, as a delegate to the peace conference President Wilson cabled his message to the 66th congress, called into special session by him. It was read in both houses on May 20, 1919, and was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress:

"I deeply regret my inability to be present at the opening of the extraordinary session of congress. It still seems to be my duty to take part in the councils of the peace conference and contribute what I can to the solution of the innumerable questions to whose settlement it has had to address itself. For they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world and from them, therefore, the United States cannot stand apart.

"I deemed it my duty to call the congress together at this time because it was not wise to postpone longer the provisions which must be made for the support of the government. Many of the appropriations which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the government and the fulfillment of its varied obligations for the fiscal year 1919-1920 have not yet been made; the end of the present fiscal year is at hand, and action upon these appropriations can no longer be prudently delayed. It is necessary, therefore, that I should immediately call your attention to this critical need. It is hardly necessary for me to urge that it may receive your prompt attention.

TO DISCUSS TREATY LATER.

"I shall take the liberty of addressing you on my return on the subjects which have most engrossed our attention and the attention of the world during these last anxious months, since the armistice of last November was signed, the international settlements which must form the subject matter of the present treaties of peace and of our national action in the immediate future. It would be premature to discuss them or to express a judgment about them before they are brought to their complete formulation by the agreements which are now being sought at the table of the conference. I shall hope to lay them before you in their many aspects so soon as arrangements have been reached.

"I hesitate to venture any opinion or press any recommendation with regard to domestic legislation while absent from the United States and out of daily touch with intimate sources of information and counsel. I am conscious that I need, after so long an absence from Washington, to seek the advice of those who have remained in constant contact with domestic problems and who have known them close at hand from day to day; and I trust that it will very soon be possible for me to do so. But there are several questions pressing for consideration to which I feel that I may, and indeed must, even now direct your attention, if in only general terms. In speaking of them I shall, I dare say, be doing little more than speak your own thoughts. I hope that I shall speak your own judgment also.

LABOR QUESTION FIRST.

"The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor; and perhaps I can speak of it with as great advantage while engrossed in the consideration of interests which affect all countries alike as I could at home and amidst the interests which naturally most affect my thought, because they are the interests of our own people.

"By the question of labor I do not mean the question of efficient industrial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining populations and winning success amidst commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much greater and more vital question. How are men and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantages as citizens and human beings?

"We cannot go any farther in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to continue to be antagonistic instead of being partners; if they are to continue to distrust one another and contrive how they can get the better of one another; or, what perhaps amounts to the same thing, calculate by what form and degree of coercion they can manage to extort on the one hand work enough to make enterprise profitable; on the other, justice and fair treatment enough to make life tolerable. That bad road has turned out a blind alley. It is no thoroughfare to real prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction and to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation but also to a genuine co-operation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control.

"There is now, in fact, a real community of interest between capital and labor, but it has never been made evident in action. It can be made operative and manifest only in a new organization of industry. The genius of our business men and the sound, practical sense of our workers can certainly work such a partnership out when once they realize exactly what it is that they seek and sincerely adopt a common purpose with regard to it.

"Labor legislation lies, of course, chiefly with the states; but the new spirit and method of organization which must be effected are not to be brought about by legislation so much as by the common counsel and voluntary co-operation of capitalist, manager and workman. Legislation can go only a very little way in commanding what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business arrangement. Those who really desire a new relationship between capital and labor can readily find a way to bring it about and perhaps federal legislation can help more than state legislation could.

"The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable.

"The congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be worldwide, by establishing the eight hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which it can exercise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor and will, I hope and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. It can now help in the difficult task of giving a new form and spirit to industrial organization by co-ordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the difficulties and mistaken policies of the present management of industry and by setting up and developing new federal agencies of advice and information which may serve as a clearing

house for the best experiments and the best thought on this great matter, upon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends.

"Agencies of international counsel and suggestion are presently to be created in connection with the league of nations in this very field; but it is national action and the enlightened policy of individuals, corporations and societies within each nation that must bring about the actual reforms. The members of the committees on labor in the two houses will hardly need suggestion from me as to what means they shall seek to make the federal government the agent of the whole nation in pointing out and, if need be, guiding the process of reorganization and reform.

SOLDIERS MUST BE ASSISTED.

"I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind you that there is one immediate and very practical question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the department of labor for placing men seeking work; and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise.

"The secretary of the interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the federal government has prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation and for many of the cutover or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the congress.

MUST REBUILD TRADE.

"Peculiar and very stimulating conditions await our commerce and industrial enterprise in the immediate future. Unusual opportunities will presently present themselves to our merchants and producers in foreign markets and large fields for profitable investment will be opened to our free capital. But it is not only of that that I am thinking; it is not chiefly of that that I am thinking. Many great industries prostrated by the war wait to be rehabilitated in many parts of the world, where what will be lacking is not brains or willing hands or organizing capacity or experienced skill, but machinery and raw materials and capital.

"I believe that our business men, our merchants, our manufacturers and our capitalists will have the vision to see that prosperity in one part of the world ministers to prosperity everywhere; that there is in a very true sense a solidarity of interest throughout the world of enterprise and that our dealings with the countries that have need of our products and our money will teach them to deem us more than ever friends whose necessities we seek in the right way to serve.

"Our new merchant ships, which have in some quarters been feared as destructive rivals, may prove helpful rivals, rather, and common servants, very much needed and very welcome. Our great shipyards, new and old, will be so opened to the use of the world that they will prove immensely serviceable to every maritime people in restoring much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible the tonnage wantonly destroyed in the war. I have only to suggest that there are many points at which we can facilitate American enterprise in foreign trade by opportune legislation and make it easy for American merchants to go where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists. America has a great and honorable service to perform in bringing the commercial and industrial undertakings of the world back to their old scope and swing again, and putting a solid structure of credit under them. All our legislation should be friendly to such plans and purposes.

URGES TAX RECONSIDERATION.

"And credit and enterprise alike will be quickened by timely and helpful legislation with regard to taxation. I hope that the congress will find it possible to undertake an early reconsideration of federal taxes in order to make our system of taxation more simple and easy of administration and the taxes themselves as little burdensome as they can be made and yet suffice to support the government and meet all its obligations. The figures to which those obligations have arisen are very great, indeed, but they are not so great as to make it difficult for the nation to meet them, and meet them, perhaps, in a single generation, by taxes which will neither crush nor discourage.

"These are not so great as they seem, not so great as the immense sums we have had to borrow, added to the immense sums we have had to raise by taxation, would seem to indicate; for a very large proportion of those sums was raised in order that they might be loaned to the governments with which we were associated in the war, and those loans will, of course, constitute assets, not liabilities, and will not have to be taken care of by our taxpayers.

"The main thing we shall have to care for is that our taxation shall rest as lightly as possible on the productive resources of the country, that its rates shall be stable, and that it shall be constant in its revenue yielding power. We have found the main sources from which it must be drawn. I take it for granted that its mainstays will henceforth be the income tax, the excess profits tax and the estate tax. All these can so be adjusted as to yield constant and adequate returns and yet not constitute a too grievous burden on the taxpayer.

"A revision of the income tax has already been provided for by the act of 1918, but I think you will find that further changes can be made to advantage both in the rates of tax and the method of its collection. The excess profits tax need not long be maintained at the rates which were necessary while the enormous expenses of the war had to be borne; but it should be made the basis for a permanent system which will reach undue profits without discouraging the enterprise and activity of our business men. The tax on inheritances ought, no doubt, to be reconsidered in its relation to the fiscal systems of the several states, but it certainly ought to remain a permanent part of the fiscal system of the federal government also.

"Many of the minor taxes provided for in the revenue legislation of 1917 and 1918, though no doubt made necessary by the pressing necessities of the war time, could hardly find sufficient justification under the easier circumstances of peace and can now happily be got rid of.

"Among these, I hope you will agree, are the excises upon various manufacturers and the taxes upon retail sales. They are unequal in the incidence on different industries and on different individuals. Their collection is difficult and expensive. Those which are levied upon articles sold at retail are largely evaded by the readjustment of retail prices. On the other hand, I should assume that it is expedient to maintain a considerable range of indirect taxes; and the fact that alcoholic liquors will presently no longer afford a source

of revenue by taxation makes it the more necessary that the field should be carefully restudied in order that equivalent sources of revenue may be found, which it will be legitimate and not burdensome to draw upon.

"But you have at hand in the treasury department many experts who can advise you upon the matters much better than I can. I can only suggest the lines of a permanent and workable system, and the placing of the taxes where they will least hamper the life of the people.

"There is, fortunately, no occasion for undertaking in the immediate future any general revision of our system of import duties. No serious danger of foreign competition now threatens American industries. Our country has emerged from the war less disturbed and less weakened than any of the European countries which are our competitors in manufacture. Their industrial establishments have been subjected to greater strain than ours, their labor force to a more serious disorganization and this is clearly not the time to seek an organized advantage. The work of mere reconstruction will, I am afraid, tax the capacity and the resources of their people for years to come.

"So far from there being any danger or need of accentuated foreign competition, it is likely that the conditions of the next few years will greatly facilitate the marketing of American manufactures abroad. Least of all should we depart from the policy adopted in the tariff act of 1913 of permitting the free entry into the United States of the raw materials needed to supplement and enrich our own abundant supplies.

TARIFF CHANGES NEEDED.

"Nevertheless, there are parts of our tariff system which need prompt attention. The experiences of the war have made it plain that in some cases too great reliance on foreign supply is dangerous, and that in determining certain parts of our tariff policy domestic considerations must be borne in mind which are political as well as economic.

"Among the industries to which special consideration could be given is that of the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals. Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacturer of dyestuffs on the one hand, and of explosives and poisonous gases on the other, moreover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value.

"Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the program of international disarmament, it will, nevertheless, be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well equipped chemical plants. The German chemical industry, with which we will be brought into competition, was and may well be again, a thoroughly knit monopoly capable of exercising a competition of a peculiarly insidious and dangerous kind.

"The United States should, moreover, have the means of properly protecting itself whenever our trade is discriminated against by foreign nations, in order that we may be assured of that equality of treatment which we hope to accord and to promote the world over. Our tariff laws as they now stand provide no weapon of retaliation in case other governments should enact legislation unequal in its bearing on our products as compared with the products of other countries. Though we are as far as possible from desiring to enter upon any course of retaliation, we must frankly face the fact that hostile legislation by other nations is not beyond the range of possibility, and that it may have to be met by counterlegislation.

"This subject has, fortunately, been exhaustively investigated by the United States tariff commission. A recent report of that commission has shown very clearly that we lack and that we ought to have the instruments necessary for the assurance of equal and equable treatment. The attention of the congress has been called to this matter on past occasions and the past measures which are now recommended by the tariff commission are substantially the same that have been suggested by previous administrations. I recommend that this phase of the tariff question receive the early attention of the congress.

SPEAKS FOR SUFFRAGE.

"Will you not permit me, turning from these matters, to speak once more and very earnestly of the proposed amendment to the constitution which would extend the suffrage to women and which passed the house of representatives at the last session of the congress?

"It seems to me that every consideration of justice and of public advantage calls for the immediate adoption of that amendment and its submission forthwith to the legislatures of the several states. Throughout all the world this long delayed extension of the suffrage is looked for; in the United States longer, I believe, than anywhere else, the necessity for it, and the immense advantages of it to the national life, have been urged and debated by women and men who saw the need for it and urged the policy of it when it required steadfast courage to be so much beforehand with the common conviction; and I, for one, covet for our country the distinction of being among the first to act in a great reform.

WIRES TO BE RETURNED TO OWNERS.

"The telegraph and telephone lines will, of course, be returned to their owners so soon as the retransfer can be effected without administrative confusion; so soon, that is, as the change can be made with least possible inconvenience to the public and to the owners themselves. The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year; if I were in immediate contact with the administrative questions which must govern the retransfer of the telegraph and telephone lines I could name the exact date for their return also.

"Until I am in direct contact with the practical questions involved I can only suggest that in the case of the telegraphs and telephones, as in the case of the railways, it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation should be considered which may tend to make of these indispensable instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and co-ordinated system which will afford those who use them as complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the country as has so long been afforded by the postal system of the government and at rates as uniform and intelligible. Expert advice is, of course, available in this very practical matter and the public interest is manifest.

"Neither the telegraph nor the telephone service of the country can be said to be in any sense a national system. There are many confusions and inconsistencies of rates. The scientific means by which communication by such instrumentalities can be rendered more thorough and satisfactory has not been made full use of. An exhaustive study of the whole question of electrical communication and of the means by which the central authority of the nation can be used to unify and improve it, if undertaken by the appropriate committees of the congress, would certainly result, indirectly even if not directly, in a great public benefit.

WOULD LIFT BEER BAN.

"The demobilization of the military forces of the country has progressed to such a point

that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wines and beers, but I am advised that without further legislation I have not the legal authority to remove the present restrictions. I therefore recommend that the act approved Nov. 21, 1918, entitled, 'An act to enable the secretary of agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled, "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products," and for other purposes,' be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to wines and beers.

"I sincerely trust that I shall very soon be at my post in Washington again to report upon the matters which made my presence at the peace table apparently imperative, and to put myself at the service of the congress in every matter of administration or counsel that may seem to demand executive action or advice. WOODROW WILSON."

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil service act approved Jan. 16, 1883.

Officers—Three commissioners are appointed by the president to assist him in classifying the government offices and positions, formulating rules and enforcing the law. Their office is in Washington, D. C. The chief examiner is appointed by the commissioners to secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in the proceedings of the examining boards. The secretary to the commission is appointed by the president.

General Rules—The fundamental rules governing appointments to government positions are found in the civil service act itself. Based upon these are many other regulations formulated by the commission and promulgated by the president from time to time as new contingencies arise. The present rules were approved March 20, 1903, and went into effect April 15, 1903. In a general way they require that there must be free, open examinations of applicants for positions in the public service; that appointments shall be made from those graded highest in the examinations; that appointments to the service in Washington shall be apportioned among the states and territories according to population; that there shall be a period (six months) of probation before any absolute appointment is made; that no person in the public service is for that reason obliged to contribute to any political fund or is subject to dismissal for refusing to so contribute; that no person in the public service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person. Applicants for positions shall not be questioned as to their political or religious beliefs and no discrimination shall be exercised against or in favor of any applicant or employe on account of his religion or politics. The classified civil service shall include all officers and employes in the executive civil service of the United States except laborers and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the senate.

Examinations—These are conducted by boards of examiners chosen from among persons in government employ and are held twice a year in all the states and territories at convenient places. In Illinois, for example, they are usually held at Cairo, Chicago and Peoria. The dates are announced through the newspapers or by other means. They can always be learned by applying to the commission or to the nearest postoffice or custom house. Those who desire to take examinations are advised to write to the commission in Washington for the "Manual of Examinations," which is sent free to all applicants. It is revised semiannually to Jan. 1 and July 1. The January edition contains a schedule of the spring examinations and the July edition contains a schedule of the fall examinations. Full information is given as to the methods and rules governing examinations, manner of making application, qualifications required, regulations for rating examination papers, certification for and chances of appointment, and as far as possible it outlines the scope of the different subjects of general and technical examinations. These are practical in character and are designed to test the relative capacity and fitness to discharge the duties to be performed. It is necessary to obtain an average percentage of 70 to be eligible for appointment, except that applicants entitled to preference because of honorable discharge from the military or naval service for disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty need obtain but 65 per cent. The period of eligibility is one year.

Qualifications of Applicants—No person will be examined who is not a citizen of the United States; who is not within the age limitations prescribed; who is physically disqualified for the service which he seeks; who has been guilty of criminal, infamous, dishonest or disgraceful conduct; who has been dismissed from the public service for delinquency and misconduct or has failed to receive absolute appointment after probation; who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors to excess, or who has made a false statement in his application. The age limitations in the more important branches of the public service are: Postoffice, 18 to 45 years; rural letter carriers, 17 to 65; internal revenue, 21 years and over; railway mail, 18 to 35; lighthouse, 18 to 50; life saving, 18 to 45; general departmental, 20 and over. These age limitations are subject to change by the commission. They do not apply to applicants of the preferred class. Applicants for the position of railway mail clerk must be at least 5 feet 6 inches in height, exclusive of boots or shoes, and weigh not less than 135 pounds in ordinary clothing and have no physical defects. Applicants for certain other positions have to come up to similar physical requirements.

Method of Appointment—Whenever a vacancy exists the appointing officer makes requisition upon the civil service commission for a certification of names to fill the vacancy, specifying the kind of position vacant, the sex desired and the salary. The commission thereupon takes from the proper register of eligibles the names of three persons standing highest of the sex called for and certifies them to the appointing officer, who is required to make the selection. He may choose any one of the three names, returning the other two to the register to await further certification. The time of examination is not considered, as the highest in average percentage on the register must be certified first. If after a probationary period of six months the name of the appointee is continued on the roll of the department in which he serves the appointment is considered absolute.

Removals—No person can be removed from a competitive position except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the public service and for reasons given in writing. No examination of witnesses nor any trial shall be required except in the discretion of the officer making the removal.

Salaries—Entrance to the department service is usually in the lowest grades, the higher grades being generally filled by promotion. The usual entrance grade is about $900, but the applicant may be appointed at $840, $760 or even $600.

EMPLOYES IN THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE.

June 30, 1917.

In Washington.

White house	39
State department	376
Treasury department	9,464
War department	4,558
Navy department	1,741

Postoffice department	1,555
Interior department	5,147
Department of justice	1,500
Department of agriculture	5,251
Department of commerce and labor	3,176
Interstate commerce commission	978
Civil service commission	240
Bureau of efficiency	42
Smithsonian institution	778
State, war and navy department bldg.	258
Panama canal	135
Government printing office	4,593
Federal trade commission	244
Total	41,417

Outside Washington.

Treasury department—	
Janitor service, etc.	5,441
Mint and assay service	908
Subtreasury service	400
Public health service	3,518
Coast guard	54
Customs service	6,461
Internal revenue service	4,927
Miscellaneous	432
War department—	
Quartermaster's corps	10,545
Ordnance department	11,387
Engineer department	15,767
Miscellaneous	3,305
Navy department—	
Trade and labor positions	40,000
Exclusive of trade and labor positions	4,679
Postoffice department—	
Postoffice service	187,982
Fourth class postmasters	45,079
Rural carrier service	43,339
Railway mail service	21,191
Interior department—	
Land service	1,311
Pension examining service	4,502
Indian service	7,665
Reclamation service	3,853
Miscellaneous	969
Department of justice	3,012
Department of agriculture	15,018
Departments of commerce and labor	204
Lighthouse service	6,655
Immigration service	1,919
Steamboat inspection service	371
Miscellaneous	2,068
Interstate commerce commission	1,392
Civil service commission	36
Panama canal service	938
Total	456,450
Grand total*	517,805

*Includes 19,938 unclassified employes of isthmian canal commission.

ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES (1904-1916).

STATE.	1916.		1912.			1908.		1904.	
	Wilson, D.	Hughes, R.	Wilson, D.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Taft, R.	Taft, R.	Bryan, D.	Roosevelt, R.	Parker, D.
Alabama	12	....	12	....	....	....	11	....	11
Arizona	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....
California	13	....	2	11	....	10	....	10	....
Colorado	6	....	6	....	....	....	5	5	....
Connecticut	....	7	7	....	....	7	....	7	....
Delaware	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	3	....
Florida	6	....	6	....	....	....	5	....	5
Georgia	14	....	14	....	....	....	13	....	13
Idaho	4	....	4	....	....	3	....	3	....
Illinois	....	29	29	....	....	27	....	27	....
Indiana	....	15	15	....	....	15	....	15	....
Iowa	....	13	13	....	....	13	....	13	....
Kansas	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....
Kentucky	13	....	13	....	....	....	13	....	13
Louisiana	10	....	10	....	....	9	....	....	9
Maine	....	6	6	....	....	6	....	6	....
Maryland	8	....	8	....	....	2	6	1	7
Massachusetts	....	18	18	....	....	16	....	16	....
Michigan	....	15	....	15	....	14	....	14	....
Minnesota	....	12	....	12	....	11	....	11	....
Mississippi	10	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	10
Missouri	18	....	18	....	....	18	....	13	....
Montana	4	....	4	....	....	3	....	3	....
Nebraska	8	....	8	....	....	....	8	8	....
Nevada	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	3	....
New Hampshire	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	....
New Jersey	....	14	14	....	....	12	....	12	....
New Mexico	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York	....	45	45	....	....	39	....	39	....
North Carolina	12	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	12
North Dakota	5	....	5	....	....	4	....	4	....
Ohio	24	....	24	....	....	23	....	23	....
Oklahoma	10	....	10	....	....	....	7	....	....
Oregon	....	5	5	....	....	4	....	4	....
Pennsylvania	....	38	....	38	....	34	....	34	....
Rhode Island	....	5	5	....	....	4	....	4	....
South Carolina	9	....	9	....	....	....	9	....	9
South Dakota	....	5	....	5	....	4	....	4	....
Tennessee	12	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	12
Texas	20	....	20	....	....	18	....	18	....
Utah	4	....	....	....	4	3	....	3	....
Vermont	....	4	....	....	4	4	....	4	....
Virginia	12	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	12
Washington	7	....	....	7	....	5	....	5	....
West Virginia	1	7	8	....	....	7	....	7	....
Wisconsin	....	13	13	....	....	13	....	13	....
Wyoming	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	3	....
Total	277	254	4 5	88	8	321	162	336	140

PARTY LINES IN CONGRESS SINCE 1881.

Congress.	Years.	Senate. Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	House. Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
47th	1881-1883	37	38	1	146	138	10
48th	1883-1885	40	36	..	124	198	1
49th	1885-1887	42	34	..	120	204	1
50th	1887-1889	39	37	..	153	168	4
51st	1889-1891	39	37	..	166	159	..
52d	1891-1893	47	39	2	88	236	8
53d	1893-1895	38	44	3	126	220	8
54th	1895-1897	42	39	5	246	104	7
55th	1897-1899	46	34	10	206	134	16
56th	1899-1901	53	26	11	185	163	9
57th	1901-1903	56	29	3	198	153	5
58th	1903-1905	58	32	..	206	174	2
59th	1905-1907	58	32	..	250	136	..
60th	1907-1909	61	31	..	222	164	..
61st	1909-1911	60	32	..	219	172	..
62d	1911-1913	51	41	..	162	228	*1
63d	1913-1915	51	44	†1	127	290	‡18
64th	1915-1917	39	56	†1	193	231	§8
65th	1917-1919	42	53	†1	216	210	§9
66th	1919-1921	48	47	†1	237	191	§7

*Socialist. †Progressive. ‡Includes 9 progressives, 7 progressive republicans, 1 independent and 1 vacancy. §Includes progressives, socialists and vacancies. Figures in table are for beginning of each congress.

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(Resigned Nov. 17.)

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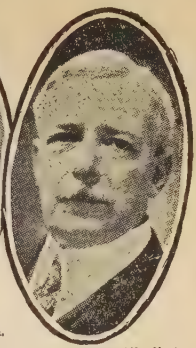

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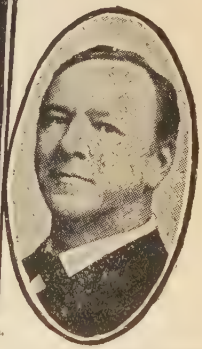

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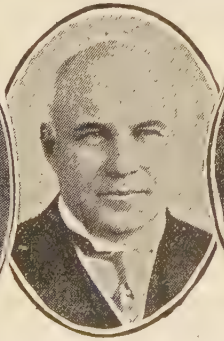

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(Resigned Oct. 31.)

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THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

The National Government.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
President—Woodrow Wilson (N. J.)	$75,000
Secretary to the President—Joseph P. Tumulty (N. J.)	7,500
Vice-President—Thomas R. Marshall (Ind.)	12,000
Executive Clerk—Rudolph Forster (Va.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—T. W. Brahany (Wis.)	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary—Robert Lansing (N. Y.)	$12,000
Under Secretary—Frank Lyon Polk (N. Y.)	7,500
Assistant Secretary—William Phillips (Mass.)	5,000
Second Assistant Secretary—Alvey A. Adee (D. C.)	4,500
Third Assistant Secretary—Breckinridge Long (Mo.)	4,500
Director Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr (N. Y.)	4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis (Neb.)	3,000
Solicitor—Lester H. Woolsey (N. Y.)	5,000
Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Wallach A. McCathran (D. C.)	2,100
Acting Chief of Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler (O.)	3,000
Acting Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—David A. Salmon (Conn.)	2,500
Chief of Bureau of Accounts and Disbursing Clerk—Wm. McNeir (Mich.)	2,300
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library—John A. Tonner (O.)	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Miles M. Shand (N. J.)	2,250
Acting Chief of Passport Control—Richard W. Flournoy (Md.)	3,000
Acting Chief of Division of Latin-American Affairs—Jordan Herbert Stabler (Md.)	4,500
Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs—John Van A. MacMurray (D. C.)	4,500
Acting Chief of Division of Western European Affairs—Albert B. Ruddock (Ill.)	.....

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Carter Glass (Va.)	$12,000
Secretary to the Secretary—Herbert L. Smith (Va.)	3,000
Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury—Lee S. Rowe (Pa.)	5,000
James H. Moyle (Utah)	5,000
Russell C. Leffingwell (N. Y.)	5,000
Jouett Shouse (Kas.)	5,000
Albert Rathbone (N. Y.)	5,000
Assistant to the Secretary—George R. Cooksey (D. C.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—Paul F. Myers (N. J.)	4,000
Chief of Appointment Division—James E. Harper (S. C.)	3,000
Chief of Bookkeeping and Warrants Division—Charles H. Miller (Mass.)	3,500
Chief of Public Moneys Division—Harry P. Huddleson (Ind.)	3,000
Chief of Customs Division—George W. Ashworth (Md.)	4,500
Chief of Division of Printing and Stationery—Frederick F. Weston (Iowa)	2,500
Chief of Loans and Currency Division—William S. Broughton (Ill.)	3,500
Chief of Mail and Files Division—S. M. Gaines (Ky.)	2,500
Chief of Secret Service Division—W. Herman Moran (D. C.)	4,000
Supervising Architect's Office.	
Supervising Architect—J. A. Wetmore	6,000
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	
Director—James L. Wilmeth (Ark.)	6,000
Assistant Director—J. M. Fisher (Va.)	3,500
Coast Guard.	
Captain Commandant—Col. William E. Reynolds	$5,000
Assistant—Oliver M. Maxim (Ind.)	2,500
Register of the Treasury.	
Register—H. B. Teehee (Okla.)	4,000
Assistant—James W. McCarter (S. D.)	2,500
Comptroller of Treasury.	
Comptroller—Walter W. Warwick (O.)	6,000
Assistant—Charles M. Foree (Ky.)	4,500
Assistant to Comptroller—Wilmer G. Platt (Ind.)	4,000
Attorney—Rudolph H. Golze (Pa.)	4,000
Auditors for Departments.	
Treasury—Samuel Patterson (Neb.)	4,000
War—James L. Baity (Mo.)	4,000
Navy—Edward L. Luckow (Wis.)	4,000
Interior—David C. Reay (W. Va.)	4,000
State and Other Departments—Edward D. Hearne (Del.)	4,000
Postoffice—Charles A. Kram (Pa.)	5,000
Treasurer of the United States.	
Treasurer—John Burke (N. D.)	8,000
Assistant Treasurer—R. G. Hand (Miss.)	3,000
Deputy—F. J. F. Thiel (N. Y.)	3,200
Comptroller of the Currency.	
Comptroller—John Skelton Williams (Va.)	*5,000
Deputies—Thomas P. Kane (D. C.) and Willis J. Fowler (Ind.) each	3,500
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.	
Commissioner Daniel C. Roper (S. C.)	10,000
Assistant to Comm.—J. H. Callan (D. C.)	5,000
Deputy—H. M. Gaylord (Conn.)	5,000
Deputy—James Hagerman (Mo.)	5,000
Deputy—C. B. Hurrey (D. C.)	5,000
Deputy—Jas. M. Baker (S. C.)	5,000
Director of the Mint.	
Director—Raymond T. Baker (Nev.)	5,000
Public Health Service.	
Surgeon-General—Rupert Blue (S. C.)	6,000
Federal Farm Loan Bureau.	
Chairman (ex officio)—Carter Glass (Va.)	
Commissioner and Executive Officer—George W. Norris (Pa.)	10,000
Commissioner—Herbert Quick (W. Va.)	10,000
Commissioner—W. S. A. Smith (Iowa)	10,000
Commissioner—Charles E. Lobdell (Va.)	10,000
Secretary—William W. Flannagan	.....
Bureau of War Risk Insurance.	
Director—Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones	5,000
Asst.—R. W. Emerson (Ill.)	5,000
Asst.—Leon O. Fisher (N. Y.)	10,000

*As a member of the federal reserve board the comptroller of the currency gets $7,000, making the total annual salary $12,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Newton D. Baker (O.)	$12,000
The Assistant Secretary—Benedict Crowell (O.)	5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield	4,000
Chief of Staff—Gen. Peyton C. March	10,000

The Adjutant-General's Office.

The Adjutant-General—Maj.-Gen. P. C. Harris.
Chief Clerk—A. W. Shunk.

Inspector-General's Department.

Inspector-General—Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain.
Senior Assistant—Brig.-Gen. W. T. Wood.
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker.

Judge-Advocate General's Office.

Judge-Advocate General—Maj.-Gen. E. H. Crowder.
Assistant—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Kreger.
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—F. M. Smith.

Quartermaster's Corps.

Chief of Quartermaster's Corps—Maj.-Gen. H. L. Rogers.
Chief Clerk—F. M. Cunley.

Medical Department.
Surgeon-General—Maj.-Gen. Merritte W. Ireland.
Executive Officer—Col. M. A. Delaney.
Chief Clerk—John J. Pringle.
Corps of Engineers.
Chief of Engineers—Maj.-Gen. Wm. M. Black.
Chief Clerk—P. J. Dempsey.
Ordnance Department.
Chief of Ordnance—Maj.-Gen. C. C. Williams.
Chief Clerk—Nathan Hazen.
Bureau of Insular Affairs.
Chief of Bureau—Col. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr.
Chief Clerk—L. V. Carmack.
Signal Office.
Chief Signal Officer—Maj.-Gen. Geo. O. Squier.
Executive Officer—Col. C. R. Darnall.
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn.
Field Artillery.
Chief—Maj.-Gen. W. J. Snow.
Coast Artillery.
Chief—Maj.-Gen. F. W. Coe.
Chief Clerk—Thomas A. O'Brien.
Aircraft Service.
Director of Bureau—Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher.
Executive Officer—Col. Milton F. Davis.
Aircraft Production.
Director—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Mars.
Chief Clerk—M. W. Perley.
Chemical Warfare Service.
Director—Maj.-Gen. William L. Sibert.
Tank Corps.
Director—Col. Ira C. Welborn.
Militia Bureau.
Chief—Maj.-Gen. Jesse McI. Carter.
Assistant—Col. John W. Heavey.
Chief Clerk—W. A. Saunders.
Provost Marshal-General.
Provost Marshal-General—Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Secretary—Josephus Daniels (N. C.)	$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Franklin D. Roosevelt (N. Y.)	5,000
Private Secretary to Secretary of Navy—Edward E. Britton.	
Chief Clerk—J. S. Curtis.	

General Board.
Admiral W. S. Benson. Rear-Admirals E. A. Anderson, F. F. Fletcher, A. G. Winterhalter, C. J. Badger, Capt. L. A. Cotton, Lieutenant-Commanders H. F. Fingman, F. L. Sandoz.
Secretary—Capt. H. J. Ziegemeier.
Chief Clerk—E. W. Collamore.
Office of Naval Operations.
Chief of Naval Operations—Rear-Admiral Robert E. Coontz.
Assistant—Capt. Volney O. Chase.
Chief Clerk—John T. Cuthbert.
Office of Naval Intelligence.
Director—Rear-Admiral A. P. Niblack.
Assistant Director—Commander Edward McCauley, Jr.
Bureau of Yards and Docks.
Chief—Rear-Admiral C. W. Parks.
Assistant Chief—Capt. R. E. Bakenhus.
Chief Clerk—William M. Smith.
Bureau of Navigation.
Chief—Rear-Admiral T. Washington.
Aid—Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Barker, Jr.
Assistant to Bureau—Commander Thomas J. Senn.
Chief Clerk—H. L. Ballentine.
Hydrographic Office.
Hydrographer—Capt. Edward Simpson.
Clerk—H. A. Babcock.
Naval Observatory.
Superintendent—Rear-Admiral J. A. Hoogewerff.
Librarian—W. D. Horigan.
Bureau of Ordnance.
Chief—Rear-Admiral Ralph Earle.
Assistant—Capt. C. C. Bloch.
Chief Clerk—E. S. Brandt.
Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Chief—Chief Constructor David W. Taylor.
Assistant—Naval Constructor Robert Stocker.
Chief Clerk—Michael D. Schaefer.
Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Chief—Engineer in Chief Robert S. Griffin.
Chief Clerk—Augustus C. Wrenn.
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.
Chief—Paymaster-General Samuel McGowan.
Assistant—Paymaster Christian J. Peoples.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
Chief—Surgeon-General William C. Braisted.
Assistant to Bureau—Capt. J. A. Murphy.
Chief Clerk—Dr. W. S. Gibson.
Naval Medical School.
Medical Director—E. R. Stitt.
Naval Dispensary.
Medical Director—Rear-Admiral C. Grayson.
Office of the Judge-Advocate General.
Judge-Advocate General—Rear-Admiral G. R. Clark.
Assistant—Commander F. B. Freyer.
Naval Retiring Board.
President—Rear-Admiral H. P. Norton.
Recorder—John C. Brennan.
Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships.
President—Rear-Admiral George W. Kline.
Recorder—Lieutenant-Commander L. H. Lacy.
Headquarters Marine Corps.
Commandant—Maj.-Gen. George Barnett.
Assistant to Commandant—Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Long.
Adjutant and Inspector—Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer.
Quartermaster—Brig.-Gen. Charles L. McCawley.
Paymaster—Brig.-Gen. George Richards.
Compensation Board.
Senior Member—Rear-Admiral W. L. Capps.
Chief Clerk—William J. Graham.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

	Salary.
Secretary—(Vacancy)	$12,000
Assistant Secretary—E. F. Sweet (Mich.), acting secretary	5,000
Private Secretary to the Secretary—Victor L. Lowe (D. C.)	2,500
Private Secretary to the Assistant Secretary—Alfred E. Wild, Jr. (D. C.)	2,100
Chief Clerk—E. W. Libbey (D. C.)	3,000
Disbursing Clerk—C. E. Molster (O.)	3,000
Chief of Appointment Division—Clifford Hastings (Wash.)	2,500
Chief of Division of Publications—T. F. McKeon (N. Y.)	2,500
Chief of Division of Supplies—Francis M. Shore (O.)	2,100
Bureau of Census.	
Director—Samuel L. Rogers (N. C.)	7,500
Chief Clerk—Thomas J. Fitzgerald (N. Y.)	4,000
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.	
Director—Philip B. Kennedy (N. Y.)	6,000
First Asst. Director—Roy S. MacElwee (N. Y.)	3,500
Second Asst. Director—Herman G. Brock (Mass.)	3,000
Bureau of Standards.	
Director—S. W. Stratton (Ill.)	6,000
Editor—H. D. Hubbard (Ill.)	2,500
Bureau of Fisheries	
Commissioner—Hugh M. Smith (D. C.)	6,000

	Salary.
Deputy Commissioner—Dr. H. Frank Moore (Pa.)	$3,500
Bureau of Lighthouses.	
Commissioner—G. R. Putnam (Iowa)	5,000
Deputy Commissioner—J. S. Conway (Mont.)	4,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey.	
Supt.—Ernest Lester Jones (Va.)	6,000
Assistant—Robert L. Faris (Mo.)	4,000
Bureau of Navigation.	
Commissioner—E. T. Chamberlain (N. Y.)	4,000
Deputy Commissioner—A. J. Tyrer (Wash.)	2,750
Steamboat Inspection Service.	
Supervising Inspector-General — George Uhler (Pa.)	4,000
Deputy Supervising Inspector-General—D. N. Hoover, Jr. (D. C.)	3,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Secretary—William B. Wilson (Pa.)	$12,000
Asst. Secretary—Louis F. Post (Ill.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—S. J. Gompers, (N. Y.)	3,000
Solicitor—John W. Abercrombie (Ala)	5,000
Disbursing Clerk—Geo. W. Love (O.)	3,000
Private Secretary to the Secretary—Edwin S. McGraw (Pa.)	2,500
Private Secretary to Asst. Secretary—Hugh Reid (Ill.)	2,100
Appointment Clerk—Robert C. Starr (S. C.)	2,100
Bureau of Immigration.	
Commissioner General of Immigration—A. Caminetti (Cal.)	5,000
Assistant Commissioner General—Alfred Hampton (S. C.)	3,500
Bureau of Naturalization.	
Commissioner of Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell (Va.)	4,000
Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization—Thomas B. Shoemaker (Pa.)	3,250
Bureau of Labor Statistics.	
Commissioner of Labor Statistics—Royal Meeker (N. J.)	5,000
Chief Statistician—Charles E. Baldwin (Iowa)	3,000
Children's Bureau.	
Chief—Julia C. Lathrop (Ill.)	5,000
Assistant Chief—Caroline Fleming (N. Y.)	2,400
United States Employment Service.	
Director-General—J. B. Densmore (Mont.)	5,000
Assistant Director-General—Wade H. Skinner (W. Va.)	4,500
Division of Conciliation.	
Director—Hugh L. Kerwin (Pa.)	5,000
Women's Bureau.	
Director—Mary Anderson (Ill.)	5,000
Industrial Housing and Transportation.	
Director—L. K. Sherman (Ill.)	5,000

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General — A. S. Burleson (Tex.)	$12,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent—Ruskin McArdle (Tex.)	4,000
Private Secretary to Postmaster-General—Robert E. Cowart (Tex.)	2,500
Assistant Chief Clerk—Thomas J. Howell (Mass.)	2,000
Solicitor for the P. O. D.—William H. Lamar (Md.)	5,000
Asst. Attorney—John A. Nash (Pa.)	2,750
Purchasing Agent—J. A. Edgerton (N. J.)	4,000
Chief Clerk to Purchasing Agent—Thomas L. Degnan (Pa.)	2,000
Chief Inspector — George M. Sutton (Mo.)	4,000
Chief Clerk, Division Postoffice Inspectors—J. Robert Cox (N. C.)	2,000
Appointment Clerk—Robert. S. Regar (Pa.)	$2,000
Disbursing Clerk—William M. Mooney (O.)	2,250
Office First Assistant Postmaster-General.	
First Assistant Postmaster-General—John C. Koons (Md.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—John W. Johnston (N. Y.)	2,500
Superintendent Postoffice Service—Goodwin D. Ellsworth (N. C.)	4,000
Assistant Superintendent Postoffice Service—William S. Ryan (N. Y.)	3,000
Superintendent Division Postmaster's Appointments—Charles R. Hodges (Tex.)	3,000
Assistants Division Postmasters' Appointments—Simon E. Sullivan (Md.), Lorel N. Morgan (W. Va.)	2,000
Superintendent Division of Dead Letters—Marvin M. McLean (Tex.)	2,500
Office Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	
Second Assistant Postmaster-General—Otto Praeger (Tex.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—E. Russell White (N. C.)	2,500
Superintendent Railway Adjustments—James B. Cordon (D. C.)	3,000
Assistant Superintendent Railway Adjustments—George H. Grayson (N. C.)	2,250
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—Wm. I. Denning (Ga.)	4,000
Assistant General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—George F. Stone (N. Y.)	3,500
Chief Clerk Railway Mail Service—Chase C. Gove (Neb.)	2,000
Superintendent Foreign Mails—Robert L. Maddox (Ky.)	3,000
Assistant Superintendent—Stewart M. Weber (Pa.)	2,000
Office Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	
Third Assistant Postmaster-General—Alexander M. Dockery (Mo.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—William J. Barrows (Mo.)	2,500
Superintendent Money Order Division—Charles E. Matthews (Okla.)	2,750
Chief Clerk Money Order Division—Francis H. Rainey (D. C.)	2,250
Superintendent Registry System—Leighton V. B. Marschalk (Ky.)	2,500
Superintendent Division of Finance—William E. Buffington (Pa.)	2,250
Superintendent Division of Stamps—William C. Fitch (N. Y.)	2,750
Superintendent Classification Division—William C. Wood (Kas.)	2,750
Stamped Envelope Agent—William W. Barre (Neb.)	2,600
Office Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General—James I. Blakslee (Pa.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—Lansing M. Dow (N. H.)	2,500
Superintendent Rural Mails—George L. Wood (Md.)	3,000
Chief Clerk Division Rural Mails—Walter I. Villepigue (S. C.)	2,000
Superintendent Equipment and Supplies—J. King Pickett (Ala.)	2,750
Chief Clerk Division Equipment and Supplies—Geo. J. Schoeneman (R. I.)	2,000
Postal Savings System.	
Director—Carter B. Keene (Me.)	4,800
Assistant Director—Charles H. Fullaway (Pa.)	3,000
Office of Auditor for Postoffice Department.	
Auditor—Charles A. Kram (Pa.)	5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—T. H. Sweeney (Minn.)	3,000
Law Clerk—Faber Stevenson (O.)	3,000
Expert Accountant—L. M. Bartlett (Mass.)	3,000
Superintendent Electrical Accounting System—Louis Brehm (Ill.)	3,000
Chiefs—Joshua H. Clark (Md.), Jas. R. White (D. C.), Jasper N. Baker (Kas.) and Ray Grinstead, (Mo.)	2,250

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

	Salary.
Attorney-General—A. Mitchell Palmer (Pa.)	$12,000
Secretary to Attorney-General—Robert T. Scott (Va.)	3,000
Solicitor-General—Alex C. King (Ga.)	10,000
Assistant to the Attorney-General—C. B. Ames (Okla.)	9,000
Assistant Attorney-General—Frank K. Nebeker (Utah)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Frank Davis, Jr. (O.)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Vacancy	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General — LaRue Brown (Mass.)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—William L. Frierson (Tenn.)	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Robert P. Stewart (S. D.)	7,500
Solicitor for Department of Interior—Charles D. Mahaffie (Ore.)	5,000
Solicitor for Department of State—Lester Hood Woolsey (N. Y.)	5,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Building—Chas. E. Stewart (Ala.)	3,500
Disbursing Clerk—J. H. Mackey (Col.)	2,750
Appointment Clerk—C.B.Sornborger (Vt.)	2,000
Attorney in Charge of Pardons—James A. Finch (N. Y.)	3,000
Solicitor of Treasury (Treasury Department)—Lawrence Becker (Ind.)	5,000
Assistant Solicitor—Felix A. Reeve (Tenn.)	3,000
Solicitor (Department of Commerce)—Albert Lee Thurman (O.)	5,000
Solicitor (Department of Labor)—John W. Abercrombie (Ala.)	5,000
Assistant Solicitor (Department of Commerce)—E. T. Quigley (N. Y.)	3,000
Solicitor (Postoffice Department)—William H. Lamar (Md.)	5,000
Solicitor Internal Revenue—Robert N. Miller (Ky.)	5,000
Director, Division of Investigation—William J. Flynn (N. Y.)	7,500
Superintendent of Prisons and Prisoners—Denver S. Dickerson (Nev.)	4,000
Chief Division of Investigation—Frank Burke (N. Y.)	4,000
Chief of Division of Accounts—Calvin Satterfield (Pa.)	3,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

	Salary.
Secretary—David F. Houston (Mo.)	$12,000
Assistant Secretary—James R. Riggs (Ind.)	5,000
Assistant Secretary—(Vacancy)	5,000
Assistant to Secretary—Alonzo E. Taylor (Cal.)	2,750
Assistant to Secretary—Floyd R. Harrison (Va.)	3,600
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Reese (D. C.)	3,500
Private Secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture—Harrison F. Fitts (N.Y.)	2,500
Appointment Clerk—P. L. Gladmon (D. C.)	2,000
Solicitor—William M. Williams (Ala.)	5,000
Chief, Forest Service—Henry S. Graves (Conn.)	5,000
Chief, Weather Bureau—Charles F. Marvin (O.)	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry—John R. Mohler (Pa.)	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry—William A. Taylor (Mich.)	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Chemistry—Carl L. Alsberg (Mass.)	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Soils—M. Whitney (Md.)	4,000
Chief, Bureau of Entomology—L. O. Howard (N. Y.)	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey—E. W. Nelson (Ariz.)	4,000
Chief, Bureau of Crop Estimates—Leon M. Estabrook (Tex.)	4,000
Chief, Division of Accounts and Disbursements—A. Zappone (D. C.)	$4,000
Chief, Division of Publications—Edwy B. Reid (Mass.)	3,500
Acting Chief, Bureau of Markets—George Livingston (O.)	4,000
Director, States Relations Service—A. C. True (Conn.)	4,500
Chief, Bureau of Public Roads—Thomas H. MacDonald (Iowa)	6,000

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
Secretary—Franklin K. Lane (Cal.)	$12,000
First Assistant Secretary—Alexander T. Vogelsang (Cal.)	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Selden G. Hopkins (Wyo.)	4,500
Assistant to the Secretary—John W. Hallowell (Mass.)	2,750
Chief Clerk—Ezekiel J. Ayers (N. J.)	4,000
Administrative Assistant — Joseph J. Cotter (D. C.)	3,600
Solicitor—Charles D. Mahaffie (Ore.)	5,000
General Land Office.	
Commissioner—Clay Tallman (Nev.)	5,000
Assistant Commissioner — Charles M. Bruce (Va.)	3,500
Chief Clerk—Frank Bond (Wyo.)	2,750
Office of Indian Affairs.	
Commissioner—Cato Sells (Tex.)	5,000
Assistant Commissioner — E. B. Meritt (Ark.)	3,500
Chief Clerk—Charles F. Hauke (Wash.)	2,750
Pension Office.	
Commissioner—Gaylord M.Saltzgaber(O.)	5,000
Deputy Com'r—Edward C. Tieman (Mo.)	3,600
Chief Clerk—Frank D. Byington (Md.)	2,500
Medical Referee—John F. Keenan (Md.)	3,000
Patent Office.	
Commissioner—James T. Newton (Ga.)	5,000
First Assistant Commissioner—Robert F. Whitehead (Va.)	4,500
Assistant Commissioner — Melvin H. Coulston (N. Y.)	3,500
Bureau of Education.	
Commissioner — Philander P. Claxton (Tenn.)	5,000
Chief Clerk—James F. Abel (Nev.)	2,000
Geological Survey.	
Director—George Otis Smith (Me.)	6,000
Chief Clerk—Henry C. Rizer (Kas.)	2,500
Reclamation Service.	
Director and Chief Engineer—Arthur P. Davis (Kas.)	7,500
Chief Counsel—Will R. King (Ore.)	6,000
Chief Clerk—Charles H. Fitch (Ariz.)	2,160
Bureau of Mines.	
Director—Van H. Manning (Miss.)	6,000
Assistant to the Director—Frederick J. Bailey (Vt.)	3,500
Chief Clerk—Harrison E. Meyer (Utah)	2,500
National Park Service.	
Director—Stephen T. Mather (Ill.)	4,500
Assistant Director—Arno B. Cammerer (Wis.)	2,500
Chief Clerk—Frank W. Griffith (N. Y.)	2,000

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Chairman—Clyde B. Aitchison (Ore.)	$10,000
Commissioner—Edgar E. Clark (Iowa)	10,000
Commissioner—Chas. C. McChord (Ky.)	10,000
Commissioner — Balthasar H. Meyer (Wis.)	10,000
Commissioner—Henry C. Hall (Col.)	10,000
Commissioner—W. M. Daniels (N. J.)	10,000
Commissioner—Robert W. Woolley (Va.)	10,000
Commissioner—Jos. B. Eastman (Mass.)	10,000
Secretary—George B. McGinty (Ga.)	5,000
Asst. Secretary—Alfred Holmead (D.C.)	3,600
Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent—W. M. Lockwood (D. C.)	3,000
Asst. to the Secretary—T. A.Gill[illegible] (Pa.)	2,640

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Cornelius Ford (N. J.) $5,500
Deputy Public Printer—D. V. Chisholm (S. C.) 4,500
Chief Clerk—John L. Alverson (Ky.) 2,750
Private Secretary—Joseph P. O'Lone (N. J.) 2,500
Superintendent of Work—T. F. Morgan (Va.) 3,600
Superintendent of Documents—J. H. Brinker (Miss.) 3,500
Purchasing Agent—Edward S. Moores (Wis.) 3,600

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.

Chief—Herbert D. Brown.
Senior Accountant—Victor G. Croissant.
Labor Saving Devices—Wilson E. Wilmot.
Efficiency Ratings—William H. McReynolds.
Chief Clerk—Jane Ash.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Chairman—The secretary of agriculture.
Vice-Chairman—James P. Munroe, representing commercial and manufacturing interests; term expires 1921; salary $5,000.
Calvin F. McIntosh, representing agricultural interests; term expires July 17, 1919; salary $5,000.
Arthur E. Holder, representing labor; term expires 1920; salary $5,000.
Director—Charles A. Prosser.
Secretary—E. Joseph Aronoff.
The secretaries of agriculture, commerce and labor and the commissioner of education are ex officio members.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Salary of members, $10,000; secretary, $5,000.
Commissioners—William B. Colver, chairman; John Franklin Fort, Victor Murdock and Huston Thompson.
Secretary—J. P. Yoder.
Assistant Secretary—Warren R. Choate.
Custodian—Charles H. Becker.
Chief Division of Personnel—Luther H. Waring.
Auditor—C. G. Duganne.
Chief Economist—Francis Walker.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Martin A. Morrison (Ind.), president $5,000
George R. Wales (Vt.) 5,000
(Vacancy) 5,000
Chief Examiner—(Vacancy) 3,500
Secretary—John T. Doyle (N. Y.) 2,500

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

Custodian—Francis P. Garvan.
Managing Director—Frederick J. Horne.
General Counsel—Mansfield Ferry.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

Salary of members, $7,500.
Chairman—(Vacancy).
David J. Lewis, Dem., Md.
William Kent, Ind., Cal.
Thomas W. Page, Dem., Va., vice-chairman.
E. P. Costigan, Prog., Col.
W. S. Culberson, Rep., Kas.
Secretary—John F. Bethune, Va.

FEDERAL BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

Salary of commissioners, $7,500; assistant commissioner, $5,000.
Commissioner of Mediation—William L. Chambers.
Assistant Commissioner of Mediation—G. W. W. Hangar.
Board of Mediation and Conciliation—Martin A. Knapp, chairman; William L. Chambers, G. W. W. Hangar, secretary.
Secretary—William H. Smith.
Office—Southern building, Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioners—George Vaux, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; Merrill E. Gates, Washington, D. C.; Warren K. Moorehead, Andover, Mass.; Samuel A. Eliot, Boston, Mass.; Frank Knox, Manchester, N. H.; William H. Ketcham, Washington, D. C.; Daniel Smiley, Monk Lake, N. Y.; Isidore D. Dockweiler, Los Angeles, Cal.; Hugh L. Scott, Princeton, N. J.
Secretary—Malcolm McDowell, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

	1914.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Ordinary receipts	$734,673,166.71	$1,118,174,126	$4,174,010,586	$5,145,882,546.40
Ordinary disbursements	700,254,489.71	1,147,898,991	8,966,532,266	14,935,848,739.62
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (—)	+34,418,677.00	—29,724,865	—4,792,521,680	—9,789,966,193.22
Panama canal receipts		6,150,669	6,414,570	6,374,590.03
Panama canal disbursem'nts	34,826,941.76	19,262,798	20,787,625	13,195,522.37
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (—)	—34,826,941.76	—13,112,129	—14,373,055	—6,820,932.34
Public debt receipts*	23,021,292.50	†2,428,017,800	‡16,974,889,210	§29,355,787,355.08
Public debt disbursements*	26,961,327.00	¶677,544,782	**7,706,879,075	16,326,506,560.41
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (—)	—3,940,104.50	+1,750,473,018	+9,268,010,135	+13,029,280,794.67
Special disbursements n.e.s.		††918,880,315	‡‡4,804,588,004	§§3,565,835,693.04
Excess of all receipts (+) or all disbursements (—)	—4,348,369.26	+788,755,709	—343,472,504	—333,372,023.93

*Issues and redemptions of certificates and notes not affecting the cash in general fund are excluded from the public debt figures in this statement.

†Includes $1,466,335,095, sale of liberty loan bonds; $918,205,000, sale of certificates of indebtedness; and $37,273,045, bank note fund.

‡Includes $7,574,020,854, liberty loan bonds; $9,017,648,500, sale of certificates of indebtedness; and $352,769,265, sale of war savings certificates.

§Includes $11,367,447,913.30, liberty loan bonds and victory notes; $17,182,244,390, sale of certificates of indebtedness; and $783,177,605.90, sale of war savings and thrift stamps.

¶Includes $632,572,268 certificates of indebtedness redeemed and $40,564,115 bank notes fund.

**Includes bonds, interest bearing notes and certificates retired.

††Includes $25,000,000, payment for West Indian islands; $885,000,000, purchase of obligations of foreign governments; and $8,880,315, subscription to stock, federal land banks.

‡‡Includes $4,739,434,750, purchase of obligations of foreign governments; and $65,153,254, purchase of farm loan bonds.

§§Includes $3,479,255,265.56, purchase of obligations of foreign governments, and $86,580,427.48, purchase of farm loan bonds and accrued interest.

The Federal Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Salaries: Chief justice, $15,000; justices, $14,500; clerk, $6,000; marshal, $4,500; reporter, $4,500.

Chief Justice—Edward D. White, La.....*1910
Associate Justices—Joseph McKenna, Cal..1898
Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts.....1902
William R. Day, Ohio.....1903
Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming.....1910
Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey.....1912
James C. McReynolds, Tennessee.....1914
Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts.....1916
John H. Clarke, Ohio.....1916
Clerk—James D. Maher.....1913
Marshal—Frank K. Green, Dist. of Col....1915
Reporter—Ernest Knaebel, Colorado.....1916
*Appointed associate justice, 1894.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Salaries of judges, $7,500 each; chief justice, $8,000.

Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Ala..1913
Judges—Fenton W. Booth, Illinois.....1905
George E. Downey, Indiana.....1915
James Hay, Virginia.....1916
(One vacancy.)

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1909, and Feb. 25, 1910.

Salaries: Judges, $8,500 each; marshal, $3,000; clerk, $3,500.

Presiding Judge—R. M. Montgomery, Mich.1910
Associate Judges—James F. Smith, Cal...1910
Orion M. Barber, Vermont.....1910
Marion De Vries, California.....1910
George E. Martin, Ohio.....1911
Marshal—Frank H. Briggs, Maine.....1911
Clerk—A. B. Shelton, Dist. of Columbia..1910

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

For salaries of judges see supreme court justices, circuit court judges and district court judges.

First Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Oliver W. Holmes; circuit judges, George H. Bingham, Charles F. Johnson, Geo. W. Anderson; district judges, Clarence Hale, Arthur L. Brown, Edgar Aldrich, James M. Morton, Jr.

Second Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis; circuit judges, Henry G. Ward, Henry Wade Rogers, Charles M. Hough, Martin T. Manton; district judges, Julius M. Mayer, George W. Ray, John R. Hazel, Thomas I. Chatfield, Learned Hand, Edwin S. Thomas, Augustus N. Hand, Harland B. Howe, John Clark Knox, Edwin L. Garvin.

Third Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Mahlon Pitney; circuit judges, Victor B. Woolley, Joseph Buffington, Thomas G. Haight; district judges, J. W. Thompson, John Rellstab, Charles P. Orr, Charles B. Witmer, Oliver B. Dickinson, W. H. Seward Thompson, J. Warren Davis.

Fourth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Chief Justice Edward D. White; circuit judges, Jeter C. Pritchard, Charles A. Woods, Martin A. Knapp; district judges, Benjamin F. Keller, Henry G. Connor, James E. Boyd, Edmund Waddill, Jr., H. Clay McDowell, Alston G. Dayton, John C. Rose, Henry A. M. Smith.

Fifth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice James C. McReynolds; circuit judges, D. A. Pardee, Robert Lynn Batts, Richard W. Walker; district judges, W. T. Newman, Edward R. Meek, William I. Grubb, Rufus E. Foster, William B. Sheppard, Gordon Russell, Rhydon M. Call, Henry D. Clayton, Robert T. Ervin, DuVal West, W. R. Smith, Beverly D. Evans, George W. Jack, Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., Edwin R. Holmes, James C. Wilson.

Sixth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice William R. Day; circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Loyal E. Knappen, John W. Warrington; district judges, Walter Evans, A. M. J. Cochran, John E. McCall, John E. Sater, Edward T. Sanford, Clarence W. Sessions, J. M. Killits, H. C. Hollister, Arthur J. Tuttle, D. C. Westhaver.

Seventh Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice John H. Clarke; circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, Samuel Alschuler, Julian W. Mack, Evan A. Evans, George T. Page; district judges, Albert B. Anderson, K. M. Landis, A. L. Sanborn, George A. Carpenter, Ferdinand A. Geiger, George W. English, Louis FitzHenry.

Eighth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter; circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, William C. Hook, Kimbrough Stone, Walter I. Smith, John E. Carland; district judges, Page Morris, Jacob Trieber, J. A. Riner, Charles F. Amidon, Henry T. Reed, J. C. Pollock, D. P. Dyer, J. H. Cotteral, Robert E. Lewis, Wilbur F. Booth, A. S. Van Valkenburgh, Frank A. Youmans, James D. Elliott, Martin J. Wade, Tillman D. Johnson, Thomas C. Munger, Joseph W. Woodrough, Colin Neblett, R. L. Williams.

Ninth Circuit—Judges: Mr. Justice Joseph McKenna; circuit judges, E. M. Ross, William B. Gilbert, W. W. Morrow, William H. Hunt; district judges, C. E. Wolverton, William C. Van Fleet, E. S. Farrington, F. S. Dietrich, R. S. Bean, E. E. Cushman, Frank H. Rudkin, George M. Bourquin, Jeremiah Neterer, Maurice T. Dooling, William H. Sawtelle, Benjamin F. Bledsoe, Oscar A. Trippet.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Salaries of circuit judges, $8,500 each.

First Judicial Circuit—Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Porto Rico. Circuit judges, George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H., June 5, 1913; Charles F. Johnson, Portland, Me., Oct. 1, 1917; George W. Anderson, Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, 1918.

Second Judicial Circuit—Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, New York. Circuit judges, Henry G. Ward, New York, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1907; Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 28, 1913; Charles M. Hough, 1916; Martin T. Manton, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1918.

Third Judicial Circuit—Districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. Circuit judges, Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25, 1906; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del., Aug. 12, 1914; Thomas G. Haight, Newark, N. J., April 1, 1919.

Fourth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. Circuit judges, Jeter C. Pritchard, Asheville, N. C., April 27, 1904; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C., June 5, 1913; Martin A. Knapp, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1910.

Fifth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Canal Zone. Circuit judges, Don A. Pardee, Atlanta, Ga., May 13, 1881; Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 5, 1914; Robert Lynn Batts, Austin, Tex., Feb. 5, 1917.

Sixth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee. Circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 3, 1911; John W. Warrington, Cincinnati, O., March 16, 1909; Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 31, 1910.

Seventh Judicial Circuit—Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21, 1902; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1911; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1915; Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wis., May 10, 1916; George T. Page, Peoria, Ill., March 1, 1919.

Eighth Judicial Circuit—Districts of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma. Circuit

judges, W. H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn., March 17, 1892; William C. Hook, Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 17, 1903; John E. Carland, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911; Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1911; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21, 1916.

Ninth Judicial Circuit—Districts of California, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii. Circuit judges, E. M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1895; W. B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore., March 18, 1892; William W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1897; William H. Hunt, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911.

JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

With date of commission. Salaries, $7,500 each.

Alabama—Northern and middle dists.	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	May	2, 1914
Southern district	Robert T. Ervin	Mobile	Jan.	23, 1917
Northern district	William I. Grubb	Birmingham	May	30, 1908
Alaska—First district	Robert W. Jennings	Juneau	June	8, 1917
Second district	William A. Holzheimer	Nome	Oct.	5, 1917
Third district	Frederick M. Brown	Valdez	July	12, 1917
Fourth district	Charles E. Bunnel	Fairbanks	Jan.	5, 1915
Arizona	William H. Sawtelle	Tucson	Aug.	18, 1913
Arkansas—Eastern district	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	Jan.	9, 1901
Western district	Frank A. Youmans	Fort Smith	June	20, 1911
California—Northern district	Maurice T. Dooling	San Francisco	July	28, 1913
	William C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	Dec.	17, 1907
Southern district	Benjamin F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	Oct.	16, 1914
	Oscar A. Trippett	Los Angeles	Mar.	3, 1915
Canal Zone	John W. Hanan	Ancon	Oct.	28, 1918
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	Apr.	10, 1906
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	Nov.	17, 1913
Delaware	Hugh M. Morris	Wilmington	Jan.	27, 1919
Florida—Northern district	William B. Sheppard	Pensacola	May	20, 1908
Southern district	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	Apr.	24, 1913
Georgia—Northern district	William T. Newman	Atlanta	Aug.	13, 1886
Southern district	Beverly D. Evans	Savannah	Aug.	15, 1917
Hawaii	James L. Coke	Honolulu	Mar.	3, 1918
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	Dec.	17, 1907
Illinois—Northern district	Kenesaw M. Landis	Chicago	Mar.	18, 1905
	George A. Carpenter	Chicago	Jan.	11, 1910
Eastern district	George W. English	Danville	May	3, 1918
Southern district	Louis FitzHenry	Peoria	July	6, 1918
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	Dec.	8, 1902
Iowa—Northern district	Henry T. Reed	Cresco	Mar.	7, 1904
Southern district	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	Mar.	3, 1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	Dec.	1, 1901
Kentucky—Eastern district	A. M. J. Cochran	Maysville	Dec.	17, 1901
Western district	Walter Evans	Louisville	Mar.	3, 1899
Louisiana—Eastern district	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	Feb.	2, 1909
Western district	George W. Jack	Shreveport	Mar.	16, 1917
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	July	1, 1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	Apr.	4, 1910
Massachusetts	James M. Morton, Jr.	Boston	Aug.	12, 1912
Michigan—Eastern district	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	Aug.	6, 1912
Western district	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	Oct.	3, 1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Duluth	July	1, 1908
	Page Morris	Minneapolis	May	4, 1914
Mississippi—Two districts	Edwin R. Holmes	Jackson	Oct.	24, 1918
Missouri—Eastern district	David P. Dyer	St. Louis	Mar.	1, 1907
Western district	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City	June	25, 1910
Montana	George M. Bourquin	Butte	Mar.	8, 1912
Nebraska	T. C. Munger	Lincoln	Mar.	1, 1907
	Joseph W. Woodrough	Omaha	Apr.	3, 1916
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson	Jan.	10, 1907
New Hampshire	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	Feb.	20, 1891
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	May	18, 1909
	J. Warren Davis	Trenton	May	15, 1916
New Mexico	Colin Neblett	Santa Fe	Feb.	5, 1917
New York—Northern district	George W. Ray	Norwich	Dec.	8, 1902
Southern district	Julius M. Mayer	New York city	Feb.	26, 1912
	Augustus N. Hand	New York city	Sept.	30, 1914
	John Clark Knox	New York city	Apr.	12, 1918
	Learned Hand	New York city	Apr.	26, 1909
Eastern district	Thomas I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	Jan.	9, 1907
	Edwin L. Garvin	Brooklyn	Mar.	21, 1918
Western district	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	June	5, 1900
North Carolina—Eastern district	Henry G. Connor	Wilson	May	25, 1909
Western district	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	Jan.	9, 1901
North Dakota	Charles F. Amidon	Fargo	Feb.	18, 1897
Ohio—Northern district	D. C. Westhaver	Cleveland	Mar.	14, 1917
	John M. Killits	Toledo	June	24, 1910
Southern district	H. C. Hollister	Cincinnati	Mar.	7, 1910
	John E. Sater	Columbus	May	30, 1908
Oklahoma—Eastern district	R. L. Williams	Muskogee	Jan.	7, 1919
Western district	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	Jan.	13, 1908
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	Jan.	10, 1906
	Robert S. Bean	Portland	Apr.	28, 1909
Pennsylvania—Eastern district	Oliver B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	Apr.	28, 1914
	J. Whitaker Thompson	Philadelphia	July	16, 1913
Middle district	Charles B. Witmer	Sunbury	May	2, 1911

Western district	W. H. S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	July	21, 1914
	Charles P. Orr	Pittsburgh	Apr.	8, 1909
Porto Rico	Jose C. Hernandez, Ch. J.	San Juan	Apr.	9, 1909
Rhode Island	Arthur L. Brown	Providence	Oct.	15, 1896
South Carolina—Eastern district	Henry A. M. Smith	Charleston	June	7, 1911
Western district				
South Dakota	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	June	7, 1911
Tennessee—Eastern and middle dists.	Edward T. Sanford	Knoxville	May	18, 1908
Western district	John E. McCall	Memphis	Jan.	17, 1905
Texas—Eastern district	Gordon Russell	Tyler	June	6, 1910
Western district	DuVal West	San Antonio	Dec.	21, 1916
	W. R. Smith	El Paso	Apr.	12, 1917
Northern district	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	Feb.	15, 1899
	James C. Wilson	Fort Worth	Mar.	5, 1919
Southern district	J. C. Hutcheson, Jr.	Houston	Apr.	6, 1918
Utah	Tillman D. Johnson	Salt Lake City	Jan.	18, 1916
Vermont	Harland B. Howe	Windsor	Feb.	22, 1916
Virginia—Eastern district	Edmund Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	Mar.	22, 1898
Western district	H. Clay McDowell	Bigstone Gap	Dec.	18, 1901
Washington—Western district	Edward E. Cushman	Tacoma	May	1, 1912
	Jeremiah Neterer	Seattle	July	21, 1913
Eastern district	Frank H. Rudkin	Spokane	Jan.	31, 1911
West Virginia—Northern district	Alston G. Dayton	Phillippi	Mar.	14, 1905
Southern district	Benjamin F. Keller	Bramwell	July	1, 1901
Wisconsin—Eastern district	Ferdinand A. Geiger	Milwaukee	Mar.	20, 1912
Western district	A. L. Sanborn	Madison	Jan.	9, 1915
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	Sept.	22, 1890

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Alabama—Northern district, Eric Pettus, Birmingham; middle district, Thomas D. Samford, Montgomery; southern district, Alexander D. Pitts, Mobile.
Alaska—First division, James A. Smiser, Juneau; second division, Gudbrand J. Lomen, Nome; third division, William A. Munly, Valdez; Fourth division, R. F. Roth, Fairbanks.
Arizona—Thomas A. Flynn, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Eastern district, William H. Martin, Little Rock; western district, E. O. Mahoney, Fort Smith.
California—Northern district, Mrs. Annette A. Adams, San Francisco; southern district, John R. O'Connor, Los Angeles.
Canal Zone—A. C. Hindman, Ancon.
Colorado—Harry B. Tedrow, Denver.
Connecticut—John F. Crosby, Hartford.
Delaware—Charles F. Curley, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—John E. Laskey, Washington.
Florida—Northern district, John L. Neeley, Pensacola; southern district, Herbert S. Phillips, Tampa.
Georgia—Northern district, Hooper Alexander, Atlanta; southern district, Earl M. Donalson, Macon.
Hawaii—S. C. Huber, Honolulu.
Idaho—James L. McClear, Boise.
Illinois—Northern district, Charles F. Clyne, Chicago; eastern district, James G. Burnside, Danville; southern district, Edward C. Knotts, Springfield.
Indiana—L. E. Slack, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Northern district, Frank A. O'Connor, Sioux City; southern district, Edwin G. Moon, Ottumwa.
Kansas—Fred Robertson, Topeka.
Kentucky—Western district, Perry B. Miller, Louisville; eastern district, Thomas D. Slattery, Covington.
Louisiana—Eastern district, Henry Mooney, New Orleans; western district, Joseph Moore, Shreveport.
Maine—John F. A. Merrill, Portland.
Maryland—Samuel K. Dennis, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Thomas J. Boynton, Boston.
Michigan—Eastern district, John E. Kinnane, Detroit; western district, Myron H. Walker, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Alfred Jaques, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Northern district, Wilson S. Hill, Oxford; southern district, Julian P. Alexander, Jackson.
Missouri—Eastern district, W. L. Hensley, St. Louis; western district, Francis M. Wilson, Kansas City.
Montana—Edward C. Day, Helena.
Nebraska—Thomas S. Allen, Omaha.
Nevada—William Woodburn, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Fred H. Brown, Concord.
New Jersey—Charles F. Lynch, Newark.
New Mexico—Summers Burkhart, Albuquerque.
New York—Northern district, Dennis B. Lucey, Utica; southern district, Francis G. Caffey, New York city; eastern district, James D. Bell, Brooklyn; western district, Stephen T. Lockwood, Buffalo.
North Carolina—Eastern district, Thomas D. Warren, New Bern; western district, William C. Hammer, Ashboro.
North Dakota—Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo.
Ohio—Northern district, Edwin S. Wertz, Cleveland; southern district, Stuart R. Bolin, Columbus.
Oklahoma—Eastern district, W. P. McGinnis, Muskogee; western district, John A. Fain, Guthrie.
Oregon—Bert E. Haney, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Eastern district, Francis F. Kane, Philadelphia; middle district, Rogers L. Burnett, Scranton; western district, R. L. Crawford, Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico—Miles M. Martin, San Juan.
Rhode Island—Harvey A. Baker, Providence.
South Carolina—Eastern district, Francis H. Weston, Charleston; western district, J. William Thurmond, Greenville.
South Dakota—Robert P. Stewart, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Eastern district, Wesley T. Kennerly, Knoxville; middle district, Lee Douglas, Nashville; western district, W. D. Kyser, Memphis.
Texas—Eastern district, Clarence Merritt, Paris; northern district, Wilmot M. Odell, Fort Worth; western district, Hugh. R. Robertson, San Antonio; southern district, John E. Green, Jr., Houston.
Utah—William W. Ray, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Vernon A. Bullard, Burlington.
Virginia—Eastern district, Hiram M. Smith, Richmond; western district, Richard E. Byrd, Roanoke.
Washington—Western district, Robert C. Saunders, Seattle; eastern district, Francis A. Garrecht, Spokane.
West Virginia—Northern district, Stuart W. Walker, Parkersburg; southern district, L. H. Kelly, Huntington.
Wisconsin—Eastern district, H. A. Sawyer, Milwaukee; western district, Albert C. Wolfe, La Crosse.
Wyoming—Charles L. Rigdon, Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Alabama—Northern district, Henry A. Skeggs, Birmingham; middle district, McDuffie Cain, Montgomery; southern district, Christopher G. Gewin, Mobile.
Alaska—First division, J. M. Tanner, Juneau; second division, Emmet R. Jordan, Nome; third division, F. R. Brenneman, Valdez; fourth division, Lewis T. Erwin, Fairbanks.
Arizona—Joseph P. Dillon, Tucson.
Arkansas—Eastern district, A. Jackson Walls, Little Rock; western district, John H. Parker, Fort Smith.
California—Northern district, James B. Holohan, San Francisco; southern district, Charles T. Walton, Los Angeles.
Canal Zone—Miguel A. Otero, Ancon.
Colorado—Samuel J. Burris, Denver.
Connecticut—C. C. Middlebrooks, Hartford.
Delaware—Martin F. Farry, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Maurice Splain, Washington.
Florida—Northern district, James B. Perkins, Pensacola; southern district, Nathan H. Boswell, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Northern district, Howard Thompson, Atlanta; southern district, Joseph S. Davis, Macon.
Hawaii—Jerome J. Smiddy, Honolulu.
Idaho—Leroy C. Jones, Boise
Illinois—Northern district, John J. Bradley, Chicago; eastern district, Cooper Stout, Danville; southern district, Vincent Y. Dallman, Springfield.
Indiana—Mark Storen, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Northern district, E. R. Moore, Dubuque; southern district, Nicholas F. Reed, Des Moines.
Kansas—Otho T. Wood, Topeka.
Kentucky—Western district, Edgar H. James, Louisville; eastern district, Henry M. Cox, Covington.
Louisiana—Eastern district, Frank M. Miller, New Orleans; western district, John H. Kirkpatrick, Shreveport.
Maine—John S. P. H. Wilson, Portland.
Maryland—William W. Stockham, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—John J. Mitchell, Boston.
Michigan—Eastern district, Henry Behrendt, Detroit; western district, Herman O'Connor, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Joseph A. Wessell, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Northern district, Bruce Alexander, Oxford; southern district, Floyd Loper, Jackson.
Missouri—Eastern district, John F. Lynch, St. Louis; western district, William A. Shelton, Kansas City.
Montana—Joseph L. Ashbridge, Helena.
Nebraska—Thomas J. Flynn, Omaha.
Nevada—Joseph McEachin, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Charles J. O'Neill, Concord.
New Jersey—Albert Bollschweiler, Trenton.
New Mexico—Andrew H. Hudspeth, Santa Fe.
New York—Northern district, Clayton L. Wheeler, Utica; southern district, Thomas D. McCarthy, New York city; eastern district, James M. Power, Brooklyn; western district, John D. Lynn, Rochester.
North Carolina—Eastern district, George H. Bellamy, Raleigh; western district, Charles A. Webb, Asheville.
North Dakota—Stephen J. Doyle, Fargo.
Ohio—Northern district, Charles W. Lapp, Cleveland; southern district, Michael Devanny, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Western district, John Q. Newell, Oklahoma City; eastern district, A. B. Enloe, Jr., Muskogee.
Oregon—George F. Alexander, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Eastern district, Frank J. Noonan, Philadelphia; middle district, James S. Magee, Scranton; western district, John F. Short, Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico—William R. Bennett, San Juan.
Rhode Island—John J. Richards, Providence.
South Carolina—Eastern district, James L. Sims, Charleston; western district, C. J. Lyon, Greenville.
South Dakota—William Hickey, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Eastern district, J. R. Thompson, Knoxville; middle district, George B. Witt, Nashville; western district, Stanley H. Trezevant, Memphis.
Texas—Eastern district, Benjamin F. Sherrill, Sherman; northern district, James A. Baggett, Dallas; western district, John H. Rogers, San Antonio; southern district, Jacob A. Herring, Galveston.
Utah—Aquila Nebeker, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Arthur P. Carpenter, Rutland.
Virginia—Eastern district, John G. Saunders, Norfolk; western district, T. G. Burch, Staunton.
Washington—Eastern district, James E. McGovern, Spokane; western district, John M. Boyle, Tacoma.
West Virginia—Northern district, Clarence E. Smith, Parkersburg; southern district, William Osborne, Huntington.
Wisconsin—Eastern district, Samuel W. Randolph, Milwaukee; western district, Frank O'Connor, Madison.
Wyoming—Daniel F. Hudson, Cheyenne.

MERCHANT MARINE OF THE WORLD.

[From Lloyd's Register for 1919-20.]

Country.	*Ships.	†Tonnage.	Country.	*Ships	†Tonnage.
Britain	10,105	18,607,875	Japan	1,418	2,325,266
United States	4,929	13,091,773	Mexico	47	35,598
Argentina	215	154,441	Norway	1,629	1,857,829
Austria-Hungary	339	714,617	Peru	63	79,342
Belgium	152	313,276	Portugal	227	261,212
Brazil	428	512,675	Roumania	35	63,792
Chile	114	101,647	Russia	618	541,005
China	102	132,515	Spain	576	750,611
Cuba	51	47,295	Sweden	1,263	992,611
Denmark	645	702,436	Turkey	161	116,249
Finland	338	180,962	Uruguay	43	44,499
France	1,140	2,233,631	Other countries	250	128,455
Germany	1,768	3,503,380	Flag not recorded	198	140,477
Greece	312	323,796			
Holland	931	1,591,911	Total	29,255	50,919,273
Italy	858	1,370,097			

*Ships of 100 tons and upward. †Gross.

POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

John Dryden, 1670-1689.
Thomas Shadwell, 1689-1692.
Nahum Tate, 1692-1715.
Nicholas Rowe, 1715-1718.
Laurence Eusden, 1718-1730.
Colley Cibber, 1730-1757.
William Whitehead, 1758-1785.
Thomas Wharton, 1785-1790.
Henry James Pye, 1790-1813.
Robert Southey, 1813-1843.
William Wordsworth, 1843-1850.
Alfred Tennyson, 1850-1892.
Alfred Austin, 1896-1913.
Robert Bridges, 1913.

Sixty-Sixth Congress.

From March 4, 1919, to March 3, 1921.

SENATE.

President, Thomas R. Marshall, vice-president of the United States; compensation, $12,000 a year. Republicans, 49; democrats, 47. Compensation of senators, $7,500 a year, term six years.

ALABAMA.

Oscar W. Underwood, Dem..Birmingham..1921
John H. Bankhead, Dem.....Jasper..1925

ARIZONA.

Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.....Prescott..1923
Marcus A. Smith, Dem.....Tucson..1921

ARKANSAS.

William F. Kirby, Dem.....Little Rock..1921
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem.....Lonoke..1925

CALIFORNIA.

James D. Phelan, Dem...San Francisco..1921
Hiram W. Johnson, Rep....Sacramento..1923

COLORADO.

Lawrence C. Phipps, Rep.....Denver..1925
Charles S. Thomas, Dem.....Denver..1921

CONNECTICUT.

Frank B. Brandegee, Rep..New London..1921
George P. McLean, Rep.....Simsbury..1923

DELAWARE.

Josiah O. Wolcott, Dem.....Dover..1923
L. Heisler Ball, Rep.....Marshalltown..1925

FLORIDA.

Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem..Jacksonville..1921
Park Trammell, Dem.....Lakeland..1923

GEORGIA.

William J. Harris, Dem.....Cedartown..1925
Hoke Smith, Dem.....Atlanta..1921

IDAHO.

John F. Nugent, Dem.....Boise..1921
William E. Borah, Rep.....Boise..1925

ILLINOIS.

Medill McCormick, Rep.....Chicago..1925
Lawrence Y. Sherman, Rep..Springfield..1921

INDIANA.

James E. Watson, Rep.....Rushville..1921
Harry S. New, Rep.....Indianapolis..1923

IOWA.

Albert B. Cummins, Rep....Des Moines..1921
William S. Kenyon, Rep.....Fort Dodge..1925

KANSAS.

Charles Curtis, Rep.....Topeka..1921
Arthur Capper, Rep.....Topeka..1925

KENTUCKY.

J. C. W. Beckham, Dem.....Frankfort..1921
Augustus O. Stanley, Dem...Henderson..1925

LOUISIANA.

Edward J. Gay, Dem.....Plaquemine..1921
Joseph E. Ransdell, D..Lake Providence..1925

MAINE.

Frederick Hale, Rep.....Portland..1923
Bert M. Fernald, Rep.....West Poland..1925

MARYLAND.

John Walter Smith, Dem....Snow Hill..1921
Joseph I. France, Rep.....Port Deposit..1923

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.....Nahant..1923
David I. Walsh, Dem.....Fitchburg..1925

MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Townsend, Rep.....Jackson..1923
Truman H. Newberry, Rep.....Detroit..1925

MINNESOTA.

Frank B. Kellogg, Rep.....St. Paul..1923
Knute Nelson, Rep.....Alexandria..1925

MISSISSIPPI.

John Sharp Williams, Dem...Yazoo City..1923
Pat Harrison, Dem.....Gulfport..1925

MISSOURI.

Selden P. Spencer, Rep.....St. Louis..1921
James A. Reed, Dem.....Kansas City..1923

MONTANA.

Henry L. Myers, Dem.....Hamilton..1923
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....Helena..1925

NEBRASKA.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem.....Omaha..1923
George W. Norris, Rep.....McCook..1925

NEVADA.

Charles B. Henderson, Dem.....Elko..1921
Key Pittman, Dem.....Tonopah..1923

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George H. Moses, Rep.....Concord..1921
Henry W. Keyes, Rep..North Haverhill..1925

NEW JERSEY.

Walter E. Edge, Rep.....Atlantic City..1925
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Rep...Raritan..1923

NEW MEXICO.

Andreius A. Jones, Dem..E. Las Vegas..1923
Albert B. Fall, Rep.....Three Rivers..1925

NEW YORK.

James W. Wadsworth, Rep....Groveland..1921
William M. Calder, Rep.....Brooklyn..1923

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lee S. Overman, Dem.....Salisbury..1921
F. M. Simmons, Dem.....Newbern..1925

NORTH DAKOTA.

Porter J. McCumber, Rep....Wahpeton..1923
Asle J. Gronna, Rep.....Lakota..1921

OHIO.

Warren G. Harding, Rep.....Marion..1921
Atlee Pomerene, Dem.....Canton..1923

OKLAHOMA.

Thomas P. Gore, Dem.....Lawton..1921
Robert L. Owen, Dem.....Muskogee..1925

OREGON.

George E. Chamberlain, Dem....Portland..1921
Charles L. McNary, Rep.....Salem..1925

PENNSYLVANIA.

Boies Penrose, Rep.....Philadelphia..1921
Philander C. Knox, Rep.....Pittsburgh..1923

RHODE ISLAND.

Peter Goelet Gerry, Dem.....Warwick..1923
LeBaron B. Colt, Rep.....Bristol..1925

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem.....Florence..1921
Nathaniel B. Deal, Dem.....Laurens..1925

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Edwin S. Johnson, Dem.....Yankton..1921
Thomas Sterling, Rep.....Vermilion..1925

TENNESSEE.

Kenneth D. McKellar, Dem....Memphis..1923
John K. Shields, Dem.....Knoxville..1925

TEXAS.

Charles A. Culberson, Dem.....Dallas..1923
Morris Sheppard, Dem.....Texarkana..1925

UTAH.

Reed Smoot, Rep.....Provo City..1921
William H. King, Dem....Salt Lake City..1923

VERMONT.

William P. Dillingham, Rep..Montpelier..1921
Carroll S. Page, Rep.....Hyde Park..1923

VIRGINIA.

Claude A. Swanson, Dem.....Chatham..1923
Thomas S. Martin, Dem..Charlottesville..1925

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones, Rep.....Seattle..1921
Miles Poindexter, Rep.....Spokane..1923

WEST VIRGINIA.

Howard Sutherland, Rep.....Elkins..1923
Davis Elkins, Rep.....Morgantown..1925

WISCONSIN.

Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.....Superior..1921
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep.....Madison..1923

WYOMING.

John B. Kendrick, Dem.....Sheridan..1923
Francis E. Warren, Rep.....Cheyenne..1925

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker, Frederick H. Gillett, Rep.; republicans, 240; democrats, 191; independent, 2; prohibition 1; socialist 1; total 435. Asterisk (*) after name indicates that members served in 65th congress. †At large. Compensation of speaker, $12,000; of other members, $7,500 a year. Term, two years.

ALABAMA.

1. John McDuffie, Dem.....Monroeville
2. S. Hubert Dent, Jr.,* Dem.....Montgomery
3. Henry B. Steagall,* Dem.....Ozark
4. Fred L. Blackmon,* Dem.....Anniston
5. J. Thomas Heflin,* Dem.....Lafayette
6. William B. Oliver,* Dem.....Tuscaloosa
7. L. B. Rainey, Dem. .. ..Gadsden
8. Edward B. Almon,* Dem.....Tuscumbia
9. George Huddleston,* Dem.....Birmingham
10. William B. Bankhead,* Dem.....Jasper

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden,*† Dem.....Phœnix

ARKANSAS.

1. Thaddeus H. Caraway,* Dem.....Jonesboro
2. William A. Oldfield,* Dem.....Batesville
3. John N. Tillman,* Dem.....Fayetteville
4. Otis Wingo,* Dem.....De Queen
5. Henderson M. Jacoway,* Dem...Dardanelle
6. Samuel M. Taylor,* Dem.....Pine Bluff
7. William S. Goodwin,* Dem.....Warren

CALIFORNIA.

1. Clarence F. Lea,* Dem.....Santa Rosa
2. John E. Raker,* Dem.....Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry,* Rep.....Sacramento
4. Julius Kahn,* Rep.....San Francisco
5. John I. Nolan,* Rep.....San Francisco
6. John A. Elston,* Rep.....Berkeley
7. H. E. Barbour, Rep.....Fresno
8. Hugh S. Hersman, Dem.....Gilroy
9. Charles H. Randall,* Pro.....Los Angeles
10. Henry Z. Osborne, Rep.....Los Angeles
11. William Kettner,* Dem.....San Diego

COLORADO.

1. William N. Vaile, Rep.....Denver
2. Charles B. Timberlake,* Rep.....Sterling
3. Guy W. Hardy, Rep.....Canon City
4. E. T. Taylor,* Dem.....Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1. Augustine Lonergan,* Dem.....Hartford
2. Richard P. Freeman,* Rep.....New London
3. John Q. Tilson,* Rep.....New Haven
4. Schuyler Merritt, Rep.....Stamford
5. James P. Glynn,* Rep.....Winsted

DELAWARE.

Caleb R. Layton,† Rep.....Georgetown

FLORIDA.

1. Herbert J. Drane,* Dem.....Lakeland
2. Frank Clark,* Dem.....Gainesville
3. J. H. Smithwick, Dem.....Pensacola
4. William J. Sears,* Dem.....Kissimmee

GEORGIA.

1. James W. Overstreet,* Dem.....Sylvania
2. Frank Park,* Dem.....Sylvester
3. Charles R. Crisp,* Dem.....Americus
4. W. C. Wright,* Dem.....Newnan
5. William D. Upshaw,* Dem.....Atlanta
6. James W. Wise,* Dem.....Fayetteville
7. Gordon Lee,* Dem.....Chickamauga
8. Charles H. Brand,* Dem.....Athens
9. Thomas M. Bell,* Dem.....Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson,* Dem.....Milledgeville
11. W. C. Lankford, Dem.....Douglas
12. William W. Larsen,* Dem.....Dublin

IDAHO.

Addison T. Smith,*† Rep.....Twin Falls
Burton L. French,*† Rep.....Moscow

ILLINOIS.

Richard Yates,† Rep.....Springfield
William E. Mason,*† Rep.....Chicago
1. Martin B. Madden,* Rep.....Chicago
2. James R. Mann,* Rep.....Chicago
3. William W. Wilson,* Rep.....Chicago
4. John W. Rainey,* Dem.....Chicago
5. Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem.....Chicago
6. James McAndrews,* Dem.....Chicago
7. Niels Juul,* Rep.....Chicago
8. Thomas Gallagher,* Dem.....Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten,* Rep.....Chicago
10. Carl R. Chindbloom, Rep.....Chicago
11. Ira C. Copley,* Rep.....Aurora
12. Charles E. Fuller,* Rep.....Belvidere
13. John C. McKenzie,* Rep.....Elizabeth
14. William J. Graham,* Rep.....Aledo
15. Edward J. King,* Rep.....Galesburg
16. Clifford Ireland,* Rep.....Peoria
17. Frank L. Smith, Rep.....Dwight
18. Joseph G. Cannon,* Rep.....Danville
19. William B. McKinley,* Rep.....Champaign
20. Henry T. Rainey,* Dem.....Carrollton
21. Loren E. Wheeler,* Rep.....Springfield
22. Wm. A. Rodenberg,* Rep...East St. Louis
23. E. B. Brooks, Rep.....Newton
24. Thomas S. Williams,* Rep.....Louisville
25. Edward E. Denison,* Rep.....Marion

INDIANA.

1. O. R. Luhring, Rep.....Evansville
2. Oscar E. Bland,* Rep.....Linton
3. J. W. Dunbar, Rep.....New Albany
4. J. S. Benham, Rep.....Benham
5. Everett Sanders,* Rep.....Terre Haute
6. Richard N. Elliott,* Rep.....Connorsville
7. Merrill Moores,* Rep.....Indianapolis
8. Albert H. Vestal,* Rep.....Anderson
9. Fred S. Purnell,* Rep.....Attica
10. William R. Wood,* Rep.....Lafayette
11. Milton Kraus,* Rep.....Peru
12. Louis W. Fairfield,* Rep.....Angola
13. A. J. Hickey, Rep.....Laporte

IOWA.

1. Charles A. Kennedy,* Rep.....Montrose
2. Harry E. Hull,* Rep.....Williamsourg
3. Burton E. Sweet,* Rep.....Waverly
4. Gilbert N Haugen,* Rep.....Northwood
5. James W. Good,* Rep.....Cedar Rapids
6. C. William Ramseyer,* Rep....Bloomfield
7. Cassius C. Dowell,* Rep.....Des Moines
8. Horace M. Towner,* Rep.....Corning
9. William R. Green,* Rep....Council Bluffs
10. J. L. Dickinson, Rep.....Algona
11. W. D. Boies, Rep.....Sheldon

KANSAS.

1. Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep..Leavenworth
2. Edward C. Little,* Rep.....Kansas City
3. Philip P. Campbell,* Rep.....Pittsburg
4. Homer Hoch, Rep.....Marion
5. J. C. Strong, Rep.....Blue Rapids
6. Hays B. White, Rep.....Mankato
7. J. N. Tincher, Rep.....Medicine Lodge
8. William A. Ayres,* Dem.....Wichita

KENTUCKY.

1. Alben W. Barkley,* Dem.....Paducah
2. David H. Kincheloe,* Dem.....Madisonville
3. Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.,* Dem..Central City
4. Ben Johnson,* Dem.....Bardstown
5. Charles F. Ogden, Rep.....Louisville
6. Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem.....Burlington
7. James C. Cantrill,* Dem.....Georgetown
8. King Swope, Rep.....Danville
9. William J. Fields,* Dem.....Olive Hill
10. John W. Langley,* Rep.....Pikeville
11. J. M. Robison, Rep.....Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

1. James O'Connor, Dem.....New Orleans
2. H. Garland Dupre,* Dem.....New Orleans
3. Whitmell P. Martin,* Dem.....Thibodaux
4. John T. Watkins,* Dem.....Minden
5. Riley J. Wilson,* Dem.....Harrisonburg
6. Jared Y. Sander,* Dem.....Bogalusa
7. Ladislas Lazaro,* Dem.....Washington
8. James B. Aswell,* Dem.....Natchitoches

MAINE.

1. Louis B. Goodall,* Rep.....Sanford
2. Wallace H. White, Jr.,* Rep.....Lewiston
3. John A. Peters,* Rep.....Ellsworth
4. Ira G. Hersey,* Rep.....Houlton

MARYLAND.

1. William N. Andrews, Rep.....Cambridge
2. Carville D. Benson, Dem.....Halethorp
3. Charles P. Coady,* Dem.....Baltimore
4. J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem.....Baltimore
5. Sydney E. Mudd,* Rep.....La Plata
6. Frederick N. Zihlman,* Rep....Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen T. Treadway,* Rep.....Stockbridge
2. Frederick H. Gillett,* Rep.....Springfield
3. Calvin D. Paige,* Rep.....Southbridge
4. Samuel E. Winslow,* Rep.....Worcester
5. John Jacob Rogers,* Rep.....Lowell
6. Willfred W. Lufkin,* Rep.....Lss x
7. Michael F. Phelan,* Dem.....Lynn
8. Frederick W. Dallinger,* Rep..Cambridge
9. Alvan T. Fuller,* Rep.....Malden
10. John F. Fitzgerald,* Dem.....Boston
11. George Holden Tinkham,* Rep.....Boston
12. James A. Gallivan,* Dem.....Boston
13. Robert Luce, Rep.....Waltham
14. Richard Olney, II,* Dem.....Dedham
15. William S. Greene,* Rep.....Fall River
16. Joseph Walsh,* Rep.....New Bedford

MICHIGAN.

1. Frank E. Doremus,* Dem.....Detroit
2. Earl C. Michener, Rep.....Adrian
3. John M. C. Smith,* Rep.....Charlotte
4. Edward L. Hamilton,* Rep.....Niles
5. Carl E. Mapes,* Rep.....Grand Rapids
6. Patrick H. Kelley,* Rep.....Lansing
7. Louis C. Cramton,* Rep.....Lapeer
8. Joseph W. Fordney,* Rep.....Saginaw
9. James C. McLaughlin,* Rep.....Muskegon
10. Gilbert A. Currie,* Rep.....Midland
11. Frank D. Scott,* Rep.....Alpena
12. W. Frank James,* Rep.....Hancock
13. Charles A. Nichols,* Rep.....Detroit

MINNESOTA.

1. Sydney Anderson,* Rep.....Lanesboro
2. Franklin F. Ellsworth,* Rep.....Mankato
3. Charles R. Davis,* Rep.....St. Peter
4. Oscar Keller, Ind.....St. Paul
5. W. H. Newton, Rep.....Minneapolis
6. Harold Knutson,* Rep.....St. Cloud
7. Andrew J. Volstead,* Rep....Granite Falls
8. W. L. Carss, Ind.....Proctor
9. Halvor Steenerson,* Rep.....Crookston
10. Thomas D. Schall,* Rep.....Excelsior

MISSISSIPPI.

1. Ezekiel S. Candler,* Dem.....Corinth
2. Hubert D. Stephens,* Dem....New Albany
3. Benjamin G. Humphreys,* Dem..Greenville
4. Thomas U. Sisson,* Dem.....Winona
5. William W. Venable,* Dem.....Meridian
6. P. B. Johnson, Dem.....Hattiesburg
7. Percy E. Quin,* Dem.....McComb City
8. James W. Collier,* Dem.....Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1. Milton A. Romjue,* Dem.....Macon
2. William W. Rucker,* Dem.....Keytesville
3. Joshua W. Alexander,* Dem.....Gallatin
4. Charles F. Booher,* Dem.....Savannah
5. W. T. Bland, Dem.....Kansas City
6. Clement C. Dickinson,* Dem.....Clinton
7. Sam C. Major, Dem.....Fayette
8. William L. Nelson, Dem.....Columbia
9. Champ Clark,* Dem.....Bowling Green
10. Cleveland Newton, Rep.....St. Louis
11. William L. Igoe,* Dem.....St. Louis
12. Leonidas C. Dyer,* Rep.....St. Louis
13. Marion E. Rhodes, Rep.....Potosi
14. Ed D. Hays, Rep.....Cape Girardeau
15. Isaac V. McPherson, Rep.....Aurora
16. Thomas L. Rubey,* Dem.....Lebanon

MONTANA.

John M. Evans,*† Dem.....Missoula
Carl W. Riddick,† Rep.....Lewiston

NEBRASKA.

1. Charles F. Reavis,* Rep.....Falls City
2. Albert W. Jefferis, Rep.....Omaha
3. Robert E. Evans, Rep.....Dakota City
4. M. O. McLaughlin, Rep.....York
5. William E. Andrews, Rep.....Hastings
6. Moses P. Kinkaid,* Rep.....O'Neill

NEVADA.

Charles R. Evans,† Dem.....Goldfield

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Sherman E. Burroughs,* Rep..Manchester
2. Edward H. Wason,* Rep.....Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

1. William J. Browning,* Rep.....Camden
2. Isaac Bacharach, Rep.....Atlantic City
3. Thomas J. Scully,* Dem.....South Amboy
4. Elijah C. Hutchinson,* Rep.....Trenton
5. Ernest R. Ackerman, Rep.....Plainfield
6. John R. Ramsey,* Rep.....Hackensack
7. Amos H. Radcliffe, Rep.....Paterson
8. Cornelius J. McGlennon, Dem..East Newark
9. Daniel F. Minahan, Dem.....Orange
10. Frederick R. Lehlbach,* Rep.....Newark
11. John J. Eagan,* Dem.....Weehawken
12. James A. Hamill,* Dem.....Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

Benito C. Hernandez,† Rep..Tierra Amarilla

NEW YORK.

1. Frederick C. Hicks,* Rep..Port Washington
2. Chas. Pope Caldwell,* Dem...Forest Hills.
3. John McCrate, Rep.....Brooklyn
4. Thomas H. Cullen, Dem.....Brooklyn
5. John B. Johnston, Dem.....Brooklyn
6. Frederick W. Rowe,* Rep.....Brooklyn
7. J. P. Maher, Dem.....Brooklyn
8. William E. Cleary,* Dem.....Brooklyn
9. David J. O'Connell, Dem.....Brooklyn
10. Reuben L. Haskell,* Rep.....Brooklyn
11. Daniel J. Riordan,* Dem....New York city
12. Henry M. Goldfogle, Dem...New York city
13. C. D. Sullivan,* Dem.....New York city
14. F. H. LaGuardia,* Rep.....New York city
15. Peter J. Dooling,* Dem.....New York city
16. Thomas F. Smith,* Dem....New York city
17. Herbert C. Pell, Dem.....New York city
18. John F. Carew,* Dem.....New York city
19. Joseph Rowan, Dem.....New York city
20. Isaac Siegel,* Rep.....New York city
21. Jerome F. Donovan,* Dem..New York city
22. Anthony J. Griffin,* Dem....New York city
23. Richard F. McKiniry, Dem..New York city
24. James V. Ganly, Dem.....New York city
25. James W. Husted,* Rep.....Peekskill
26. Edmund Platt,* Rep.....Poughkeepsie
27. Charles B. Ward,* Rep.....Debruce
28. Rollin B. Sanford,* Rep.....Albany
29. James S. Parker,* Rep.....Salem
30. Frank Crowther, Rep.....Schenectady
31. Bertrand H. Snell,* Rep.....Potsdam
32. Luther W. Mott,* Rep.....Oswego
33. Homer P. Snyder,* Rep.....Little Falls
34. William H. Hill, Rep.....Johnston City
35. Walter W. Magee,* Rep.....Syracuse
36. Norman J. Gould,* Rep.....Seneca Falls
37. Alanson B. Houghton, Rep.....Corning
38. Thomas B. Dunn,* Rep.....Rochester
39. Archie D. Sanders,* Rep.....Stafford
40. S. Wallace Dempsey,* Rep.....Lockport
41. Clarence MacGregor, Rep.....Buffalo
42. James M. Mead, Dem.....Buffalo
43. Daniel A. Reed, Rep.....Dunkirk

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small,* Dem.....Washington
2. Claude Kitchin,* Dem.....Scotland Neck
3. S. M. Brinson, Dem.....Newbern
4. Edward W. Pou,* Dem.....Smithfield
5. Charles M. Stedman,* Dem....Greensboro
6. Hannibal L. Godwin,* Dem.....Dunn
7. Leonidas D. Robinson,* Dem...Wadesboro
8. Robert L. Doughton,* Dem..Laurel Springs
9. Edwin Y. Webb,* Dem.....Shelby
10. Zeb Weaver,* Dem.....Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. John M. Baer,* Rep.....Fargo
2. George M. Young,* Rep.....Valley City
3. J. H. Sinclair, Rep.....Kenmare

OHIO.

1. Nicholas Longworth,* Rep....Cincinnati
2. A. E. B. Stephens, Rep.....North Bend

3. Warren Gard,* Dem.....Hamilton
4. Benjamin F. Welty,* Dem.....Lima
5. C. J. Thompson, Rep.....Defiance
6. Charles C. Kearns,* Rep.....Batavia
7. Simeon D. Fess,* Rep.....Yellow Springs
8. R. Clint Cole, Rep.....Findlay
9. Isaac R. Sherwood,* Dem.....Toledo
10. I. M. Foster, Rep.....Athens
11. Edwin D. Ricketts, Rep.....Logan
12. Clement Brumbaugh,* Dem.....Columbus
13. J. T. Begg, Rep.....Sandusky
14. Martin L. Davey, Dem.....Kent
15. C. Ellis Moore, Rep.....Cambridge
16. Roscoe C. McCulloch,* Rep.....Canton
17. William A. Ashbrook,* Dem.....Johnstown
18. Frank Murphy, Rep.....Steubenville
19. John G. Cooper,* Rep.....Youngstown
20. Charles A. Mooney, Dem.....Cleveland
21. John J. Babka, Dem.....Cleveland
22. Henry I. Emerson,* Rep.....Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

1. E. B. Howard, Dem.....Tulsa
2. William W. Hastings,* Dem.....Tahlequah
3. Charles D. Carter,* Dem.....Ardmore
4. Tom D. McKeown,* Dem.....Ada
5. J. W. Harreid, Rep.....Oklahoma City
6. Scott Ferris,* Dem.....Lawton
7. James V. McClintic,* Dem.....Snyder
8. Dick T. Morgan,* Rep.....Woodward

OREGON.

1. Willis C. Hawley,* Rep.....Salem
2. Nicholas J. Sinnott,* Rep.....The Dalles
3. Clifton N. McArthur,* Rep.....Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas S. Crago,*† Rep.....Waynesburg
Mahlon M. Garland,*† Rep.....Pittsburgh
William J. Burke,† Rep.....Pittsburgh
Anderson H. Walters,† Rep.....Johnstown

1. William S. Vare,* Rep.....Philadelphia
2. George S. Graham,* Rep.....Philadelphia
3. J. Hampton Moore,* Rep.....Philadelphia
4. George W. Edmonds,* Rep.....Philadelphia
5. Peter E. Costello,* Rep.....Philadelphia
6. George P. Darrow,* Rep.....Philadelphia
7. Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.....West Chester
8. Henry W. Watson,* Rep.....Langhorne
9. William W. Griest,* Rep.....Lancaster
10. Patrick McLane, Dem.....Scranton
11. John J. Casey, Dem.....Wilkes-Barre
12. John Reber, Rep.....Pottsville
13. Arthur G. Dewalt,* Dem.....Allentown
14. Louis T. McFadden,* Rep.....Canton
15. Edgar R. Kiess,* Rep.....Williamsport
16. John V. Lesher,* Dem.....Sunbury
17. Benjamin K. Focht,* Rep.....Lewisburg
18. Aaron S. Kreider,* Rep.....Annville
19. John M. Rose,* Rep.....Johnstown
20. Edward S. Brooks, Rep.....York
21. Evan J. Jones, Rep.....Bradford
22. John H. Wilson, Dem.....Butler
23. S. A. Kendall, Rep.....Meyersdale
24. Henry W. Temple,* Rep.....Washington
25. Milton M. Shreve, Rep.....Erie
26. Henry J. Steele,* Dem.....Easton
27. Nathan L. Strong,* Rep.....Brookville
28. Willis J. Hulings, Rep.....Oil City
29. Stephen G. Porter,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
30. M. Clyde Kelly,* Rep.....Braddock
31. John M. Morin,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
32. Guy E. Campbell,* Dem.....Crafton

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Clark Burdick, Rep.....Newport
2. Walter R. Stiness,* Rep.....Cowesett
3. Ambrose Kennedy,* Rep.....Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Richard S. Whaley,* Dem.....Charleston
2. James F. Byrnes,* Dem.....Aiken
3. Fred H. Dominick,* Dem.....Newberry
4. Samuel J. Nicholls,* Dem.....Spartanburg
5. William F. Stevenson,* Dem.....Cheraw
6. J. Willard Ragsdale,* Dem.....Florence
7. Asbury F. Lever,* Dem.....Lexington

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. C. Christopherson, Rep.....Sioux Falls
2. Royal C. Johnson,* Rep.....Aberdeen
3. Harry L. Gandy,* Dem.....Rapid City

TENNESSEE.

1. Sam R. Sells,* Rep.....Johnson City
2. J. Will Taylor, Rep.....LaFollette
3. John A. Moon,* Dem.....Chattanooga
4. Cordell Hull,* Dem.....Carthage
5. E. L. Davis, Dem.....Tullahoma
6. Joseph W. Byrns,* Dem.....Nashville
7. Lemuel P. Padgett,* Dem.....Columbia
8. Thetus W. Sims,* Dem.....Linden
9. Finis J. Garrett,* Dem.....Dresden
10. Hubert F. Fisher,* Dem.....Memphis

TEXAS.

1. Eugene Black,* Dem.....Clarksville
2. John C. Box, Dem.....Jacksonville
3. James Young,* Dem.....Kaufman
4. Sam Rayburn,* Dem.....Bonham
5. Hatton W. Summers,* Dem.....Dallas
6. Rufus Hardy,* Dem.....Corsicana
7. Clay S. Briggs, Dem.....Galveston
8. Joe H. Eagle,* Dem.....Houston
9. Joseph J. Mansfield,* Dem.....Columbus
10. James P. Buchanan,* Dem.....Brenham
11. Tom Connally,* Dem.....Marlin
12. Fritz G. Lanham, Dem.....Fort Worth
13. Lucien W. Parrish, Dem.....Henrietta
14. Carlos Bee, Dem.....San Antonio
15. John N. Garner,* Dem.....Uvalde
16. Claude Hudspeth, Dem.....El Paso
17. Thomas L. Blanton,* Dem.....Abilene
18. Marvin Jones,* Dem.....Amarillo

UTAH.

1. Milton H. Welling,* Dem.....Fielding
2. James H. Mays,* Dem.....Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. Frank L. Greene,* Rep.....St. Albans
2. Porter H. Dale,* Rep.....Island Pond

VIRGINIA.

1. Schuyler Otis Bland,* Dem..Newport News
2. Edward E. Holland,* Dem.....Suffolk
3. Andrew J. Montague,* Dem.....Richmond
4. W. A. Watson,* Dem....Jennings Ordinary
5. Edward W. Saunders,* Dem..Rockymount
6. James P. Woods, Dem.....Roanoke
7. Thomas W. Harrison,* Dem....Winchester
8. Robert W. Moore, Dem.....Fairfax
9. C. Bascom Slemp,* Rep.....Big Stone Gap
10. Henry D. Flood,* Dem.....Appomattox

WASHINGTON.

1. John F. Miller,* Rep.....Seattle
2. Lindley H. Hadley,* Rep.....Bellingham
3. Albert Johnson,* Rep.....Hoquiam
4. J. W. Summers, Rep.....Walla Walla
5. J. S. Webster, Rep.....Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. M. M. Neely,* Dem.....Fairmont
2. George M. Bowers,* Rep.....Martinsburg
3. Stuart F. Reed,* Rep.....Clarksburg
4. Harry C. Woodyard,* Rep.....Spencer
5. Wells Goodykountz, Rep.....Williamson
6. L. S. Echols, Rep.....Charleston

WISCONSIN.

1. C. E. Randall, Rep.....Kenosha
2. Edward Voigt,* Rep.....Sheboygan
3. J. G. Monahan, Rep.....Darlington
4. John C. Kleczka, Rep.....Milwaukee
5. Victor Berger, Soc.....Milwaukee
6. Florian Lampert, Rep.....Oshkosh
7. John J. Esch,* Rep.....LaCrosse
8. Edward E. Browne,* Rep.....Waupaca
9. David G. Classon,* Rep.....Oconto
10. James A. Frear,* Rep.....Hudson
11. A. P. Nelson, Rep.....Grantsburg

WYOMING.

Frank W. Mondell,*† Rep.....Newcastle

ALASKA.

Geo. B. Grigsby (delegate).

HAWAII.

J. Kuhio Kalanianaole,* Rep.....Waikiki

PHILIPPINES.

Jaime C. De Veyra,* Nat.....Leyte
Teodoro R. Yangco,* Nat.....Zambales

PORTO RICO.

Felix Cordova Davila,* Un.....Manati

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

President—Thomas R. Marshall.
President Pro Tempore—Albert B. Cummins.
Chaplain—The Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman.
Secretary—George A. Sanderson.
Sergeant at Arms—David S. Barry.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Speaker—Frederick H. Gillett.
Chaplain—The Rev. Henry N. Coudon.
Clerk—William Tyler Page.
Sergeant at Arms—J. G. Rogers.
Doorkeeper—Bert W. Kennedy.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Only the chairmen are named except in the case of a few of the more important committees, of which the full membership is given.

Agriculture—Asle J. Gronna, (N. Dak.).

Appropriations—Francis E. Warren, (Wyo.), chairman; Reed Smoot, Wesley L. Jones, Charles Curtis, William S. Kenyon, Lawrence Y. Sherman, Asle J. Gronna, Frederick Hale, Selden P. Spencer, Lawrence C. Phipps, Truman H. Newberry, Thomas S. Martin, Lee S. Overman, Robert L. Owen, John W. Smith, Charles A. Culberson, Oscar W. Underwood, Marcus A. Smith, Edward J. Gay, William J. Harris.

Audit and Control—William M. Calder (N. Y.).

Banking and Currency—George P. McLean (Conn.).

Canadian Relations—Frederick Hale (Me.).

Census—Howard Sutherland (W. Va.).

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Thomas Sterling (S. Dak.).

Claims—Selden P. Spencer (Mo.).

Coast and Insular Survey—Walter E. Edge (N. J.).

Coast Defenses—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (N. J.).

Commerce—Wesley L. Jones (Wash.), chairman; Knute Nelson, Lawrence Y. Sherman, Warren G. Harding, Bert M. Fernald, William M. Calder, Irvine L. Lenroot, LeBaron B. Colt, Charles L. McNary, L. Heisler Ball, Walter E. Edge, Duncan U. Fletcher, George E. Chamberlain, Joseph E. Ransdell, Morris Sheppard, Thomas S. Martin, John H. Bankhead, Furnifold M. Simmons, James A. Reed, William F. Kirby.

Conservation and National Resources—Ellison D. Smith (S. C.).

Cuban Relations—Hiram W. Johnson (Calif.).

District of Columbia—Lawrence Y. Sherman (Ill.).

Education and Labor—William S. Kenyon (Iowa).

Expenditures — Agriculture, Arthur Capper (Kan.); commerce, Davis Elkins (W. Va.); interior department, John H. Bankhead, Alabama; department of justice, Thomas P. Gore (Okla.); department of labor, Medill McCormick (Ill.); navy department, Claude A. Swanson (Va.); postoffice department, Henry W. Keyes (N. H.); department of state, Lawrence C. Phipps (Col.); treasury department, Hoke Smith (Ga.); war department, George E. Chamberlain (Ore.).

Finance—Boies Penrose (Pa.), chairman; Porter J. McCumber, Reed Smoot, Robert M. La Follette, William P. Dillingham, George P. McLean, Charles Curtis, James E. Watson, William M. Calder, Howard Sutherland, Furnifold M. Simmons, John Sharp Williams, Charles S. Thomas, Thomas P. Gore, A. A. Jones, Peter G. Gerry, John F. Nugent.

Fisheries—Truman H. Newberry (Mich.).

Five Civilized Tribes of Indians—Robert L. Owen (Okla.).

Foreign Relations — Henry Cabot Lodge, (Mass.), chairman; Porter J. McCumber, William E. Borah, Frank B. Brandegee, Albert B. Fall, Philander C. Knox, Warren G. Harding, Hiram W. Johnson, Harry S. New, George H. Moses, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, John Sharp Williams, Claude A. Swanson, Atlee Pomerene, Marcus A. Smith, Key Pittman, John K. Shields.

Forest Reservations and Protection of Game —Gilbert M. Hitchcock (Neb.).

Geological Survey—Marcus A. Smith (Ariz.).

Immigration—LeBaron B. Colt (R. I.).

Indian Affairs—Charles Curtis (Kas.).

Indian Depredations—Henry L. Myers (Mont.).

Industrial Expositions—Key Pittman (Nev.).

Interoceanic Canals—William E. Borah, (Idaho).

Interstate Commerce—Albert B. Cummins (Iowa).

Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands—Charles L. McNary (Ore.).

Judiciary—Knute Nelson (Minn.).

Library—Frank B. Brandegee (Conn.).

Manufactures—Robert M. La Follette (Wis.).

Military Affairs—James W. Wadsworth, Jr. (N. Y.), chairman; Francis E. Warren, Howard Sutherland, Harry S. New, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Hiram W. Johnson, Philander C. Knox, Irvine L. Lenroot, Selden P. Spencer, Arthur Capper, George E. Chamberlain, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Duncan U. Fletcher, Henry L. Myers, Charles S. Thomas, Morris Sheppard, J. C. W. Beckham, William F. Kirby, Kenneth McKellar.

Mines and Mining—Miles Poindexter (Wash.).

Mississippi River and Its Tributaries—Joseph E. Ransdell (La.).

National Banks—Frank B. Kellogg (Minn.).

Naval Affairs—Carroll S. Page (Vt.), chairman; Boies Penrose, Henry Cabot Lodge, Miles Poindexter, Frederick Hale, L. Heisler Ball, Medill McCormick, Truman H. Newberry, Henry W. Keyes, Claude A. Swanson, John Walter Smith, James D. Phelan, Key Pittman, Thomas J. Walsh, Peter G. Gerry, Park Trammell, William H. King.

Pacific Islands and Porto Rico—Albert B. Fall (N. M.).

Pacific Railroads—Charles S. Thomas (Col.).

Patents—George W. Norris (Neb.).

Pensions—Peter J. McCumber (N. Dak.), chairman; Reed Smoot, Miles Poindexter, Lawrence Y. Sherman, Harry S. New, Davis Elkins, L. Heisler Ball, Thomas J. Walsh, Edwin S. Johnson, James D. Phelan, William H. King, Edward J. Gay, David I. Walsh.

Philippines—William G. Harding (Ohio).

Postoffices and Post Roads—Charles E. Townsend (Mich.).

Printing—George H. Moses (N. H.).

Private Land Claims—Charles A. Culberson, (Tex.).

Privileges and Elections—William P. Dillingham (Vt.).

Public Buildings and Grounds—Bert M. Fernald (Me.).

Public Health and National Quarantine—Joseph I. France (Md.).

Public Lands—Reed Smoot, Utah.

Railroads—Irvine L. Lenroot (Wis.), chairman; Henry Cabot Lodge, Francis E. Warren, William P. Dillingham, Lawrence C. Phipps, Truman H. Newberry, Peter G. Gerry, James A. Reed, Marcus A. Smith, John Sharp Williams, Ellison D. Smith.

Revolutionary Claims — Morris Sheppard (Tex.).

Rules—Philander C. Knox (Pa.).

Standards, Weights and Measures—James A. Reed (Mo.).

Territories—Harry S. New (Ind.).

Transportation Routes to Seaboard—Duncan U. Fletcher (Fla.).

Transportation and Sale of Meat Products—John K. Shields (Tenn.).

University of the United States—John Sharp Williams (Miss.).

Woman Suffrage—James E. Watson (Ind.), chairman; Wesley L. Jones, Knute Nelson, Albert B. Cummins, Hiram W. Johnson, A. A.

Jones, Robert L. Owen, Joseph E. Ransdell, Edwin S. Johnson.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Accounts—Clifford Ireland (Ill.).

Agriculture—Gilbert N. Haugen (Iowa).

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Addison T. Smith (Idaho), chairman; J. M. C. Smith, Thomas D. Schall, James H. Sinclair, James G. Strong, William D. Upshaw, John C. Box.

Appropriations—James W. Good (Iowa), chairman; Charles R. Davis, William S. Vare, Joseph G. Cannon, J. Bascom Slemp, William R. Wood, Louis C. Cramton, Edward H. Mason, Walter W. Magee, George H. Tinkham, Burton L. French, Milton W. Shreve, Charles F. Ogden, Joseph W. Byrns, Thomas U. Sisson, James McAndrews, John M. Evans, John J. Eagan, James P. Buchanan, James A. Gallivan, James F. Byrnes.

Banking and Currency—Edmund Platt (N. Y.).

Census—Charles A. Nichols (Mich.).

Claims—George W. Edmonds (Pa.).

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Albert H. Vestal (Ind.).

District of Columbia—Carl E. Mapes (Mich.).

Education—Simeon D. Fess (Ohio).

Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress—Florian Lampert (Wis.).

Elections No. 1—Frederick W. Dallinger (Mass.).

Elections No. 2—Louis B. Goodall (Me.).

Elections No. 3—Cassius C. Dowell (Iowa).

Enrolled Bills—John R. Ramsey (N. J.).

Expenditures—Department of agriculture, John M. Baer (N. Dak.); department of commerce, Thomas S. Williams (Ill.); interior department, Aaron S. Kreider (Pa.); department of justice, Wallace W. White, Jr. (Me.); department of labor, Anderson H. Walters (Pa.); navy department, Reuben L. Haskell (N. Y.); postoffice department, Frederick N. Zihlman (Md.); state department, Richard N. Elliott (Ind.); treasury department, Porter H. Dale (Vt.); war department, William J. Graham (Ill.); public buildings, Ira G. Hersey (Me.).

Flood Control—William A. Rodenberg (Ill.).

Foreign Affairs—Stephen G. Porter (Pa.), chairman; John Jacob Rogers, Henry W. Temple, Ambrose Kennedy, Edward E. Browne, Merrill Moores, William E. Mason, William H. Newton, L. J. Dickinson, Ernest R. Ackerman, Frank L. Smith, James T. Begg, Alanson B. Houghton, Henry D. Flood, J. Charles Linthicum, William S. Goodwin, Charles M. Stedman, Adolph J. Sabath, George Huddleston, Tom Connally, Thomas F. Smith.

Immigration and Naturalization—Albert Johnson (Wash.).

Indian Affairs—Homer P. Snyder (N. Y.).

Industrial Arts and Expositions—Oscar E. Bland (Ind.).

Insular Affairs—Horace M. Towner (Iowa).

Interstate and Foreign Commerce—John J. Esch (Wis.).

Invalid Pensions—Charles E. Fuller (Ill.), chairman; John W. Langley, Moses P. Kinkaid, Reuben L. Haskell, Oscar E. Bland, Thomas S. Williams, Edwin D. Ricketts, Willis J. Hulings, Edward D. Hayes, Isaac R. Sherwood, William A. Ashbrook, Augustine Lonergan, David J. O'Connell, William T. Bland, Patrick McLane.

Irrigation of Arid Lands—Moses P. Kinkaid (Neb.).

Judiciary—Andrew J. Volstead (Minn.).

Labor—J. M. C. Smith (Mich.).

Library—Norman J. Gould (N. Y.).

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—William S. Greene (Mass.), chairman; George W. Edmonds, Frederick W. Rowe, Frank D. Scott, Wallace H. White, Jr.; Frederick R. Lehlbach, Sherman E. Burroughs, Charles F. Curry, Edwin D. Ricketts, Carl R. Chindblom, Frank Crowther, Clifford E. Randall, William N. Andrews, Joshua W. Alexander, Rufus Hardy, Edward W. Saunders, Peter J. Dooling, Ladislas Lazaro, David H. Kincheloe, William B. Bankhead, William C. Wright.

Mileage—John A. Elston (Calif.).

Military Affairs—Julius Kahn (Calif.), chairman; Daniel R. Anthony, John C. McKenzie, Frank L. Greene, John M. Morin, Thomas S. Crago, Harry E. Hull, Rollin B. Sanford, W. Frank James, Charles G. Kearns, Alvan T. Fuller, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, John F. Miller, S. Hubert Dent, Jr.; William J. Fields, Percy E. Quin, Charles P. Caldwell, James W. Wise, Richard Olney, Thomas W. Harrison, Hubert F. Fisher.

Mines and Mining—Mahlon M. Garland (Pa.).

Naval Affairs—Thomas S. Butler (Pa.), chairman; William J. Browning, Fred A. Britten, Patrick H. Kelley, Sydney E. Mudd, John A. Peters, Frederick C. Hicks, Clifton N. McArthur, George P. Darrow, Milton Kraus, W. W. Lufkin, Ambrose E. B. Stephen, Isaac V. McPherson, Lemuel P. Padgett, Daniel J. Riordan, William B. Oliver, William W. Venable, Carl Vinson, William Kettner, William A. Ayres, Samuel J. Nichols.

Patents—John I. Nolan (Calif.).

Pensions—Sam R. Sells (Tenn.), chairman; Edgar R. Kiess, Harold Knutson, Anderson H. Walters, Wallace H. White, Jr.; John M. Robison, R. Clint Cole, John C. Kleczka, James V. McClintic, James M. Mead, Cornelius A. McGlennon, John H. Wilson, John H. Smithwick, William D. Upshaw, William L. Carss.

Postoffice and Post Roads—Halvor Steenerson (Minn.).

Printing—Edgar R. Kiess (Pa.).

Public Buildings and Grounds—John W. Langley (Ky.).

Public Lands—Nicholas J. Sinnott (Ore.).

Railways and Canals—Loren E. Wheeler (Ill.), chairman; Louis B. Goodall, Frederick R. Lehlbach, John S. Benham, James G. Monahan, Edward S. Brooks, Charles J. Thompson, Benjamin F. Welty, Herbert J. Drane, Hannibal L. Godwin, Thomas H. Cullen, Patrick McLane.

Reform in the Civil Service—Frederick R. Lehlbach (N. J.).

Revision of the Laws—Edward C. Little (Kas.).

Rivers and Harbors—Charles A. Kennedy (Iowa).

Roads—Thomas B. Dunn (N. Y.).

Rules—Philip P. Campbell (Kas.).

Territories—Charles F. Curry (Calif.).

War Claims—Benjamin K. Focht (Pa.).

War Department (Select Committee on Expenditures in)—William J. Graham (Ill.).

Water Power (Select)—John J. Esch (Wis.).

Ways and Means—Joseph W. Fordney (Mich.), chairman; J. Hampton Moore, William R. Green, Nicholas Longworth, Willis C. Hawley, Allen T. Treadway, Ira C. Copley, Luther W. Mott, George M. Young, James A. Frear, John Q. Tilson, Isaac Bacharach, Lindley H. Hadley, Charles B. Timberlake, George M. Bowers, Claude Kitchin, Henry T. Rainey, Cordell Hull, John M. Garner, James W. Collier, Clement C. Dickinson, William A. Oldfield, Charles R. Crisp, John F. Carew, Whitmell P. Martin.

Woman Suffrage—James R. Mann (Ill.), chairman; Edward C. Little, Richard N. Elliott, John I. Nolan, George W. Edmonds, Sherman E. Burroughs, Adolphus P. Nelson, John MacGrate, John E. Raker, Frank Clark, James H. Mays, Christopher D. Sullivan, Thomas L. Blanton.

AMERICAN TRADE COMMISSIONER TO POLAND.

Louis E. Van Norman was appointed the first trade commissioner to Poland by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, Washington, D. C., Oct. 13, 1919. Mr. Van Norman had just completed a survey of the situation in Roumania. He is the author of "Poland, the Knight Among Nations," and numbers among his personal friends some of the best known Polish leaders. During the war he was identified with the war trade board in Washington.

United States Diplomatic and Consular Service.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE (NOV. 1, 1919).

Explanation—A. E. & P., ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; E. E. & M. P., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; M. R., minister resident; M. R. & C.-G., minister resident and consul-general. Appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate.

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Argentine Republic	Fredk. J. Stimson, Mass., A. E. & P..	Buenos Aires	Maryland	$17,500
	Sumner Welles, 2d Sec.	Buenos Aires	New York	2,000
Belgium	Brand Whitlock, A. E. & P.	Brussels	Ohio	17,500
	Norman Armour, 2d Sec.	Brussels	New Jersey	2,000
Bolivia	(Vacancy)	La Paz		10,000
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan, A. E. & P.	Rio de Janeiro	New York	17,500
	G. Cornell Tarler, Sec. of Emb.	Rio de Janeiro	New York	2,625
	Craig W. Wadsworth, Sec. of Emb.	Rio de Janeiro	New York	2,625
Bulgaria	Charles J. Vopicka, E. E. & M. P.	Bukharest	Illinois	10,000
Chile	Joseph H. Shea, A. E. & P.	Santiago	Indiana	17,500
	W. D. Robbins, Sec. of Emb.	Santiago	Massachusetts	2,625
China	(Vacancy), E. E. & M. P.	Pekin		12,000
	Willing Spencer, Sec. of Emb.	Pekin	Pennsylvania	2,625
	Com. I. V. G. Gillis, Nav. Att.	Pekin	Navy	.....
	Lieut.-Col. W. S. Drysdale, Mil. Att.	Pekin	Army	.....
Colombia	Hoffman Philip, E. E. & M. P.	Bogota	New York	10,000
Costa Rica	Edward J. Hale, E. E. & M. P.	San Jose	North Carolina	10,000
Cuba	William E. Gonzales, E. E. & M. P.	Havana	South Carolina	12,000
	Rutherford Bingham, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Havana	Dist. of Columbia	2,000
Czecho-Slovakia	Richard Crane, E. E. & M. P.	Prague	Illinois	12,000
Denmark	Norman Hapgood, E. E. & M. P.	Copenhagen	New York	10,000
	U. Grant Smith, Couns. of Leg.	Copenhagen	Pennsylvania	3,000
	Robert B. Davis, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Copenhagen	Virginia	2,000
Dominican Republic	Wm. W. Russell, M. R. & C.-G.	Santo Domingo	Dist. Col'bia	10,000
Ecuador	Charles S. Hartman, E. E. & M. P.	Quito	Montana	10,000
France	Hugh C. Wallace, A. E. & P.	Paris	Washington	17,500
	R. W. Bliss, Couns. of Emb.	Paris	New York	3,000
	A. H. Frazier, Couns. of Emb.	Paris	Pennsylvania	3,000
	Hugh S. Gibson, Sec. of Emb.	Paris	California	3,000
	William W. Andrews, Sec of Emb.	Paris	Ohio	2,625
	Jefferson Caffrey, Sec. of Emb.	Paris	Louisiana	2,625
	Frederick A. Sterling, Sec. of Emb.	Paris	Texas	2,625
	Benjamin Thaw, Jr., 2d Sec. of Emb.	Paris	Pennsylvania	2,000
	Maj. B. H. Warburton, Mil. Att.	Paris	Army	.....
	Rear-Admiral A. T. Long, Nav. Att.	Paris	Navy	.....
Great Britain	John William Davis, A. E. & P.	London	West Virginia	17,500
	I. B. Laughlin, Couns. of Emb.	London	Pennsylvania	3,000
	J. Butler Wright, Couns. of Emb.	London	New York	3,000
	Edward Bell, Sec. of Emb.	London	Nevada	2,625
	E. C. Shoecraft, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London	Missouri	2,000
	John F. Martin, Jr., 2d Sec. of Emb.	London	Florida	2,000
	Fred L. Mayer, 2d Sec. of Emb.	London	Indiana	2,000
	Rear-Admiral H. S. Knapp, Nav. Att.	London	Navy	.....
	Col. O. N. Solbert, Mil. Att.	London	Army	.....
Greece	Garett Droppers, E. E. & M. P.	Athens	Massachusetts	10,000
Guatemala	William H. Leavell, E. E. & M. P.	Guatemala	Mississippi	10,000
Haiti	Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, E. E. & M. P.	Port au Prince	Louisiana	10,000
Honduras	T. Sambola Jones, E. E. & M. P.	Tegucigalpa	Louisiana	10,000
Italy	Thomas Nelson Page, A. E. & P.	Rome	Virginia	17,500
	Peter A. Jay, Couns. of Emb.	Rome	Rhode Island	3,000
	N. Richardson, Sec. of Emb.	Rome	Mississippi	2,625
	Sheldon L. Crosby, Sec. Emb.	Rome	New York	3,000
	Capt. Joseph M. Reeves, Nav. Att.	Rome	Navy	.....
	Lieut.-Col. M. C. Buckey, Mil. Att.	Rome	Army	.....
Japan	Roland S. Morris, A. E. & P.	Tokyo	Pennsylvania	17,500
	John Van A. MacMurray, Couns. Emb.	Tokyo	Dist. of Columbia	3,000
	Capt. E. H. Watson, Nav. Att.	Tokyo	Navy	.....
	Lieut.-Col. Karl F. Baldwin, Mil. Att.	Tokyo	Army	.....
Liberia	Joseph L. Johnson, M. R. & C.-G.	Monrovia	Ohio	5,000
	Richard C. Bundy, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Monrovia	Ohio	2,000
	Maj. John E. Green, Mil. Att.	Monrovia	Army	.....
Luxemburg	John W. Garrett, E. E. & M. P.	The Hague	Maryland	12,000
Mexico	Henry P. Fletcher, A. E. & P.	Mexico	Pennsylvania	17,500
	Geo. T. Summerlin, Couns. of Emb.	Mexico	Louisiana	3,000
	Alexander Benson, Sec. of Emb.	Mexico	Pennsylvania	2,625
	Lieut.-Col. R. M. Campbell, Mil. Att.	Mexico	Army	.....
Montenegro	Garett Droppers, E. E. & M. P.	Athens	Massachusetts	10,000
Morocco	Maxwell Blake, Agt. & C.-G.	Tangier	Missouri	7,500
Netherlands	John W. Garrett, E. E. & M. P.	The Hague	Maryland	12,000
	Franklin M. Gunther, Sec. of Leg.	The Hague	Virginia	2,625
	Lieut.-Col. Edward Davis, Mil. Att.	The Hague	Army	.....
	Lieut. E. D. McCormick, Nav. Att.	The Hague	Navy	.....
Nicaragua	Benjamin L. Jefferson, E. E. & M. P.	Managua	Colorado	10,000
Norway	Albert G. Schmedeman, E. E. & M. P.	Christiania	Wisconsin	10,000
	Charles B. Curtis, Sec. of Leg.	Christiania	New York	2,625
	Lieut.-Col. R. F. Maddux, Mil. Att.	Christiania	Army	.....
	Col. Arthur T. Marix, Nav. Att.	Christiania	Navy	.....
Panama	William J. Price, E. E. & M. P.	Panama	Kentucky	10,000

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Paraguay	Daniel F. Mooney, E. E. & M. P.	Asuncion	Ohio	$10,000
Persia	John L. Caldwell, E. E. & M. P.	Teheran	Kansas	10,000
Peru	Benton McMillin, E. E. & M. P.	Lima	Tennessee	10,000
	William W. Smith, Sec. of Leg.	Lima	Ohio	2,625
Poland	Hugh S. Gibson, E. E. & M. P.	Warsaw	California	10,000
	Frederick R. Dolbeare, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Warsaw	New York	2,000
Portugal	Thomas H. Birch, E. E. & M. P.	Lisbon	New Jersey	10,000
Roumania, Serbia and Bulgaria	Charles J. Vopicka, E. E. & M. P.	Bukharest	Illinois	10,000
Russia	David R. Francis, A. E. & P.	Archangel	Missouri	17,500
	Col. J. A. Ruggles, Mil. Att.	Petrograd	Army	.....
Salvador	Boaz W. Long, E. E. & M. P.	San Salvador	New Mexico	10,000
Serbia (see Roumania).				
Siam	(Vacancy)—E. E. & M. P.	Bangkok		10,000
	John C. White, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Bangkok	Maryland	2,000
	Leng Hui, Int.	Bangkok		500
Spain	Joseph E. Willard, A. E. & P.	Madrid	Virginia	17,500
	Alex. R. Magruder, Sec. of Emb.	Madrid	Maryland	2,625
	Capt. Chester Wells, Nav. Att.	Madrid	Navy	.....
	Lieut.-Col. T. S. Van Natta, Mil. Att.	Madrid	Army	.....
Sweden	Ira Nelson Morris, E. E. & M. P.	Stockholm	Illinois	10,000
	Post Wheeler, Couns. of Emb.	Stockholm	Washington	3,000
	Maj. Wm. M. Colvin, Mil. Att.	Stockholm	Army	.....
	Col. Arthur T. Marix, Nav. Att.	Stockholm	Navy	.....
Switzerland	Pleasant A. Stovall, E. E. & M. P.	Bern	Georgia	10,000
	Hugh R. Wilson, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Bern	Illinois	2,000
Uruguay	Robert E. Jeffery, E. E. & M. P.	Montevideo	Arkansas	10,000
Venezuela	Preston McGoodwin, E. E. & M. P.	Caracas	Oklahoma	10,000

Note—Diplomatic representatives of the United States in Austria-Hungary, Germany and Turkey withdrawn on account of war.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

Abbreviations: C.-G., consul-general; C., consul; V.-C., vice-consul; C. A., commercial agent.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Stuart J. Fuller, Wis. $5,000
Nathaniel B. Stewart, Ga. 5,000
Ralph J. Totten, Tenn. 5,000

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Aires—Wm. H. Robertson, Va., C.-G. 8,000
Rosario—Wilbert L. Bonney, Ill., C. 3,000

BOLIVIA.

Oruro—Ross Hazletine, Ind., C. 3,500

BRAZIL.

Bahia—Edward Higgins, Mass., C. 4,000
Para—George H. Pickerell, O., C. 4,500
Pernambuco—A. T. Haeberle, Mo., C. 4,500
Porto Alegre—Samuel T. Lee, Mich., C. 4,500
Rio de Janeiro—C. C. Eberhardt, C.-G. 6,000
Santos—Carl F. Deichman, Minn., C. 4,000
Sao Paulo—Charles L. Hoover, Mo., C. 4,000

BULGARIA.

Sofia—(Vacancy), C.-G. 5,500

CHILE.

Antofagasta—Thos. W. Voetter, N. M., C. 4,000
Punta Arenas—E. V. Richardson, N. Y., C. 2,500
Valparaiso—Leon J. Keena, Mich., C.-G. 5,500

CHINA.

Amoy—Clarence E. Gauss, Conn., C. 3,500
Antung—John K. Davis, O., C. 3,000
Canton—Albert W. Pontius, Pa., C.-G. 4,500
Changsha—M. H. Perkins, Cal., C. 3,500
Chefoo—Lester Maynard, Cal., C.-G. 4,500
Chungking—Paul R. Josslyn, Iowa, C. 2,500
Fuchau—George C. Hanson, Conn., C. 3,000
Hankow—E. S. Cunningham, Tenn., C.-G. 5,500
Harbin—Charles K. Moser, Va., C. 4,500
Mukden—E. Carleton Baker, Cal., C.-G. 4,500
Nanking—J. Paul Jameson, Pa., C. 3,500
Shanghai—Thomas Sammons, Wash., C.-G. 8,000
Swatow—Myrl S. Myers, Pa., C. 3,500
Tientsin—P. S. Heintzleman, C.-G. 5,500
Tsinanfu—George F. Bickford, Wash., C. 2,500

COLOMBIA.

Barranquilla—Claude E. Guyant, Ill., C. 3,000
Cartagena—A. J. Lespinasse, N. Y., C. 3,000

COSTA RICA.

Port Limon—S. E. McMillin, Kas., C. 2,500
San Jose—Benjamin F. Chase, Pa., C. 3,500

CUBA

Cienfuegos—Frank Bohr, Kas., C. 4,500
Havana—Heaton W. Harris, C. G. 5,500
Nueva Geroma—Wm. Bardel, N. Y, C. $3,500
Nuevitas—John S. Calvert, N. C., C. 2,500
Santiago—Harold D. Clum, N. Y., C. 3,500

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Prague—Wallace J. Young, Ill., C. 4,500

DENMARK.

Aalborg—Geo. M. Hanson, Utah, C. 3,500
Aarhus—John E. Kehl, O., C. 4,500
Copenhagen—William H. Gale, Va., C.-G. 4,500
Esbjerg—R. Wormuth, N. Y., C. 2,500
Odense—Maurice P. Dunlap, Minn., C. 2,500

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Puerta Plata—William A. Bickers, D. C., C. 2,000
Santo Domingo—C. S. Edwards, Minn., C. 3,000

ECUADOR.

Guayaquil—F. W. Goding, Ill., C.-G. 4,500

FRANCE.

Algiers—Arthur C. Frost, Mass., C. 3,000
Bordeaux—Theodore Jaeckel, N. Y., C. 4,500
Brest—Sample B. Forbus, Miss., C. 2,500
Calais—John Y. Jordan, Jr., Tenn., C. 3,000
Cette—Paul H. Cram, Me., C. 2,500
Goree-Dakar—Wm. J. Yerby, Tenn., C. 3,000
Grenoble—Thomas D. Davis, Okla., C. 2,500
Guadeloupe—Henry T. Wilcox, N. C., C. 2,500
Havre—John B. Osborne, Pa., C. 5,000
La Rochelle—W. W. Brunswick, Kas., C. 2,500
Limoges—Eugene I. Belisle, Mass., C. 3,000
Lyons—Clarence Carrigan, Cal., C. 3,500
Marseilles—Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C.-G. 6,000
Martinique—Thos. R. Wallace, Iowa, C. 2,500
Nantes—(Vacancy), C.-G. 8,000
Nice—W. D. Hunter, Minn., C. 2,500
Paris—A. M. Thackera, Pa., C.-G. 12,000
Rouen—Albro L. Burnell, Me., C. 2,500
Saigon—Horace Remillard, C. 2,500
St. Etienne—William H. Hunt, N. Y., C. 2,500
St. Pierre-Miquelon—(Vacancy), C. 3,000
Tahiti—Thomas B. L. Layton, La., C. 3,000
Tananarivo—James G. Carter, Ga., C. 2,500
Tunis—Edwin C. Kemp, Fla., C. 2,500

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Adelaide—Henry P. Starrett, Fla., C. 3,000
Aden—A. E. Southard, Ky., C. 2,500
Auckland—Alfred A. Winslow, Ind., C.-G. 4,500
Barbados—C. L. Livingston, Pa., C. 3,000
Belfast—Hunter Sharp, N. C., C. 5,000
Belize—William L. Avery, Mont., C. 3,000
Birmingham—Wilbur T. Gracey, Cal., C. 4,500
Bombay—Stuart K. Lupton, Tenn., C. 4,000

Bradford—A. E. Ingram, Cal., C.....$4,500
Bristol—Robertson Honey, N. Y., C..... 3,000
Calcutta—James A. Smith, Vt., C.-G..... 8,000
Calgary—Samuel C. Reat, Ill., C..... 3,500
Campbellton—G. C. Woodward, Pa., C... 2,500
Cape Town—G. H. Murphy, N. C., C.-G.. 8,000
Cardiff—Wm. F. Doty, N. J., C..... 3,000
Charlottetown—Wm. A. Pierce, Miss., C. 2,500
Colombo—Walter A. Leonard, Ill., C.... 3,500
Cork—Charles M. Hathaway, Pa., C..... 3,000
Cornwall—Thomas D. Edwards, S. D., C. 2,500
Dublin—Edward L. Adams, N. Y., C..... 4,000
Dundee—Henry A. Johnson, D. C., C.... 3,000
Dunfermline—H. D. Van Sant, N. J., C.. 3,000
Durban—William W. Masterson, Ky., C. 4,000
Edinburgh—Rufus Fleming, O., C..... 3,500
Fernie—Norton F. Brand, N. D., C..... 2,500
Fort William—T. R. Taggart, N. J., C... 2,500
Georgetown—G. E. Chamberlin, N. Y., C. 4,000
Gibraltar—R. L. Sprague, Mass., C..... 2,500
Glasgow—John N. McCunn, Wis., C..... 4,500
Halifax—Evan E. Young, D. C., C.-G.... 5,500
Hamilton, Ber.—(Vacancy), C..... 5,500
Hamilton, Ont.—J. de Olivares, Mo., C.. 3,500
Hongkong—Geo. E. Anderson, Ill., C.-G.. 8,000
Hull—Homer M. Byington, Conn., C..... 3,500
Johannesburg—Fred D. Fisher, Ore., C... 5,000
Karachi—Elliott V. Richardson, N.Y., C. 2,500
Kingston, Jam.—C. L. Latham, N. C., C. 4,000
Kingston, Ont.—F. S. S. Johnson, N. J., C. 3,000
Leeds—Percival Gassett, D. C., C..... 3,000
Liverpool—H. L. Washington, D. C., C... 8,000
London—Robert P. Skinner, O., C.-G.... 12,000
Madras—Lucien Memminger, Fla., C..... 3,000
Malta—Wilbur Keblinger, W. Va., C..... 3,000
Manchester—Ross E. Holaday, O., C..... 6,000
Melbourne—W. C. Magelssen, Minn., C.-G. 4,500
Moncton—B. M. Rasmussen, Iowa, C.... 3,000
Montreal—James L. Rogers, O., C.-G.... 8,000
Nairobi—Stillman W. Eels, N. Y., C..... 2,500
Nassau—Lorin A. Lathrop, Calif., C.... 3,500
Newcastle, N.S.W.—L. N. Sullivan, Pa., C. 3,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne—W. C. Hamm., Pa., C. 3,000
Niagara Falls—James B. Milner, Ind., C. 3,000
Nottingham—Calvin M. Hitch, Ga., C.... 4,500
Ottawa—John G. Foster, Vt., C.-G..... 8,000
Penang—(Vacancy), C..... 2,500
Plymouth—J. G. Stephens, Ind., C..... 2,500
Port Antonio—Charles E. Asbury, Ind., C. 2,500
Port Elizabeth—John W. Dye, Minn., C.. 2,500
Prescott—Frank C. Denison, Vt., C..... 3,500
Prince Rupert—E. A. Wakefield, Me., C. 3,500
Quebec—E. H. Dennison, O., C..... 2,500
Rangoon—Lawrence P. Briggs, Mich., C.. 2,500
Regina—J. H. Johnson, Tex., C..... 3,000
Riviere du Loup—B. S. Rairden, Me., C... 3,500
St. John, N. B.—Henry S. Culver, O., C.. 2,500
St. John's, N. F.—J. S. Benedict, N. Y., C. 2,500
St. Stephen—Alonzo B. Garrett, W.Va., C. 2,500
Sarnia—Fred C. Slater, Kas., C..... 2,500
Sault Ste. Marie—G. W. Shotts, Mich., C. 3,000
Sheffield—John M. Savage, N. J., C..... 3,000
Sherbrooke—Chester Donaldson, N. Y., C. 6,000
Singapore—E. N. Gunsaulus, O., C.-G.... 4,500
Southampton—A. W. Swalm, Iowa, C.... 3,000
Stoke-on-Trent—R. S. S. Bergh, N. D., C. 4,000
Swansea—(Vacancy), C..... 3,500
Sydney, N. S.—C. M. Freeman, N. H., C. 5,500
Sydney, N. S. W.—J. I. Brittain, O., C.-G. 4,000
Toronto—Chester W. Martin, Mich., C... 3,500
Trinidad—Henry D. Baker, Ill., C..... 4,500
Vancouver—George N. West, D. C., C.-G. 4,500
Victoria—Robert B. Mosher, D. C., C.... 4,000
Windsor, Ont.—M. J. Hendrick, N. Y., C. 4,500
Winnipeg—Fredk. M. Ryder, Conn., C.-G. 2,500
Yarmouth—J. J. C. Watson, Ky., C..... 2,500

GREECE.

Athens—Alex. W. Weddell, Va., C.-G.... 4,500
Patras—Arthur B. Cooke, S. C., C..... 3,000
Saloniki—George Horton, Ill., C..... 4,500

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala—Ezra M. Lawton, O., C.-G.. 3,000

HAITI.

Cape Haitien—L. W. Livingston, Fla., C. 2,000
Port au Prince—John B. Terres, N. Y., C. 3,000

HONDURAS.

Ceiba—Charles N. Willard, Kas., C.....$2,500
Puerto Cortes—(Vacancy), C..... 2,500
Tegucigalpa—Geo. K. Donald, Ala., C... 2,500

ITALY.

Catania—Robert B. Bradford, Neb., C.. 2,500
Florence—F. T. F. Dumont, Pa., C..... 3,500
Genoa—David F. Wilber, N. Y., C.-G.... 5,500
Leghorn—William J. Grace, N. Y., C..... 3,000
Milan—North Winship, Ga., C..... 4,000
Naples—B. Harvey Carroll, Tex., C..... 3,000
Palermo—Samuel H. Shank, Ind., C.... 3,500
Rome—Francis B. Keene, Wis., C..... 4,500
Turin—Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C..... 3,000
Venice—John S. Armstrong, N. C., C.... 2,500

JAPAN.

Dairen—A. A. Williamson, D. C., C..... 4,000
Kobe—Robert Frazer, Jr., Pa., C..... 5,000
Nagasaki—Edwin L. Neville, O., C..... 3,500
Seoul—Leo A. Bergholz, N. Y., C.-G.... 4,500
Taihoku, Taiwan—M.D. Kirjassoff, Conn., C. 2,500
Yokohama—Geo. H. Scidmore, Wis., C.-G. 8,000

KONGO.

Boma—Harry A. McBride, Mich., C.-G... 2,500

LIBERIA.

Monrovia—(Vacancy), C.-G..... 5,000

MEXICO.

Acapulco—John A. Gamon, Ill., C..... 3,500
Aguascalientes—(Vacancy), C..... 2,500
Chihuahua—James B. Stewart, N. M., C. 2,500
Ciudad Juarez—Edward A. Dow, Neb., C. 2,000
Durango—(Vacancy), C..... 2,500
Ensenada—Sydney Smith, Texas, C..... 2,500
Frontera—Thomas D. Bowman, Mo., C.. 3,000
Guadalajara—(Vacancy), C..... 2,500
Guaymas—Bartley F. Yost, Kas., C..... 2,500
Manzanillo—Harry L. Walsh, Md., C.... 2,500
Matamoros—Gilbert R. Wilson, Tex., C.. 2,500
Mazatlan—Wm. E. Chapman, Okla., C... 2,500
Mexicali—Walter F. Boyle, Ga., C..... 6,000
Mexico—G. A. Chamberlain, N. M., C.-G. 4,500
Monterey—P. C. Hanna, Iowa, C.-G..... 3,000
Nogales—(Vacancy), C..... 3,000
Nuevo Laredo—(Vacancy), C..... 2,500
Piedras Negras—(Vacancy), C..... 2,500
Progreso—O. G. Marsh, Wash., C..... 2,500
Salina Cruz—L. Burlingham, N. Y., C... 2,500
Saltillo—Harry C. Morgan, Ill., C..... 3,500
San Luis Potosi—Cornelius Ferris, Col., C. 3,500
Tampico—Claude I. Dawson, S. C., C.... 3,000
Torreon—Henry M. Walcott, N. Y., C.... 2,500
Vera Cruz—Paul H. Foster, Texas, C.... 2,500

MOROCCO.

Tangier—Maxwell Blake, Mo., C.-G..... 3,500

NETHERLANDS.

Amsterdam—Frank W. Mahin, Iowa, C.. 5,000
Batavia—John F. Jewell, Ill., C..... 5,000
Curacao—Charles Forman, La., C..... 2,500
Medan—A. E. Carleton, Vt., C..... 2,500
Rotterdam—Soren Listoe, Minn., C.-G.... 5,500
Soerabaya—Henry Campbell, Kas., C.... 2,500

NICARAGUA.

Bluefields—John O. Sanders, Tex., C.... 2,500
Corinto—A. J. McConnico, Miss., C..... 3,000

NORWAY.

Bergen—George N. Ifft, Idaho, C..... 4,500
Christiania—Marion Letcher, Ga., C.-G.. 5,500
Stavanger—Henry C. A. Damm, Tenn., C. 3,000
Trondhjem—Milo A. Jewett, Mass., C.... 3,500

PANAMA.

Colon—Julius H. Dreher, S. C., C..... 4,000
Panama—A. G. Snyder, W. Va., C.-G..... 5,500

PARAGUAY.

Asuncion—Henry H. Balch, Ala., C..... 3,000

PERSIA.

Tabriz—Gordon Paddock, N. Y., C..... 3,500
Teheran—Ralph H. Bader, Va., C..... 2,500

PERU.

Callao—William W. Handley, N. Y., C... 5,500

PORTUGAL.

Funchal—G. H. Kemper, Ky., C..... 3,000
Lisbon—Will L. Lowrie, Ill., C.-G..... 4,500
Lourenco Marquez—John A. Ray, Tex., C. 3,500
St. Michels—Robert L. Keiser, Ind., C.... 2,500

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

Archangel—(Vacancy), C.....
Helsingfors—Thornwell Haynes, Ala., C. $2,500
Irkutsk—Ernest L. Harris, Ill., C.-G..... 4,500
Moscow—(Vacancy), C.-G..... 5,500
Murmansk—Maurice C. Pierce, Wis., C... 2,500
Odessa—(Vacancy), C..... 3,500
Omsk—Arthur L. Dille, N. Y., C..... 2,500
Petrograd—R. C. Tredwell, Ind., C..... 3,500
Riga—(Vacancy), C..... 3,500
Tiflis—John A. Wood, H. I., C..... 4,000
Vladivostok—John K. Caldwell, O., C.... 4,000
Warsaw—(Vacancy), C..... 4,000

SALVADOR.

San Salvador—(Vacancy), V.-C..... .....

SERBIA.

Belgrade—(Office temporarily closed).

SIAM.

Bangkok—Carl C. Hansen, Cal., V.-C..... .....

SPAIN.

Almeria—Gaston Smith, La., C..... 3,000
Barcelona—Carl B. Hurst, D. C., C.-G.... 5,500
Bilbao—(Vacancy), C..... 3,000
Cadiz—(Vacancy), C..... 2,500
Gijon—David C. Kerr, N. Y., V.-C..... 2,500
Madrid—Ely E. Palmer, R. I., C..... 2,500
Malaga—Louis G. Dreyfus, Cal., C..... 2,500
Palma de Malorca—J. H. Goodier, N.Y., C. 2,500
Santander—John H. Grout, Mass., C..... 4,000
Seville—(Vacancy), C..... 3,500
Teneriffe—George K. Stiles, Md., C..... $3,000
Valencia—John R. Putnam, Ore., C..... 2,500
Vigo—Edward I. Nathan, Pa., C..... 3,000

SWEDEN.

Gothenburg—Walter H. Sholes, Okla., C. 3,500
Malmo—P. W. Burnham, Va., C..... 2,500
Stockholm—Albert Halsted, D. C., C.-G.. 8,000

SWITZERLAND.

Basel—Philip Holland, Tenn., C..... 4,000
Bern—William P. Kent, Tenn., C..... 4,500
Geneva—Lewis W. Haskell, S. C., C..... 3,500
St. Gall—William J. Pike, Pa., C..... 4,500
Zurich—Leo J. Keena, Mich., C.-G..... 5,500

URUGUAY.

Montevideo—William Dawson, Minn., C.. 4,000

VENEZUELA.

La Guaira—Homer Brett, Miss., C..... 3,500
Maracaibo—Emil Sauer, Tex., C..... 3,500
Puerto Cabello—Frank A. Henry, Del., C. 2,500

NOT ELSEWHERE LISTED.

Aleppo—Jesse B. Jackson, O., C..... 3,500
Alexandria—Arthur Garrels, Mo., C..... 5,500
Apia—Mason Mitchell, N. Y., C..... 3,500
Bagdad—Oscar S. Heizer, Iowa., C..... 3,000
Cairo—Hampson Gary, Texas, C.-G..... 6,500
Constantinople—G. Bie Ravndal, S. B., C.-G. 8,000
Jerusalem—Otis A. Glazebrook, Va., C.. 3,500
Tsingtau—Willys R. Peck, Cal., C..... 4,000

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Argentine Republic—Dr. Thomas A. Le Breton, A. E. and P.
Mr. Federico M. Quintana, counselor.

Austria-Hungary—(Diplomatic relations severed.)

Belgium—Baron E. de Cartier Marchienne, E. E. and M. P.
Charles Symon, counselor.

Bolivia—Senor Don I. Calderon, E. E. and M. P.

Brazil—Mr. Domicio da Gama, A. E. and M. P.
Mr. Alberto de I. Moreira, first secretary.

Bulgaria—Mr. Stephan Panaretoff, E. E. and M. P.
Dr. George N. Poulieff, secretary.

Chile—Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, A. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Gustavo Munizapa Varela, counselor.

China—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo.
Mr. Yung Kwai, counselor.

Colombia—Senor Dr. Carlos Adolfo Urueta, E. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Alfonso Delgado, secretary.

Costa Rica—(Absent.)

Cuba—Dr. C. M. de Cespedes, E. E. and M. P.
Dr. Arturo Padro y Almeida, secretary.

Denmark—Mr. Constantin Brun, E. E. and M. P.
Peter Schou, secretary.

Dominican Republic—Senor Dr. Luis Galvan, E. E. and M. P.

Ecuador—Senor Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde, E. E. and M. P.

Finland—Mr. Armas H. Saastamoinen, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. E. Ilves, secretary.

France—Mr. J. J. Jusserand, A. E. and P.
Mr. Charles de Chambrun, counselor.

Germany—(Diplomatic relations severed.)

Great Britain—Viscount Edward Grey, A. E. and M. P.
Mr. Colville Barclay, M. P. and counselor of embassy.
Mr. Henry G. Chilton, secretary.

Greece—Mr. George Rousses, E. E. and M. P.

Guatemala—Senor Don Joaquin Mendez, E. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Francisco Sanchez Latour, secretary.

Haiti—Mr. Charles Moravia, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Albert Blanchet, secretary.

Honduras—Senor Don Jose A. Lopez Gutierrez, E. E. and M. P.
Senor Don R. Camilo Diaz, secretary.

Italy—Baron Romano Avezzano, A. E. and P.
Baron Pietro Arove di Valentine, secretary.

Japan—Kijuro Shidehara, A. E. and P. Mr. Katsui Debuchi, counselor.

Mexico—Senor Ignacia Bonillas.
Senor Dr. Juan B. Rojo, counselor.

Montenegro—Gen. Antoine Gvosdenovitch, E. E. and M. P.

Netherlands—Mr. J. T. Cremer, E. E. and M. P.
Johnkeer Dr. W. A. de Beaufort, counselor.

Nicaragua—Senor Don Manuel de Chamorro, E. E. and M. P.
Senor Don Manuel Zavala, secretary.

Norway—Mr. H. H. Bryn, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Erik K. Birkholm, secretary.

Panama—Senor Dr. Don Belisario Porras, E. E. and M. P.

Paraguay—Mr. Manuel Gondra, E. E. & M. P.

Persia—Sadigh-el-Suelanes, E. E. and M. P.
Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, counselor.

Peru—Senor Dr. Don Francisco Tudela y Varela, A. E. and M. P.

Poland—Prince Casimir Lubomirski, E. E. and M. P.

Portugal—Viscount de Alte, E. E. and M. P.

Roumania—Mr. N. H. Lahovary, counselor and charge d'affaires.

Russia—Mr. Boris A. Bakhmetieff, A. E. and P.

Salvador—Senor Dr. Don Salvador Sol M., E. E. and M. P.

Serbs, Croats and Slovenes—Dr. Slavko Y. Grouitch, E. E. and M. P.

Siam—Prince Phya Prabha Karavongse, E. E. and M. P.
Mr. Edward H. Loftus, secretary.

Spain—Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, A. E. and P.
Senor Don Juan Francisco de Cardenas, counselor.

Sweden—Mr. W. A. F. Ekengren, E. E. & M. P.
Judge Erik Sjoberg, counselor of legation.

Switzerland—Mr. Marc Peter, E. E. and M. P.

Turkey—(Diplomatic relations severed.)

Uruguay—Mr. Pedro Cosio, E. E. and M. P.

Venezuela—Senor Dr. Santos A. Dominici, E. E. and M. P.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[From census bureau report.]

The apportionment of representatives in congress, under the first six censuses—1790 to 1840, inclusive—was made by congress, each by a separate act. The law for taking the census of 1850, which was intended to be permanent, presented a rule of apportionment, fixed the number of members of the house at 233, and directed the secretary of the interior thereafter to make the apportionment. The apportionment of 1860 was also made under this law, but congress, on March 4, 1862, fixed the total number of representatives at 241, and the secretary of the interior apportioned the new quotas to the states. The apportionments from and after the census of 1870 were made by congress, each by a separate act; hence it may be assumed that the power conferred on the secretary of the interior by the act of May 23, 1850, was repealed by implication. The following shows the dates of the apportionment acts and the ratio of population to each representative:

Census. Date.	Ratio.
1910—Aug. 8, 1911	211,877
1900—Jan. 16, 1901	194,182
1890—Feb. 7, 1891	173,901
1880—Feb. 25, 1882	151,911
1870—Feb. 2, 1872	131,425
1860—May 23, 1850	127,381
1850—May 23, 1850	93,423
1840—June 25, 1842	70,680
1830—May 22, 1832	47,700
1820—May 7, 1822	40,000
1810—Dec. 21, 1811	35,000
1800—Jan. 14, 1802	33,000
1790—April 14, 1792	33,000
....—Constitution, 1789	30,000

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER EACH APPORTIONMENT.

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.	1789.
Alabama	10	9	9	8	8	6	7	7	5	3	*1	....	....	....
Arizona	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....
California	11	8	7	6	4	3	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado	4	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	5
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Florida	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia	12	11	11	10	9	7	8	8	9	7	6	4	2	3
Idaho	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	27	25	22	20	19	14	9	7	3	1	*1	....	....	....
Indiana	13	13	13	13	13	11	11	10	7	3	*1	....	....	....
Iowa	11	11	11	11	9	6	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas	8	8	8	7	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	11	11	11	11	10	9	10	10	13	12	10	6	2	....
Louisiana	8	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	*1	....	....	....
Maine	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	7	7	....	....	....
Maryland	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	6
Massach'ts	16	14	13	12	11	10	11	10	12	13	13	17	14	8
Michigan	13	12	12	11	9	6	4	3	*1	....	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	10	9	7	5	3	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	4	2	1	*1	....	....	....
Missouri	16	16	15	14	13	9	7	5	2	1	....	....	....	....
Montana	2	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	6	6	6	3	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. Hamp're	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
New Jersey	12	10	8	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4
New Mexico	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York	43	37	34	31	33	31	33	34	40	34	27	17	10	6
N. Carolina	10	10	9	9	8	7	8	9	13	13	13	12	10	5
N. Dakota	3	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	22	21	21	21	20	19	21	21	19	14	6	*1	....	....
Oklahoma	8	*5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon	3	2	2	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	36	32	30	28	27	24	25	24	28	26	23	18	13	8
Rhode Island	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
S. Carolina	7	7	7	7	5	4	6	7	9	9	9	8	6	5
S. Dakota	3	2	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	11	13	9	6	3	*1	....
Texas	18	16	13	11	6	4	2	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah	2	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4	2	....
Virginia	10	10	10	10	9	11	13	15	21	22	23	22	19	10
Washington	5	3	2	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
W. Virginia	6	5	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	11	11	10	9	8	6	3	*2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	1	1	1	*1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	433	386	356	325	292	241	234	223	240	213	181	141	105	65
Added*	2	5	1	7	1	2	3	9	2	....	5	1	1	....

*Assigned to new states after apportionment. Included in table, but not in total under apportionment.

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD.

Made by John Henry Mears in 1913—35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

Made by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt in 1911—39 days 42 minutes 38 seconds.

Made by Henry Frederick in 1903—54 days 7 hours 20 minutes.

Made by Nellie Bly (Mrs. Nellie Seaman) in 1889—72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.

President and Vice-President.	Secretary of state	Secy. of treasury.	Secretary of war.
*George Washington. *John Adams.....1789	T. Jefferson.....1789 E. Randolph.....1794 T. Pickering.....1795	Alex. Hamilton..1789 Oliver Wolcott..1795	Henry Knox...1789 T. Pickering...1795 Jas. McHenry..1796
John Adams.....Thomas Jefferson..1797	T. Pickering.....1797 John Marshall...1800	Oliver Wolcott...1797 Samuel Dexter..1801	Jas. McHenry..1797 John Marshall..1800 Sam'l Dexter..1800 R. Griswold....1801
*Thomas Jefferson..Aaron Burr.....1801 *George Clinton....1805	James Madison..1801	Samuel Dexter..1801 Albert Gallatin..1801	H. Dearborn...1801
*James Madison.....†George Clinton....1809 Elbridge Gerry.....1813	Robert Smith....1809 James Monroe...1811	Albert Gallatin..1809 G. W. Campbell..1814 A. J. Dallas .....1814 W. H. Crawford.1816	Wm. Eustis....1809 J. Armstrong..1813 James Monroe.1814 W.H.Crawford 1815
*James Monroe .....*D. D. Tompkins...1817	J. Q. Adams 1817	W. H. Crawford.1817	Isaac Shelby...1817 Geo. Graham..1817 J. C. Calhoun..1817
John Q. Adams.....*John C. Calhoun..1825	Henry Clay.....1825	Richard Rush....1825	Jas. Barbour...1825 Peter B. Porter.1828
Andrew Jackson....†John C. Calhoun..1829 Martin Van Buren. 1833	M. Van Buren....1829 E. Livingston....1831 Louis McLane....1833 John Forsyth....1834	Sam. D. Ingham.1829 Louis McLane.....1831 W. J. Duane.....1833 Roger B. Taney..1833 Levi Woodbury..1834	John H. Eaton.1829 Lewis Cass.....1831 B. F. Butler....1837
Martin Van Buren...R. M. Johnson.....1837	John Forsyth... 1837	Levi Woodbury..1837	Joel R. Poinsett1837
Wm. H. Harrison...John Tyler.....1841	Daniel Webster..1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
John Tyler..... 1841	Daniel Webster..1841 Hugh S. Legare..1843 Abel P. Upshur..1843 John C. Calhoun.1844	Thos. Ewing.....1841 Walter Forward.1841 John C. Spencer..1843 Geo. M. Bibb.....1844	John Bell.....1841 John McLean..1841 J. C. Spencer...1841 Jas. M. Porter..1843 Wm. Wilkins..1844
James K. Polk.....George M. Dallas..1845	James Buchanan1845	Robt. J. Walker.1845	Wm. L. Marcy.1845
‡Zachary Taylor .....Millard Fillmore..1849	John M. Clayton.1849	Wm. M. Meredith1849	G. W. Crawford.1849
Millard Fillmore.....1850	Daniel Webster..1850 Edward Everett..1852	Thomas Corwin..1850	C. M. Conrad...1850
Franklin Pierce .....†William R. King ..1853	W. L. Marcy.....1853	James Guthrie...1853	Jefferson Davis 1853
James Buchanan ... J. C. Breckinridge..1857	Lewis Cass.....1857 J. S. Black.....1860	Howell Cobb.....1857 Philip F. Thomas.1860 John A. Dix.....1861	John B. Floyd..1857 Joseph Holt....1861
*†Abraham Lincoln..Hannibal Hamlin..1861 Andrew Johnson...1865	W. H. Seward....1861	Salmon P. Chase.1861 W. P. Fessenden.1864 Hugh McCulloch.1865	S. Cameron.....1861 E. M. Stanton..1862
Andrew Johnson..... 1865	W. H. Seward....1865	Hugh McCulloch.1865	E. M. Stanton...1865 U. S. Grant.....1867 L. Thomas.....1868 J. M. Schofield.1868
*Ulysses S. Grant.....Schuyler Colfax ...1869 †Henry Wilson.....1873	E. B. Washburne.1869 Hamilton Fish...1869	Geo. S. Boutwell 1869 W. A. Richardson.1873 Benj. H. Bristow.1874 Lot M. Morrill...1876	J. A. Rawlins..1869 W. T. Sherman.1869 W. W. Belknap.1869 Alphonso Taft.1876 J. D. Cameron.1876
Rutherford B. Hayes. Wm. A. Wheeler...1877	W. M. Evarts....1877	John Sherman. .1877	G. W. McCrary..1877 Alex. Ramsey..1879
†James A. Garfield ..Chester A. Arthur..1881	James G. Blaine.1881	Wm. Windom....1881	R. T. Lincoln. .1881
Chester A. Arthur.....188	F. T. Frelinghuysen.....1881	Chas. J. Folger...1881 W. Q. Gresham ..1884 Hugh McCulloch.1884	R. T. Lincoln...1881
Grover Cleveland....†T. A. Hendricks....1885	Thos. F. Bayard.1885	Daniel Manning..1885 Chas. S. Fairchild 1887	W. C. Endicott.1885
Benjamin Harrison..Levi P. Morton. 1889	James G. Blaine.1889 John W. Foster..1892	Wm. Windom....1889 Charles Foster...1891	R. Proctor.....1889 S. B Elkins....1891
Grover Cleveland....Adlai E. Stevenson1893	W. Q. Gresham..1893 Richard Olney. .1895	John G. Carlisle..1893	D. S. Lamont...1893
*†William McKinley. †Garret A. Hobart .1897 Theodore Roosevelt1901	John Sherman...1897 Wm. R. Day.....1897 John Hay.....1898	Lyman J. Gage ..1897	R. A. Alger.....1897 Elihu Root.....1899
Theodore Roosevelt.....1901 Chas. W. Fairbanks1905	John Hay.....1901 Elihu Root.....1905 Robert Bacon....1909	Lyman J. Gage..1901 Leslie M. Shaw..1902 G. B. Cortelyou..1907	Elihu Root.....1901 Wm. H. Taft...1904 Luke E. Wright1908
William H. Taft.....†James S. Sherman.1909	P. C. Knox 1909	F. MacVeagh.....1909	J. M. Dickinson.1909 H. L. Stimson. 1911
*Woodrow Wilson....*Thos. R. Marshall 1913	Wm. J. Bryan....1913 Robert Lansing..1915	W. G. McAdoo...1913 Carter Glass.... 1918	L. M. Garrison.1913 N. D. Baker....1916

*Elected two consecutive terms. †Died while in office. ‡Resigned.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.—CONTINUED.

Secretary of navy.	Secretary of interior. Established March 3, 1849.	Postmaster-general.	Attorney-general.	Sec. agriculture. Established Feb. 11, 1889.
		Samuel Osgood....1789	E. Randolph.....1789	
		Timothy Pickering1791	Wm. Bradford...1794	
		Jos. Habersham....1795	Charles Lee.....1795	
Benj. Stoddert.....1798		Jos. Habersham....1797	Charles Lee.....1797	
			Theo. Parsons...1801	
Benj. Stoddert.....1801		Jos. Habersham...1801	Levi Lincoln.....1801	
Robert Smith.....1801		Gideon Granger...1801	Robt. Smith..... 1805	
J. Crowninshield...1805			J. Breckinridge..1805	
			C. A. Rodney.....1807	
Paul Hamilton....1809		Gideon Granger...1809	C. A. Rodney.....1809	
William Jones.....1813		R. J. Meigs, Jr.....1814	Wm. Pinckney...1811	
B.W.Crowninshield.'14			William Rush....1814	
B.W.Crowninshield.'17		R. J. Meigs, Jr.....1817	William Rush....1817	
Smith Thompson..1818		John McLean.....1823	William Wirt....1817	
S. L. Southard.....1823				
S. L. Southard 1825		John McLean.....1825	William Wirt....1825	
John Branch.....1829		Wm. T. Barry.....1829	John M. Berrien.1829	
Levi Woodbury....1831		Amos Kendall.....1835	Roger B. Taney..1831	
Mahlon Dickerson.1834			B. F. Butler.....1833	
Mahlon Dickerson.1837		Amos Kendall 1837	B. F. Butler.....1837	
		John M. Niles.....1840	Felix Grundy....1838	
			H. D. Gilpin.....1840	
George E. Badger. 1841		Francis Granger...1841	J. J. Crittenden.1841	
George E. Badger..1841		Francis Granger...1841	J. J. Crittenden .1841	
Abel P. Upshur...1841		C. A. Wickliffe.....1841	Hugh S. Legare..1841	
David Henshaw...1843			John Nelson.....1843	
Thomas W.Gilmer.1844				
John Y. Mason. ...1844				
George Bancroft...1845		Cave Johnson 1845	John Y. Mason..1845	
John Y. Mason.....1846			Nathan Clifford..1846	
			Isaac Toucey.....1848	
William B.Preston.1849	Thomas Ewing.....1849	Jacob Collamer.....1849	Reverdy Johnson1849	
William A. Graham.'50	Thomas A.Pearce..1850	Nathan K. Hall....1850	J. J. Crittenden..1850	
John P. Kennedy..1852	T. M. T. McKennon1850	Sam D. Hubbard...1852		
	A. H. H. Stuart....1850			
James C. Dobbin...1853	Robt. McClelland..1853	James Campbell...1853	Caleb Cushing...1853	
Isaac Toucey 1857	Jacob Thompson..1857	Aaron V. Brown. .1857	J. S. Black 1857	
		Joseph Holt.....1859	Edw. M. Stanton.1860	
Gideon Welles.....1861	Caleb B. Smith.....1861	Montgomery Blair.1861	Edward Bates...1861	
	John P. Usher.....1863	William Dennison.1864	Titian J. Coffey..1863	
			James Speed.....1864	
Gideon Welles.....1865	John P. Usher.....1865	William Dennison.1865	James Speed.....1865	
	James Harlan.....1865	A. W. Randall.....1866	Henry Stanbery .1866	
	O. H. Browning....1866		Wm. M. Evarts...1868	
Adolph E. Borie...1869	Jacob D. Cox.....1869	J. A. J. Creswell...1869	E. R. Hoar.....1869	
George M.Robeson1869	Columbus Delano..1870	Jas. W. Marshall...1874	A. T. Ackerman..1870	
	Zach Chandler.....1875	Marshall Jewell...1874	Geo. H. Williams.1871	
		James N. Tyner...1876	Edw. Pierrepont.1875	
			Alphonso Taft...1876	
R. W. Thompson..1877	Carl Schurz.....1877	David M. Key.....1877	Chas. Devens.....1877	
Nathan Goff, Jr....1881		Horace Maynard..1880		
W. H. Hunt.....1881	S. J. Kirkwood.....1881	T. L. James.....1881	W. MacVeagh ...1881	
W. E. Chandler....1881	Henry M.Teller....1881	T. O. Howe.....1881	B. H. Brewster...1881	
		W. Q. Gresham.....1883		
		Frank Hatton.....1884		
W. C. Whitney.....1885	L. Q. C. Lamar.....1885	Wm. F. Vilas. ... 1885	A.H. Garland....1885	N. J. Colman.1889
	Wm. F. Vilas .. .1888	D.M.Dickinson.....1888		
Benj. F. Tracy.....1889	John W. Noble.....1889	J. Wanamaker.....1889	W. H. H. Miller .1889	J. M. Rusk ..1889
Hilary A. Herbert1893	Hoke Smith.....1893	W. S. Bissell.....1893	R. Olney.....1893	J. S. Morton.1893
	D. R. Francis.....1896	W. L. Wilson.....1895	J. Harmon.....1895	
John D. Long.....1897	C. N. Bliss.....1897	James A. Gary.....1897	J. McKenna.....1897	J. Wilson.....1897
	E A Hitchcock.... 1899	Chas. E. Smith.....1898	J. W. Griggs.....1897	
			P. C. Knox.....1901	
John D. Long.....1901	E.A.Hitchcock.....1901	Chas. E. Smith.....1901	P. C. Knox 1901	J. Wilson.....1901
Wm. H. Moody.....1902	J. R. Garfield.....1907	Henry C. Payne.....1902	W. H. Moody.....1904	
Paul Morton.....1904		Robt. J. Wynne.....1904	C. J. Bonaparte...1907	
C. J. Bonaparte....1905		G.B Cortelyou.....1905		
Victor H. Metcalf.1907		G. von L. Meyer..1907		
T. H. Newberry...1908				
G. von L. Meyer...1909	R. A. Ballinger....1909	F. H. Hitchcock....1909	G.W. Wickersh'm1909	J. Wilson.....1909
	W. L. Fisher.....1911			
Josephus Daniels.1913	F. K. Lane.....1913	A. S. Burleson 1913	J.C.McReynolds.1913	D.F.Houston.1913
			Thos.W.Gregory.1914	
			A. M. Palmer.....1919	

Secretary of commerce and labor (department established Feb. 14, 1903)—George B. Cortelyou, 1903; Victor H. Metcalf, 1904-1906; Oscar S. Straus, 1907-1909; Charles Nagel, 1909. Secretary of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, 1913. Secretary of labor (dept. established March 4, 1913)—William B. Wilson, 1913.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE.

Requirements for Voters in the Various States and in Alaska.	Residence required before election day.				Registration.	Excluded from voting.
	State	Co.	Tn.	Prct.		
ALABAMA—Citizens of good character and understanding; aliens who have declared intention; must show poll-tax receipt.	2 y.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	Yes.	If convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office or other penitentiary offenses, idiots or insane.
ALASKA—Citizens, male and female.	1 y.	.....	.....	30 d	.....	
ARIZONA—Male and female citizens of the United States.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, non compos mentis, insane or convicted of treason or felony.
ARKANSAS—Like Alabama, except as to "good character."	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	No.	Idiots, insane, convicts until pardoned, nonpayment of poll tax.
CALIFORNIA—Citizens, male and female; naturalized for 90 days, or treaty of Queretaro.	1 y.	90 d	.....	30 d	Yes.	Chinese, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicts.
COLORADO—Citizens, male and female; aliens who declared intention 4 months before election.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	10 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, insane, idiots, prisoners convicted of bribery.
CONNECTICUT — Citizens who can read English.	1 y.	.....	6 m	.....	Yes.	Convicted of felony or other infamous crime unless pardoned.
DELAWARE—Citizens paying $1 registration fee.	1 y.	3 m	.....	30 d	No.	Insane, idiots, felons, paupers.
FLORIDA—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	.....	30 d	Yes.	Persons not registered, insane, convicts.
GEORGIA—Citizens who can read and have paid all taxes since 1877.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(a)	Persons convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment, insane, delinquent taxpayers.
IDAHO — Citizens, male and female.	6 m	30 d	3 m	10 d	Yes.	Chinese, Indians, insane, felons, polygamists, bigamists, traitors, bribers.
ILLINOIS—Citizens, male and female (restricted), of the U. S.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicts of penitentiary until pardoned.
INDIANA — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 m	60 d	60 d	30 d	No.	Convicts and persons disqualified by judgment of a court, United States soldiers, marines and sailors.
IOWA—Citizens of United States.	6 m	60 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, convicts.
KANSAS — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention; women vote at general as well as school elections.	6 m	30 d	30 d	10 d	(b)	Insane, persons under guardianship, convicts, bribers, defrauders of the government and persons dishonorably discharged from service of United States.
KENTUCKY—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	60 d	60 d	(c)	Treason, felony, bribery, idiots, insane.
LOUISIANA — Citizens who are able to read and write, who own $300 worth of property or whose father or grandfather was entitled to vote Jan. 1, 1867.	2 y.	1 y.	.....	6 m	Yes.	Idiots, insane, all crimes punishable by imprisonment, embezzling public funds unless pardoned.
MAINE—Citizens of the U. S.	3 m	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
MARYLAND—Citizens of United States who can read.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	1 d.	Yes.	Persons convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, persons under guardianship, insane, idiots.
MASSACHUSETTS—Citizens who can read and write English.	1 y	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except United States soldiers), persons under guardianship.
MICHIGAN—Citizens; aliens who declared intention prior to May 8, 1892.	6 m	20 d	20 d	20 d	Yes.	Indians holding tribal relations, duelists and their abetters.
MINNESOTA — Citizens of the United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	(d)	Treason, felony unless pardoned, insane, persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
MISSISSIPPI — Citizens who can read or understand the constitution of the state.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	1 y.	Yes.	Insane, idiots, felons, delinquent taxpayers.
MISSOURI — Citizens, aliens who have declared intention not less than 1 nor more than 5 years before offering to vote.	1 y.	60 d	60 d	60 d	(e)	Paupers, persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor or violating right of suffrage, unless pardoned; second conviction disfranchises.
MONTANA—Citizens of United States, male and female.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Indians, felons, idiots, insane.
NEBRASKA—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention 30 days before election.	6 m	40 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Lunatics, persons convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
NEVADA — Citizens of United States, male and female.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicted of treason or felony, unamnestied confederates against the United States, Indians and Chinese.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Citizens of United States.	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except honorably discharged soldiers), persons excused from paying taxes at own request
NEW JERSEY—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	5 m	.....	.....	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots and persons convicted of crimes which exclude them from being witnesses, unless pardoned.
NEW MEXICO—Male citizens U.S.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicts and Indians not taxed.
NEW YORK — Male and female citizens; 90 days.	1 y.	4 m	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, unless pardoned, betters on result of election, bribers for votes and the bribed.
NORTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	6 m	.....	4 m	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of felony or other infamous crimes, atheists.
NORTH DAKOTA—Citizens; male and female (restricted); civilized Indians.	1 y.	6 m	.....	90 d	(a)	Felons, idiots, convicts, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
OHIO—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	30 d	20 d	20 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, United States soldiers and sailors, felons, unless restored to citizenship.

(a) Registration required in some counties. (b) In all cities. (c) In the cities of first, second and third class. (d) Required in cities of 1,200 inhabitants or more. (e) In cities of 100,000 population or more.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.	Residence required before election day				Registration.	Excluded from voting.
	State	Co.	Tn.	Prct		
OKLAHOMA — Citizens of the United States and native Indians	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	.....	Felons, paupers, idiots and lunatics.
OREGON — White male and female citizens; aliens who have declared intention 1 year before election.	6 m	....	....	....	No.	Idiots, insane, convicted felons, Chinese, United States soldiers and sailors.
PENNSYLVANIA — Citizens at least 1 month, and if 22 years old must have paid tax within 2 yrs.	1 y.	....	....	2 m	Yes.	Persons convicted of some offense forfeiting right of suffrage, nontaxpayers.
RHODE ISLAND — Citizens of United States.	2 y.	....	6 m	....	(c)	Paupers, lunatics, idiots, convicted of bribery or in famous crime until restored.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	1 y.	4 m	4 m	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots, convicted of treason, dueling or other infamous crime.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention	6 m	30 d	10 d	10 d	(d)	Persons under guardian, idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned.
TENNESSEE—Citizens who have paid poll tax preceding year.	1 y.	6 m	....	....	(e)	Convicted of bribery or other infamous crime, failure to pay poll tax.
TEXAS — Citizens; aliens who have declared intention 6 months before election.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	....	(f)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, convicts, United States soldiers and sailors.
UTAH—Citizens of United States, male and female.	1 y.	4 m	....	60 d	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or violation of election laws.
VERMONT — Citizens of United States.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Unpardoned convicts, deserters from United States service during the war, ex-confederates.
VIRGINIA—Citizens U. S. of good understanding who have paid poll tax 3 yrs. and all ex-soldiers.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	30 d	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicts, unless pardoned by the legislature.
WASHINGTON—Citizens of United States, male and female.	1 y	90 d	30 d	30 d	.....	Indians not taxed.
WEST VIRGINIA — Citizens of the state.	1 y.	60 d	10 d	....	No.	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicts, bribers, United States soldiers and sailors.
WISCONSIN—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention.	1 y.	10 d	10 d	10 d	(a)	Insane, under guardian, convicts, unless pardoned
WYOMING—Citizens, male and female.	1 y.	60 d	10 d	10 d	Yes.	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read the state constitution.

(a) In cities of 3,000 population or over. (b) In cities of not less than 9,000 inhabitants. (c) Nontaxpayers must register yearly before Dec. 31. (d) In towns having 1,000 voters and counties where registration has been adopted by popular vote. (e) All counties having 50,000 inhabitants or over. (f) In cities of 10,000 or over.

Notes—The word "citizen" as used in above table means citizen of the United States in all cases.

The residence requirement is continuous residence immediately prior to election day.

CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. (Fourteenth amendment to the constitution.)

All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. (Sec. 1992, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States. (Sec. 1993, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States and who might herself be lawfully naturalized shall be deemed a citizen. (Sec. 1995, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Children born in the United States of alien parents are citizens of the United States.

When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of this act (June 29, 1906), be naturalized without making any declaration of intention. If a widow files an application for citizenship based on her husband's declaration of intention, the children who are under the age of 21 at the time she is naturalized will be citizens through her naturalization, but if the children are past the age of 21 and were born in a foreign country, it will be necessary for them to file petitions for naturalization in their own right, using their deceased father's declaration of intention, provided they were under the age of 21 at the time of his death.

Children of Chinese parents who are themselves aliens and incapable of becoming naturalized are citizens of the United States.

Children born in the United States of persons engaged in the diplomatic service of foreign governments are not citizens of the United States.

Children born of alien parents on a vessel of a foreign country while within the waters of the United States are not citizens of the United States, but of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Children born of alien parents in the United States have the right to make an election of nationality when they reach their majority.

Minors and children are citizens within the meaning of the term as used in the constitution.

Deserters from the military or naval service of the United States are liable to loss of citizenship.

Any alien being a free white person, an alien of African nativity or of African descent may become an American citizen by complying with the naturalization laws.

"Hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are repealed." (Sec. 14, act of May 6, 1882.)

The courts have held that neither Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, Burmese nor Indians can be naturalized.

The naturalization laws apply to women as well as men. An alien woman who marries

a citizen, native or naturalized, becomes a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Aliens may become citizens of the United States by treaties with foreign powers, by conquest or by special acts of congress.

In an act approved March 2, 1907, it is provided that any American citizen shall have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: Provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the department of state may prescribe; and provided, also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American citizen shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continue to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or, if she resides abroad, she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation.

A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship of the parent: Provided, that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child; and provided, further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

All children born outside the limits of the United States, who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (see above), and who continue to reside outside of the United States, shall, in order to receive the protection of the government, be required, upon reaching the age of 18 years, to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall further be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

Any alien of the age of 21 years and upward who may, under existing law, become a citizen of the United States, who has served or may hereafter serve for one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States navy, naval auxiliary, marine corps or revenue cutter (coast guard) service and received an honorable discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without previous declaration of intention to become such, and without proof of residence on shore. (Act of June 30, 1914.)

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Approved June 29, 1906.

Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens resident in their districts is conferred upon the United States Circuit and District courts and all courts of record having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions in law or equity or both in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

An alien may be admitted to citizenship in the following manner and not otherwise:

1. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of the proper court at least two years before his admission, and after he has reached the age of 18 years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce allegiance to any foreign state or sovereignty. Such declaration shall set forth the same facts as are registered at the time of his arrival.

2. Not less than two years nor more than seven after he has made such declaration he shall file a petition, signed by himself and verified, in which he shall state his name, place of residence, occupation, date and place of birth, place from which he emigrated, name of the vessel on which he arrived, the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention of becoming a citizen; if he is married, he shall state the name of his wife, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time the petition is filed, and if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and place of residence of each child living. The petition shall also set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of any body of persons opposed to organized government, and that he is not a polygamist or a believer in polygamy; that he intends to become a citizen of and to live permanently in the United States, and every other fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application. The petition shall be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses who are citizens. At the time of the filing of the petition there shall be also filed a certificate from the department of commerce and labor stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and be a part of his petition.

3. He shall, before he is admitted to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely renounces all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty.

4. It shall be made apparent to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character and attachment to the principles of the constitution shall be required.

5. He must renounce any hereditary title or order of nobility which he may possess.

6. When any alien who has declared his intention dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children may, by complying with the other provisions of the act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Immediately after the filing of the petition the clerk of the court shall give notice there-

of by posting in a public place the name, nativity and residence of the alien, the date and place of his arrival in the United States and the date for the final hearing of his petition and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf. Petitions for naturalization may be filed at any time, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days and in no case until at least ninety days have elapsed after the filing of the petition. No person shall be naturalized within thirty days preceding a general election within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

No person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized.

No alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language. This requirement does not apply to those physically unable to comply with it, or to those making homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

Effective since May 1, 1917.

The word "alien" as used in the act includes any person not a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, but it does not include Indians of the United States not taxed or citizens of the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States. The term "United States" means the United States and any waters, territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof except the Isthmian Canal Zone; but if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone or any insular possession and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States he is not to be permitted to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens.

There shall be collected a tax of $8 for every alien, including alien seamen regularly admitted, entering the United States. Children under 16 accompanying father or mother are not subject to the tax. The tax shall not be levied on aliens who enter after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year preceding such entrance in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba or Mexico for a temporary stay, nor upon aliens in transit, nor upon aliens who, having been lawfully admitted, shall go from one part of the United States to another, although through contiguous foreign territory.

Excluded Aliens.

The following classes of aliens are excluded from the United States: Idiots, imbeciles, feeble minded, epileptics, insane persons; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity previously; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practice polygamy or believe in or advocate the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the government of the United States or of any other orgauized government, because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; persons who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure or import prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; contract laborers, who have been induced or assisted to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published or distributed in a foreign country; persons likely to become a public charge; persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their re-embarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the secretary of labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted at the discretion of the secretary of labor; all children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may, in the discretion of the secretary of labor, be admitted if, in his opinion, they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eligible; unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia, situate south of the 20th parallel latitude north, west of the 160th meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and north of the 10th parallel latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province, or dependency situate on the continent of Asia west of the 110th meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and the 24th and 38th parallels of latitude north, and no alien now in any way excluded from, or prevented from entering, the United States shall be admitted to the United States.

The provision next foregoing, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupation: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, civil engineers, teachers, students, authors, artists, merchants, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, nor to their legal wives or their children under 16 years of age who shall accompany them or who may subsequently apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal wives or foreign born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status or occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be

deemed to be in the United States contrary to law and shall be subject to deportation.

Literacy Test.

After three months from the passage of this act, in addition to the aliens who are by law now excluded from admission into the United States, the following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto, to wit:

All aliens over 16 years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: Provided, that any admissible alien, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 55 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter. That for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read the immigrant inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the secretary of labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in some one of the various languages or dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect. That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the literacy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the secretary of labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt acts or by laws or governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who have resided therein continuously for five years and who return to the United States within six months from the date of their departure therefrom; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory: Provided, that nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted, or who admit the commission, or who teach or advocate the commission, of an offense purely political: Provided further, that the provisions of this act relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality or foreign government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: Provided further, that skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the secretary of labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation, and such determination by the secretary of labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case: Provided further, that the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed as domestic servants: Provided further, that whenever the president shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens or subjects to go to any country other than the United States, or to any of its insular possessions or the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the president shall refuse to permit such persons to enter the United States or its possessions: Provided further, that aliens returning after a temporary absence to an unrelinquished United States domicile of seven consecutive years may be admitted at the discretion of the secretary of labor and under such conditions as he may prescribe: Provided further, that nothing in the contract-labor or reading-test provisions of this act shall be construed to prevent any alien exhibitor or holder of any concession for any fair or exposition authorized by congress from bringing into the United States, under contract, such otherwise inadmissible alien mechanics, artisans, agents or other employes, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or business, under such rules as the commissioner-general of immigration with the approval of the secretary of labor may prescribe, both as to the admission and return of such persons: Provided further, that the commissioner-general of immigration with the approval of the secretary of labor shall issue rules and prescribe conditions, including exaction of such bonds as may be necessary, to control and regulate the admission and return of otherwise inadmissible aliens applying for temporary admission: Provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments, nor to their suites, families or guests.

The importation of any alien into the United States for any immoral purpose is punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years and by a fine of not more than $5,000. Violations of the contract-labor section of the act are punishable by fines of $1,000 or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years. The act provides for the fining or imprisonment of persons engaged in the transportation of aliens into the United States who encourage or help persons excluded under the provisions of the law to enter the country.

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING.

On and near the coasts and on the rivers of the United States and American vessels at sea and on the coasts of foreign countries.

YEAR.	Wrecks.	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.
1896	1,392	369	$6,485,595	$2,018,140
1897	1,206	299	6,442,175	1,731,765
1898	1,191	743	10,728,250	1,740,515
1899	1,574	742	8,932,835	2,451,305
1900	1,234	252	7,186,900	3,350,500
1901	1,313	452	7,094,345	2,147,675
1902	1,359	531	8,823,920	2,309,355
1903	1,704	336	7,011,775	1,722,210
1904	1,182	1,454	7,628,555	1,634,615
1905	1,209	267	8,187,500	2,263,795
1906	1,826	499	10,089,610	2,245,305
1907	1,670	624	13,709,915	3,062,110
1908	1,341	374	$9,555,825	$2,152,155
1909	1,317	403	9,491,635	3,330,825
1910	1,493	403	11,058,840	2,565,.80
1911	1,227	262	9,565,995	1,694,630
1912	1,447	195	8,213,375	1,941,010
1913	1,265	283	8,338,935	1,549,285
1914	1,210	421	11,437,330	2,509,405
1915	1,088	277	10,199,560	4,013,083
1916	1,140	1,364	12,471,040	3,668,995
1917	1,072	490	33,708,710	12,479,600
1918	976	398	57,728,110	22,557,940

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE STATES (1828-1916).

R., republican; W., whig; D., democratic; U., union; A., American; A. M., anti-Masonic; N. R., national republican; P., populist; Pr., progressive.

STATE.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.	1856.	1860.	1864.	1868.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1912.	1916.
Alabama	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.
Arkansas	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
California	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	D.
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.
Connecticut	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Delaware	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Georgia	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.
Illinois	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Indiana	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.
Kentucky	D.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Louisiana	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Maine	R.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Maryland	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	A.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Massachusetts	R.	N. R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D	R.
Michigan	....	....	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	R.
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	R.
Mississippi	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Missouri	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	D.
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.
New Hampshire	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
New Jersey	R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.
New York	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
North Carolina	D.	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.
Ohio	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.
Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Pennsylvania	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	R.
Rhode Island	R.	N. R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
South Carolina	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	R.
Tennessee	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Texas	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Vermont	R.	A. M.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Virginia	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	U.	....	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	D.
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.

In five states in 1892 the electoral vote was divided: California gave 8 electoral votes for Cleveland and 1 for Harrison and Ohio gave 1 for Cleveland and 22 for Harrison; in Michigan, by act of the legislature, each congressional district voted separately for an elector; in Oregon 1 of the 4 candidates for electors on the people's party ticket was also on the democratic ticket; in North Dakota 1 of the 2 people's party electors cast his vote for Cleveland, this causing the electoral vote of the state to be equally divided among Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver. In 1896 California gave 8 electoral votes to McKinley and 1 to Bryan; Kentucky gave 12 to McKinley and 1 to Bryan. In Maryland in 1904 7 of the presidential electors chosen were democrats and 1 republican. In 1908 Maryland elected 6 democratic and 2 republican electors. In 1912 California elected 11 progressive and 2 democratic electors. In 1916 West Virginia elected 1 democratic and 7 republican electors.

HOMESTEAD LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For full information as to the method of acquiring homesteads on unappropriated public lands of the United States apply at the nearest federal land office or write to the general land office in the department of the interior, Washington, D. C. In general, it may be said that any person who is the head of a family or is 21 years old and a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to be such, and who is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land, is entitled to enter 160 acres of public land as a homestead. He is obliged to pay certain fees and commissions, ranging from $7 to $18, according to the amount of land entered and its location, to live upon the land for a certain length of time and to cultivate a certain amount of it. Recent laws provide for enlarged homesteads of 320 acres in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, on nonmineral, non-irrigable and nontimbered land; also for stock raising homesteads of 640 acres on land fit only for grazing or forage growing purposes.

UNITED STATES ARSENALS.

The largest of the United States arsenals are located at Rock Island, Ill., and Springfield, Mass. Others are at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Benicia, Cal.; Columbia, Tenn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Governor's island, N. Y.; Jefferson barracks, Mo.; Sandy Hook, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Dover, N. J.; Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y. Some of the above are merely powder depots, the principal manufacturing plants being at Rock Island, Springfield and Watervliet. The navy yards are also arsenals.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE (1828-1916).

Yr.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Per cent.	Electoral vote.
1828	Jackson	Democrat.	647,231	55.97	178
1828	Adams	Federal	509,097	44.03	83
1832	Jackson	Democrat.	687,502	54.96	219
1832	Clay	Whig	530,189	42.39	49
1832	Floyd	Whig	33,108	2.65	11
1832	Wirt	Anti-M			7
1836	Van Buren	Democrat.	761,549	50.83	170
1836	Harrison	Whig	736,656	49.17	73
1836	White	Whig			26
1836	Webster	Whig			14
1836	Mangum	Whig			11
1840	Van Buren	Democrat.	1,128,702	46.82	60
1840	Harrison	Whig	1,275,017	52.89	234
1840	Birney	Liberty	7,059	.39	.....
1844	Polk	Democrat.	1,337,243	49.55	170
1844	Clay	Whig	1,299,068	48.14	105
1844	Birney	Liberty	62,300	2.31	.....
1848	Taylor	Whig	1,360,101	47.36	163
1848	Cass	Democrat.	1,220,544	42.50	107
1848	Van Buren	Free Soil	291,263	10.14	.....
1852	Pierce	Democrat.	1,601,474	51.03	254
1852	Scott	Whig	1,380,678	43.99	42
1852	Hale	Free Soil	156,149	4.98	.....
1856	Buchanan	Democrat.	1,838,169	45.34	174
1856	Fremont	Republican	1,341,264	33.08	114
1856	Fillmore	American	874,534	21.57	8
1860	Douglas	Democrat.	1,375,157	29.40	12
1860	Breckinridge	Democrat.	845,763	18.08	72
1860	Lincoln	Republican	1,866,352	39.91	180
1860	Bell	Union	589,581	12.61	39
1864	McClellan	Democrat.	1,808,725	41.94	21
1864	Lincoln	Republican	2,216,067	55.06	216
1868	Seymour	Democrat.	2,709,613	47.33	80
1868	Grant	Republican	3,015,071	52.67	214
1872	Greeley	Democrat.	2,834,079	43.83	*66
1872	O'Conor	Ind. Dem.	29,408	.45	.....
1872	Grant	Republican	3,597,070	55.63	292
1872	Black	T'mpera'ce	5,608	.09	.....
1876	Tilden	Democrat.	4,284,885	50.94	184
1876	Hayes	Republican	4,033,950	47.96	185
1876	Cooper	Greenback	81,740	.97	.....
1876	Smith	Prohibition	9,522	.11	.....
1876	Walker	American	2,636	.03	.....
1880	Hancock	Democrat.	4,442,035	48.23	155
1880	Garfield	Republican	4,449,053	48.31	214
1880	Weaver	Greenback	307,306	3.34	.....
1880	Dow	Prohibition	10,487	.11	.....
1880	Phelps	American	707	.01	.....
1884	Cleveland	Democrat.	4,911,017	48.89	219
1884	Blaine	Republican	4,848,334	48.27	182
1884	Butler	Greenback	133,825	1.33	.....
1884	St. John	Prohibition	151,809	1.51	.....
1888	Cleveland	Democrat.	5,540,050	48.66	168
1888	Harrison	Republican	5,444,337	47.82	233
1888	Streeter	Union Lab.	146,897	1.29	.....
1888	Fisk	Prohibition	250,125	2.20	.....
1888	Cowdrey	United Lab	2,808	.03	.....
1892	Cleveland	Democrat.	5,554,414	46.04	277
1892	Harrison	Republican	5,190,802	43.02	145
1892	Bidwell	Prohibition	271,058	2.24	.....
1892	Weaver	People's	1,027,329	8.51	22
1892	Wing	Socialist	21,164	.19	.....
1896	McKinley	Republican	7,035,638	50.88	271
1896	Bryan	Democrat.	6,467,946	46.77	176
1896	Levering	Prohibition	141,676	1.03	.....
1896	Bentley	National	13,969	.10	.....
1896	Matchett	Soc. Labor.	36,454	.27	.....
1896	Palmer	Nat. Dem.	131,529	.95	.....
1900	McKinley	Republican	7,219,530	51.69	292
1900	Bryan	Democrat.	6,358,071	45.51	155
1900	Woolley	Prohibition	209,166	1.49	.....
1900	Barker	People's	50,232	.37	.....
1900	Debs	Soc. Dem.	94,768	.67	.....
1900	Malloney	Soc. Lab.	32,751	.23	.....
1900	Leonard	United Chr.	518	.00	.....
1900	Ellis	Union R.	5,098	.04	.....
1904	Roosevelt	Republican	7,628,834	56.41	336
1904	Parker	Democrat.	5,084,491	37.60	140
1904	Swallow	Prohibition	259,257	1.91	.....
1904	Debs	Socialist	402,460	2.98	.....
1904	Watson	People's	114,753	.85	.....
1904	Corregan	Soc. Lab.	33,724	.25	.....
1904	Holcomb	Continental	830	.00	.....
1908	Taft	Republican	7,679,006	51.58	321
1908	Bryan	Democrat.	6,409,106	43.05	162
1908	Chafin	Prohibition	252,683	1.69	.....
1908	Debs	Socialist	420,820	2.83	.....
1908	Watson	People's	28,131	.19	.....
1908	Hisgen	Ind p'nd'ce.	83,562	.56	.....
1908	Gillhaus	Soc. Lab.	13,825	.10	.....
1908	Turney	Untd. Chr.	461	.00	.....
1912	Wilson	Democrat.	6,286,214	41.82	435
1912	Roosevelt	Progressive	4,126,020	27.45	88
1912	Taft	Republican	3,483,922	23 17	8
1912	Debs	Socialist	897,011	5.97	.....
1912	Chafin	Prohibition	208,923	1.39	.....
1912	Reimer	Soc. Lab.	29,079	.20	.....
1916	Wilson	Democrat.	9,129,606	49.28	277
1916	Hughes	Republican	8,538,221	46.07	254
1916	Hanly	Prohibition	220,506	1.19	.....
1916	Benson	Socialist	585,113	3.16	.....
1916	Reimer	Soc.-Labor	13,403	.07	.....
1916		Progressive	41,894	.23	.....

*Owing to the death of Mr. Greeley, the 66 electoral votes were variously cast. Thomas A. Hendricks received 42, B. Gratz Brown 18, Horace Greeley 3, Charles J. Jenkins 2, David Davis 1.

PARTY PLURALITIES AND TOTAL VOTE.

Year.	Plurality. Republican.	Plurality. Democratic.	Total vote.
1828	.....	138,134	1,156,328
1832	.....	157,313	1,250,799
1836	.....	24,893	1,498,205
1840	146,315*	.....	2,410,778
1844	.....	38,175	2,698,611
1848	139,557*	.....	2,871,928
1852	.....	220,796	3,138,301
1856	.....	496,905	4,053,967
1860	491,195	.....	4,676,863
1864	407,342	.....	4,024,792
1868	305,458	.....	5,724,684
1872	762,991	.....	6,466,165
1876	.....	250,935	8,412,733
1880	7,018	.....	9,209,588
1884	.....	62,683	10,044,985
1888	.....	95,713	11,384,216
1892	.....	363,612	12,064,767
1896	567,692	.....	13,827,212
1900	861,459	.....	13,970,134
1904	2,544,343	.....	13,524,349
1908	1,269,900	.....	†14,887,594
1912	.....	2,160,194	15,031,169
1916	.....	591,385	18,528,743

*Whig. †Includes 461 votes cast for united Christian party.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

[Based on census of 1910.]

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Alabama	12	Nevada	3
Arizona	3	New Hampshire	4
Arkansas	9	New Jersey	14
California	13	New Mexico	3
Colorado	6	New York	45
Connecticut	7	North Carolina	12
Delaware	3	North Dakota	5
Florida	6	Ohio	24
Georgia	14	Oklahoma	10
Idaho	4	Oregon	5
Illinois	29	Pennsylvania	38
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	5
Iowa	13	South Carolina	9
Kansas	10	South Dakota	5
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	10	Texas	20
Maine	6	Utah	4
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	18	Virginia	12
Michigan	15	Washington	7
Minnesota	12	West Virginia	8
Mississippi	10	Wisconsin	13
Missouri	18	Wyoming	3
Montana	4	Total	531
Nebraska	8	Nec. to choice	266

HISTORICAL DATA AS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Admitted to the union.	Population, 1910.	Area, Sq. M.	Settled at.	Date	By whom.	Rep. in cong.	Electoral vote.
Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819	2,138,093	51,998	Mobile	1702	French	10	12
Alaska Territory	July 27, 1868	64,356	590,884	Sitka	1801	Russians	‡‡	.....
Arizona	June 20, 1910	204,354	113,956	Tucson	1580	Spaniards	1	3
Arkansas	June 15, 1836	1,574,449	53,335	Ark'nsas Post	1685	French	7	9
California	Sept. 9, 1850	2,377,549	158,297	San Diego	1769	Spaniards	11	13
Colorado	Aug. 1, 1876	799 024	103,948	Near Denver	1858	Americans	4	6
Connecticut	Jan. 9, 1788	1,114,756	4,965	Windsor	1635	Puritans	5	7
Delaware	Dec. 7, 1787	202,322	2,370	C. Henlopen	1627	Swedes	1	3
District of Columbia	July 16, 1790	331,069	70	.....	1660	English	.....	.....
Florida	March 3, 1845	752,619	58,666	St. Augustine	1565	Spaniards	4	6
Georgia	Jan. 2, 1788	2,609 121	59,265	Savannah	1733	English	12	14
Guam Colony	Aug. 12, 1898	9,000	150	Agana	.....	Spaniards	.....	.....
Hawaii Territory	April 30, 1900	191,909	6,449	.....	.....	.....	‡‡	.....
Idaho	July 3, 1890	325,594	83,888	Cœur d'Alene	1842	Americans	2	4
Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818	5,638,591	56,655	Kaskaskia	1720	French	27	29
Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816	2,700,876	36,354	Vincennes	1730	.....	13	15
Iowa	March 3, 1845	2,224,771	56,147	Burlington	1788	French	11	13
Kansas	Jan. 29, 1861	1,690,949	82,158	.....	1831	Americans	8	10
Kentucky	Feb. 4, 1792	2,289,905	40,598	Lexington	1775	From Va	11	13
Louisiana	April 8, 1812	1,656,388	48,506	Iberville	1699	French	8	10
Maine	March 3, 1820	742,371	33,040	Bristol	1624	English	4	6
Maryland	April 28, 1788	1,295,346	12,327	St. Mary's	1634	English	6	8
Massachusetts	Feb. 6, 1788	3,366,416	8,266	Plymouth	1620	Puritans	16	18
Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837	2,810,173	57,980	Near Detroit	1650	French	13	15
Minnesota	May 11, 1858	2,075,708	84,682	St. Peter's R	1805	Americans	10	12
Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817	1,797,114	46,865	Natchez	1716	From S. C	8	10
Missouri	March 2, 1821	3,293,335	69,420	St. Louis	1764	French	16	18
Montana	Nov. 8, 1889	376,053	146,997	.....	1809	Americans	2	4
Nebraska	March 1, 1867	1,192,214	77,520	Bellevue	1847	Americans	6	8
Nevada	Oct. 13, 1864	81,875	110,690	Genoa	1850	Americans	1	3
New Hampshire	June 21, 1788	430,572	9,311	‡‡Dover	1623	Puritans	2	4
New Jersey	Dec. 18, 1787	2,537,167	8,224	Bergen	1620	Swedes	12	14
New Mexico	June 20, 1910	327,301	122,634	Santa Fe	1537	Spaniards	1	3
New York	July 26, 1788	9,113,614	49,204	Manhattan I.	1614	Dutch	43	45
North Carolina	Nov. 21, 1789	2,206,287	52,426	Albemarle	1650	English	10	12
North Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889	577,056	70,837	Pembina	1780	French	3	5
Ohio	Nov. 29, 1802	4,767,121	41,040	Marietta	1788	Americans	22	24
Oklahoma	Nov. 16, 1907	1,657,155	70,057	.....	1889	Americans	8	10
Oregon	Feb. 14, 1859	672,765	96,699	Astoria	1810	Americans	3	5
Pennsylvania	Dec. 12, 1787	7,665,111	45,126	Delaware R	1682	English	36	38
Philippines	*Nov. 28, 1898	7,635,426	114,000	Manila	1570	Spaniards	.....	.....
Porto Rico	*Aug. 12, 1898	1,118,012	3,435	Caparra	1510	Spaniards	††1	.....
Rhode Island	May 29, 1790	542,610	1,248	Providence	1636	English	3	5
South Carolina	May 23, 1788	1,515,400	30,389	Port Royal	1670	Huguenots	7	9
South Dakota	Nov. 2, 1889	583,888	77,615	Sioux Falls	1856	Americans	3	5
Tennessee	June 1, 1796	2,184,789	42,022	Ft. Loudon	1757	English	10	12
Texas	Dec. 29, 1845	3,896,542	265,896	Matagorda B.	1686	French	18	20
Utah	Jan. 4, 1896	373,351	84,990	Salt Lake City	1847	Americans	2	4
Vermont	Feb. 18, 1791	355,956	9,564	Ft. Dummer	1764	English	2	4
Virginia	June 26, 1788	2,061,612	42,627	Jamestown	1607	English	10	12
Washington	Nov. 11, 1889	1,141,990	69,127	Astoria	1811	Americans	5	7
West Virginia	Dec. 31, 1862	1,221,119	24,170	Wheeling	1774	English	6	8
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848	2,333,860	56,066	Green Bay	1670	French	11	13
Wyoming	July 11, 1890	145,531	97,914	Ft. Laramie	1834	Americans	1	3

*Ratified the constitution. †Organized as territory. ‡Delegate. ¶Signing of protocol relinquishing sovereignty. **Yielding sovereignty. Population in 1903. ††Commissioner. ‡‡Also Portsmouth.

Historians do not all agree as to some of the dates in the above table. The dates given are from the statistical abstract of the United States published by the government and are well supported in all disputed cases.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

Cong.	Years.	Name.	Born.	Died.
1	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	1750	1801
2	1791-93	J. Trumbull (Conn.)	1740	1809
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenberg (Pa.)	1750	1801
4-5	1795-99	J. Dayton (N. J.)	1760	1824
6	1799-01	T. Sedgwick (Mass.)	1746	1813
7-9	1801-07	N. Macon (N. C.)	1757	1837
10-11	1807-11	J. B. Varnum (Mass.)	1750	1821
12-13	1811-14	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
13	1814-15	Langdon Cheves (S. C.)	1776	1857
14-16	1815-20	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
16	1820-21	J. W. Taylor (N. Y.)	1784	1854
17	1821-23	P. P. Barbour (Va.)	1783	1841
18	1823-25	Henry Clay (Ky.)	1777	1852
19	1825-27	J. W. Taylor (N. Y.)	1784	1854
20-23	1827-34	A. Stevenson (Va.)	1784	1857
23	1834-35	John Bell (Tenn.)	1797	1869
24-25	1835-39	J. K. Polk (Tenn.)	1795	1849
26	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter (Va.)	1809	1887
27	1841-43	John White (Ky.)	1805	1845
28	1843-45	J. W. Jones (Va.)	1805	1848
29	1845-47	J. W. Davis (Ind.)	1799	1850
30	1847-49	R. C. Winthrop (Mass.)	1809	1894
31	1849-51	Howell Cobb (Ga.)	1815	1868
32-33	1851-55	Linn Boyd (Ky.)	1800	1859
34	1855-57	N. P. Banks (Mass.)	1816	1894
35	1857-59	James L. Orr (S. C.)	1822	1873
36	1859-61	W. Pennington (N. J.)	1796	1862
37	1861-63	G. A. Grow (Pa.)	1823	1907
38-40	1863-69	S. Colfax (Ind.)	1823	1885
41-43	1869-75	J. G. Blaine (Me.)	1830	1893
44	1875-76	M. C. Kerr (Ind.)	1827	1876
44-46	1876-81	S. J. Randall (Pa.)	1828	1890
47	1881-83	J. W. Keifer (O.)	1836	....
48-50	1883-89	J. G. Carlisle (Ky.)	1835	1910
51	1889-91	Thos. B. Reed (Me.)	1839	1902
52-53	1891-95	C. F. Crisp (Ga.)	1845	1896
54-55	1895-99	Thos. B. Reed (Me.)	1839	1902
56-57	1899-03	D. B. Henderson (Ia.)	1840	1906
58-61	1903-11	J. G. Cannon (Ill.)	1836	....
62-65	1911-19	Champ Clark (Mo.)	1850	....
66	1919-21	F. H. Gillett (Mass.)	1851	....

POSTAL INFORMATION.

DOMESTIC RATES.

First-Class Matter.

Rates of postage—Letters and other first-class matter, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Postcards and postal cards, 1 cent each.

"Drop letters," addressed for delivery at the office where mailed, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof when deposited at postoffices where letter carrier service is not established. There is no drop rate on mail other than letters.

The limit of weight of first-class matter is four pounds.

First-class matter includes written matter, namely, letters, postal cards, postcards (private mailing cards) and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same and the writing authorized by law on matter of other classes). Also matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

Second-Class Matter.

Rate of postage—Newspapers and periodical publications of the second class, when sent unsealed by others than the publisher or a news agent, 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof on each separately addressed copy or package of unaddressed copies. To be entitled to this rate the copies must be complete. Incomplete copies are third-class matter.

Second-class matter includes newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of entry as second-class matter. No limit of weight is prescribed.

On and after July 1, 1918, the rates of postage on publications entered as second-class matter, when sent by the publisher or a news agent to subscribers or to other agents for the purpose of sale, on the portion of a publication devoted to other matter than advertisements, shall be 1¼ cents per pound or fraction thereof until July 1, 1919; after that 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof; on the portion of a publication devoted to advertisements the rates per pound or fraction thereof for delivery within the several zones devoted to fourth-class matter shall be: From July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, for the 1st and 2d zones, 1¼ cents; 3d zone, 1½ cents; 4th zone, 2 cents; 5th zone, 2¼ cents; 6th zone, 2½ cents; 7th zone, 3 cents; 8th zone, 3¼ cents; between July 1, 1919, and July 1, 1920, for 1st and 2d zones, 1½ cents; 3d zone, 2 cents, 4th zone, 3 cents; 5th zone, 3½ cents; 6th zone, 4 cents; 7th zone, 5 cents; 8th zone, 5½ cents; from July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921, for 1st and 2d zones, 1¾ cents; 3d zone, 2½ cents; 4th zone, 4 cents; 5th zone, 4¾ cents; 6th zone, 5½ cents; 7th zone, 7 cents; 8th zone, 7¾ cents; after July 1, 1921, for the 1st and 2d zones, 2 cents; 3d zone, 3 cents; 4th zone, 5 cents; 5th zone, 6 cents; 7th zone, 9 cents; 8th zone, 10 cents.

In the case of newspapers entitled to be entered as second-class matter and published in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations, not organized for profit, the rates, irrespective of the zone in which delivered (except where the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carrier, in which case the old rate prevails), shall be 1½ cents a pound or fraction thereof between July 1, 1918, and July 1, 1919, and after that 1¼ cents.

Third-Class Matter.

Rate of postage—On unsealed third-class matter the rate is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof on each individually addressed piece or package.

Third-class matter embraces circulars, newspapers and periodicals not admitted to the second class, nor embraced in the term "book," miscellaneous printed matter on paper not having the nature of an actual personal correspondence, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, and matter in point print or raised characters used by the blind. (Books are included in fourth-class or parcel post mail.)

The limit of weight of third-class matter is four pounds.

Fourth-Class Matter (Domestic Parcel Post).

Fourth-class matter embraces that known as domestic parcel post mail and includes farm and factory products (and books), not now embraced by law in either the first or second class or (with the exception of books) in the third class, not exceeding seventy pounds in weight (when mailed for delivery within the first or second zones, nor exceeding fifty pounds in weight when mailed for delivery within any of the other zones), nor greater in size than 84 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or

	Zones.							
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
	Up to	50 to	150 to	300 to	600 to	1000 to	1400 to	Over
Weight in lbs.	Local.	50 miles.	150 miles.	300 miles.	600 miles.	1000 miles.	1400 miles.	1800 miles.	1800 miles
1...	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2...	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3...	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4...	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5...	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6...	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7...	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8...	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9...	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10...	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11...	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12...	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13...	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14...	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15...	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16...	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17...	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18...	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19...	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20...	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21...	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22...	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23...	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24...	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25...	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26...	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27...	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28...	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29...	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30...	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31...	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32...	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33...	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34...	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35...	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36...	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37...	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38...	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39...	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40...	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41...	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42...	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43...	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44...	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45...	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46...	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47...	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48...	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49...	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50...	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51...	.30	.55	.55	1.06					
52...	.31	.56	.56	1.08					
53...	.31	.57	.57	1.10					
54...	.32	.58	.58	1.12					
55...	.32	.59	.59	1.14					
56...	.33	.60	.60	1.16					
57...	.33	.61	.61	1.18					
58...	.34	.62	.62	1.20					
59...	.34	.63	.63	1.22					
60...	.35	.64	.64	1.24					
61...	.35	.65	.65	1.26					
62...	.36	.66	.66	1.28					
63...	.36	.67	.67	1.30					
64...	.37	.68	.68	1.32					
65...	.37	.69	.69	1.34					
66...	.38	.70	.70	1.36					
67...	.38	.71	.71	1.38					
68...	.39	.72	.72	1.40					
69...	.39	.73	.73	1.42					
70...	.40	.74	.74	1.44					

kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

Rates of postage—To be fully prepaid—unsealed—are as follows:

(a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(b) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the zone table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

Zones—Parcel Post Guide and Maps.

For parcel post purposes the United States is divided into units of area thirty minutes square. Such units form the basis of the eight postal zones. To ascertain in which zone a postoffice is located from the office of mailing, a parcel post guide, costing 55 cents, and map, costing 20 cents, are jointly used. The guide applies to all offices, but a separate map is required for each unit. A zone key is furnished with the guide for use in the units of area in which some of the largest postoffices are located, and makes the map for those units unnecessary. The guide and maps may be purchased by sending a money order to the third assistant postmaster-general, Washington, D. C. Stamps are not accepted.

Insurance of Fourth-Class Mail.

Fees and conditions—Fourth-class or domestic parcel post mail (but no other) may not be registered, but may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $5 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed $25 on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed $50 on payment of a fee of 10 cents, or not to exceed $100 on payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed.

Collect-on-Delivery Service.

Conditions and fee—Parcels of fourth-class or parcel post matter (but no other) may be sent C. O. D. from one domestic money order postoffice to another, including those in the Canal Zone, on payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid with stamps affixed. The amount to be collected and remitted to the sender must not exceed $100. The remittance is made by postoffice money order, the fee therefor being included in the amount collected from the addressee. A C. O. D. tag furnished by the postmaster must be filled in by the sender and attached to the parcel. The C. O. D. fee also covers insurance against loss up to $50.

Postal Cards.

Postal cards are furnished at the postage value represented by the stamp impressed thereon; single postal cards for domestic and foreign correspondence at 1 cent and 2 cents each, respectively, and reply (double) postal cards at 2 cents and 4 cents each, respectively.

Special Delivery Service.

Special delivery service is the prompt delivery of mail by messenger during prescribed hours to persons who reside within the carrier limits of city delivery offices, to patrons of rural service who reside more than one mile from postoffices but within one-half mile of rural routes, and to residents within one mile of any postoffice.

This service is obtained by placing on any letter or article of mail a special delivery stamp or 10 cents' worth of ordinary stamps in addition to the lawful postage. When ordinary stamps are used the words "Special Delivery" must be placed on the envelope or wrapper, directly under, but never on the stamps; otherwise the letter or article will not be accorded special delivery service.

Registry System.

Any matter, properly addressed and bearing the name and address of the sender, admissible to the domestic mails (except fourth-class mail, which may be insured), or to the postal union mails (except foreign "parcel post" packages for Barbados, Curacao, Dutch Guiana, France, Great Britain, Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Netherlands and Uruguay), may be registered. Foreign "parcel post" mail must be taken to the postoffice to be registered, but other mail may be registered at any postoffice or postoffice station by rural carriers, and, when sealed and not cumbersome, by city carriers in residential districts.

The registry fee for each separate article, foreign or domestic, is 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be fully prepaid.

Indemnity for lost registered mail will be paid as follows:

Domestic mail, first class (sealed), up to $50, actual value; third class (unsealed), up to $25, actual value.

Foreign mail, amount claimed within limit of 50 francs ($9.65), for total loss (not partial loss or rifling) of a registered article exchanged between the United States and a postal union country, except foreign parcel post matter, and losses beyond control ("force majeure").

Application for a money order must be made on a form furnished for that purpose and be presented at the money order window of the postoffice or one of its stations. Money orders are issued for any desired amount from 1 cent to $100, and when a larger sum than $100 is to be sent any number of additional orders may be obtained. Applications may be made through rural carriers, who will furnish the necessary forms and give receipts for the amounts.

International money orders, payable in almost any part of the world, may be obtained at all of the larger postoffices and at many of the smaller ones.

Fees for money orders payable in the United States (which includes Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Virgin islands) and its possessions, comprising the Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines and Tutuila, Samoa; also for orders payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, at the United States postal agency at Shanghai (China), in the Bahama islands and in certain other islands in the West Indies:

For orders from $0.01 to $2.50.....	3 cents
For orders from 2.51 to 5.00.....	5 cents
For orders from 5.01 to 10.00.....	8 cents
For orders from 10.01 to 20.00.....	10 cents
For orders from 20.01 to 30.00.....	12 cents
For orders from 30.01 to 40.00.....	15 cents
For orders from 40.01 to 50.00.....	18 cents
For orders from 50.01 to 60.00.....	20 cents
For orders from 60.01 to 75.00.....	25 cents
For orders from 75.01 to 100.00.....	30 cents

The fees for foreign money orders payable in any country on which a money order may be drawn, other than those named above, may be ascertained upon inquiry at the postoffice.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER.

Rates of Postage.

The rates of postage applicable to articles for foreign countries are as follows: Cents.

Letters for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, city of Shanghai (China), England, Ireland, Newfoundland, Santo Domingo, Scotland, Wales, the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dutch West Indies, Leeward islands, New Zealand, Trinidad, (including Tobago) and the

Windward islands (including Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and St. Lucia), per ounce	2
Letters for Germany by direct steamers, per ounce	2
Letters for all other foreign countries, and Germany when not dispatched by direct steamers :	
For the first ounce or fraction of an ounce	5
For each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce	3
Single postcards (including souvenir cards), each	2
Reply postal cards, each	4
Printed matter of all kinds, for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Commercial papers, for the first ten ounces or less	5
For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Samples of merchandise, for the first four ounces or less	2
For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces	1
Registration fee in addition to postage	10

Foreign Parcel Post.

Postage rates—Postage must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound. Registry fee 10 cents in addition to postage.

Dimensions—To all countries named packages are limited to three and one-half feet in length and to six feet in length and girth combined, except that packages for Colombia and Mexico are limited to two feet in length and four feet in girth.

Weight—Packages to certain postoffices in Mexico must not exceed four pounds six ounces in weight, but those for all other countries named may weigh up to but not exceeding eleven pounds.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Established by act of Congress March 21, 1866.

Names and Location of Branches—Central, Dayton, O.; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis.; Southern, Hampton, Va.; Eastern, Togus, Me.; Western, Leavenworth, Kas.; Marion, Marion, Ind.; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal.; Danville, Danville, Ill.; Mountain, Johnson City, Tenn.; Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. D.

Board of Managers—The president of the United States, the chief justice of the Supreme court, the secretary of war ex officiis, Washington, D. C.; president, Capt. John C. Nelson, Logansport, Ind.; first vice-president, Maj. James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; secretary, James S. Catherwood, Hoopeston, Ill.; Col. H. H. Markham, Pasadena, Cal.; Menander Dennett, Lewiston, Me.; Col. George Black, Olathe, Kas.; Gen. George H. Wood, Dayton, O.

General treasurer—Col. C. W. Wadsworth.

Inspector-general and chief surgeon—Col. James E. Miller.

Requirements for Admission.

1. Honorable discharge from the United States service.

2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning a living by labor.

3. Applicants for admission will be required to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the board of managers, perform all the duties required of them and obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the home.

4. A soldier or sailor to be admitted must forward with his application his discharge paper, his pension certificate if he is a pensioner and his discharge from a state home if he has been an inmate of such home. These papers are retained at the branch to which he is admitted to prevent their loss or fraud, but are returned to him when he is discharged. Soldiers or sailors whose pensions exceed $16 a month are not admitted to the home except for special reasons.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is supported by the United States government. The annual appropriation for that purpose is about $4,000,000.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

There are a number of state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers who, for various reasons, are unable to obtain admission to the national homes. The federal government contributes toward the support of the state homes the sum of $100 for each soldier, based upon the average attendance for the year; the remainder of the expenses is paid by the states themselves. Some of these homes are on the cottage plan. Following is a list of the state homes:

California—Yountville.	New Jersey—Kearny and Vineland.
Colorado—Monte Vista.	New Hampshire—Tilton.
Connecticut — Noroton Heights.	New York—Bath and Oxford.
Illinois—Quincy.	North Dakota—Lisbon.
Idaho—Boise.	Ohio—Sandusky.
Indiana—Lafayette.	Oregon—Roseburg.
Iowa—Marshalltown.	Pennsylvania—Erie.
Kansas—Fort Dodge.	Rhode Island—Bristol.
Massachusetts—Chelsea.	S. Dakota—Hot Springs.
Michigan—Grand Rapids.	Vermont—Bennington.
Minnesota—Minnehaha.	Washington—Orting and Port Orchard.
Missouri—St. James.	Wisconsin—Waupaca.
Montana — Columbus Falls.	Wyoming—Cheyenne.
Nebraska—Grand Island and Milford.	

HOME FOR REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS.

The United States maintains a home for disabled and discharged soldiers of the regular army at Washington, D. C. All soldiers who have served twenty years in the army and all soldiers who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease or injuries in the line of duty while in the regular army, as unfits them for further service are entitled to admission to the home. The home is in charge of a board of commissioners, consisting of the governor of the home, the adjutant-general of the army, the judge-advocate, the commissary-general, the quartermaster-general, the chief of engineers and the surgeon-general. The present governor is Lieut.-Gen. S. B. M. Young (retired).

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Confederate veterans of the civil war have a home at Beauvoir, near Biloxi, Miss. The residence there of Jefferson Davis in his last years was secured in 1902 as a refuge for helpless old southern soldiers by the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is supported by that society and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Another home for confederate veterans was opened in Washington, D. C., May 24, 1913, by the women of the Southern Relief association.

DEATH OF ADELINA PATTI.

Adelina Patti, one of the world's most famous singers, died at her home, Craig-y-Nos castle, Penycae, Wales, Sept. 27, 1919, in her 77th year. She was born in Madrid, Spain, Feb. 19, 1843, daughter of Salvatore Patti of Catania, Sicily, and of Caterina Chiesi, an opera singer. She made her debut in the Academy of Music in New York city in November, 1859, and in London in May, 1861. Speedily winning fame she appeared at all the chief musical centers of the old and new world and it was generally agreed that in her prime she was without an equal as an opera singer. She was married three times, her first husband being the Marquis de Caux; the second, Signor Nicolini, and the third, Baron Rolf Cederstrom.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

The house of representatives in Washington, D. C., by a vote of 282 to 128 adopted, Dec. 17, 1917, the senate joint resolution submitting to the states an amendment providing for the suppression of the liquor traffic one year after the ratification of the amendment by the required thirty-six state legislatures and also providing that the amendment shall be inoperative unless ratified within seven years from the date of submission. The resolution had passed the senate Aug. 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20. It was amended in the house and the senate accepted the resolution as amended Dec. 18 by a rising vote of 47 yeas to 8 nays.

Following is the joint resolution as adopted by the house and senate:

"Article —. Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 2. The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the congress."

The proposed amendment was submitted to state legislatures for ratification and by Jan. 16, 1919, more than thirty-six, the number required for making an amendment to the constitution valid, had taken affirmative action. The dates on which the various states ratified the amendment were as follows:

1918.

Mississippi, Jan. 9.
Virginia, Jan. 10.
Kentucky, Jan. 14.
South Carolina, Jan. 23
North Dakota, Jan. 25
Maryland, Feb. 13.
Montana, Feb. 19.
Texas, March 4.
Delaware, March 18.
So. Dakota, March 20
Massachusetts, April 2
Arizona, May 24.
Georgia, June 26.
Louisiana, Aug. 8.
Florida, Nov. 27.
Oregon, Jan. 15.
Utah, Jan. 15.
Nebraska, Jan. 16.
Missouri, Jan. 16.
Wyoming, Jan. 16.
Wisconsin, Jan. 17.
Nevada, Jan. 21.
Vermont, Jan. 29.
New York, Jan. 29.
Pennsylvania, Feb. 25.

1919.

Michigan, Jan. 2.
Ohio, Jan. 7.
Oklahoma, Jan. 7.
Idaho, Jan. 8.
Tennessee, Jan. 8.
Maine, Jan. 8.
W. Virginia, Jan. 9.
California, Jan. 13.
Washington, Jan. 13.
Illinois, Jan. 14.
Indiana, Jan. 14.
Arkansas, Jan. 14.
Kansas, Jan. 14.
No. Carolina, Jan. 14.
Alabama, Jan. 14.
Colorado, Jan. 15.
Iowa, Jan. 15.
New Hampshire, Jan. 15

Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island refused to ratify the federal prohibition amendment.

The states dry prior to December, 1917, were:

Alabama.
Arizona.
Arkansas.
Colorado.
Georgia.
Idaho.
Iowa.
Kansas.
Maine.
Michigan.
Mississippi.
Montana.
Nebraska.
North Carolina.
North Dakota.
Oklahoma.
Oregon.
South Carolina.
South Dakota.
Tennessee.
Utah.
Virginia.
Washington.
West Virginia.

Prohibition bills were passed by Ohio, Texas, Missouri and Delaware in 1919. A proposed amendment to the Michigan constitution permitting the sale and manufacture of beer and wine was defeated at the state election April 7, 1919.

RATIFICATION PROCLAIMED.

Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was formally proclaimed Jan. 29, 1919, by Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state in the absence of Secretary Robert Lansing, who was attending the peace conference in Paris. Though the document was dated the 29th, legal authorities in the department held that the ratification was accomplished when the thirty-sixth state acted affirmatively on Jan. 16 and that under the terms of the amendment itself prohibition would become effective one year from that date, or Jan. 16, 1920.

The proclamation was signed by Mr. Polk at 11:20 a. m. in the presence of Senator Sheppard of Texas, author of the amendment resolution; Former Secretary Bryan, Representative Randall of California, prohibitionist member of the house, and officials of the Anti-Saloon League of America, the Woman's Christian Temperance union and other anti-saloon organizations.

Mr. Polk used several pens in affixing his signature and presented them to Senator Sheppard, Mr. Bryan, Representative Randall and others.

The proclamation follows:

"To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

"Know ye, that the congress of the United States at the second session 65th congress begun at Washington on the 3d day of December in the year 1917, passed a resolution in the words and figures following—to wit:

"'Joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States:

"'Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein): That the following amendment to the constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states to become valid as a part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the constitution:

"'Article —. Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"'Section 2. The congress and the several states shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"'Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the congress.'

"And, further, that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

"And, further, that the states whose legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state of the

United States, by virtue and in pursuance of section 205 of the revised statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the department of state to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

"FRANK L. POLK,
"Acting Secretary of State."

PROHIBITION DURING WAR AND DEMOBILIZATION.

In an act passed by congress and approved Nov. 21, 1918, the following provisions were made:

After June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the president of the United States, for the purpose of conserving the man power of the nation, and to increase efficiency in the production of arms, munitions, ships, food and clothing for the army and navy, it shall be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits, and during said time no distilled spirits held in bond shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes except for export. After May 1, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the president of the United States, no grains, cereals, fruit or other food product shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes. After June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the president of the United States, no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export. The commissioner of internal revenue is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury, in regard to the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits and removal of distilled spirits held in bond after June 30, 1919, until this act shall cease to operate, for other than beverage purposes; also in regard to the manufacture, sale and distribution of wine for sacramental, medicinal or other than beverage uses. After the approval of this act no distilled, malt, vinous, or other intoxicating liquors shall be imported into the United States during the continuance of the present war and period of demobilization: Provided, That this provision against importation shall not apply to shipments en route to the United States at the time of the passage of this act.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding $1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine: Provided, That the president of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, at any time after the passage of this act, to establish zones of such size as he may deem advisable about coal mines, munition factories, shipbuilding plants and such other plants for war material as may seem to him to require such action whenever in his opinion the creation of such zones is necessary to, or advisable in, the proper prosecution of the war, and that he is hereby authorized and empowered to prohibit the sale, manufacture or distribution of intoxicating liquors in such zones, and that any violation of the president's regulations in this regard shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by fine or not more than $1,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment; Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the power conferred upon the president by section fifteen of the food-control act, approved Aug. 10, 1917. (Public No. 40, 65th congress).

PROHIBITION ACT ENFORCED.

The act quoted above was rigidly enforced in most states beginning July 1, 1919, and thereafter there was no open sale of wines and liquors, though beer containing not more than 2¾ per cent of alcohol continued to be sold in some states. There was, however, much illicit selling of the prohibited spirits and many arrests were made by the federal authorities, especially in the large cities.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Steps were taken early in the year by distillers and brewers to test the constitutionality both of the war time prohibition act and the constitutional amendment providing for national prohibition. Many of them met in Chicago Jan. 7 and decided to fight the dry forces in every state in the union and before the United States Supreme court. Levy Mayer of Chicago was retained as chief counsel. One of their contentions was that the amendment was unconstitutional under article X, which provides that powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states shall be reserved to the states respectively.

On the same day that the distillers met in Chicago the United States Supreme court sustained the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon act forbidding the shipment of liquor into dry territory. The decision made it evident that the same conclusions would apply to the prohibition amendment to the constitution when brought up for review.

Preliminary action toward testing the war time prohibition act was taken in New York city by the filing of a suit to restrain the Everard Brewery company from suspending its manufacturing activities May 1 and its sales July 1. The complaint, which was drawn up by Elihu Root, alleged that the emergency prohibition clause of the agricultural bill adopted on Nov. 21, 1918, is unconstitutional as a measure intended to safeguard the national security and defense, the armistice having been signed, hostilities ceased, and orders given preliminary to reduction of the military forces before that date.

On March 19 William D. Guthrie, Elihu Root and William L. Marbury, representing the United Brewers' association, applied to the federal District court in New York city for an injunction restraining the collector of internal revenue and the United States district attorney from beginning any proceedings to interfere with the Jacob Hoffman Brewing company's contemplated production of beer of 2¾ per cent alcoholic content.

The complaint not only challenged the revenue department's definition of intoxicants as without legal authority, but also attacked the constitutionality of the war time prohibition act forbidding the manufacture after May 1 and the sale after July 1 of intoxicants. It alleged "purpose, intent and threat" on the part of the commissioner of internal revenue and the department of justice to enforce against the complainant and its officers and employes the various penalties established for violations of the revenue rulings.

Federal Judge Mayer on May 23 granted the injunction asked for by the United Brewers association until the court had passed upon the legality of the emergency prohibition act.

Gov. Beeckman of Rhode Island signed a resolution passed by the general assembly di

1916—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Belmont Springs Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
1917-1918—No contest on account of war.
1919—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Shawnee Country club, 6 up, 5 to play.

WOMEN'S WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. Perry Fisk of De Kalb, Ill., won the nineteenth annual championship of the Women's Western Golf association on the links of the Detroit Country club at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 25-30, 1919, by defeating Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., of Indian Hill 3 and 2. Winners of event:

1901—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 3 up, 1 to play.
1902—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 1 up.
1903—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Exmoor, 3 up, 2 to play.
1904—Miss Frances Everett (Exmoor), Glen View, 1 up.
1905—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Homewood, 4 up, 2 to play.
1906—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Exmoor, 1 up.
1907—Miss Lillian French (Windsor), Midlothian, 1 up.
1908—Mrs. W. Frances Anderson (Hinsdale), St. Louis Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
1909—Miss Vida Llewellyn (LaGrange), Homewood, 6 up, 5 to play.
1910—Mrs. Thurston Harris (Westward Ho), Skokie, 3 up, 2 to play.
1911—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Midlothian, 3 up, 2 to play.
1912—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Hinsdale, 1 up.
1913—Miss Myra Helmer (Midlothian), Memphis, 5 up, 3 to play.
1914—Mrs. Harry D. Hammond (Highland, Indianapolis), Hinsdale, 5 up, 3 to play.
1915—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Ravisloe), Midlothian, 4 up, 3 to play.
1916—Mrs. Frank C. Letts (Cincinnati), Kent Country club, Grand Rapids, Mich., 4 up, 1 to play.
1917—Mrs. Frank C. Letts (Indian Hill, Chicago), Flossmoor, 5 up, 4 to play.
1918—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Ravisloe, Chicago), 4 up, 3 to play.
1919—Mrs. Perry Fisk, De Kalb, Ill., 3 up and 2 to play.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

James Barnes of the Sunset Hill Country club of St. Louis, Mo., won the championship of the Professional Golfers' association on the links of the Engineers' Country club at Roslyn, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1919, by defeating Fred McLeod in the final round 6 up and 5 to play.

NORTH AND SOUTH CHAMPIONSHIPS.

James M. Barnes of the Sunset Hill club of St. Louis, Mo., won the North and South professional championship at Pinehurst, N. C., March 29, leading the field by a margin of two strokes and finishing with a total of 298 for the 72 holes. Michael J. Brady of the Oakley Country club, Boston, Mass., was second with a total of 300.

Edward C. Beall of Uniontown, Pa., won the North and South amateur golf championship at Pinehurst, N. C., April 5 by defeating F. C. Newton of Brookline 4 and 3 in a thirty-six hole match.

ILLINOIS PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The title of professional golf champion of Illinois was contested for on the links of the Flossmoor Country club near Chicago for the first time Oct. 1 and 2, 1919. The winner was Jock Hutchinson of the Glen View club with a score of 303 for 72 holes. Bob McDonald of Evanston and Eddie Loos of Beverly tied for second and third money with 305, while Lloyd Gullickson, Lake Shore, and Will Hunter, Onwentsia, each had 314, dividing fourth money.

CANADIAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Canadian open golf championship was won at Hamilton, Ont., July 29-30, 1919, by Douglas Edgar of the Druid Hills Golf club of Atlanta, Ga., with a score of 278 on the course of the Hamilton Golf and Country club. This score for 72 holes competitive play constitutes a world's record. Edgar is a professional golf player.

OLYMPIC CUP.

The annual competition for the Olympic cup took place on the links of the Sunset Hill club at St. Louis, Mo., June 15, 1919, and resulted in a victory for the St. Louis Golf association with a score of 321 for eighteen holes. The Chicago District Golf association team was second with 323. Winners of event to date:

1904—At St. Louis, Western G. A., 1749.
1905—At Chicago, Western Pa. A., 655.
1906—At St. Louis, Western G. A., 635.
1907—At Cleveland, Metropolitan G. A., 641.
1908—At Rock Island, Western G. A., 632.
1909—At Chicago, Western G. A., 623.
1910—At Minneapolis, Western G. A., 615.
1911—At Detroit, Western G. A., 606.
1912—At Chicago, Western G. A., 622.
1913—At Chicago, Western G. A., 623.
1914—At Grand Rapids, Chicago Dist. G. A., 628.
1915—At Cleveland, Chicago Dist. G. A., 651.
1916—At Del Monte, California G. A., 538.
1917—At Chicago, Western G. A., 655.
1918—No contest.
1919—At St. Louis, St. Louis G. A., 321 (18 holes).

COOK COUNTY OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Thomas Thompson of the Garfield Golf club won the Cook county open golf championship at Garfield park July 18, 1919, by defeating Rockton A. Bowker of the Belmont club 1 up in the thirty-six hole final.

CHICAGO WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Elizabeth Klotz, a 17 year old player from Indian Hill, won the Chicago Women's championship of the Western Golf association Aug. 1, 1919, by defeating Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson of Onwentsia, 1 up at the Skokie Country club.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Winner.	Runner up.
1886—H. Hutchinson		Henry Lamb	7 and 6
1887—H. Hutchinson		John Ball, Jr.	1 hole
1888—J. Ball, Jr.		J. E. Laidlay	5 and 4
1889—J. E. Laidlay		L. W. Balfour	2 and 1
1890—J. Ball, Jr.		J. F. Laidlay	4 and 3
1891—J. E. Laidlay		H. H. Hilton	1 hole
1892—J. Ball, Jr.		H. H. Hilton	3 and 1
1893—Peter Anderson		J. E. Laidlay	1 hole
1894—J. Ball, Jr.		S. M. Ferguson	1 hole
1895—L. B. Melville		J. Ball, Jr.	*1 hole
1896—F. G. Tait		H. H. Hilton	8 and 7
1897—A. J. T. Allan		J. Robb	4 and 2
1898—F. G. Tait		S. M. Ferguson	7 and 5
1899—J. Ball, Jr.		F. G. Tait	*1 hole
1900—H. H. Hilton		J. Robb	8 and 7
1901—H. H. Hilton		J. L. Low	1 hole
1902—C. Hutchings		S. H. Fry	1 up
1903—R. Maxwell		H. Hutchinson	6 and 5
1904—W. J. Travis		E. Blackwell	4 and 3
1905—A. G. Barry		Hon. O. Scott	3 and 2
1906—James Robb		C. C. Lengen	4 and 3
1907—J. Ball, Jr.		A. Palmer	6 and 4
1908—E. A. Lassen		H. F. Taylor	7 and 6
1909—R. Maxwell		C. K. Hutchinson	1 hole
1910—John Ball		G. Aylmer	10 and 9
1911—H. H. Hilton		F. A. Lassen	4 and 3
1912—John Ball		H. A. Mitchell	1 hole
1913—H. H. Hilton		R. Harris	6 and 5
1914—J. L. C. Jenkins		C. L. Hezlet	3 and 2

No contest since 1914.
*After a tie.

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

1890—John Ball, Jr.,* (R. L. G. C.), Prestwick, 164.

1891—H. Kirkcaldy (St. Andrew's), St. Andrew's, 166.
1892—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, †305.
1893—W. Auchterlonie (St. Andrew's), Prestwick, 322.
1894—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), Sandwich, 326.
1895—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), St. Andrew's, 322.
1896—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Muirfield, 316.
1897—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, 305.
1898—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Prestwick, 307.
1899—H. Vardon (Ganton), Sandwich, 310.
1900—J. H. Taylor (Richmond), St. Andrew's, 309.
1901—James Braid (Romford), Muirfield, 309.
1902—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield), Hoylake, 307.
1903—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield).
1904—J. White (Sunningdale), Sandwich, 296.
1905—Jas. Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrew's, 318.
1906—James Braid (Walton Heath), Muirfield, 300.
1907—Arnaud Massey (France), Hoylake, 317.
1908—James Braid (Walton Heath), Prestwick, 291.
1909—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Sandwich, 295.
1910—James Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrew's, 299.
1911—H. Vardon (South Herts), Sandwich, 303.
1912—Edw. Ray (Ganton), Muirfield, 294.
1913—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Hoylake, 304.
1914—H. Vardon (South Herts), Prestwick, 306.
No contest since 1914.
*Amateur. †Changed to 72 holes.

MISCELLANEOUS TOURNAMENTS (1919).

Among the winners in state and other tournaments in 1919 were the following:
Indiana—Burr S. Swezey.
Iowa—Robert McKee.
Massachusetts—Francis Ouimet.
Michigan (Amateur)—Louis Breden.
Michigan (Open)—Leo Diegel.
Minnesota (Women)—Mrs. Bergmann Richards.
Missouri—James C. Ward.
Nebraska—Sam W. Reynolds.
New Jersey—Maxwell Marston.
Wisconsin—Ned Allis.
Chicago (Men)—George Hartman.
Cook County—George West.
Eastern (Women)—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow.
Florida East Coast—Mike Brady.
Interallied (Paris)—Arnaud Massey.
Intercollegiate—Princeton.
Metropolitan (Amateur)—Oswald Kirby.
Metropolitan (Open)—Walter Hagen.
Metropolitan (Women)—Miss Marion Hollins.
Southern (Men)—Nelson Whitney.
Southern (Open)—James Barnes.
Southern (Women)—Miss Alexa Stirling.
Trans-Mississippi—Nelson Whitney.

CHICAGO DISTRICT GOLF CLUBS.

In the following list of golf clubs in the Chicago district the names of the president and secretaries are given in order:
Beverly C. C.—G. J. L. Janes; secretary, S. Shollenberger, 102 South Market street.
Bob o' Link Club—Walter W. Ross; secretary, G. F. Goodnow, 108 South La Salle street.
Calumet C. C.—William Hough; secretary, F. E. Bell, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, 547 West Jackson boulevard.
Chicago G. C.—Frank O. Wetmore; secretary, A. Dyrenforth, 914 Marquette building.
Exmoor C. C.—Percy B. Eckhart; secretary, James L. Martin, 715 the Rookery.
Edgewater G. C.—Walter W. Gillette; secretary, Walter G. Young, 4606 Broadway.
Flossmoor C. C.—W. H. Rockwood; secretary, F. L. Horton, care of Swift & Co., Union stockyards.
Glen Oak C. C.—J. S. Wayman; secretary, R. E. Doonan, 122 North State street.
Glen View G. C.—George F. Henneberry; secretary, J. H. Fall Jr., 806 West Washington street.
Hinsdale G. C.—A. O. Keuhmsted; secretary, E. T. Snohr, 20 South Dearborn street.
Idlewild C. C.—H. M. Goldsmith; secretary, M. Rothschild, 712 Federal street.
Indian Hill Club—John Stuart; secretary, J. C. Harding, 209 West Jackson boulevard.
Lake Shore C. C.—Moise Dreyfus; secretary, H. Sonnenschein, 30 North La Salle street.
La Grange C. C.—Edward Barrett; secretary, W. E. Godso, 1521 Harris Trust building.
Lincoln Park G. C.—Robert K. Preston; secretary, B. F. Pilgrim, 1522 Belle Plaine avenue.
Midlothian C. C.—Frank B. Stone; secretary, John H. Merrell, 1838 Peoples Gas building.
Northmoor C. C.—Nathan Klee; secretary, Allan I. Wolff.
North Shore G. C.—Arthur J. Taylor; secretary, R. S. Baker, Wilmette, Ill.
Oak Park C. C.—E. P. Waud; secretary, F. O. Southbrook, Oak Park, Ill.
Olympia Fields C. C.—A. Alonzo Stagg; secretary, J. C. Carter, 1646 Monadnock building.
Onwentsia Club—Wallace C. Winter; secretary, C. T. Atkinson, stock exchange, Rookery building.
Old Elm Club—Edward F. Carry; secretary, Charles W. Folds, 208 South LaSalle street.
Park Ridge C. C.—Walter J. Raymer; secretary, Arthur W. Kimbell, 1623 Chase avenue.
Ridgemoor C. C.—August Semvard; secretary, J. C. Kirchner, 117 North Wells street.
Ravisloe C. C.—Clarence Lowenstein; secretary, F. H. Greenebaum, 9 South LaSalle street.
Ridge C. C.—Arthur D. White; secretary, A. J. Buffington, Swift & Co., U. S. yards.
Riverside G. C.—Henry B. Babson; secretary, A. D. Dorman, 129 South Jefferson street.
Skokie C. C.—Louis Mowry; secretary, E. R. Johnson, 11 South LaSalle street.
South Shore C. C.—Everett C. Brown; secretary, C. C. Fitzmorris, 5533 Hyde Park boulevard.
Westward Ho C. C.—George H. Mason; secretary, J. L. Davidson, 112 West Adams street.
Westmoreland C. C.—George W. Springer; secretary, J. Medloc, 1310 Corn Exchange bldg.
Windsor G. C.—W. C. Hill; secretary, A. Dyrenforth, 914 Marquette building.

PUBLIC GOLF COURSES IN CHICAGO PARKS.

Jackson Park—Two separate courses, 18 holes and 9 holes. Courses are situated in park just off East 63d street and Stony Island avenue.
Marquette Park—One 18 hole course.
Garfield Park—9 hole course, situated in park about one block south of West Madison street and Hamlin avenue.
Lincoln Park—9 hole course, situated on lake shore, starting at Diversey boulevard.

GOLF OFFICIALS, 1919.

United States Golf Association.

President—Frederick S. Wheeler, Apawamis club, Rye, N. Y.
Vice-Presidents—Dr. Walter S. Harban, Columbia Country club, Washington, D. C., and Sterling E. Edmunds, St. Louis Country club.
Secretary—Howard F. Whitney, Nassau Country club, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—Mortimer N. Buckner, Garden City Golf club, New York, N. Y.
Executive Committee—Frank E. Miller, Old Elm club, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; J. F. Byers, Allegheny Country club, Sewickley, Pa.; William P. Stewart, Audubon Golf club, New Orleans, La.; Thomas B. Paine, Atlanta Athletic club, and Elmer E. Mitchell, Wilmington, (Del.) Country club.

Western Golf Association.

President—Charles F. Thompson, Flossmoor Country club, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—Charles W. German, Blue Hills club, Kansas City, Mo.
Secretary—James H. Barnard, Glen View club, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer—Guy F. Gregg, Blue Mound Country club, Milwaukee, Wis.
Directors—Horace F. Smith, Nashville Golf and Country club; Wilbur H. Brooks, Mayfield Country club; S. G. Strickland, Westmoreland Country club; John W. Hughes, Omaha Field club; A. M. Parry, Indianapolis Country club.

TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the tournament held at Forest Hills, L. I., Aug. 25-Sept. 4, 1919, William M. Johnston of San Francisco won the national championship in singles by defeating William T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia in the final match 6-4, 6-4, 6-3. The national junior singles was won by Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., who defeated A. H. Chapin, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., 6-2, 7-5, 6-1.

The contests for the doubles championship of the United States took place on the grounds of the Longwood Cricket club at Newton, Mass., Aug. 11-19, 1919. The title was won by Norman E. Brookes and Gerald Patterson of Australia, who in the challenge round defeated William T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia and Vincent Richards of Yonkers 8-6, 6-3, 4-6, 4-6, 6-2.

National Tennis Champions in Singles.

1881—R. D. Sears.	1901—W. A. Larned.
1882—R. D. Sears.	1902—W. A. Larned.
1883—R. D. Sears.	1903—H. L. Doherty.
1884—R. D. Sears.	1904—H. Ward.
1885—R. D. Sears.	1905—B. C. Wright.
1886—R. D. Sears.	1906—W. J. Clothier.
1887—H. W. Slocum.	1907—W. A. Larned.
1888—H. W. Slocum.	1908—W. A. Larned.
1889—H. W. Slocum.	1909—W. A. Larned.
1890—O. S. Campbell.	1910—W. A. Larned.
1891—O. S. Campbell.	1911—W. A. Larned..
1892—O. S. Campbell.	1912—M. E. McLoughlin.
1893—R. D. Wrenn.	1913—M. E. McLoughlin.
1894—R. D. Wrenn.	1914—R. N. Williams.
1895—F. H. Hovey.	1915—W. M. Johnston.
1896—R. D. Wrenn.	1916—R. N. Williams.
1897—R. D. Wrenn.	1917—R. L. Murray.
1898—M. D. Whitman.	1918—R. L. Murray.
1899—M. D. Whitman.	
1900—M. D. Whitman.	

DAVIS INTERNATIONAL CUP.

The Davis international tennis challenge cup was taken from the United States by Australasia as the result of the games played in 1914.

Year. Winner. Score.	Year. Winner. Score.
1900—America ...3-0	1908—Australasia..3-2
1902—America ...3-2	1909—Australasia..5-0
1903—British Isles.4-1	1911—Australasia..5-0
1904—British Isles.5-0	1912—British Isles.3-2
1905—British Isles.5-0	1913—America ...3-2
1906—British Isles.5-0	1914—Australasia..3-2
1907—Australasia..3-2	

INTERNATIONAL GAMES IN ENGLAND.

International tennis games took place at Wimbledon, England, in June and July, 1919. The championship in singles was won by G. L. Patterson of Australia, who defeated Norman E. Brookes, also of Australia, in the finals July 7, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2.

In the women's singles the victor was Suzanne Lenglen of France, who defeated Mrs. Lambert Chambers of England in the finals July 4, 10-8, 4-6, 9-7.

In the men's doubles R. V. Thomas and O'Hara Wood defeated Randolph Lycett and H. Heath in the finals July 8, 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

In the women's doubles Suzanne Lenglen of France and Miss "Buddy" Ryan of California defeated Mrs. Larcombe and Mrs. Chambers 4-6, 7-5, 6-3.

INTERALLIED GAMES IN FRANCE.

In the interallied tennis games in Paris in June, 1919, the doubles championship was won for Australia by O'Hara Wood and Randolph Lycett, while Andre Gobert won the singles championship for France.

At Deauville, France, Aug. 7, Andre Gobert and W. H. Laurentz, the French team, defeated the British team, H. R. Barnett and R. K. Trumbull, in the Davis cup elimination, 6-0, 6-1, 12-10. On the same day and date Davison and Kinscote, English, defeated in singles Laurentz and Gobert, French.

INTERNATIONAL GAMES IN AMERICA.

At Forest Hills, N. Y., Sept. 5 and 6, 1919, an American team, consisting of William M. Johnston, William T. Tilden, Jr., R. Norris Williams and Wallace F. Johnston, defeated an Australian team, consisting of Norman E. Brookes, Gerald E. Patterson, Randolph Lycett and R. V. Thomas, taking four singles and two doubles contests, without losing a game.

In Chicago Sept. 12 and 13, 1919, the Australian team—Patterson, Brookes, Lycett and Thomas—playing against Johnston, Griffin, Willis E. Davis, Sam Hardy, Ralph H. Burdick and Walter T. Hayes, won two singles contests and one in doubles. Hardy and Burdick defeated Lycett and Thomas in one doubles match and Hayes and Burdick defeated the same pair in another doubles match.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual western tennis championship tournament for men and women took place in Kansas City, Mo., July 28-Aug. 4, 1919, on the courts of the Rockhill Tennis club. In the men's singles Willis E. Davis of San Francisco was the victor, defeating Ralph H. Burdick of Chicago in the finals, 10-8, 4-6, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3. In the women's doubles Miss Marjorie Hires and Miss Evelyn Seavey of Kansas City defeated Miss Carrie B. Neely of Chicago and Miss Mary K. Voorhees of Evanston, Ill., 7-5, 4-6, 7-5.

In the men's doubles the winners were Willis E. Davis and H. Van Dyke of California, who defeated Fred Josties and Theodore Drewes of St. Louis 6-2, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3. The women's championship in singles was won by Miss Corinne Gould of St. Louis, who defeated Miss Marguerite Davis of St. Paul 4-6, 6-0, 6-1. Miss Voorhees and H. Van Dyke Jones won the mixed doubles title by defeating Mrs. Ralph Peer, Kansas City, and Charles Speire, Kingfisher, Okla., 6-2, 6-3.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

William Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia and Vincent Richards of New York won the Middle Atlantic indoor tennis doubles championships at Philadelphia Feb. 27, 1919, by defeating Wallace Johnson and Craig Biddle, both of Philadelphia, 6-8, 8-6, 6-1, 6-3.

In the finals for the championship in singles William T. Tilden II. of Philadelphia was the winner, defeating Vincent Richards of New York 6-3, 5-7, 6-2, 7-5.

NORTH AND SOUTH TOURNAMENT.

In the 1919 north and south tennis tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., the finals of which were played April 12, William T. Tilden, Jr., won the singles championship by defeating Ichya Kumagae 1-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4. In the doubles Tilden and Vincent Richards won from Kumagae and Howard Voshell 6-3, 7-3, 1-6, 6-3.

In the women's singles Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. Marion Vanderhoff Morse 6-1, 6-4.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The finals in the women's national lawn tennis tournament of 1919, held at Philadelphia and ending June 21, resulted as follows:

Women's singles—Mrs. George Wightman, Longwood Cricket club, defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein, Longwood Cricket club, 6-1, 6-2.

Women's doubles—Miss Marion Zinderstein and Miss Eleanora Goss defeated Mrs. George Wightman and Miss Eleanora Sears 9-7, 9-7.
Mixed doubles—Miss Marion Zinderstein and Vincent Richards defeated Miss Florence Ballin and William T. Tilden II. 2-6, 11-9, 6-2.
Girls' doubles—Miss Elizabeth Warren and Miss Penelope Anderson, Country Club of Virginia, defeated Miss Mary Heaton and Miss Katherine Lauder, Greenwich Field club, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, champion for four years, was defeated by Miss Zinderstein in the semifinals, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.

WOMEN'S INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Mrs. George H. Wightman of Boston won the women's national tennis indoor championship in singles in New York, N. Y., March 14, 1919, by defeating Miss Marion Zinderstein, also of Boston, in the final round 2-6, 6-1, 6-4. These two, as partners, won the doubles championship by defeating Mrs. Albert Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden of New York 6-1, 6-1.

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The singles and doubles tennis championships of the American expeditionary force in France and Germany were decided at Cannes, France, April 4, 1919. In the final for the singles, Capt. R. N. Williams II., Pennsylvania, defeated Capt. W. M. Washburn by 6-2, 7-5, 6-2. In the doubles final, Capt. Williams and Capt. Washburn defeated Lieut.-Col. D. F. Davis and Chaplain W. M. Dell.

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Illinois state tennis championship tournament took place on the courts of the Chicago Tennis club Aug. 30-Sept. 8, 1919. The title in men's singles was taken by Lucian E. Williams, who in the final match defeated Ralph H. Burdick 3-6, 6-2, 6-8, 6-4, 7-5. The men's doubles championship was taken by Burdick and Charles L. Johnston, Jr., who defeated Walter T. Hayes and Arthur P. Hubbell 6-3, 6-1, 6-0. In the women's singles Miss Carrie B. Neely was the victor. Her opponent in the final was Mrs. S. H. Adams of Centralia, whom she defeated 6-1, 10-8. Miss Neely and Miss Mary K. Voorhees took the doubles title by defeating Mrs. S. H. Adams and Miss Elizabeth Qualey.

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Men's singles, final match, June 15—A. L. Green, Jr., defeated Walter T. Hayes 4-6, 6-8, 7-5, 6-0, 6-0.
Women's singles, final match, June 14—Mrs. Malcolm MacNeil, Jr., defeated Miss Carrie B. Neely 8-6, 4-6, 7-5.
Men's doubles, final match, June 16—A. L. Green, Jr., and Ralph H. Burdick defeated Samuel T. Hardy and W. S. Miller 6-3, 6-0, 8-6.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

New England—Herman Broockman, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Eastern—Yale university team.
Western conference—Singles, Walter K. Wesbrook, Michigan; doubles, Wesbrook and N. B. Bartz, Michigan.

OTHER TENNIS WINNERS IN 1919.

Women's Metropolitan—Miss Eleanora Goss and Miss Marion Zinderstein.
Pacific coast—Singles, W. M. Johnston; doubles, Howard and Robert Kinsey.
Canada—S. S. Kashio, singles, and Holmes and Bennett, doubles.
New York state—Ichya Kumagae, singles; Clarence J. Griffin and Charles S. Garland, doubles.
Northwestern sectional—William M. Johnston, singles; Johnston and Clarence Griffin, doubles; Miss Marguerite Davis, women's singles.
Tri-State sectional—Fred Alexander and S. Howard Voshell.
New England sectional—R. Norris Williams, Jr., and Watson M. Washburn.
Longwood bowl—W. M. Johnston.
Seabright doubles—William T. Tilden, Jr., and Vincent Richards.
Casino club invitation—Norman E. Brookes and Gerald Patterson, doubles; William T. Tilden, Jr., singles.
Michigan state—Walter T. Hayes, singles; Hayes and Vincent Vernon, doubles.
Meadow club—Charles S. Garland, singles; Garland and William T. Tilden, Jr., doubles.
Longwood women's—Mrs. George W. Wightman.

INDOOR TENNIS.

Champions in Singles.

1900—J. A. Allen.	1910—G. F. Touchard.
1901—Holcombe Ward.	1911—T. R. Pell.
1902—J. P. Paret.	1912—W. C. Grant.
1903—W. C. Grant.	1913—G. F. Touchard.
1904—W. C. Grant.	1914—G. F. Touchard.
1905—E. B. Dewhurst.	1915—G. F. Touchard.
1906—W. C. Grant.	1916—R. L. Murray.
1907—T. R. Pell.	1917—S. H. Voshell.
1908—W. C. Grant.	1918—S. H. Voshell.
1909—T. R. Pell.	1919—V. Richards.

Champions in Doubles.

1900—J. P. Paret and C. Cragin.
1901—O. M. Bostwick and C. Cragin.
1902—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1903—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1904—W. C. Grant and Robert LeRoy.
1905—T. R. Pell and H. E. Allen.
1906—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1907—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1908—F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1909—T. R. Pell and W. C. Grant.
1910—G. F. Touchard and C. R. Gardner.
1911—T. R. Pell and F. B. Alexander.
1912—T. R. Pell and F. B. Alexander.
1913—W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer.
1914—W. C. Grant and G. C. Shafer.
1915—G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn.
1916—Dr. W. Rosenbaum and A. M. Lovibond.
1917—Dr. W. Rosenbaum and F. B. Alexander.
1918—G. C. Shafer and King Smith.
1919—V. Richards and W. T. Tilden, Jr.

SQUASH TENNIS.

Amateur Championship.

John W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard club won the national amateur squash tennis championship at New York, March 21, 1919, by defeating Harold Tobey of the Princeton club in the final match of the tournament by scores of 15-2, 15-6, 15-6. The winner in 1918 was Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard club. He did not defend his title in 1919.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Walter A. Kinsella won the world's professional championship at squash tennis in New York, N. Y., March 29, 1919, by defeating James T. Reid 15-7, 18-14 and 15-14.

CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the national clay court tennis tournament of 1919, held in Chicago, July 12-26, William M. Johnston of San Francisco won the championship in singles by defeating William T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia in the finals 6-0, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2. The doubles title was won by Johnston and Sam Hardy of Chicago, who defeated Robert G. Kinsey of San Francisco and Axel Gravem of Berkeley, Cal., 6-3, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3. In the women's singles Miss Corinne C. Gould of St. Louis defeated Miss C. B. Neely of Chicago 6-4, 6-2. In the women's doubles Miss Neely and Miss Mary K. Voorhees defeated Miss Gould and Mrs. Harry Peters of Cleveland 6-3, 0-6, 6-0. In the mixed doubles Miss Marion Leighton of Chicago and Robert G. Kinsey defeated Mrs. Ralph Field of Cincinnati and Axel Gravem 6-3, 6-2.

COURT TENNIS.

Open Professional Champions.

Open professional court tennis champions since 1871:

1871-1885—G. Lambert, England.
1885-1890—Tom Pettit, America.
1890-1895—C. Sanders, England.
1895-1905—Peter Latham, England.
1905-1907—C. J. Fairs, England.
1907-1908—Peter Latham, England.
1908-1912—C. J. Fairs, England.
1912-1914—George F. Covey, England.
1914—Jay Gould, America.
1915-1919—No contests.

TENNIS OFFICIALS.

U. S. National Lawn Tennis Association.

President—G. T. Adee, New York, N. Y.
Vice-President—J. S. Myrick, New York, N. Y.
Secretary—E. T. Torrey, Clinton, N. Y.
Treasurer—A. S. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.

Western Lawn Tennis Association.

President—Harry L. Waidner, Winnetka, Ill.
Vice-Presidents—R. L. Van Arsdale, Chicago; Pierre R. Porter, Kansas City, Mo.
Secretary—J. C. Stewart, Chicago.
Treasurer—Reginald F. Woods, Chicago.

HORSE RACING.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 1 mile.

1903—Gunfire, 1:38⅕; $11,080.
1904—Irish Lad, 1:40; $10,880.
1905—Sysonby and Race King, 1:41⅘ (dead heat). $9,230.
1906—Grapple, 1:39; $10,850.
1907—Glorifier, 1:40⅘; $10,570.
1908—Jack Atkin, 1:38⅘; $9,620.
1909—King James, 1:40; $3,875.
1910—Fashion Plate, 1:37⅘; $5,000.
1911-1912—No race.
1913—Whisk Broom, 1:39; $3,475.
1914—Buskin, 1:37⅘; $4,100.
1915—Stromboli, 1:39⅘; $2,325.
1916—The Finn, 1:38; $3,500.
1917—Ormesdale, 1:39⅕; $5,000.
1918—Trompe-La-Morte, 1:38⅘; $5,000.
1919—Lanius, 1:40⅖; $3,865.

THE FUTURITY.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 6 furlongs.

1890—Potomac, 1:14⅕; $77,000.
1891—His Highness, 1:15½; $72,000.
1892—Morello, 1:12½; $41,375.
1893—Domino, 1:12⅖; $45,000.
1894—Butterflies, 1:11; $63,830.
1895—Requital, 1:11⅖; $69,770.
1896—Ogden, 1:10; $56,970.
1897—L'Alouette, 1:11; $43,300.
1898—Martimas, 1:12⅖; $46,840.
1899—Chacornac, 1:10⅘; $41,000.
1900—Ballyhoo Bey, 1:10; $42,000.
1901—Yankee, 1:09½; $46,210.
1902—Savable, 1:14; $56,660.
1903—Hamburg Belle, 1:13; $46,550.
1904—Artful, 1:11⅘; $52,900.
1905—Ormondale, 1:11⅘; $43,680.
1906—Electioneer, 1:13⅗; $44,070.
1907—Colin, 1:11⅕; $32,930.
1908—Maskette, 1:11⅕; $33,360.
1909—Sweep, 1:11⅘; $33,660.
1910—Novelty, 1:12⅖; $25,360.
1913—Pennant, 1:15; $15,060.
1914—Trojan, 1:16⅘; $22,110.
1915—Thunderer, 1:11⅘; $16,500.
1916—Campfire, 1:13⅖; $22,950.
1917—Papp, 1:12; $15,450.
1918—Dunboyne, 1:12⅘; $30,280.
1919—Man o' War, 1:11⅗; $26,650.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

For 3-year-olds, Louisville, Ky. Distance changed in 1896 from 1½ to 1¼ miles.

1890—Riley, 118lbs, 2:45; $5,460.
1891—Kingman, 122lbs, 2:52½; $4,680.
1892—Azra, 122lbs, 2 41½; $4,230.
1893—Lookout, 122lbs, 2:39¼; $4,090.
1894—Chant, 122lbs, 2:41; $4,000.
1895—Halma, 122lbs, 2:37½.
1896—Ben Brush, 117lbs, 2:07¾.
1897—Typhoon II., 117lbs, 2:12½.
1898—Plaudit, 117lbs, 2:09.
1899—Manuel, 117lbs, 2:12.
1900—Lieut. Gibson, 117lbs, 2:06¼.
1901—His Eminence, 117lbs, 2:07¾.
1902—Alan a-Dale, 117lbs, 2:08¾; $6,000.
1903—Judge Himes, 117lbs, 2:09; $6,000.
1904—Elwood, 117lbs, 2:08½; $5,000.
1905—Agile, 122lbs, 2:10¾; $6,000.
1906—Sir Huon, 117lbs, 2:08⅖; $5,000.
1907—Pink Star, 117lbs, 2:12⅗; $5,000.
1908—Stone Street, 117lbs, 2:15½; $6,000.
1909—Wintergreen, 117lbs, 2:08⅘; $5,000.
1910—Donau, 112lbs, 2:06⅖; $6,000.
1911—Meridian, 117lbs, 2:05⅖; $6,000.
1912—Worth, 117lbs, 2:09⅖; $6,000.
1913—Donerail, 117lbs, 2:04⅘; $6,000.
1914—Old Rosebud, 114lbs, 2:03⅖; $13,350.
1915—Regret, 112lbs, 2:05⅖; $14,900.
1916—George Smith, 117lbs, 2:04; $9,750.
1917—Omar Khayyam, 117lbs, 2:04⅘; $16,600.
1918—Exterminator, 114lbs, 2:10⅘; $15,000.
1919—Sir Barton, 110lbs, 2:09⅘; $20,825.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

Gravesend, New York; distance, 1¼ miles.

1905—Delhi, 2:06⅘; $15,800.
1906—Tokalon, 2:05⅗; $15,800.
1907—Superman, 2:09; $15,800.
1908—Fair Play, 2:04⅕; $19,750.
1909—King James, 2:04; $3,850.
1910—Fitz Herbert, 2:05⅘; $6,000.
1913—Whisk Broom, 2:03⅘; $3,025.
1914*—Buckhorn, 2:08; $3,350.
1915†—Tartar, 1:50⅘; $3,950.
1916†—Friar Rock, 1:50; $5,000.
1917†—Borrow, 1:49⅘; $6,000.
1918§—Cudgel, 1:50⅕; $4,850.
1919†—Eternal, 1:49⅘; $4,850.

*Run at Belmont park, L. I. †Run at Belmont park, L. I.; distance 1⅛ miles. ‡Run at Aqueduct, N. Y.; distance 1⅛ miles. §Run at Queens County Jockey club track; distance 1⅛ miles.

ENGLISH DERBY.

First race run at Epsom May 4, 1780. In 1784 distance was increased from 1 mile to 1½ miles.

1890—Sain Foin, by Springfield, 2:49¼.
1891—Common, by Isonomy, 2:56⅘.
1892—Sir Hugo, by Wisdom, 2:44.
1893—Isinglass, by Isonomy, 2:43.
1894—Ladas, by Hampton, 2:45⅘.
1895—Sir Visto, by Barcaldine, 2:43⅗.
1896—Persimmon, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1897—Galtee Moore, by Kendal, 2:47.
1898—Jeddah, by Janissary, 2:37.
1899—Flying Fox, by Orme, 2:38⅘.
1900—Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1901—Volodyovski, by Florizel, 2:40⅘.
1902—Ard Patrick, by St. Florian, 2:42⅕.
1903—Rock Sand, by Sain Foin-Roquebrune.
1904—St. Amant, by Frusquin-Loverule, 2:45⅘.
1905—Cicero, by Cyllene, 3:11.
1906—Spearmint, by Carbine, 2:36⅘.
1907—Orby, by Orme, 2:44.
1908—Signorinetta, by Chalcreux-Signorina, 2:39⅘.
1909—Minoru, by Cyllene-Mother Siegel, 2:45⅘.
1910—Lemberg, by Cyllene-Galicia, 2:35⅕.
1911—Sunstar, by Sundridge-Norris, 2:36⅘.
1912—Tagalie, by Cyllene-Tagale, 2:38⅘.
1913—Aboyeur, by Desmond-Pawky, 2:37⅘.
1914—Durbar II., by Rabelais-Armenia, 2:38.
1915*—Pommern, by Polymelus-Merry Agnes; 2:32⅘.
1916*—Fifinella. (Time not reported.)
1917-1918—No race.
1919—Grand Parade, by Orby-Grand Geraldine; 2:35⅘.

*Run at Newmarket as substitute for regular Derby.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

First race run in 1863. Distance about 1 mile 7 furlongs, for 3 year olds.

1901—Cheri, by St. Damien.

1902—Kizil-Kourgan.
1902—Quo Vadis.
1904—Ajax, by Flying Fox-Amie.
1905—Finasseur.
1906—Spearmint.
1907—Sans Souci II.
1908—Northeast (value of race, $72,800).
1909—Verdun, $74,155.
1910—Nuage, $60,000.
1911—As d'Atout, $70,200.
1912—Houli, $73,000.
1913—Bruleur, $72,000.
1914—Sardanople, $60,000.
1915-1918—No racing.
1919—Galloper Light, $48,000.

AMERICAN DERBY.

The American Derby, formerly run at the Washington park racetrack, was renewed in 1916 at the Hawthorne racetrack, when Dodge, carrying 126 pounds and ridden by F. Murphy, won in 2:04¾. The value of the stake was $10,000, the winner getting $6,850. The record of winners in the American Derby, 1½ miles (1¼ in 1916), for 3 year olds, is as follows—year, winner, weight, time and value of stake being given in order:

1884—Modesty, 117; 2:42¾; $10,700.
1885—Volante, 123; 2:49½; $9,570.
1886—Silver Cloud, 121; 2:37¼; $8,160.
1887—C. H. Todd, 113; 2:33½; $13,690.
1888—Emperor of Norfolk, 123; 2:40½; $14,340.
1889—Spokane, 121; 2:41¼; $15,440.
1890—Uncle Bob, 115½; 2:55¼; $15,200.
1891—Strathmeath, 122; 2:49¾; $18,610.
1892—Carlsbad, 122; 3:04¼; $16,930.
1893—Boundless, 122; 2:36; $49,500.
1894—Rey el Santa Anita, 122; 2:36; $19,750.
1895-1897—No racing.
1898—Pink Coat, 127; 2:42¾; $9,425.
1899—No race.
1900—Sidney Lucas, 122; 2:40½; $9,425.
1901—Robert Waddell, 119; 2:33; $19,325.
1902—Wyeth, 123; 2:40; $20,125.
1903—The Picket, 115; 2:33; $27,275.
1904—Highball, 122; 2:33; $26,325.
1905-1915—No racing.
1916—Dodge, 126; 2:04¾; $6,850.
No race since 1916.

OTHER RACING CLASSICS (1919).

Latonia Derby—Won by Be Frank; value of stake, $16,160.
Kentucky Futurity—Won by Periscope; stake, $14,000.
Saratoga Grand Union Hotel—Won by Man o' War; stake, $10,000.
Suburban Handicap—Corn Tassel; stake, $5,200.

BEST TROTTING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:27, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1913.
½ mile—:55¾, Directum I. (paced by runner), Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1916; :58¾, Lou Dillon, at Cleveland, Sept. 17, 1904; in race, 1:01, Major Delmar, Memphis, Oct. 23, 1903; by 2-year-old, 1:02¾, Mr. Dudley, Cleveland, July 8, 1919.
1 mile—1:54½, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1913 (with running mate); 1:58, Uhlan, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1912 (without wind shield); 1:58½, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903 (with wind shield). By a stallion, 1:58½, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916.
1 mile, yearlings—Best mile by a filly, 2:19¼, Miss Stokes, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 17, 1909. Best mile by a colt, 2:15¾, Airdale, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1912, race record, 2:26, Adbell, Woodland, Cal., Aug. 27, 1894.
1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:04¼, The Real Lady, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. Best mile by a gelding, 2:11¾, Henry Todd, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1914.
1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:03¼, Miss Bertha Dillon, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18, 1917; fastest four heat race, 2:10¾, 2:09¾, 2:10, 2:10½. Day Star, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1919.
1 mile, 4-year-olds—1:59½, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1916.
1 mile, 5-year-olds—1:58¼, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903.
1 mile, fastest two-heat race—2:01¼, 2:01¾, Hamburg Belle, North Randall, O., Aug. 25, 1909. By a stallion, 2:02¼, 2:02½, Lu Princeton, at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 2, 1918.
1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:01¾, 2:04¾, 2:03, St. Frisco, Belmont, Pa., Aug. 16, 1918; by filly, 2:05¼; 2:03½; 2:04¼, Miss Bertha Dillon, Columbus, O., Sept. 25, 1917.
1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:03¼ (Billy Burke), 2:06¼, 2:04½, 2:06¾, Dudie Archdale, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.
1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:05¾, 2:03¼, 2:04¾, 2:05¼, 2:09, Mabel Trask, Columbus, O., Aug. 17, 1916. (St. Frisco won first two heats.)
1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:05½, 2:04¼, 2:04½, 2:06¼, 2:07¼, Bertha McGuire, Toledo, O., July 24, 1918.
1 mile, fastest sixth heat, 2:05¼, Wilkes Brewer, Columbus, O., July 30, 1919.
1 mile, over half-mile track—2:02¾, Uhlan, Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1911.

Trotting to Wagon.

½ mile—:56¼, Uhlan (paced by runner), Cleveland, O., Aug. 11, 1911.
1 mile—2:00, Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1903, and Uhlan, Cleveland, O., Aug. 8, 1911; by stallion, 2:02¾, Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1916; by team, 2:10¼, Roy Miller and Lucy Van, at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1918.

Teams to Pole.

1 mile—2:03¼, Uhlan and Lewis Torrent, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1912.

Trotting to High Sulky.

1 mile—2:05, Lou Dillon, Cleveland, O., Sept. 11, 1903; 2:07, Major Delmar, Memphis, Tenn., Oct 26, 1904 (nonball-bearing sulky); 2:08¾, Maud S., Glenville, 1885.

BEST PACING RECORDS.

¼ mile—:27½, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; :28, Star Pointer, Sept. 28, 1897 (against time, accompanied by a running horse).
½ mile—:56, Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903 (against time).
¾ mile—1:26¼, Prince Alert (with wind shield), Empire track, New York, Sept. 23, 1903.
1 mile—1:55, Dan Patch, St. Paul, Sept. 8, 1906 (with dust shield, a runner in front and at one side); 1:56¾, Directum I. (without wind shield), Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915. Fastest in competition, 1:58, by Directum I., Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
1 mile, yearlings—2:20¾, Belle Acton, Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1882.
1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:07¾, Directly, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894.
1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:00¾, Anna Bradford, Columbus, O., Sept. 29, 1914; by colt, 2:03, Peter Look, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916.
1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:00, William, Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 5, 1914; race record, 2:04½, Searchlight, Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1898; Be Sure, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 9, 1895, and Ananias, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29, 1897.
1 mile, 5-year-olds—2:02¼, Braden Direct, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1913.
1 mile, fastest two-heat race—1:58, 2:00, Directum, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:02½, 2:00, 2:00, Directum, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1914.
1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:00¼, 2:00¼, 2:00½, 2:05¼, Russell Boy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. (Second heat taken by Braden Direct, and third heat by Judge Ormonde.)
1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:01½, 2:03½, 2:01½, 2:03½, 2:04¾, Evelyn W. and Earl, Jr., Columbus, O., Oct. 3, 1912. (Evelyn W. won the first, third and fourth heats.)
1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:03½, 2:03¼, 2:02½, 2:04¼, 2:03¾, 2:03¾, Russell Boy, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1915.

PUGILISM.

Following is a list of the most noteworthy ring battles in the United States since 1882, the heavyweight championship contests being the first given:

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
Feb. 7, 1882	John L. Sullivan	Paddy Ryan	Mississippi City	9
July 8, 1889	John L. Sullivan	Jake Kilrain	Richburg, Miss	75
Jan. 14, 1891	Bob Fitzsimmons	Jack Dempsey	New Orleans, La	13
Sept. 7, 1892	James J. Corbett	John L. Sullivan	New Orleans, La	21
Jan. 25, 1896	James J. Corbett	Charles Mitchell	Jacksonville, Fla	8
Feb. 21, 1896	Bob Fitzsimmons	Peter Maher	Mexico	1
March 17, 1897	Bob Fitzsimmons	James J. Corbett	Carson City, Nev	14
June 9, 1899	James J. Jeffries	Bob Fitzsimmons	Coney Island, N. Y	11
Nov. 3, 1899	James J. Jeffries	Thomas J. Sharkey	Coney Island, N. Y	25
Nov. 15, 1901	James J. Jeffries	Gus Ruhlin	San Francisco, Cal	5
July 25, 1902	James J. Jeffries	Bob Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal	8
Aug. 14, 1903	James J. Jeffries	James J. Corbett	San Francisco, Cal	12
Aug. 26, 1904	James J. Jeffries	Jack Monroe	San Francisco, Cal	2
July 4, 1907	Tommy Burns	Bill Squires	San Francisco, Cal	1
July 17, 1907	Jack Johnson	Bob Fitzsimmons	Philadelphia, Pa	2
Feb. 10, 1908	Tommy Burns	Jack Palmer	London, England	4
Dec. 26, 1908	Jack Johnson	Tommy Burns	Sydney, N. S. W	14
March 26, 1909	Stanley Ketchel	Jack O'Brien	New York, N. Y	10
July 5, 1909	Stanley Ketchel	Billy Papke	San Francisco, Cal	20
Sept. 9, 1909	Jack Johnson	Al Kaufman	San Francisco, Cal	10
Oct. 16, 1909	Jack Johnson	Stanley Ketchel	San Francisco, Cal	12
July 4, 1910	Jack Johnson	James J. Jeffries	Reno, Nev	15
Sept. 5, 1910	Al Kaufman	Bill Lang	Philadelphia, Pa	5
Feb. 21, 1911	Sam Langford	Bill Lang	London, England	6
Aug. 9, 1911	Bill Lang	Bill Squires	Sydney, N. S. W	5
Sept. 15, 1911	Jim Flynn	Carl Morris	New York, N. Y	10
April 8, 1912	Sam Langford	Sam McVey	Sydney, N. S. W	20
July 4, 1912	Jack Johnson	Jim Flynn	Las Vegas, N. M	9
Jan. 1, 1913	Luther McCarty	Al Palzer	Los Angeles, Cal	18
April 16, 1913	Luther McCarty	Jim Flynn	Philadelphia, Pa	6
May 24, 1913	Arthur Pelkey	*Luther McCarty	Calgary, Man	1
Jan. 1, 1914	"Gunboat" Smith	Arthur Pelkey	Daly City, Cal	15
June 27, 1914	Jack Johnson	Frank Moran	Paris, France	20
July 16, 1914	Georges Carpentier	"Gunboat" Smith	London, England	6
April 5, 1915	Jess Willard	Jack Johnson	Marianao, Cuba	26
March 25, 1916	Jess Willard	Frank Moran	New York, N. Y	10
June 4, 1917	Carl Morris	Frank Moran	New York, N. Y	10
June 19, 1917	Fred Fulton	Sam Langford	Boston, Mass	2
July 9, 1917	Fred Fulton	Jack Moran	St. Louis, Mo	3
Sept. 4, 1917	Fred Fulton	Carl Morris	Canton, O	6
Feb. 25, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Bill Brennan	Milwaukee, Wis	6
May 3, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Bill Miske	St. Paul, Minn	10
July 27, 1918	Jack Dempsey	Fred Fulton	Harrison, N. J	1
July 4, 1919	Jack Dempsey	Jess Willard	Toledo, O	3
April 30, 1901	Terry McGovern	Oscar Gardner	San Francisco, Cal	1
May 31, 1901	Terry McGovern	Aurelio Herrera	San Francisco, Cal	1
Nov. 28, 1901	Young Corbett	Terry McGovern	Hartford, Conn	1
Feb. 22, 1902	Terry McGovern	Dave Sullivan	Louisville, Ky	1
May 23, 1902	Young Corbett	Kid Broad	Denver, Col	1
March 31, 1903	Young Corbett	Terry McGovern	San Francisco, Cal	1
July 4, 1903	George Gardner	Jack Root	Buffalo, N. Y	1
Nov. 25, 1903	Bob Fitzsimmons	George Gardner	San Francisco, Cal	2
Feb. 29, 1904	Young Corbett	Dave Sullivan	San Francisco, Cal	1
March 25, 1904	Jimmy Britt	Young Corbett	San Francisco, Cal	2
July 29, 1904	Battling Nelson	Eddie Hanlon	San Francisco, Cal	1
Feb. 28, 1905	Battling Nelson	Young Corbett	San Francisco, Cal	1
Sept. 9, 1905	Battling Nelson	Jimmy Britt	Colma, Cal	4
Sept. 3, 1906	Joe Gans	Battling Nelson	Goldfield, Nev	1
Jan. 1, 1907	Joe Gans	Kid Herman	Tonopah, Nev	2
July 31, 1907	Jimmy Britt	Battling Nelson	San Francisco, Cal	1
Sept. 9, 1907	Joe Gans	Jimmy Britt	San Francisco, Cal	1
Feb. 4, 1908	Rudolph Unholz	Battling Nelson	Los Angeles, Cal	1
April 11, 1908	Packey McFarland	Jimmy Britt	San Francisco, Cal	10
June 4, 1908	Stanley Ketchel	Billy Papke	Milwaukee, Wis	1
July 4, 1908	Battling Nelson	Joe Gans	San Francisco, Cal	1
Sept. 7, 1908	Billy Papke	Stanley Ketchel	Los Angeles, Cal	1
Sept. 9, 1908	Battling Nelson	Joe Gans	San Francisco, Cal	1
Jan. 15, 1909	Packey McFarland	Dick Hyland	San Francisco, Cal	1
Feb. 19, 1909	Jem Driscoll	Abe Attell	New York, N. Y	15
Feb. 22, 1909	Johnny Summers	Jimmy Britt	London, England	20
May 29, 1909	Battling Nelson	Dick Hyland	San Francisco, Cal	2
Feb. 22, 1910	Ad Wolgast	Battling Nelson	San Francisco, Cal	2
Feb. 26, 1911	Johnny Coulon	Frankie Conley	New Orleans, La	2
July 4, 1911	Ad Wolgast	Owen Moran	San Francisco, Cal	2
Sept. 20, 1911	Matt Wells	Abe Attell	New York, N. Y	20
Jan. 11, 1912	Johnny Coulon	George Kitson	South Bend, Ind	15
Jan. 22, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Harry Forbes	Kenosha, Wis	1
Feb. 3, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Frank Conley	Los Angeles, Cal	15
Feb. 14, 1912	Packey McFarland	Eddie Murphy	South Bend, Ind	10
Feb. 18, 1912	Johnny Coulon	Frankie Burns	New Orleans, La	20
Feb. 22, 1912	Johnny Kilbane	Abe Attell	Los Angeles, Cal	20

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
March 15, 1912	Packey McFarland	Kid Burns	Kenosha, Wis.	8
April 26, 1912	Packey McFarland	Matt Wells	New York, N. Y.	10
July 4, 1912	Ad Wolgast	Joe Rivers	Los Angeles, Cal.	13
Oct. 23, 1912	Billy Papke	Georges Carpentier	Paris, France	17
March 7, 1913	Packey McFarland	Jack Britton	New York, N. Y.	10
April 19, 1913	T. Murphy	Ad Wolgast	San Francisco, Cal.	20
July 4, 1913	Willie Ritchie	Joe Rivers	San Francisco, Cal.	11
March 12, 1914	Willie Ritchie	Ad Wolgast	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 17, 1914	Willie Ritchie	Tom Murphy	San Francisco, Cal.	20
May 26, 1914	Charley White	Willie Ritchie	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
June 9, 1914	Kid Williams	Johnny Coulon	Los Angeles, Cal.	3
July 7, 1914	Freddie Welsh	Willie Ritchie	London, England	20
Jan. 21, 1915	Mike Gibbons	Jimmy Clabby	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
Feb. 25, 1915	Freddie Welsh	Charley White	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
March 2, 1915	Mike Gibbons	Eddie McGoorty	Hudson, Wis.	10
March 11, 1915	Willie Ritchie	Freddie Welsh	New York, N. Y.	10
Sept. 10, 1915	†Johnny Ertle	Kid Williams	St. Paul, Minn.	10
Sept. 11, 1915	†Packey McFarland	Mike Gibbons	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	10
Feb. 7, 1916	‡Kid Williams	Kid Herman	New Orleans, La.	20
April 24, 1916	Ever Hammer	Freddie Welsh	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 24, 1916	Jack Britton	Ted Lewis	New Orleans, La.	20
Aug. 1, 1916	Johnny O'Leary	Ever Hammer	Boston, Mass.	12
Sept. 4, 1916	Freddie Welsh	Charley White	Colorado Springs, Col.	20
Jan. 16, 1917	†Richie Mitchell	Freddie Welsh	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 19, 1917	Benny Leonard	Richie Mitchell	Milwaukee, Wis.	7
May 28, 1917	Benny Leonard	Freddie Welsh	New York, N. Y.	9
July 25, 1917	Benny Leonard	Johnny Kilbane	Philadelphia, Pa.	3
April 28, 1919	Benny Leonard	Willie Ritchie	Newark, N. J.	3

*Luther McCarty died in the ring from dislocation of the neck caused by a blow on the jaw. †No decision. Winners named by majority of experts. ‡Fight a draw.

JACK DEMPSEY VS. JESS WILLARD.

Time and place—July 4, 1919, at Toledo, O.
Winner and rounds—Jack Dempsey, challenger, in three rounds.
Loser—Jess Willard, champion heavyweight.
Purse—$100,000 to Willard; $27,500 to Dempsey; picture rights to be shared by boxers and Tex Rickard.
Referee—Ollie Pecord, Toledo, O.
Judges—Tex Rickard and Maj. A. J. Biddle.
Attendance—19,650.
Receipts—$452,522.10.

The conditions of the contest called for twelve rounds to a decision. Willard was almost put out in the first round, but was able to resume. According to Referee Pecord Willard was knocked down five times before he gave up as the fourth round was about to begin. The following table shows age, weight, height, reach and other details of the men:

Willard.		Dempsey.
35	Age	23
243¼	Weight	197
6 ft. 6 in.	Height	6 ft. 1½ in.
83 in.	Reach	78 in.
46 in.	Chest (normal)	42 in.
49½ in.	Chest (expanded)	46 in.
17¼ in.	Neck	17 in.
38 in.	Waist	32 in.
25 in.	Thigh	23 in.
17¼ in.	Calf	15 in.
9 in.	Ankle	9 in.
16 in.	Biceps	14 in.
14 in.	Forearm	14 in.
8½ in.	Wrist	9 in.

A. E. F. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The winners of championship honors in boxing in the American expeditionary force in France and Germany were determined by the outcome of the final matches which were staged in the Cirque de Paris, Paris, France, April 26, 1919. The following were awarded the title in various classes:

Featherweight—John Fundy, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bantamweight—"Babe" Asher, Detroit, Mich.
Lightweight—Leo Patterson, Joplin, Mo.
Welterweight—William Kleck, New Orleans, La.
Middleweight—John Clark, New York, N. Y.
Light Heavyweight—Eugene Tunny, New York, N. Y.
Heavyweight—Robert Martin, New York, N. Y.

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Record of Races.

1851—Aug. 22. In this, the year of the great exhibition in London, the Royal Yacht Club of England offered a cup to the winner of a yacht race around the Isle of Wight. The course was 60 miles in length. The race was won by the schooner yacht America, designed by George Steers for John C. Stevens of the New York Yacht club. The America was 94 feet over all, 88 feet on the water line, 22½ feet beam and 11½ feet draft. There was no time allowance and the competing yachts ranged in size from a three-masted 392-ton schooner, the Brilliant, to the 47-ton cutter the Aurora, which came in second in the race. The time of the America was 10 hours and 34 minutes; that of the Aurora was 24 minutes slower. The cup after that became known as the America's cup and has now been successfully defended for sixty-eight years.

1870—Aug. 8. New York Yacht club course: Magic, 3:58:21; Cambria, 4:37:38.

1871—Oct. 16. New York Yacht club course: Columbia, 6:19:41; Livonia, 6:46:45. Oct. 18, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Columbia, 3:07:41¾; Livonia, 3:18:15½. Columbia disabled in third race Oct. 19. Oct. 21, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Sappho, 5:39:02; Livonia, 6:09:23. Oct. 23, New York Yacht club course: Sappho, 4:16:17; Livonia, 5:11:55.

1876—Aug. 11. New York Yacht club course: Madeleine, 5:23:54; Countess of Dufferin, 5:34:53. Aug. 12, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Madeleine, 7:18:46; Countess of Dufferin, 7:46:00.

1881—Nov. 9. New York Yacht club course: Mischief, 4:17:00; Atalanta, 4:45:39¼. Nov. 10, 16 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook and return: Mischief, 4:54:53; Atalanta, 5:33:47.

1885—Sept. 14. New York Yacht club course: Puritan, 6:06:05; Genesta, 6:22:24. Sept. 16, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return: Puritan, 5:03:14; Genesta, 5:04:52.

1886—Sept. 9. New York Yacht club course: Mayflower, 5:26:41; Galatea, 5:38:43. Sept. 11, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return: Mayflower, 6:49:10; Galatea, 7:18:09.

1887—Sept. 27. New York Yacht club course: Volunteer, 4:53:18; Thistle, 5:12:41¾. Sept. 30, 20 miles to windward off Scotland light and return: Volunteer, 5:42:56¼; Thistle, 5:54:45.

1893—Oct. 7, 15 miles to windward off Sandy

Hook light and return: Vigilant, 4:05:47; Valkyrie, 4:11:35. Oct. 9, triangular 30-mile course, first leg to windward: Vigilant, 3:25:01; Valkyrie, 3:35:36. Oct. 13, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return: Vigilant, 3:24:39; Valkyrie, 3:25:19.

1895—Sept. 7, 15 miles to windward and return, east by south off Point Seabright, N. J.: Defender, 4:57:55; Valkyrie III., 5:08:44. Sept. 11, triangular course, 10 miles to each leg: Valkyrie III., 3:55:09; Defender, 3:55:56; won by Defender on a foul. Sept. 13 Defender sailed over the course and claimed cup and race; claim allowed.

1899—Oct. 16, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:53:53; Shamrock, 5:04:07. Oct. 17, triangular course, 10 miles to a leg: Columbia, 3:37:00; Shamrock snapped its topmast. Oct. 20, 15 miles to leeward and return: Columbia, 3:38:09; Shamrock, 3:43:26.

1901—Sept. 28, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:30:24; Shamrock II., 4:31:44. Oct. 3, triangular course: Columbia, 3:12:35; Shamrock II., 3:16:10. Oct. 4, 15 miles to leeward and return; Columbia, 4:32:57; Shamrock II., 4:33:38.

1903—Aug. 22, 15 miles to leeward and return, off Sandy Hook: Reliance, 3:31:17; Shamrock III., 3:41:17. Aug. 25, triangular course, 10 miles to leg: Reliance, 3:14:54; Shamrock III., 3:18:10. Sept. 3, 15 miles to windward and return: Reliance, 4:28:04; Shamrock III. did not finish.

Owing mainly to a disagreement as to the proper size of the competing yachts no races were arranged after 1903 until 1913, when an agreement was reached between the New York Yacht club and the Royal Ulster club to hold a race in 1914. Sir Thomas Lipton sent over the Shamrock IV. as challenger for the cup, but the great war in Europe put a stop to all further proceedings until Oct. 5, 1919, when Sir Thomas renewed the challenge for a race in 1920, which it was then thought would be accepted by the New York Yacht club.

THE LIPTON CUP.

Record of Winners.

1902—La Rita, Chicago.
1903—La Rita, Chicago.
1904—Ste. Claire, Detroit.
1905—Ste. Claire, Detroit.
1906—Cherry Circle, Chicago.
1907—Cherry Circle, Chicago.
1908—Chicago, Chicago.
1909—Spray, Chicago.
1910—Spray, Chicago.
1911—Columbia, Chicago.
1912—Susan II., Chicago.
1913—Susan II., Chicago.
1914, 1915, 1916, no race.
1917—Mebleh, Cleveland.
1918—No race.
1919—Sari, Chicago.

THE LIPTON TROPHY.

Record of Winners.

Winner.	Time.	Winner.	Time.
1910—Valmore	3:24:10	1913—Polaris	1:45:50
1911—Valmore	2:35:28	1914—Valiant	1:49:03
1912—Michicago	2:45:05	1915-1919—No races.	

SIR JOHN NUTTING CUP.

Record of Winners.

1906—Pequod.
1907—Pequod.
1908—No race.
1909—Sand Dab.
1910—Invader.
1911—Invader.
1912—Invader.
1913—No race.
1914—No race.
1915—Banshee.
1916—Banshee.
1917-1919—No races.

MACKINAC CUP RACE.

The Chicago Yacht club suspended racing in 1917 and 1918 on account of war and did not renew it in 1919. Winners of the Mackinac race to date:

1904—Vencedor.
1905—Mistral.
1906—Vanadis.
1907—Vencedor.
1908—Valmore.
1909—Valmore.
1910—Valmore.
1911—Mavourneen.
1912—Polaris.
1913—Olympian.*
1914—Olympian.
1915—Leda.
1916—Intrepid.
1917-1919—No races.

*To Petoskey, Mich.

The best record to Mackinac island, 28:21:51 for the 331 miles, was made by the Mavourneen in 1911.

TRISTATE RACE WINNERS.

1912—Michicago.
1913—Michicago.
1914—No race.
1915—Josephine.
1916—Ahmeek.
1917-1919—No races

MICHIGAN CITY RACE.

Aug. 30, 1919.

25 Foot Sloops and Small Yawls. Start 10 A. M.

Name.	Clubs.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Diamond	L.P.	2:42:47	4:42:47	3:46:47
Dolphson	L.P.	3:28:49	5:28:40	4:54:52
Quest	L.P.	.....	.....	Disabled

30 Foot Sloops and 35 Foot Yawls. Start 10:45 A. M.

Valkyrie	J.P.	3:12:16	5:07:16	4:32:25
Chaperon	J.P.	3:24:05	5:19:05	4:50:14
Pilot	J.P.	.....	.....	Disabled
St. Claire	L.P.	.....	.....	Disabled
Neoga	J.P.	2:58:02	4:53:02	4:44:14
Omoo	J.P.	3:06:38	5:01:38	Disq'fied

21 Foot Raceabout Class. Start 10:10 A. M.

Invader	L.P.	.....	.....	Disabled

Lipton Class. Start, 10:15 A. M.

Edith II.	J.P.	2:41:35	4:26:35	3:55:14
Spray	J.P.	2:43:16	4:28:16	3:57:21
Cherry	J.P.	.....	.....	Disabled

35 Foot Sloops. Start, 10:20 A. M.

Larikin	L.P.	2:43:36	4:23:36	4:15:53
Intrepid	J.P.	2:44:03	4:24:03	4:23:03
Illinois	L.P.	3:01:25	4:41:25	4:30:04
Prairie	J.P.	.....	.....	Disabled

INTERLAKE YACHTING ASSOCIATION.

Class winners for sailing season at Put-in-Bay, O., ending July 18, 1919:

Class Q—Arvia, Buffalo Yacht club. Class F—Camille, Detroit Country club. Yawls—June, Detroit Boat club. Class J—Spook, Cleveland Yacht club. Star class—Shadow, Toledo Yacht club. Privately owned catboats—Tifco, Toledo Yacht club. Class R—Mebleh, Cleveland Yacht club.

LINCOLN PARK Y. C. OPEN REGATTA.

Sept. 13, 1919.

20 Foot Sloops. Start 2:00.

Name.	Clubs.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Diamond	L.P.	3:49:00	1:49:00	1:34:11
Hondhon	Chgo.	4:23:00	2:23:00	2:23:00

Yawls and Schooners. Start 2:05.

Omoo	J.P.	4:08:50	2:03:50	1:59:41
Dolphin	L.P.	4:20:00	2:15:00	2:06:01

Raceabouts. Start 2:10.

Invader	L.P.	3:49:20	1:39:20	1:27:22
Rival	L.P.	3:54:25	1:44:25	1:31:38

21 Foot Cabin Class. Start 2:15.

Edith II.	J.P.	3:53:40	1:38:40	1:30:09
Spray	J.P.	3:59:07	1:44:07	1:35:56

30 Foot Sloops. Start 2:15.

Mildred II.	J.P.	3:52:10	1:37:10	1:28:25
Chaperon,	J.P.	3:53:00	1:38:00	1:30:54
Sari	L.P.	4:04:40	1:49:40	1:39:07
Valkyrie	J.P.	4:08:02	1:53:02	1:43:49

35 Foot Sloops. Start 2:20.

Intrepid	J.P.	3:54:40	1:34:40	1:34:40
Illinois	L.P.	3:56:40	1:36:40	1:33:40
Larikin	Col.	3:58:40	1:38:40	1:36:35
Mavourneen	J.P.	4:06:45	1:46:45	1:45:33

ROWING.

HARVARD-YALE RACES.

University Eights.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1876—Yale	22:02	22:33
1877—Harvard	24:36	24:44
1878—Harvard	20:44¾	21:29
1879—Harvard	22:15	23:58
1880—Yale	24:27	25:09
1881—Yale	22:13	22:19
1882—Harvard	20:47	20:50½
1883—Harvard	24:26	25:59
1884—Yale	20:31	20:46
1885—Harvard	25:15½	26:30

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1886—Yale	20:41½	21:05¾
1887—Yale	22:56	23:14½
1888—Yale	20:10	21:24
1889—Yale	21:30	21:55
1890—Yale	21:29	21:40
1891—Harvard	21:23	21:57
1892—Yale	20:48	21:40
1893—Yale	25:01⅛	25:15
1894—Yale	22:47	24:40
1895—Yale	21:30	25:15
1899—Harvard	20:52⅛	21:13
1900—Yale	21:12⅝	21:37⅝
1901—Yale	23:37	23:45
1902—Yale	20:20	20:33
1903—Yale	20:19⅘	20:29⅘
1904—Yale	21:40½	22:10
1905—Yale	22:33½	22:36
1906—Harvard	23:02	23:11
1907—Yale	21:10	21:13
1908—Harvard	24:10	*
1909—Harvard	21:50	22:10
1910—Harvard	20:46½	21:04
1911—Harvard	22:44	23:40
1912—Harvard	21:43½	22:04
1913—Harvard	21:42	22:20
1914—Yale	21:16	21:16½
1915—Yale	20:52	21:13½
1916—Harvard	20:02	20:17
1917—No racing on account of war.		
1918—Harvard†	10:58	11:04
1919—Yale	1:42⅕	21:47⅖

*Time not taken. Yale stroke oar collapsed at end of 2½ miles. †Wartime substitute race on 2-mile course on the Housatonic river near New Haven, Conn.

Of the above races the first two were rowed on the Springfield (Mass.) course and the remainder (except the 1918 race) on the New London course, which is four miles straightaway. There were no dual races in 1896, 1897 and 1898. The Harvard-Yale freshman and junior varsity races are rowed at the same time and place as the eight oared races.

Harvard-Yale Freshman Eights.

Two miles.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901—Yale	10:37¼	10:58
1902—Dead heat	10:13	10:13
1903—Yale	9:43⅛	9:48¾
1904—Yale	10:20	10:20½
1905—Harvard	9:59	10:04
1906—Yale	10:39⅘	10:41
1907—Harvard	11:15	11:19
1908—Harvard	9:38½	9:47½
1909—Harvard	11:32	12:09
1910—Harvard	11:54½	12:02
1911—Yale	11:53	11:59½
1912—Harvard	10:52	10:54½
1913—Harvard	10:41	10:45
1914—Harvard	11:49	12:04
1915—Yale (1½ miles)	8:06	8:10
1916—Harvard	10:36⅘	10:39
1917 and 1918—No racing on account of war.		
1919—Harvard	10:36	10:37½

Harvard-Yale Junior Eights.

Two miles.

Year. Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901—Harvard	11:49⅕	12:02⅕
1902—Harvard	11:19⅕	11:25¼
1903—Yale	10:59⅘	11:10⅛
1904—Harvard	12:12	12:15
1905—Harvard	11:22	11:27
1906—Yale	12:15	12:21
1907—Yale	12:33	13:15
1908—Yale	10:33½	10:43
1909—Harvard	13:14	13:23
1910—Harvard	13:02⅛	13:18
1911—Harvard	13:37½	13:52
1912—Harvard	11:24	11:55
1913—Harvard	11:52	12:11
1914—Harvard	11:34	12:02
1915—Yale	10:40	10:43
1916—Harvard	10:25	10:27
1917 and 1918—No racing on account of war.		
1919—Harvard	10:40⅘	10:41⅘

INTERUNIVERSITY RACES.

University Eight Oared.

In 1898 the race took place on Saratoga lake over a three mile course; the other contests were on the four mile course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

June 26, 1896—(1) Cornell, 19:59; (2) Harvard, 20:08; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:18; (4) Columbia, 21:25.

June 25, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:34; (2) Yale, 20:44; (3) Harvard, 21:00.

July 2, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:47⅘; (2) Columbia, 21:20⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, swamped.

July 2, 1898—(1) Pennsylvania, 15:51½; (2) Cornell, 16:06; (3) Wisconsin, 16:10; (4) Columbia, 16:21.

June 27, 1899—(1) Pennsylvania, 20:04; (2) Wisconsin, 20:05½; (3) Cornell, 20:13; (4) Columbia, 20:20.

June 30, 1900—(1) Pennsylvania, 19:44⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:46⅘; (3) Cornell, 20:04½; (4) Columbia, 20:08⅛; (5) Georgetown, 20:19⅛.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 18:53⅛; (2) Columbia, 18:58; (3) Wisconsin, 19:06¾; (4) Georgetown, 19:21; (5) Syracuse, distanced; (6) Pennsylvania, distanced.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 19:05⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:13⅘; (3) Columbia, 19:18⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:26; (5) Syracuse, 19:31⅘; (6) Georgetown, 19:32.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 18:57; (2) Georgetown, 19:27; (3) Wisconsin, 19:29⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:30⅘; (5) Syracuse, 19:36⅛; (6) Columbia, 19:54.

June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 20:22⅘; (2) Cornell, 20:31⅛; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:32¾; (4) Columbia, 20:45⅘; (5) Georgetown, 20:52⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 21:01⅛.

June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 20:29⅘; (2) Syracuse, 21:47⅘; (3) Georgetown, 21:49; (4) Columbia, 21:53¾; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:59⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 22:06⅛.

June 23, 1906—(1) Cornell, 19:36¾; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:43⅘; (3) Syracuse, 19:45⅛; (4) Wisconsin, 20:13⅘; (5) Columbia, 20:18⅘; (6) Georgetown, 20:35.

June 26, 1907—(1) Cornell, 20:02⅘; (2) Columbia, 20:04; (3) Navy, 20:13⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:33⅘; (5) Wisconsin (no time); (6) Georgetown (no time); (7) Syracuse (shell sunk).

June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 19:34⅛; (2) Columbia, 19:35⅛; (3) Cornell, 19:39; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:52⅘; (5) Wisconsin, 20:00⅘.

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 19:02; (2) Columbia, 19:04⅘; (3) Syracuse, 19:15½; (4) Wisconsin, 19:24⅛; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:32⅛.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 20:42⅛; (2) Pennsylvania, 20:44⅛; (3) Columbia, 20:54⅛; (4) Syracuse, 21:13; (5) Wisconsin, 21:15⅘.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell, 20:10⅘; (2) Columbia, 20:16⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:33; (4) Wisconsin, 20:34; (5) Syracuse, 21:03⅘.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 19:21⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 19:25; (3) Columbia, 19:41⅘; (4) Syracuse, 19:47; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:55; (6) Stanford, 20:25.

June 21, 1913—(1) Syracuse, 19:28⅘; (2) Cornell, 19:31; (3) Washington, 19:33; (4) Wisconsin, 19:36; (5) Columbia, 19:38⅛; (6) Pennsylvania, 20:11⅛.

June 26, 1914—(1) Columbia, 19:37¼; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:41; (3) Cornell, 19:44½; (4) Syracuse, 19:59⅘; (5) Washington, 20:01⅘; (6) Wisconsin, 20:20.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 20:36⅘; (2) Leland Stanford, 20:37⅘; (3) Syracuse, 20:43⅘; (4) Columbia, 21:00; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:10⅛.

June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 20:15⅘; (2) Cornell, 20:22⅘; (3) Columbia, 20:41½; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:52⅘.

1917, 1918 and 1919—No races.

Four Oared Races.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 11:39⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 11:45⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:51⅘.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 10:43⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:54⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:08.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Pennsylvania,

10:35⅘; (3) Wisconsin, 10:55⅘; (4) Columbia, 11:14.
June 28, 1904—(1) Cornell, 10:53⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:12⅓; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:15⅘; (4) Wisconsin, 11:18⅗; (5) Georgetown, 11:34⅘.
June 28, 1905—(1) Syracuse, 10:15⅘; (2) Cornell, 10:17⅗; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:33⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:45; (5) Wisconsin, 10:52.
June 28, 1906—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Syracuse, 10:48⅘; (3) Columbia, 10:55⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:06⅘.
June 26, 1907—(1) Syracuse, 10:37⅕; (2) Cornell, 10:40; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:49; (4) Columbia, 10:59⅘.
June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 10:52⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:06⅗; (3) Pennsylvania (disqualified for foul), 10:57⅘. (Cornell did not finish.)
July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 10:01; (2) Syracuse, 10:10; (3) Columbia, 10:12; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:27.
June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 11:37⅘; (2) Syracuse, 11:43⅘; (3) Columbia, 11:48⅕; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:22.
June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell; (2) Syracuse; (3) Columbia; (4) Pennsylvania. No official time taken.
June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 10:34⅕; (2) Columbia, 10:41½; (3) Syracuse, 10:53⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:23⅘.
June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:47⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:52½; (3) Columbia, 10:54⅘; (4) Wisconsin, 10:58⅘; (5) Washington, 12:08⅘; (6) Syracuse (no time taken).
June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 11:15⅘; (2) Columbia, 11:25⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:33⅘; (4) Syracuse, 11:50⅘.
(Four oared event discontinued after 1914.)

Junior Eights.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 10:00½; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:05, (3) Columbia, 10:07⅘.
June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 11:15½; (2) Cornell, 11:20; (3) Columbia, 11:21; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:06½.
1917, 1918 and 1919—No races.

University Freshman Eights.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 30, 1900—(1) Wisconsin, 9:45⅘; (2) Pennsylvania, 9:54⅘; (3) Cornell, 9:55½; (4) Columbia, 10:08.
July 2, 1901—(1) Pennsylvania, 10:20½; (2) Cornell, 10:23; (3) Columbia, 10:36½; (4) Syracuse, 10:44.
June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 9:34⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 9:42⅘; (3) Columbia, 9:49; (4) Syracuse, 9:53; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:05.
June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 9:18; (2) Syracuse, 9:22½; (3) Wisconsin, 9:32; (4) Columbia, 9:41; (5) Pennsylvania, 9:45.
June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 10:01; (2) Cornell, 10:12⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:18⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:28½.
June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 9:35⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:49; (3) Columbia, 9:53; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:58⅘.
June 23, 1906—(1) Syracuse, 9:51⅗; (2) Cornell, 9:55; (3) Wisconsin, 9:55⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:07⅘; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:13⅘.
June 26, 1907—(1) Wisconsin, 9:58; (2) Syracuse, 10:03; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:04; (4) Columbia, 10:05⅘; (5) Cornell, 10:07⅘.
June 27, 1908—(1) Cornell, 9:29⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:38⅘; (3) Columbia, 9:43; (4) Wisconsin, 9:55⅕; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:42.
July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 9:07⅘; (2) Syracuse, 9:14⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 9:21; (4) Wisconsin, 9:22⅘; (5) Columbia, 9:26.
June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 10:40½; (2) Columbia, 10:53⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:53⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:00⅛; (5) Wisconsin, 11:15⅘.
June 27, 1911—(1) Columbia, 10:13½; (2) Cornell, 10:20⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:23⅛; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:24⅘; (5) Wisconsin, 10:38.
June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 9:31⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 9:35⅘; (3) Syracuse, 9:42⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:46⅖; (5) Columbia, 9:47.
June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:04⅘; (2) Wisconsin, 10:07⅘; (3) Syracuse, 10:14⅗; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:25⅘; (5) Columbia, 10:29.
June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 10:26; (2) Syracuse, 10:50⅕; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:50⅘; (4) Columbia, 10:56⅓; (5) Wisconsin, 10:59.
June 28, 1915—(1) Syracuse, 9:29⅘; (2) Cornell, 9:43; (3) Columbia, 9:47⅘; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:01⅘.
June 19, 1916—(1) Cornell, 11:05⅘; (2) Syracuse, 11:15⅘; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:16⅓; (4) Columbia, 11:29⅘.
1915-1916-1917-1918-1919—No races.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RECORD.

Course from Putney to Mortlake, London.

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1880	Oxford	21:23
1881	Oxford	21:51
1882	Oxford	20:12
1883	Oxford	21:08
1884	Cambridge	21:39
1885	Oxford	21:36
1886	Cambridge	22:29½
1887	Cambridge	20:52
1888	Cambridge	20:48
1889	Cambridge	20:14
1890	Oxford	22:03
1891	Oxford	21:48
1892	Oxford	19:21
1893	Oxford	18:47
1894	Oxford	21:39
1895	Oxford	20:50
1896	Oxford	20:01
1897	Oxford	19:12
1898	Oxford	22:15
1899	Cambridge	21:04
1900	Cambridge	18:47
1901	Oxford	22:31
1902 (March 22)	Cambridge	19:09
1903 (April 1)	Cambridge	19:32½
1904 (March 25)	Cambridge	21:36
1905 (April 1)	Oxford	20:35
1906 (April 7)	Cambridge	19:25
1907 (March 16)	Cambridge	20:26
1908 (April 4)	Cambridge	19:19
1909 (April 3)	Oxford	19:50
1910 (March 23)	Oxford	20:14
1911 (April 1)	Oxford	18:29
1912 (April 1)	Oxford	22:05
1913 (March 13)	Oxford	20:53
1914 (March 28)	Cambridge	20:23

1915-1919—No races.

NOTE—The race of 1914 was the seventy-first in the history of the event. The first contest took place in 1845.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION REGATTA.

The forty-fifth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen took place on Lake Quinsigamond at Worcester, Mass., Aug. 2, 3, 1919, with the following results:

Intermediate single sculls—Won by Robert Duncan, Potomac B. C., Washington, D. C. No time taken.
Association senior single sculls—Won by Paul Costello, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, Pa. Time, 7:39.
Senior single shells, quarter mile dash—Won by J. B. Kelly, Vesper B. C. Time, 1:15⅘.
Invitation eight oared shells—Won by Norton Co. No. 2, Worcester, Mass. Time, 6:25.
Senior international four oared shells—Won by Duluth B. C., Duluth, Minn. Time not taken.
Canoe club fours, double blades—Won by Washington Canoe club, Washington, D. C. Time not taken.
Intermediate four oared shells—Won by Duluth B. C. (Only one starter).
Intermediate eight oared shells—Won by Duluth B. C. Time, 6:15.
Canoe club fours, single blades—Won by Washington C. C. (No time taken).
Senior eight oared shells—Won by Duluth B. C. Time, 6:26.
Junior eight oared shells—Won by Duluth B. C. Time, 6:35.

Senior quadruple sculls—Won by New York Aquatic club. Time, 6:52⅘.
Championship senior single sculls—Won by John B. Kelly, Vesper B. C. Time, 7:35.
Special four oared gigs for men who had been in service—Won by Union B. C., New York. Time, 7:41.
Senior double sculls—Won by Riverside B. C., Cambridge, Mass. Time, 7:45.
Senior four oared shells—Won by Century B. C., St. Louis, Mo. Time, 6:56.
Intermediate double sculls—Won by Duluth B. C. Time, 7:27.
Duluth was awarded the Julius Barnes trophy emblematic of the association championship.

AMERICAN ROWING ASS'N REGATTA.

The fifteenth annual regatta of the American Rowing association took place at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 1 mile 550 yard straightaway course on the Schuylkill river May 31, 1919. Summary:
Freshman eight oared race—Won by Syracuse; Yale, second; Annapolis (navy) disqualified. Time, 6:49.
Special eight oared shells (150 pound crew)—Annapolis, first; Pennsylvania, second. Time, 7:02⅘.
Eight oared shells—Annapolis, first; Pennsylvania, second. Time, 6:35.
Junior varsity collegiate eight oared shells—Annapolis, first; Princeton, second; Syracuse, third. Time, 6:43⅗.
Senior double sculls—Vesper Boat club, Philadelphia, first; Nonpareil Rowing club, New York, second. Time, 7:57⅗.

NORTHWEST INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

The annual Northwest International rowing regatta took place at Duluth, Minn., with the following results:
Junior singles—Duluth Boat club, first; Bandette, second; Lincoln Park, Chicago, third. Time, 9:07.
Senior doubles—Duluth Boat club, first; Springfield, Ill., second; only two starters. Time, 9:06.
Junior eight—Duluth Boat club, first, second, third, fourth; Lincoln Park, Chicago, fifth; Springfield, Ill., sixth. Time, 7:58.
Senior single scull—Hoover, Duluth, first; B. Bresnahan, Springfield, second.
Junior double sculls—Duluth crew No. 1, first; Duluth crew No. 2, second; Lincoln Park, Chicago, dropped out.
Lanstreak four—Thunder Bay Rowing club, Fort William, first; Minnesota Boat club, St. Paul, second. Time, 4:08.
Four oared shell—Duluth No. 1, first; Duluth No. 2, second; Lincoln Park, Chicago, scratched.
Battle royal—Won by Lincoln Park, Chicago.

ARMY REGATTA ON THE SEINE.

Half a million spectators witnessed a regatta on the Seine river, Paris, France, April 27, 1919, between soldier crews. Six teams of eights were entered and the leaders in the first two heats took part in the final. In the first heat the French team finished first, Newfoundland second and Portugal third. In the second New Zealand finished first, America second and Alsace-Lorraine third. The distance rowed was about one mile and a half, from the Pont Royal to the Alma bridge. The New Zealanders nosed out the Americans in a heart breaking sprint in the last fifty yards of the final. The Newfoundland and French crews were distanced.

REGATTA AT ANNAPOLIS.

The varsity and freshman crews of the United States naval academy, Harvard and Princeton engaged in a regatta over a course of 1 7-8 miles on the Severn river at Annapolis, Md., April 19. The navy won both contests with ease. The Navy varsity finished nearly fourteen lengths ahead of the Crimson, with Princeton three lengths behind Harvard. In the freshman event the Navy plebes crossed the finish line eight lengths ahead of Harvard and nearly ten lengths ahead of the Princeton freshmen. The time of the crews at the finish was as follows: Varsity, Navy, 10:51⅘; Harvard, 11:31; Princeton, 11:41. Freshmen, Navy plebes, 11:24; Harvard, 11:49; Princeton, 11:54.

ANNAPOLIS VS. PENNSYLVANIA.

Three boat races between crews representing the United States naval academy and the University of Pennsylvania were rowed on the Henley course of 1 5-16 miles on the Severn river at Annapolis, Md., April 12, 1919. The Navy's first crew defeated the Pennsylvania eight, the time of the winners being 7:17 and of the losers 7:34. The navy plebe crew defeated the Pennsylvania freshmen by covering the course in 7:35 to 7:52 by the freshmen. The Pennsylvania second crew defeated the Navy second crew in a close race. Time, Pennsylvania, 7:35; Navy, 7:39.

ANNAPOLIS VS. SYRACUSE.

The navy academy varsity and plebe eights defeated the Syracuse varsity and freshman eights over a mile course at Annapolis, Md., May 3. Time, Navy, 12:44; Syracuse, 13:30. Navy plebes, 13:11; Syracuse freshmen, 13:23.

PACIFIC COAST UNIVERSITY RACES.

In a triangular boat race over a three-mile course at Oakland, Cal., May 3, 1919, the University of Washington eight defeated the California and Stanford university crews by a few feet. Time, Washington, 16:44; California, 16:45; Stanford, 17:44. The University of California freshman crew won the annual two mile triangular race in 11:41⅘.

PENNSYLVANIA VS. YALE.

The Pennsylvania varsity crew defeated Yale on the Housatonic river at Derby, Conn., April 19, 1919. Time, Pennsylvania, 6:20⅘; Yale, 6:31⅘. In the race between the junior eights of the same universities Yale won in 6:27⅘ to Pennsylvania's 6:30⅘. The Henley distance of 1 5-16 miles was rowed.

YALE VS. PRINCETON.

In a dual regatta over a two-mile course on the Housatonic river at Derby, Conn., May 3, 1919, the Yale varsity eight defeated Princeton. Both crews broke the record for the course, Yale's time was 10:16⅘, Princeton's 10:20⅘. It was the first victory for a Yale varsity crew on the Housatonic. In the freshman race the Tigers won from Yale by a quarter of a length. The time was: Princeton, 10:34; Yale, 10:35.

CORNELL VS. PRINCETON.

Cornell crews defeated Princeton eights in varsity and freshman races on Cayuga lake at Ithaca, N. Y., May 24, 1919. In the varsity race Cornell's time was 10:37 and Princeton's 10:45. In the freshman race Cornell's time was 10:47 and Princeton's 11:01.

HARVARD VS. YALE (JUNIOR CLASSES).

Harvard's junior class crew defeated Yale's junior class eight in the annual spring regatta on New Haven harbor, May 24, 1919, winning by ten lengths in 7:50. The race was over a course of 1 mile and 550 yards. The Yale second varsity crew won from the first freshman crew by one length in 7:15.

CHILDS CUP RACE.

The University of Pennsylvania eight won the Childs cup race on Lake Carnegie at Princeton, N. J., May 17, 1919, with Princeton second and Columbia third. Pennsylvania's time for the mile and seven-sixteenths was 9:25 and Princeton's 9:41. No time was given for Columbia.

ENGLISH HENLEY REGATTA.

(1 mile 550 yards.)

In the English Henley regatta, July 2-5, 1919, the King's cup was won by the Australian army crew from the Oxford crew by a length in 7:07. The Leander cup, for which the contenders in the final were Leander and the American army crew fours, was won by the former in 7:45. In the university eights event Cambridge defeated Oxford in 7:21. The Fawley cup was won by the Thames Rowing club, the Elsenham cup by Shrewsbury, the Temple cup by Caius college, the Wargrave manor cup by Leander and the Kingswood sculls by D. C. Hadfield of New Zealand.

CENTRAL STATES REGATTA.

In the Central States rowing regatta at St. Louis, Mo., July 26 and 27, 1919, the Central Rowing club of St. Louis led in the junior and senior contests with 32 points. The Mound City and Western clubs, also of St. Louis, were second and third with 26 and 16 points. The St. Louis Rowing club and the Lincoln Park (Chicago) Rowing club tied for fourth place with 9 points each. In the six-oared barge event, distance ¾ mile, the central states record was lowered to 3:59⅘.

ROWING RECORDS.

¼ mile—*:57, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1901.
½ mile—*2:08⅕, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1893.
1 mile—4:28, single scull, straightaway, James Stansbury, with tide, Thames river, England, July 11, 1896; *4:48, single scull, straightaway, Rupert Guiness, Thames river, England, 1893.
2 miles—*9:18, eight oars, straightaway, Cornell freshmen, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 26, 1903.
3 miles—*14:27½, eight oars, straightaway, Cornell varsity, New London, Conn., June 25, 1891.
4 miles—*18:53⅘, straightaway, eight oars, Cornell university, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 2, 1901.
*Performance by amateurs.

POWER BOAT RACING.

GOLD CHALLENGE CUP WINNERS.

Year.	Boat.	Speed.
1904	Standard	23.6
1904	Vingt-et-un	25.3
1905	Chip	15.9*
1906	Chip II.	20.6*
1907	Chip II.	20.8*
1908	Dixie II.	30.9
1909	Dixie II.	32.9
1910	Dixie III.	33.6
1911	Mit II.	36.1
1912	P. D. Q. II.	36.8
1913	Ankle Deep	44.5
1914	Baby Speed Demon	50.49
1915	Miss Detroit	48.5
1916	Miss Minneapolis	49.7
1917	Miss Detroit II.	56.5
1918	Miss Detroit III.	52.0
1919	Miss Detroit III.	55.0

*Winner on corrected time.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY REGATTA.

The Mississippi Valley Power Boat association held a regatta at Moline, Ill., July 4-6, 1919. Miss Quincy II., owned by C. E. Padgett of Quincy, Ill., took first place and the honors of the meet after several contests with Miss Ethel VII., owned by C. P. Hanley of Muscatine, Iowa. The best time, however, was made by the latter boat when on July 4 it registered 33.32 miles an hour on one lap. On July 5 Miss Quincy II. averaged 32 miles an hour over the two-mile triangle.

RACE OF SUBMARINE CHASERS.

Six American submarine chasers left Bermuda Aug. 16, 1919, on a race to the port of New York. The SC-131, commanded by Lieut. Joseph L. Day, U. S. N., led all the way and reached the finish line at the statue of Liberty in New York harbor at 2:19 a. m. Aug. 19, having covered the distance of 600 miles in 58 hours 32 minutes. The old record of 67 hours for motor boats was held by the Ailsa Craig. The SC-217 and the SC-351 finished second and third only an hour later than the winner.

SWIMMING.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor.

50 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes, in C. A. A. tank, Chicago, Feb. 19, 1919. Time, :24.
200 yards, breast stroke—Won by Herbert Taylor, C. A. A., in C. A. A. tank, Chicago, Feb. 19, 1919.
100 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes, in Allegheny Mountain A. C. tank, Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1919. Time, :55⅘.
Water polo—Won by Great Lakes team in Great Lakes training station pool, March 17, 1919. Score: Great Lakes, 5; I. A. C., 1.
150 yards, back stroke—Won by Norman Ross, unattached, in the Detroit Athletic club tank, March 29, 1919. Time, 1:14⅘.
220 yards, free style—Won by Norman Ross, unattached, in the Detroit Athletic club tank, March 29, 1919. Time, 2:27⅘.
500 yards—Won by Leo Geibel, New York A. C., in New York A. C. tank, April 25, 1919. Time, 6:23⅘.

Outdoor.

10 miles—Won by Eugene T. Bolden, Great Lakes Naval Training station, in Delaware river, Riverton, N. J., Aug. 16. Time, 1:59:18.
100 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., in Lincoln park lagoon, Chicago, Aug. 30. Time, 1:05⅘.
440 yards—Won by W. L. Wallen, I. A. C., in Lincoln park lagoon, Chicago, Aug. 31. Time, 5:45.
880 yards—Won by W. L. Wallen, I. A. C., at Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 1. Time, 12:36⅘.
1 mile—Won by William L. Wallen, I. A. C., at Portland, Ore., Aug. 2. Time, 25:37⅘.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Indoor.

440 yards, free style—Won by W. L. Wallen, Great Lakes, in the Detroit A. A. tank, Feb. 22. Time, 5:37⅘ (new association record).
220 yards, free style—Tie between D. L. Jones and D. Brenner, both of Great Lakes, in Detroit A. A. tank, Feb. 22. Time, 2:32⅘.
150 yards, back stroke—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes, in Detroit A. A. tank, Feb. 22. Time, 1:49⅘.
200 yards, breast stroke—Won by Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C., in Detroit A. A. tank, Feb. 22. Time, 2:50⅘.
100 yards, free style, for women—Won by Miss Thelma Darby, Indianapolis, in Detroit A. A. tank, Feb. 22. Time, 1:16.
50 yards, back stroke, for women—Won by Miss Darby, in Detroit A. A. tank, Feb. 22. Time, :41⅘.
50 yards, breast stroke, for women—Won by Miss Essie Harrison, Detroit, in Detroit A. A. tank, Feb. 22. Time, :42⅘.
Fancy diving, for women—Won by Mrs. Bonnie Malcolmson, Detroit, in Detroit A. A. tank, Feb. 22.
50 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes, in Minneapolis A. C. tank, Feb. 26, Time, :23⅘.
100 yards, back stroke—Won by Bonner Miller, Illinois A. C., in Minneapolis A. C. tank, Feb. 26. Time, 1:15.
Plunge for distance—Won by G. Ferrell, Minneapolis A. C., in Minneapolis A. C. tank. Time, :24⅘.

400 yards relay—Won by Great Lakes (Jones, Bennett, Wallen, McGillivray), in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 6. Time, 3:47⅘.
Fancy diving—Won by Arthur Hartung, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, March 6. Points, 262.
100 yard swim, for women—Won by Miss Hazel Bilty, in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 6. Time, 1:28⅘.
100 yards, breast stroke, for women—Won by Miss Helen Thomsen, Milwaukee A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 6. Time, 1:34⅘.
880 yards—Won by Wallen, Great Lakes, in Hamilton club tank, March 15. Time, 12:01⅘.
100 yards—Won by Clark Leach, Great Lakes, in Hamilton club tank, March 15. Time, :57⅕.

Outdoor.

880 yards—Won by Eugene T. Bolden, Great Lakes Training station, at Chicago, Aug. 30. Time, 12:39⅘.
100 yards, back stroke—Won by Siegel, I. A. C., at Chicago, Aug. 30. Time, 1:18⅕.
100 yards, breast stroke—Won by Ray White, Hamilton club, at Chicago, Aug. 30. Time, 1:19⅘.
Plunge for distance—Tie between Ray White, Hamilton club, and Richard Delmar, I. A. C. Distance, 58 feet in 1 minute.
400 yards relay—Won by I. A. C. team, Edgewater beach, Chicago, Aug. 23. Time, 4:07.
220 yards, free style—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., at Detroit, Aug. 2. Time, 2:37.
50 yards free style—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., at Detroit, Aug. 2. Time, :24.

In the senior swimming and diving championships the Illinois Athletic club took first place with 38 points. The Great Lakes station and the Hamilton club had 4 points each and the Minneapolis A. C. 3 points.

WOMEN'S SWIMMING EVENTS.

Contests by women were a feature of the swimming season in 1919, many creditable records being made. Following is a list of some of the events attracting the most attention:

100 yards, breast stroke—Won by Miss Ruth Smith, Columbus A. C., in the C. A. A. pool, Chicago, May 7. Time, 1:29.
Fancy diving—Won by Miss Eleanor Smith, Columbus A. C., in C. A. A. tank, Chicago, May 7.
880 yards (Women's Metropolitan championship)—Won by Charlotte Boyle, in Alamac A. A. pool, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., July 18. Time, 18:08.
High diving (A. A. U. championship)—Won by Alice Lord at Rye Beach, N. Y., July 19.
100 yards, free style—Won by Frances Bilsbarrow, Indianapolis, Ind., at Edgewater beach, Chicago, July 26. Time not taken.
100 yards, breast stroke—Won by Lillian Miller, Chicago, at Edgewater beach, Chicago, July 26. Time not taken.
100 yards, back stroke—Won by Sibyl Bauer at Edgewater beach, Chicago, July 26. Time not taken.
100 yards, breast stroke (Central A. A. U. championship) — Won by Miss Dorothy O'Brien, I. A. C., at Edgewater beach, Chicago, Aug. 6. Time, 1:34⅘.
100 yards, back stroke (Central A. A. U. championship)—Won by Miss Thelma Darby, Indianapolis, at Edgewater beach, Aug. 6. Time, 2:00⅘.
50 yards, free style—Won by Miss Helen Fitzsimmons, Detroit, in Lincoln park lagoon, Chicago, Aug. 9. Time, :33⅘.
50 yards, breast stroke—Won by Miss Essie Harrison, Detroit, in Lincoln park lagoon, Aug. 9. Time, :43⅘.
220 yards—Won by Miss Thelma Darby, Indianapolis, in Lincoln park lagoon, Aug. 9. Time, 2:23.
100 yards, back stroke—Won by Miss Lois Barry, Milwaukee, in Lincoln park lagoon, Aug. 9. Time, 1:48⅕.
100 yards, breast stroke—Won by Miss Wilhelmina Wylie, Australia, in Lincoln park lagoon, Aug. 10. Time, 1:34.
400 yard swim—Won by Miss Fanny Durack, Australia, in Lincoln park lagoon, Aug. 10. Time, 6:11.
100 yard swim—Won by Miss Helen Fitzsimmons, Detroit, in Lincoln park lagoon, Aug. 10. Time, 1:22⅘.
High diving (National A. A. U. championship)—Won by Miss Betty Grimes, Minneapolis, in Lincoln park lagoon, Aug. 10.
50 yards—Won by Miss Florence Gaither, I. A. C., foot of Randolph street, Chicago, Aug. 30. Time, :35⅘.
2½ miles (about) (National A. A. U. long distance swim)—Won by Miss Charlotte Boyle, New York, at South Shore Country club, Aug. 30. Time, 32:30⅘.
Fancy diving—Won by Miss Assays Smith, New Trier H. S., at South Shore Country club, Aug. 23.
50 yards, back stroke—Won by Miss Marie Curtis, Detroit Northern High school, at Detroit, Aug. 2. Time, :38⅘.
400 yards (National A. A. U. championship) —Won by Ethel Bleibtrey, New York, at Manhattan beach, N. Y., Aug. 16. Time, 6:30⅕.
50 yards—Won by Betty Grimes at Omaha A. C., Omaha, Neb., May 17. Time, :31⅕.
100 yard dash—Won by Mrs. Frances C. Schroth, Alameda, Cal., Oct. 12. Time, 1:17⅘.

CHICAGO RIVER SWIM.

The twelfth annual Chicago river swim under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic club took place July 26, 1919. It was won by William Wallen, Jr., I. A. C., in 30:28⅘. Herman Laubis of the Missouri Athletic club, St. Louis, was second. The distance was 1⅝ miles. Record of winners and time:

1908—S. C. Jensen, I. A. C.....44:41⅘
1909—H. J. Handy, I. A. C.....36:12⅘
1910—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.....38:03
1911—Joseph Steuer, unattached.....43:21
1912—W. R. Vosburg, Univ. of Ill....1:03:22
1913—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.....46:54⅘
1914—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.....40:02
1915—No contest account Eastland disaster.
1916—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club....35:17
1917—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club....35:55
1918—P. McGillivray, Great Lakes.....33:44
1919—W. L. Wallen, I. A. C.....30:28⅘

Note—Prior to 1912 the course used was about 1½ miles in length; in 1912 it was 2¾ miles, in 1913, 2 miles; in 1914, 1¾ miles; in 1916, 2½ miles; in 1918, 2 miles; in 1919, 1⅝ miles.

RIVER SWIM ACROSS PARIS, FRANCE.

In a swimming match in the Seine river across Paris, France, July 20, 1919, Norman Ross, American, was the winner, making the distance of about 6,500 meters in 1:30:00. Bacigalupo, Italian, was second, and Morris, Australian, third.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER SWIM.

In the Western Rowing club's annual five mile swim in the Mississippi river at St. Louis, July 20, H. F. Witte, with a 7 minute handicap was the winner in 1:05:24. Herman Laubis, scratch, won the time prize in 1:01:38.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD BY McGILLIVRAY.

In the Hamilton club tank, Chicago, March 15, 1919, Perry McGillivray of the Great Lakes Training station swam 440 yards, back stroke, in 6:02⅘—a world's record. In the same race McGillivray swam 200 meters in 2:52⅘; 300 meters in 4:26 and 400 yards in

5:30. There being no prior official records for those distances McGillivray was given credit for establishing new marks.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD BY NORMAN ROSS.

In an open swimming meet at the Illinois Athletic club, Chicago, April 3, 1919, Norman Ross, formerly of the Olympic club, San Francisco, but competing unattached, established a new world's half mile indoor record of 10:55⅘, and in doing so established seven intermediate records, breaking previous marks for the distances. The following table shows the old records and the new ones made by Ross:

Distance.	Old.	New.
600 yards	7:31	7:26⅘
650 yards	8:10⅘	8:04
660 yards	8:19⅘	8:12
700 yards	8:51⅕	8:42
750 yards	9:31	9:18⅘
800 yards	10:11⅘	9:56⅘
850 yards	10:50⅘	10:33⅘
880 yards	11:14⅕	10:55⅘

At the Omaha Athletic club, May 17, 1919, Norman Ross broke the world's record for the 300 yards open swim in a seventy-five foot tank, covering the distance in 3:27⅘.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—:11.3, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
40 yards—:18⅘, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
50 yards—:23, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
60 yards—:29⅕, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
75 yards—:38⅘, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.) and Robert Small (U. S.).
100 yards—:54, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
110 yards—1:02⅘, H. Hebner (U. S.).
120 yards—1.08⅘, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
150 yards—1:29⅘, H. E. Vollmer (U. S.).
200 yards—2:06⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
220 yards—2:20⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
300 yards—3:16⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
440 yards—5:08⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
500 yards—5:53⅘, Norman Ross (U. S.).
880 yards—11:11⅘, B. Kieran (Aus.).
1 mile—23:16⅘, B. Kieran (Aus.).
2 miles—54:54, George Read (Aus.).

AMERICAN SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—:11.3, Duke Kahanamoku.
40 yards—:19, A. C. Raithel, I. A. C.
50 yards—:23.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
75 yards—:38.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
80 yards—:41⅘, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
100 yards—:54, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
120 yards—1:07⅘, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
150 yards—1:29⅘, H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C.
200 yards—2:04, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
220 yards—2:19, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
250 yards—2:53⅘, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
300 yards—3:16⅘, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
330 yards—3:54, W. L. Wallen, I. A. C.
440 yards—5:08⅘, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
500 yards—5:53⅘, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
880 yards—11:14⅘, H. J. Hebner, I. A. C.
1 mile—23:40⅘, C. M. Daniels, N. Y. A. C.
100 yards back stroke—1:07⅘, Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.
100 yards, breast stroke—1:11⅘, M. McDermott, I. A. C.
150 yards, back stroke—1:50⅘, H. J. Hebner, I. A. C.
160 yard, relay—1:17, I. A. C. team (P. McGillivray, A. C. Raithel, R. B. Foster, H. J. Hebner).
200 yard relay—1:41, Yale team.
200 yards, breast stroke—2:36⅘, Lester White, Hamilton club.
500 yards, relay—4:40⅘, I. A. C. team (Perry McGillivray, William Vosburgh, A. C. Raithel, Harry Hebner, D. C. Jones).
400 yards, relay—3:42⅘, I. A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, Perry McGillivray, William Vosburgh, H. Hebner).
Plunge for distance (1 minute time limit)—75 feet in :40⅘, Ben Princell, Chicago; 60 feet in :18, D. V. A. Smith and Ben Princell, Chicago.
Under water swim—320 feet, E. P. Swatek, I. A. C.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

CLASSIC EVENTS.

Following is a list of the men and teams winning important events at national rifle association tournaments in recent years:

President's Match.

1909—Midshipman Andrew D. Denny, U. S. navy.
1910—Sergt. W. A. Fragner, U. S. marine corps.
1911—Corp. C. A. Lloyd, U. S. marine corps.
1912—Corp. Cedric B. Long, 5th Massachusetts infantry.
1913—Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., U. S. infantry.
1914—No contest.
1915—Andrew Hagen, gunnery sergeant, U. S. marine corps.
1916—Capt. W. Garland Fay, U. S. marine corps.
1917—No contest.
1918—Sergt. H. J. Hoffner, U. S. M. C.; score, 285.
1919—Sergt. J. B. Rhine, U. S. M. C.; score, 289.

Wimbledon Cup.

1909—First Sergeant Victor H. Czegka, U. S. marine corps; score, 98.
1910—Capt. C. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 99.
1911—Capt. C. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 98.
1912—Capt. A. L. Briggs, 26th U. S. infantry; score, 97.
1913—Corp. Thomas E. Verser, 14th U. S. infantry; score, 99.
1914—No contest.
1915—Color Sergeant, J. E. Jackson, 1st Iowa infantry; score, 98.
1916—Sergt. J. J. Andrews, U. S. marine corps; score, 99.
1917—No contest.
1918—Corp. F. L. Branson, U. S. M. C.; score, 92.
1919—J. W. Hession, New York A. C.; 99.

Leech Cup.

1909—Lieut. J. L. Topham, 13th U. S. infantry score, 103.
1910—Lieut. C. L. Sturdevant, U. S. Eng.; score 105.
1911—Lieut. S. W. Anding, 13th U. S. infantry score, 103.
1912—Sergt. F. H. Kean, Massachusetts volunteer militia; score, 104.
1913—George W. Chesley, W. R. and G. club score, 105.
1914—No contest.
1915—Quartermaster Sergeant J. M. Thomas, 3 U. S. cavalry; score, 102.
1916—W. H. Richards, Quinipiac club; score, 104
1917—No contest.
1918—S. A. McKone, Lawrence, Kas.; score, 93.
1919—William H. Richards, Winchester Arm company; 103.

Marine Corps Cup.

1909—Capt. Douglas G. McDougal, U. S. marin corps; score, 187.
1910—Corp. O. A. Schofield, Massachusetts volunteer militia; score, 192.
1911—Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio N. G.; score, 19
1912—Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio N. G.; score 194.
1913—John W. Hessian, N. R. A.; score, 195.
1914—No contest.
1915—Sergt. E. J. Blade, 1st Minnesota infantry score, 197.
1916—Capt. D. A. Preussner, Iowa infantry score, 196.
1917—No contest.
1918—Corp. F. L. Branson, U. S. M. C.; score 183.
1919—Sergt. C. D. Thompson, U. S. M. C.; score 193.

Enlisted Men's Team Match.

1911—U. S. navy; score, 552 (first competition).
1912—Massachusetts; score, 549.
1913—U. S. cavalry; score, 571.
1914—No contest.
1915—Massachusetts, second team.
1916—4th U. S. M. C. team; score, 557.
1917-1918—No contests.
1919—U. S. M. C. Team No. 1; score, 536.

PALMA TROPHY.

Owing to the European war there has been no contest for the Palma trophy since 1913. Record of event to date:

Year.	Country.	Score.	Year.	Country.	Score.
1876	United States		1903	United States	1,570
1877	United States	3,334	1907	United States	1,712
1880	United States	1,292	1912	United States	1,720
1901	Canada	1,522	1913	United States	1,714
1902	Britain	1,447			

SHOOTING AT CALDWELL, N. J.

The matches of the National Rifle Association of America were shot at the navy rifle range at Caldwell, N. J., Aug. 6-24 and the national matches Aug. 25-29, 1919. The winners and scores in the principal events were as follows:

National team match—United States Marine corps; 3,329.
National individual match—Sergt. T. B. Crowley, A. E. F.; 289x300.
United service match—United States Marine corps; 4,374.
International small-bore team match—American team, 7,617 points; British team, 7,523.
Hilton trophy—Connecticut civilian team, 3,216.
Leech cup—William H. Richards; 103.
Enlisted men's team match—United States Marine corps (No. 2 team), 536.
Marine corps cup (free for all)—Sergt. C. D. Thompson, U. S. M. C., 193x200.
Rapid fire match—Corporal R. C. Coulter, U. S. M. C.; 100.
State matches—Connecticut team No. 11, 640.
President's match—Sergt. J. B. Rhine, U. S. M. C.; 289x300.
Grand aggregate match—Lieut. J. A. Zimmerman, U. S. M. C.; 611x700.

National Team Match.

The detailed scores of the national team match, shot at 200, 500 and 1,000 yards, and regarded as the premier event of the Caldwell meet, follow:

U. S. Marine corps (first prize)	3,329
A. E. F. team	3,282
U. S. cavalry	3,279
U. S. infantry	3,245
U. S. navy	3,224
Connecticut civilian team (second prize)	3,216
Massachusetts civilian team	3,190
Texas civilian team	3,179
District of Columbia civilian team	3,175
Missouri civilian team	3,164
U. S. N. T. S., Great Lakes	3,161
Philippine scouts	3,140
Iowa civilian team	3,137
Michigan civilian team	3,136
New York civilian team	3,130
Arizona civilian team	3,128
Wisconsin civilian team	3,126
R. O. T. C., Presidio of San Francisco (third prize)	3,107
Pennsylvania civilian team	3,101
R. O. T. C., Camp Custer, Mich.	3,097
Ohio civilian team	3,097
Grand Rapids, Mich., civilian team	3,083
California civilian team	3,081
R. O. T. C., Camp Taylor, Ky.	3,071
Utah civilian team	3,070
Maryland civilian team	3,069
Florida civilian team	3,069
R. O. T. C., Camp Lee, Va.	3,066
Kansas civilian team	3,058
Citadel Military academy, S. C.	3,047

SHOOTING AT SEA GIRT, N. J.

The twenty-sixth annual interstate shooting tournament at Sea Girt, N. J., took place Sept. 1-6, 1919. Winners and scores of the principal events were:

Columbia trophy team—Sixth New Jersey infantry; 1,567.
National guard trophy—Third battalion, state militia; 1,425.
Hayes match—Corporal Raymond Coulter, U. S. M. C.; 119.
Meany match—Sergt. Morris Fisher, U. S. M. C.; 129.
Spencer match—Capt. Eugene L. Mulally, U. S. M. C.; 67.
Liberty match—Corporal Raymond Coulter, U. S. M. C.; 95x100.
Sea Girt championship—Private Roy Moore, U. S. M. C.; 194x200.
Dryden match—U. S. M. C.; 1,122.
McAlpin match—U. S. M. C., (No. 2); 1,114.
Sadler trophy—U. S. M. C.; 1,716.

PISTOL SHOOTING.

At Caldwell, N. J., Aug. 27, Lieut. C. J. Christofferson, U. S. A., won the national pistol match with a score of 292 out of a possible 300.

TRAP SHOOTING.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

The twentieth annual Grand American handicap shoot at inanimate targets took place on the grounds of the South Shore Country club, Chicago, Aug. 11-15, 1919. The main event, the grand handicap, was won by G. William Lorimer of Troy, O., after shooting off a triple tie with W. E. Gordon of Mobile, Ala., and J. Edward Hellyer of Alexandria, Pa., each having a score of 98. Lorimer shot from eighteen yards, Gordon from nineteen and Hellyer from twenty-one yards. In the shootoff Lorimer broke eighteen targets, Gordon seventeen and Hellyer sixteen.

Winners of other events decided at or in connection with the tournament were:

National amateur championship single target, 18 yards rise—Frank Troeh, Vancouver, Wash.; 200 (perfect score).
National amateur championship at single targets, 16 yards rise (open to state champions only)—Frank S. Wright of Buffalo, N. Y.; 199 out of 200 targets.
American professional championship, singles, 18 yards rise—Bart Lewis, Albany, Ill.; 200 (perfect score).
National amateur championship at double targets—Nicholas Airie of Menard, Tex.; 91 out of 100.
American junior amateur championship—Geo. A. Miller, aged 10, Brewton, Ala.; 49 out of 50.
Veteran's championship—Any Mayer, Madison, Wis.; 46 out of 50.
Woman's amateur championship—Mrs. A. H. Winkler, Chicago; 90 out of 100.
Army and navy championship — Commander E. P. Williams, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; 99 out of 100.
East vs. West team race—Eastern team; 962 out of 1,000.
Class competition—Class A, C. M. Powers, Decatur, Ill., 100 (perfect score); Class B, E. P. Williams, Washington, D. C., 99 out of 100; Class C, E. C. Wheeler, Pawhuska, Okla., 98 out of 100; Class D, I. C. Harris, Fairbury, Ill., 95 out of 100.

Grand Handicap Winners.

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1900	R. O. Heikes	91	1906	S. E. Rogers	94
1901	E. C. Griffith	95	1907	J. J. Blanks	96
1902	C. W. Floyd	94	1908	F. Harlow	92
1903	M. Diefenderfer	94	1909	Fred Shattuck	96
1904	R. D. Guptill	96	1910	R. Thompson	100
1905	R. R. Barber	99	1911	Harvey Dixon	99

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1912—	W. E. Phillips.	96	1916—	J. F. Wulf.....	99
1913—	M. S. Hootman	97	1917—	Chas. H. Larson.	98
1914—	W. Henderson..	98	1918—	J. D. Henry....	97
1915—	Louis B. Clarke	96	1919—	G. W. Lorimer..	98

Tom Marshall won the Grand American handicap in 1897-1899 at Eldwood Park, N. J.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The fourteenth annual trap shooting tournament under the auspices of the New York Athletic club for the amateur championship of America took place at Travers island, N. Y., May 2 and 3, 1919. The championship was again taken by Fred Plum of Atlantic City, N. J., by a score of 194 out of a possible 200.

In an interclub match between teams of five representing the Chicago Athletic and the New York Athletic clubs, the men representing Chicago won by the following score:

Chicago Athletic Club.		N. Y. Athletic Club	
Ben S. Donnelly.....	192	Fred Plum	194
G. L. Becker.....	190	C. H. Newcomb.....	193
Chauncey Powers ...	190	W. H. Yule.....	187
G. A. Smith.....	189	A. L. Burns	186
Mark Arie	189	D. I. Bradley.....	185
Total	950	Total.....	945

Amateur champions since 1912:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1912—	B. M. Higgins..	185	1916—	R. L. Spotts...	196
1913—	C. H. Newcomb.	179	1917—	C. H. Newcomb.	191
1914—	Ralph L. Spotts.	188	1918—	Fred Plum.....	197
1915—	Geo. L. Lyon...	192	1919—	Fred Plum.....	194

WESTY HOGAN TOURNAMENT.

The thirteenth annual Westy Hogan shooting tournament took place at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 8-13, 1919. The high average was won by Woolfolk Henderson of Kentucky with a total of 472 targets out of 480 shot at. The handicap was won by George McCutcheon of the New York Athletic club after a shootoff with H. J. Thielman and G. W. Blake. The Westy Hogan championship was won by Frank S. Wright of Buffalo, N. Y., after a shootoff with Woolfolk Henderson and S. M. Crothers, each having made 99 out of a possible 100. In the shootoff Wright made 20 straight while the other two scored 19 each. In the east vs. west match the western team won with a score of 2,311 to 2,291 for the eastern team.

ILLINOIS STATE SHOOT.

The forty-third annual tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's association was held in Galesburg June 11-13, 1919. The amateur championship was won by Mark Arie of Thomasboro, Ill., with a score of 295 out of a possible 300. A. D. Sperry of Rock Island and C. A. Carroll of Joliet were tied for second with 294 hits each. H. C. Daley of Carlinville made the longest continuous run, 170. B. C. Meents of Kankakee, with a score of 20 in a shootoff, won the Jefferson Hotel cup. The Chicago Board of Trade diamond badge was won by Frank Remy of Indianapolis, Ind., with 98 from the 19-yard mark. Mrs. Howard Almert of Chicago won the women's state championship with 261. The high average for women on all targets during the tournament was won by Mrs. A. H. Winkler of Chicago.

The 1920 meet will be held in Chicago. The president of the association is Louis Clark of Chicago and James Groves of Chicago is the secretary-treasurer.

CHICAGO GRAND HANDICAP.

Year.	Winner.	Score.
1910—	Albert Southward, Pecatonica, Ill....	94
1911—	W. F. Riley, Chicago, Ill.....	93
1912—	Henry Carstens, Lowell, Ind.....	93
1913—	J. F. Caldwell, Concordia, Kas.....	98
1914—	Sam Hunter, Vancouver, B. C.....	90
1915—	P. J. Krueger, Blue Island, Ill.....	95
1916—	John Kammerman, Grant Park, Ill..	95
1917—	J. H. May, Chicago, Ill.....	98
1918-1919—	No contests.	

HERCULES AMATEUR TROPHY.

Mark Arie of Thomasboro, Ill., won permanent possession of the Hercules amateur all-around championship in trap shooting by defeating Frank Troeh of Vancouver, Wash. Forrest McNeir of Houston, Tex., and A. H. Winkler of Chicago at the South Shore Country club, Chicago, Aug. 9, 1919. The total score of each contestant was: Arie, 195; Troeh, 190; McNeir, 183; Winkler, 176. Forrest McNeir won the right to shoot in the match by defeating Frank Troeh at the same traps on Aug. 7 by a score of 184 to 183.

HERCULES OPEN TROPHY.

Frank Troeh of Vancouver, Wash., retained possession of the Hercules open trophy by defeating at the South Shore Country club, Chicago, on Aug. 9, 1919, J. R. Graham of Ingleside, Ill., Homer Clark, Alton, Ill., and Bart Lewis of Auburn, Ill. The scores were: Troeh, 190; Graham, 173; Clark, 171; Lewis, 168.

CHICAGO A. A. VS. NEW YORK A. C.

The Chicago Athletic association team of five trapshooters defeated a similar team from the New York Athletic club in a match at the South Shore Country club on Aug. 10, 1919. The score was 974 to 934 in favor of the western team.

STATE CHAMPIONS IN 1919.

Alabama—W. E. Gordon.
Arizona—T. L. Edens.
Arkansas—J. E. Chatfield.
California—J. F. Dodds.
Colorado-New Mexico—W. R. Thomas.
Connecticut—H. C. Barstow.
Delaware—William Foord.
District of Columbia—R. D. Morgan.
Florida—W. N. Boyleston.
Georgia—H. D. Freeman.
Idaho—Charles Hahn.
Illinois—Mark Arie.
Indiana—M. E. Dewire.
Iowa—B. F. Elbert.
Kansas—J. F. Cairns.
Kentucky—Woolfolk Henderson.
Maine—A. H. Waldron.
Maryland—R. D. Morgan.
Massachusetts—G. L. Osborn.
Michigan—J. A. Skinner.
Minnesota—J. E. Harker.
Missouri—William Akard.
Montana—E. L. Robbins.
Nebraska—Ed Varner.
New Hampshire—E. E. Reed.
New York—Frank Wright.
North Carolina—H. A. Morson.
North Dakota—A. R. Chezik.
Ohio—L. M. Weeden.
Oklahoma—V. H. Francis.
Oregon—J. W. Seavey.
Pennsylvania—Ed Hellyer, Jr.
Rhode Island—C. H. Dillon.
South Carolina—P. R. Earle.
South Dakota—Frank Hughes.
Tennessee—O. Williams.
Texas—Nic Arie.
Utah—C. H. Reilly.
Vermont—C. H. Burr.
Virginia—H. C. Laird.
Washington—F. M. Troeh.
West Virginia—R. Gerstell, Jr.
Wisconsin—F. G. Fuller.
Wyoming—A. C. Rice.
Canada—W. Hamilton and S. G. Vance.

MOTORING.

WORLD'S SPEED CLASSICS.

Vanderbilt Cup.

Year.	Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1904—	Heath, Panhard, France	284.40	5:26:45
1905—	Hemery, Darracq, France	283.00	4:36:08
1906—	Wagner, Darracq, France	297.10	4:50:10⅗
1908—	Robertson, Locomobile, America	258.60	4:00:48⅛
1909—	Grant, Alco, America	278.08	4:25:42
1910—	Grant, Alco, America	278.08	4:15:58
1911—	Mulford, Lozier, America	291.38	3:56:00⅘
1912—	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	300.00	4:20:31
1914—	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	295.00	3:53:41
1915—	Resta, Peugeot, France	300.80	4:27:37
1916—	Resta, Peugeot, France	294.00	3:22:48

No races since 1916.

American Grand Prize.

1908—	Wagner, Fiat, Italy	402.08	6:10:31
1910—	Bruce-Brown, Benz, Germany	415.20	6:03:05
1911—	Bruce-Brown, Fiat, Italy	411.36	5:31:29
1912—	Bragg, Fiat, Italy	409.00	5:59:27
1914—	Pullen, Mercer, America	403.24	5:13:20
1915—	Resta, Peugeot, France	400.28	7:07:57
1916—	Aitken, Peugeot, France	403.25	4:42:47

No races in 1909, 1913 or since 1916.

French Grand Prix.

1906—	Szisz, Renault, France	774.00	12:14:05
1907—	Nazzaro, Fiat, Italy	478.30	6:45:33
1908—	Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Germany	478.30	6:55:43
1912—	Boillot, Peugeot, France	956.00	13:58:02
1913—	Boillot, Peugeot, France	300.00	6:07:00
1914—	Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Germany	467.00	7:08:18

No races since 1914.

Gordon Bennett Cup.

1900—	Charron, Panhard, France	351.00	9:09:39
1901—	Girardot, Panhard, France	327.00	8:50:30
1902—	Edge, Napier, England	383.00	10:42:00
1903—	Jenatzy, Mercedes, Germany	386.00	8:36:00
1904—	Thery, Brasier, France	350.00	5:40:03
1905—	Thery, Brasier, France	342.00	7:02:43

1906—Race discontinued.

Elgin Trophy.

1910—	Mulford, Lozier, America	305.20	4:52:29.84
1911—	Zengle, National, America	305.20	4:35:39.08
1912—	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	254.00	3:42:20
1913—	Anderson, Stutz, America	301.68	4:13:33
1914—	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	301.68	4:06:18
1915—	Anderson, Stutz, America	301.84	3:54:25

1916-1917-1918—No races.

1919—	Milton, Duesenberg Special, America	301	4:05:17

Chicago Automobile Club Cup.

1913—	R. de Palma, Mercer, America	301.68	4:31:56
1914—	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Germany	301.68	4:05:01
1915—	E. Cooper, Stutz, America	301.84	4:01:32

1916-1919—No contests.

Indianapolis Speedway Race.

1911—	Harroun, Marmon, America	500	6:42:08
1912—	Dawson, National, America	500	6:21:06
1913—	Goux, Peugeot, France	500	6:35:05
1914—	Thomas, Delage, France	500	6:03:45
1915—	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany	500	5:33:55
1916—	Resta, Peugeot, France	300	3:34:17

1917-1918—No races.

1919—	Wilcox, Peugeot, France	500	5:44:21

Chicago Derby.

1917—	Cooper, Stutz, America	250	2:25:00
1918—	Chevrolet, Frontenac, America	100	55:29.60

1919—Race discontinued.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RECORD.

Joe Dawson in a Chalmers car made a new world's record for twenty-four hours by running 1,900¼ miles on the Sheepshead Bay speedway Aug. 2, 1917. The best previous record was 1,819 miles by Ralph Mulford on the same track May 1-2, 1916.

ONE-HOUR RECORD.

Driving a Packard on the Sheepshead Bay speedway at New York Nov. 12, 1917, Ralph De Palma made 112.4 miles in one hour. The best previous record was 107 miles by Jean Chassagne on the Brooklands track, England, in 1910.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORDS.

The coast to coast records were established in 1916. In the order of their occurrence the performances were as follows:

Robert Hammond in an Empire car drove from San Francisco to New York, a distance by the route taken of 3,384 miles, in 6 days 10 hours 59 minutes May 16-23. This lowered the record set the previous week by a Cadillac eight cylinder car, which made the trip from Los Angeles to New York in 7 days 11 hours 52 minutes.

Driving a Marmon 34, S. B. Stevens arrived in San Francisco at 5 p. m., July 29, just 5 days 18 hours 30 minutes out from New York city.

W. F. Sturm, driving a Hudson Super-Six, made the distance from San Francisco to New York in exactly 5 days 3 hours 31 minutes Sept. 13-18 and then made the return trip in 5 days 17 hours 32 minutes, making the time for the round trip 10 days 21 hours 3 minutes. The distance traveled was 6,592 miles.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK RECORD.

B. F. Durham and Al Walden drove from Chicago to New York in 31 hours flat June 6-7, 1916, the total mileage by the route taken being 1,047.

SPEEDWAY RACING IN 1919.

Following were the results of the principal automobile speedway races in 1919:

Uniontown, Pa., May 19—112.5 mile race won by Tommy Milton in 1:10 9-32.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 31—500 mile race won by "Howdy" Wilcox in 5:44:21.75. (Two drivers and a mechanician were killed in this race.)

Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., June 14—50 mile race won by Ralph de Palma in 26:23⅘ (world's record); 10 mile race won by Tom Milton in 5:20⅘; 30 mile race won by Ralph Mulford in 16:20 3-10; 10 mile race won by Mulford in 5:23⅘.

Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., July 4—100 mile automobile Derby won by Gaston Chevrolet in 54:17⅘ (world's record).

Tacoma, Wash., July 4—40 mile race won by Ralph Mulford in 24:02⅘; 60 mile race won by Louis Chevrolet in 36:47⅕.

Uniontown, Pa., July 19—22.5 mile race won by Tommy Milton.

Uniontown, Pa., Sept. 1—225 mile race won by Joe Boyer in 2:24 19-68.

Johnstown, Pa., Sept. 6—26 mile race for $5,000 purse won by Gaston Chevrolet, who was matched against Omar Toft.

Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., Sept. 20—150 mile race won by Gaston Chevrolet in 1:22:34⅕ (world's record).

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 12—250 mile race won by Joe Boyer at an average speed of 101.69 miles an hour.

ROAD RACING IN 1919.

Only a few road races were run in 1919. At Santa Monica, Cal., March 15, Cliff Durant won a 250.34 mile race in 3:04:45. J. R. Copes won the 110 mile Denver-Cheyenne road race, July 22, in 2:11:59. The Elgin road race of 301 miles was run Aug. 23 and was won by Tom Milton in 4:05:17.

AMERICAN SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARD LESS OF CLASS.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
¼ mile	8.16	Burman	Blitzen-Benz	Indianapolis	May 29, 1911
½ mile	16.60	Oldfield	Christie	Tacoma	July 5, 1915
1 kilometer	21.40	Burman	Blitzen-Benz	Indianapolis	May 29, 1911
1 mile	31.60	Oldfield	Christie	Tacoma	July 5, 1915
2 miles	58.20	Rader	Packard	Sheepshead Bay	July 25, 1917
3 miles	1:54.83	Bragg	Fiat	Los Angeles	May 5, 1912
5 miles	3:00.00	Orr	Maxwell	Omaha	July 5, 1915
10 miles	4:55.75	Rader	Packard	Sheepshead Bay	July 25, 1917
20 miles	10:58.80	De Palma	Packard	New York	Aug. 18, 1917
30 miles	16:20.30	Mulford	Frontenac	Sheepshead Bay	Aug. 17, 1918
40 miles	21:52.00	Aitken	Peugeot	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 28, 1916
50 miles	26:23.20	De Palma	Packard	Sheepshead Bay	June 14, 1919
100 miles	54:17 1/5	Chevrolet	Frontenac	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 22, 1917
150 miles	1:22:20.00	Chevrolet	Frontenac	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 20, 1919
200 miles	1:56:21.40	Aitken	Peugeot	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
250 miles	2:23:04.02	Aitken	Peugeot	Sheepshead Bay	Sept. 30, 1916
300 miles	2:55:32.23	Anderson	Stutz	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
350 miles	3:24:42.00	Anderson	Stutz	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
400 miles	4:04:49.09	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915
450 miles	4:34:05.78	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915
500 miles	5:07:26.00	Resta	Peugeot	Chicago	June 26, 1915

STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Distance.	Time.		Car.	Place.	Date.
1 kilometer	15.86	De Palma	Packard	Daytona	Feb. 12, 1919
1 mile	24.02	De Palma	Packard*	Daytona	Feb. 12, 1919
2 miles	49.54	De Palma	Packard	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
3 miles	1:15.04	De Palma	Packard	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
4 miles	1:39.77	De Palma	Packard	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
5 miles	2:04.58	De Palma	Packard	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
10 miles	4:09.31	De Palma	Packard	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
15 miles	6:48.75	De Palma	Packard	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919
20 miles	8:54.20	De Palma	Packard	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919
50 miles	35:52.31	Burman	Buick Bug	Jacksonville	Mar. 28, 1911
100 miles	1:12:45.20	Bernin	Renault	Daytona	Mar. 6, 1908
150 miles	1:55:18.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
200 miles	2:34:12.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
250 miles	3:14:55.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
300 miles	3:53:33.50	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
81.65 miles	1:00:00.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 28, 1911
	(Standing start)				
1 mile	38.83	De Palma	Packard	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919

*Special twelve cylinder aviation engine.

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	46.20	Disbrow	Simplex	St. Louis, Mo	Aug. 8, 1914
2 miles	1:32.60	Disbrow	Simplex	St. Louis, Mo	Aug. 8, 1914
3 miles	2:27.81	Disbrow	Simplex	Cleveland, O	Sept. 14, 1912
4 miles	3:17.02	Disbrow	Simplex	Cleveland, O	Sept. 14, 1912
5 miles	4:06.58	Disbrow	Simplex	Cleveland, O	Sept. 14, 1912
10 miles	8:16.40	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal.	Jan. 3, 1915
15 miles	12:23.20	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal.	Jan. 3, 1915
20 miles	16:25.60	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal.	Jan. 3, 1915
25 miles	20:28.80	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal.	Jan. 3, 1915
50 miles	40:57.80	Burman	Peugeot	Bakersfield, Cal.	Jan. 3, 1915
75 miles	1:08:56.00	Burman	Peugeot	Galesburg, Ill.	Oct. 22, 1914
100 miles	1:31:30.00	Alley	Duesenberg	Hamline, Minn.	Oct. 24, 1914
150 miles	2:30:51.00	Wishart	Mercer	Columbus, O.	Aug. 25, 1912
200 miles	3:21:48.00	Mulford	Mason Special	Columbus, O.	July 4, 1913

MOTORCYCLING.

NEW RECORDS.

Two new world's records in long distance motorcycling were made at the Sheepshead Bay (N. Y.) races Oct. 11, 1919. Albert Burns of Los Angeles, Cal., rode 100 miles in 1:07:57 and Ray Wishaar of Bridgeport, Conn., made 50 miles in 32:57⅘.

Wells Bennett of Los Angeles, Cal., established a new "three flag" motorcycle record July 25, 1919, when he completed a ride from the Canadian border at Blaine, Wash., to Tia Juana, Mex., a distance of 1,714 miles in 53 hours 28 minutes.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The long distance motorcycle championship contests of 1919 took place at the Sheepshead Bay (N. Y.) speedway Oct. 11, 1919, with the following results:

10 miles—Won by Eugene Walker (Indian); second, Ray Wishaar (Harley-Davidson); third, Teddy Carrol (Indian); fourth, L. E. Parkhurst (Harley-Davidson). Time, 6:19⅘.

10 miles side car—Won by S. J. Riddle (Indian); second, F. H. Dreyer (Indian); third, William Brazenor (Harley-Davidson); fourth, Mike Costello (Harley-Davidson). Time, 8:55⅘.

2 miles—Won by Otto Walker (Harley-Davidson); second, Eugene Walker (Indian); third, Teddy Carrol (Indian); fourth, Ray Wishaar (Harley-Davidson). Time, 1:14⅘.

10 mile Metropolitan championship—Won by E. H. Farrell (Harley-Davidson); second, Mike Costello (Harley-Davidson); third, F. H. Dreyer (Indian); fourth, S. J. Riddle (Indian). Time, 6:47⅘.

25 mile side car championship—Won by Teddy Carrol (Indian-Flexible); second, Eugene

Walker (Indian-National); third, Albert Burns (Harley-Davidson-Flexible). Time not announced.

50 mile national championship—Won by Ray Wishaar (Harley-Davidson); second, Fred Nixon (Indian); third, Albert Burns (Harley-Davidson). Time, 32:57% (world's record).

100 mile championship—Won by Albert Burns (Harley-Davidson); second, Maldwin Jones (Harley-Davidson); third, Fred Nixon (Indian); fourth, L. G. Buckner (Indian); fifth, John H. Linder (Harley-Davidson); sixth, Ralph Hebron (Harley-Davidson); seventh, A. Barnes (Indian). Time, 1:07:57.

20 mile stock championship—Won by Albert Burns (Harley-Davidson); second, Eugene Walker (Indian); third, Maldwin Jones (Harley-Davidson). Time, 14:24.

BOWLING.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.

Leading winners in the nineteenth annual tournament of the American Bowling congress held in Toledo, O., March 8-April 1, 1919:

Five-Man Teams.

Athearn Hotel, Oshkosh	2,992
Gregg All Star, Cleveland	2,983
Lincoln Life Ins. Co., Fort Wayne	2,959
Birk Bros. No. 1, Chicago	2,930
Potter Shoes, Cincinnati	2,922
Schwabl No. 1, Buffalo	2,918
St. Louis Cardinals, St. Louis	2,906
Burrell Belting Co., Chicago	2,890
Bicycle Playing Cards, Cincinnati	2,890
Kramer Atlantic Garden, Pittsburgh	2,880

Two-Man Teams.

Kallusch-Barnes, Rochester	1,305
Krapp-Hahn, Chicago	1,275
Pekie-Lellinger, Chicago	1,258
Davies-Mitchell, Chicago	1,257
Schwoegler-Kartheiser, Madison	1,256
Smart-Boyle, Cleveland	1,249
Daiker-Wetterman, Cincinnati	1,248
Heller-Bugenhagen, Chicago	1,247
Hand-Dengwell, Detroit	1,245
Ralson-Smith, Detroit	1,244
Moede-Haller, Milwaukee	1,244

Singles.

H. Cavan, Pittsburgh	718
A. Polard, Indianapolis	714
Joe Rivest, Chicago	690
D. Devito, Chicago	690
M. Lindsey, New Haven	690
J. Schliemer, Cleveland	688
W. Scully, Detroit	685
P. Miller, Toledo	683
J. Reilly, Chicago	673
H. Yockey, Cincinnati	672
J. Smith, Milwaukee	670

All Events.

H. Lindsey, New Haven	1,933
F. Caruana, Buffalo	1,928
J. Reilly, Chicago	1,917
Hess, Chicago	1,909
H. Cavan, Pittsburgh	1,910
J. Schliemer, Cleveland	1,890
J. Genal, Oshkosh	1,897
H. Yockey, Cincinnati	1,881
J. Smith, Milwaukee	1,866

Championship Records.

Five-Man Teams.

Year, Team and city.	Score.
1901—Standards, Chicago	2,720
1902—Fidelias, New York	2,792
1903—O'Learys, Chicago	2,819
1904—Ansons, Chicago	2,737
1905—Gunthers No. 2, Chicago	2,795
1906—Centurys No. 1, Chicago	2,794
1907—Furniture Citys, Grand Rapids	2,775
1908—Bonds, Columbus, O	2,927
1909—Lipmans, Chicago	2,962
1910—Cosmos, Chicago	2,880
1911—Fienners, Chicago	2,924
1912—Brunswick All Stars, New York	2,904
1913—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	3,006
1914—Monko club, New Haven	2,944
1915—Barry-Kettelers, Chicago	2,907
1916—Commodore Barrys, Chicago	2,905
1917—Birk Brothers, Chicago	3,061
1918—Aquillas, St. Paul	3,022
1919—Athearn Hotel, Oshkosh	2,992

Two-Man Teams.

1901—Voorhees-Starr, New York	1,203
1902—McLean-Steers, Chicago	1,237
1903—Collins-Selbach, Columbus	1,227
1904—Kraus-Spies, Washington	1,184
1905—Stretch-Rolfe, Chicago	1,213
1906—Hamilton-Husey, Philadelphia	1,268
1907—Richter-Bigley, Louisville	1,164
1908—Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago	1,254
1909—Schwoegler Brothers, Madison, Wis.	1,304
1910—Daiker-Wetterman, Cincinnati	1,231
1911—Hartley-Seiler, East Liverpool, O.	1,246
1912—Owen-Sutton, Louisville, Ky.	1,259
1913—Schultz-Koster, Newark, N. J.	1,291
1914—Negley-Van Ness, Newark	1,245
1915—Allen-Allen, Detroit	1,297
1916—Thoma-Marino, Chicago	1,297
1917—Satorius-Holzschuh, Peoria, Ill.	1,346
1918—Steers-Thoma, Chicago	1,335
1919—Kallusch-Barnes, Rochester	1,305

Singles.

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago	648
1902—Fred Strong, Chicago	649
1903—David A. Jones, Milwaukee	683
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis	647
1905—C. Anderson, St. Paul	651
1906—Frank T. Favour, Oshkosh	669
1907—M. Levey, Indianapolis	624
1908—A. Wengler, Chicago	699
1909—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.	691
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit	705
1911—J. Blouin, Chicago	681
1912—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.	679
1913—F. Peterson, Columbus, O.	693
1914—William Miller, Detroit	675
1915—W. H. Pierce, Pueblo, Col.	711
1916—Sam Schliman, Toronto	685
1917—Otto Kallusch, Rochester, N. Y.	698
1918—C. Styles, Detroit	702
1919—H. Cavan, Pittsburgh	718

All Events (9 Games).

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago	1,737
1902—John Koster, New York	1,841
1903—Fred Strong, Chicago	1,896
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis	1,804
1905—J. G. Reilly, Chicago	1,791
1906—J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis	1,794
1907—Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids	1,767
1908—R. Crabe, East Liverpool, O.	1,910
1909—James Blouin, Chicago	1,909
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit	1,961
1911—James Smith, Buffalo	1,919
1912—P. Sutton, Louisville	1,843
1913—E. Herrman, Cleveland	1,972
1914—William Miller, Detroit	1,897
1915—Mattie Faetz, Chicago	1,876
1916—Frank Thoma, Chicago	1,919
1917—Henry Miller, Detroit	1,945
1918—H. Steers, Chicago	1,952
1919—H. Lindsey, New Haven	1,933

Officers of the American Bowling congress 1919-1920: President, Robert Brown, Louisville, Ky.; secretary, Abe Langworthy, Milwaukee, Wis.; treasurer, F. L. Pasdeloup, Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the championship tournament held by the Women's National Bowling association in Toledo, O., April 2-3, 1919, the five-woman event was won by the Minor Butlers of Toledo with a mark of 2,436 and the double event by Mrs. G. Butterworth and Mrs. F. Steib of Chicago with 1,042 points. Mrs. B. Husk of Newark, N. J., took the champion-

ship in singles with a score of 594. Mrs. Z. Quinn of Chicago was elected president for 1919-1920. The 1920 tournament was assigned to Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The International Bowling association tournament of 1919 was held in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 11-21 inclusive. Event winners to date:

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1903—Acmes, St. Paul	2,726
1904—Capitols, St. Paul	2,694
1905—Courts, St. Paul	2,820
1906—Capitols, St. Paul	2,746
1907—Pfisters, St. Paul	2,781
1908—Anheuser-Busch, St. Paul	2,789
1909—Doris, St. Paul	2,653
1910—Chalmers-Detroits, Chicago	2,760
1911—Capitols, St. Paul	2,849
1912—Americans, St. Paul	2,905
1913—Blatz, Chicago	2,916
1914—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	2,910
1915—Doris, St. Paul	3,014
1916—Centrals, Minneapolis	2,880
1917—Fiat, Minneapolis	2,822
1918—Schmidts, St. Paul	2,928
1919—Schmidts, St. Paul	2,815

Two-Man Teams.

1903—Alness-Wooley, Minneapolis	1,213
1904—Hansen-Parker, Minneapolis	1,174
1905—Wooley-Garland, Minneapolis	1,277
1906—Gosewich-Muggley, St. Paul	1,160
1907—Listy-Ferguson, Duluth	1,196
1908—Moshofsky-Hinderer, St. Paul	1,246
1909—Yost-Miller, St. Paul	1,195
1910—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1,243
1911—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1,308
1912—Lee-De Vos, Milwaukee	1,222
1913—Klaes-Klaes, Duluth	1,331
1914—Gibson-Robler, Winnipeg	1,258
1915—Tennyson-Newhouse, Minneapolis	1,265
1916—Miller-Nystrom, St. Paul	1,201
1917—Wagner-Karlicek, Chicago	1,234
1918—Wilke-Wolfe, Minneapolis	1,309
1919—Metcalf-Matak, St. Paul	1,204

Singles.

1903—Skorish, St. Paul	674
1904—Alness, Minneapolis	658
1905—Kampman, St. Paul	636
1906—G. Olson, Duluth	589
1906—Werner, Winona	589
1907—Wooley, Minneapolis	617
1908—Campbell, Duluth	622
1909—Dolan, Minneapolis	636
1910—Johnson, Minneapolis	618
1911—Con Sandblom, St. Paul	693
1912—F. L. Trainer, Sioux City	649
1913—Harry Steers, Chicago	654
1914—Victor Weber, Le Mars, Iowa	671
1915—H. Marino, Chicago	679
1916—W. C. Fust, Minneapolis	687
1917—J. N. Deller, Duluth	705
1918—Joe Shaw, Chicago	669
1919—E. Baumgarten, Chicago	631

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The twenty-second annual tournament of the Illinois Bowling association was held in Chicago April 25-May 21, 1919. The five-man event was won by the Americus team of Chicago with a score of 2,956 points, the two-man event by Eddie Kelly and Al Toemmel of Chicago with 1,299 points, the singles by E. Paul of Peoria with 679 points and the "all events" by Al Sindelar of Chicago with 1,882 points. Record of winners to date:

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1898—Interclub league, Chicago	2,425
1899—Interclub league, Chicago	2,581
1900—Chicago league, Chicago	2,574
1901—Chicago league, Chicago	2,944
1902—Chicago league, Chicago	2,900
1903—South Chicago league, Chicago	2,875
1904—Chicago league, Chicago	2,853
1905—W. Side Bus. Men's league, Chi.	2,855
1906—Bensingers, Chicago	2,882
1907—Lake View league, Chicago	2,920
1908—Howard Majors, Chicago	2,857
1909—Lincolns No. 1, Chicago	2,960
1910—Lipmans, Chicago	2,977
1911—Chalmers-Detroits	2,865
1912—Bruck's league, Chicago	2,884
1913—Concordia Reds, Chicago	2,878
1914—Blatz, Chicago	2,975
1915—Chalmers, Chicago	2,893
1916—Mendels, Chicago	2,955
1917—Blouin-Brucks, Chicago	2,964
1918—John Bergs, Chicago	2,915
1919—Americus, Chicago	2,956

Two-Man Teams.

1904—O. W. Schmidt-H. Steers	1,269
1905—P. Ward-D. McGuire	1,216
1906—C. H. Wood-F. Bartsch	1,270
1907—F. Bomer-G. Bomer	1,223
1908—Jack Hoffenkamp-H. Glassner	1,339
1909—J. J. Zust-W. P. Gomph	1,249
1910—Phil Wolf-Jack Reilly	1,218
1911—Louis Levine-Fred Bliss	1,269
1912—Harry Ruth-Fred Collins	1,256
1913—James Stevens-John Rosendal	1,243
1914—Paul Holden-Peter Kerpen	1,273
1915—J. and F. Kartheiser	1,251
1916—Bob Wagner-Phil Wolf	1,313
1917—George Hansen-Edward Hunolt	1,209
1918—Edward Hanniford-Pat. Mitchell	1,242
1919—E. Kelly-A. Toemmel	1,299

Singles.

1898—W. B. Hanna, Chicago	*172 5-6
1899—H. E. Shepard, Chicago	*190
1900—W. V. Thompson, Interclub	*197 11-12
1901—Fred Worden, Anson	*201 7-9
1902—J. E. Berlin, Sheridan	*201 7-9
1903—Fred Worden, Star	643
1904—Andrew Hall, Chicago	630
1905—R. Wienold, Monroe	711
1906—James Foley, Union	662
1907—C. Heitschmidt, Lake View	649
1908—Dan Ward, Tosettis	687
1909—Otto A. Kupfer, Southwest	678
1910—Andrew Hall, Chicago	725
1911—Arthur Anderson, Lake View	665
1912—George Haug, Chicago	671
1913—Arthur Lutz, Berghoffs	721
1914—Al Toemmel, Planters	684
1915—H. M. Lampert, Ellis	700
1916—Chris Kaad, Hotel Planters	694
1917—Al Gaul, Jewelers	680
1918—Al Toemmel, Planters	†695
1919—E. Paul, Peoria	679

*Averages.
†After roll-off with C. Mathiesen.

All Events.

1904—H. Steers, Chicago	1,803
1905—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,769
1906—D. Woodbury, Chicago	1,826
1907—August Trapp, Chicago	1,851
1908—Eddie Meyer, Indianapolis	1,854
1909—Sylvester A. Murray, Chicago	1,841
1910—Phil Wolf, Chicago	1,836
1911—W. V. Thompson, Chicago	1,882
1912—Fred Collins, Chicago	1,876
1913—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,877
1914—George Ahrbeck, Cappers	1,883
1915—J. Danek, Fienners	1,855
1916—Jule Lellinger, Chicago	1,890
1917—Hank Marino, Jeffersons	1,849
1918—Al Toemmel, Chicago	1,918
1919—Al Sindelar, Chicago	1,882

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Year Team. *Five-Man Teams.*	Score.
1904-5—Hoffmans	2,885
1905-6—Kloempkens	2,874
1906-7—Quirk No. 1	2,800
1907-8—Eclipse	2,827
1908-9—Lederers	2,865
1909-10—Boller Pianos	2,961
1910-11—Seng's Springs	2,899

Year. Team	Scores.
1911 (December)—Goodfriends	2,990
1912—El Utilas	2,960
1913—O'Learys	2,876
1914—O'Learys	2,906
1915—Nienstadts	2,957
1916—Kleker Plumbers	2,983
1917—Birk Brothers	2,938
1918—Americus	2,908
Two-Man Teams.	
1904-5—Meyer-Peterson	1,283
1905-6—Faetz-Schneider	1,221
1906-7—Woodbury-Stoike	1,246
1907-8—Ehlman-Weeks	1,240
1908-9—Peifer-Steers	1,250
1909-10—Flenner-Collier	1,298
1910-11—Nelson-Metcalf	1,303
1911 (December)—Blouin-Rolfe	1,312
1912—Toemmel-Kelly	1,310
1913—Meyer-Bangart	1,219
1914—Gaede-Arnhorst	1,225
1915—Hahn-Trapp	1,268
1916—Chabot-Siska	1,261
1917—Geiser-Trapp	1,236
1918—Kelly-Toemmel	1,251
Singles.	
1904-5—George A. Rost	671
1905-6—Robert Wienold	659
1906-7—James Hartwell	678
1907-8—Charles Nelson	684
1908-9—E. D. Peifer	659
1909-10—H. A. Walker	697
1910-11—R. Kirch	676
1911 (December)—Ned Nelson	711
1912—Joe Shaw	674
1913—Jay Thompson	673
1914—P. McGuire	676
1915—Frank Kafora	710
1916—John Brichetto	662
1917—Chris Kaad	677
1918—H. Lehmpuhl	737
All Events.	
1905—Eddie Meyer	1,845
1906—Matt Faetz	1,876
1907—D. Woodbury	1,957
1908—James Blouin	1,912
1909—Charles Langmeyer	1,892
1910—H. A. Walker	1,942
1911—Al Toemmel	1,902
1911 (December)—Ned Nelson	1,870
1912—Al Toemmel	1,843
1913—William Metcalf	1,888
1914—M. Faetz	1,892
1915—Frank Kafora	1,895
1916—Marvin Erickson	1,875
1917—Chris Kaad	1,903
1918—F. Hoffman	1,870

SKATING.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The western skating championship races were held in Washington park, Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 9, 1919. The Franklin Skating and Athletic club of Chicago was first in points with 26, the Northwest Sportsmen's club of Chicago second with 8 and the Illinois Athletic club third with 5. Summary of events:

220 yards—Won by Charlie Fisher, Franklin Skating and A. C.; Roy McWhirter, I. A. C., second; Julian Steinmetz, Franklin Skating and A. C., third. Time, :22⅘.

½ mile—Won by William Steinmetz, Franklin Skating and A. C.; Julian Steinmetz, Franklin Skating and A. C., second; McWhirter, I. A. C., third. Time, 1:34.

1 mile—Won by Fisher, Franklin Skating and A. C.; William Steinmetz, Franklin Skating and A. C., second; Julian Steinmetz, Franklin Skating and A. C., third. Time, 3:12.

2 miles—Won by William Steinmetz, Franklin Skating and A. C.; Julian Steinmetz, Franklin Skating and A. C., second; McWhirter, I. A. C., third. Time, 6:35⅘.

1 mile, class B—Won by Zimmerman, Franklin Skating and A. C.; Jacobson, Norwegian-American A. A., second; Nielsen, Norwegian-American A. A., third. Time, 3:36⅕.

½ mile, class C—Won by Harry, Northwest Sportsmen's club; Maertz, Northwest Sportsmen's club, second; Nelson, Sleipner A. C., third. Time, 1:42⅘.

NORTHWESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The northwestern skating championships were decided at Minneapolis, Minn., March 2, 1919. Summaries:

¼ mile—Won by C. Fisher, Milwaukee; C. Jewtraw, Lake Placid, second; Ed Horton, Saranac Lake, third. Time :40.

½ mile—Won by Jewtraw; C. Fisher, second; H. Thorne, Toronto, third. Time, 1:30⅘.

1 mile—Won by Fisher; L. Grieb, Milwaukee, second; J. Hennessy, Lake Placid, third. Time, 2:54.

2 miles—Won by Jewtraw; M. Topper, Chicago, second; C. Fisher, third. Time, 6:05⅕.

½ mile for boys under 17—Won by Gus Fetz, Chicago; T. Norris, St. Paul, second; Morris Baker, Chicago, third. Time, 1:46⅕.

EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The eastern skating championships were decided on Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 21, 22, 1919. Charles Jewtraw of Lake Placid proved the star of the meet, taking all of the honors in the senior events. Summaries:

220 yard senior—Won by Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid; Ed Horton, Saranac Lake, second; Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, third. Time, :20.

½ mile senior — Won by Charles Jewtraw; Charles Fisher, second; Joe Moore, New York, third. Time, 1:20.

440 yards senior—Won by Charles Jewtraw; second, Ed Horton; third, Russell Wheeler, Montreal. Time, :38⅘.

1 mile, senior—Won by Charles Jewtraw; second, David Shultz, Chicago; third, James Hennessy, Lake Placid. Time 2:53⅘.

3 miles, senior—Won by Charles Jewtraw; second, Ray Bryant, Lake Placid; third, Charles Fisher. Time, 9:15⅘.

Ed Horton of Saranac Lake clipped another two-fifths of a second from his previous record of 220 yards over four hurdles, doing it in 21⅘ seconds.

SLEIPNER SKATING DERBY.

The twenty-third annual skating Derby of the Sleipner Athletic club took place in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 5, 1919. In the Class A, 1 mile event, William Steinmetz of the Franklin Skating club won in 3:19. The class B, 1 mile race was won by Wallace Fee of the Swift playground in 3:37 and the class C, 1 mile race, by Henry Quirk of the Northwest Skating club in 4:29. The Herlihy cup for the winner of the 2-mile team relay race was taken by the Franklin club skating team, consisting of J. and W. Steinmetz, Charles Fisher and M. Topper.

FRANKLIN SKATING DERBY.

The annual skating Derby of the Franklin Skating and Athletic club, held in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 26, 1919, was won by the home club, which made 33 points to 8 by its nearest competitor, the Lightning Athletic club. The 1-mile class A race was won by J. Steinmetz in 3:56⅘. The 1-mile class B race by Berg of the Norwegian A. A., and the 1-mile class C race by A. C. Topper of the Franklin club. The half mile race for Great Lakes jackies was won by Arthur Staff in 2:04. The 2-mile handicap race was won by W. Steinmetz in 8:33. The 2-mile team race was won by Paul Quirk and Schultz of the Lightning club.

ALVERNO SKATING DERBY.

In the annual skating Derby of the Alverno A. A. in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 19,

1919, the 1-mile class A race was won by William Steinmetz in 3:30. The 1-mile class B race was won by Huske in 4:03⅘ and the 1-mile class C race by Kaskey in 4:02⅘. The meet was won by Franklin club with a total of thirty points.

SILVER SKATES DERBY.

Charles Fisher of Milwaukee, competing under the colors of the Franklin Skating and Athletic club of Chicago, won the third annual Tribune Silver Skates Derby in Humboldt park, Chicago, Jan. 26, 1919, taking the final heat of 2 miles in 8:20. Julian Steinmetz was second. The Junior Silver Skates Derby, 1 mile, was won by Julian Steinmetz in 4:12. Winners of the Silver Skates Derby to date:

1917—Art Staff.
1918—Sigurd Larsen.
1919—Charles Fisher.

NORTHWEST S. C. DERBY.

The Northwest Sportsmen's club held its twenty-eighth annual ice skating Derby at Humboldt park, Chicago, Feb. 8, 1919. The Franklin Skating and Athletic club won with 27 points. The Delano playground was second with 7 points and the Northwest Sportsmen's club third with 6 points. William Steinmetz of the Franklin club won the ¼ mile class A race in :42⅘ and the 1½ mile class A race in 5:06⅘. The ¾ mile race, class C, was won by Zimmerman, Franklin S. and A. C., in 2:36½, and the 1 mile class B race was taken by Kaskey, Corkery playground, in 3:39⅘. The ½ mile handicap for women was won by Miss Rose Johnson from scratch in 1:59.

NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN A. A. DERBY.

The Norwegian-American A. A. skating Derby, held at the Chicago Arena, Feb. 18, 1919, was won by the Franklin Skating and A. C., with 32 points. The Norwegian-American A. A. was second with 7 points. The 1 mile class A race was won by Charles Fisher in 3:01⅘, the 1 mile class B race by Paul Horrigan in 3:17. He also won the 1 mile class C race, his time being 3:14⅘. The 2 mile handicap race was won by David Schultz of the Lightning A. C. with a handicap of 100 yards. Time, 6:14⅘.

MATHISEN VS. NELSON.

Oscar Mathisen of Norway defeated Charles Nelson of St. Paul, champion skater of the northwest, in three races at Eau Claire, Wis., Feb. 23. His time was: Half mile, 1:21⅕; mile, 2:56⅘; 2 miles, 6:32. The comparatively slow time was due to soft ice.

BILLIARDS.

18-2 CHAMPIONSHIP.

In an 18-2 billiard tournament held in New York city and ending Oct. 25, 1919, Willie Hoppe easily retained the championship. Standing of the players:

	W.	L.	H.R.	G.A.
Hoppe	6	0	164	45 5-53
Morningstar	4	2	149	26 3-76
Cochran	4	2	265	21 47-83
Schaefer	3	3	155	22 44-92
Sutton	2	4	148	18 43-113
Yamada	2	4	115	16 3-100
Slosson	0	6	95	12 27-99

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Dave McAndless of the Chicago Athletic association won the national amateur balkline billiard championship of the United States in the nineteenth annual tournament which was held in the rooms of the Chicago Athletic association Feb. 27-March 8, 1919. Percy Collins of the Illinois A. C. was second, Robert Lord of the Chicago Elks third and Corwin Huston of Detroit fourth. H. C. Allison of Detroit, J. E. C. Morton of Philadelphia and Percy P. Trump of Pittsburg followed in the order named. The standing of the players at the close of the tournament, the play off of a tie between McAndless and Collins being included:

	W.	L.	H.R.	H.A.	G.A.
McAndless, Chi.	5	1	77	12	9 108-184
Collins, Chi.	5	1	85	15 5-19	9 54-171
Lord, Chi.	4	2	84	12 12-24	8 157-197
Huston, Det.	4	2	69	9 21-31	7 16-227
Allison, Det.	2	4	54	11 2-25	6 17-240
Morton, Phil.	1	5	36	8 4-26	5 110-122
Trump, Pitts.	0	6	28	5 25-40	4 189-279

Championship List.

1901—A. R. Townsend.
1902—E. W. Gardner.
1903—W. F. Foss.
1904—J. F. Poggenburg.
1905—C. F. Conklin.
1906—E. W. Gardner.
1907—C. Demarest.
1908—C. Damarest.
1909—H. A. Wright.
1910—E. W. Gardner.
1911—J. F. Poggenburg.
1912—Morris Brown.
1913—Joseph Mayer.
1914—E. W. Gardner.
1915—Joseph Mayer.
1916—E. W. Gardner.
1917—Nathan Hall.
1918—Corwin Huston.
1919—D. McAndless.

In 1909 the play was changed from 14-2 to 18-2 balk line.

AMATEUR THREE-CUSHION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Arthur Newman of Brooklyn won the first three-cushion championship of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players in the first annual tournament held in New York, N. Y., in April, 1919. The standing of the players at the close of the tournament on April 10 was:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	H.R.	Pct.
Arthur Newman	4	0	8	1.000
Earl Patterson	2	2	5	.500
W. H. Finn	2	2	5	.500
Harry Levine	1	3	4	.250
Gus Gardner	1	3	4	.250

CLASS B CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the national amateur Class B 18-2 balkline billiard championship tournament played in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Academy and ending Feb. 22, 1919, George T. Moon, Jr., former president of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, was the winner. The final standing of the players was:

	W.	L.	H.R.	Ave.
George T. Moon, Jr.	4	0	56	8
Chas. P. Matthews	2	2	*35	4 32-42
Julian Rice	2	2	35	6 14-31
Fred'k C. Burnham	2	2	39	6 18-24
Herbert G. Merrill	0	4	23	4 16-27

*Unfinished.

COCHRAN VS. JAKE SCHAEFER, JR.

Walker Cochran of New York defeated Jake Schaefer, Jr., of San Francisco in a 4,200 point 18-2 balkline billiard match played in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 6-12, 1919, by making the total required while his opponent accumulated 3,855. The winner's high run was 188 and his grand average 31.81.

In a 3,600 point match played in Chicago and ending Jan. 18, 1919, Schaefer was the winner, reaching the required number of points while Cochran was making 3,100. Schaefer's grand average was 26 90-135 and Cochran's 22 130-135.

KIECKHEFER VS. MAUPOME.

In a three-block three-cushion billiard game for the world's championship, played in Chicago Jan. 6, 7 and 8, 1919, Augie Kieckhefer of Chicago defeated Pierre Maupome of Milwaukee by a total score of 150 to 141 in 191 innings. High runs: Kieckhefer, 8; Maupome, 5.

DE ORO VS. KIECKHEFER.

Alfredo de Oro of New York defeated Augie Kieckhefer of Chicago in a three-block match

of three-cushion billiards played in Chicago Feb. 14, 15 and 16, 1919, by a total score of 150 to 148. The contest was for the world's championship at that style of play.

DE ORO VS. COPULOS.

In Detroit, Mich., March 27-29, De Oro defeated Gus Copulos in a three-block three-cushion match for the world's championship by a score of 150 to 94.

CANNEFAX VS. DE ORO.

In a three-block match for the championship at three-cushion billiards played in New York, N. Y., May 2, 3 and 4, 1919, Robert L. Cannefax of St. Louis, Mo., defeated Afredo de Oro by a total score of 150 to 141.

HIGH RUN AT 18-2 BALKLINE BILLIARDS

In the course of a balkline 18-2 billiard match with Walker Cochran in Chicago Jan. 17, 1919, Jake Schaefer made a run of 307, equaling the record held by Cochran and coming within one point of that made by Willie Hoppe in the 18-2 handicap tournament played in New York in November, 1915.

POCKET BILLIARDS.

Amateur Championship.

J. Howard Shoemaker successfully defended his title to the amateur championship title at pocket billiards in the tournament held at the New York Athletic club and ending March 25, 1919. His opponent in the deciding game was William A. Tilt, whom he defeated by a score of 125 to 25.

FLY AND BAIT CASTING.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CASTING ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

Light tackle accuracy fly—100%; F. E. Moffett, J. E. Amman and I. H. Bellows.
Light tackle dry fly accuracy—100%; I. H. Bellows.
Heavy tackle accuracy fly—100%; Dr. C. O. Dorchester.
Salmon fly, longest cast—157 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Salmon fly, average for five casts—142 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Salmon fly, average for three casts—147⅓ feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Hobble distance fly, average for five consecutive shoots—32 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Hobble distance fly, longest single shoot—46 feet; Dr. H. J. Morlan.
Hobble distance fly, longest cast—115 feet; Dr. H. J. Morlan.
Light tackle distance fly, longest cast—125 feet; Dr. H. J. Morlan.
Light tackle distance fly, average for five casts—110 feet; L. E. DeGarmo.
Light tackle distance fly, average for three casts—119 feet; Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
Delicacy and accuracy fly—99 20-30%; L. E. DeGarmo.
¼ ounce accuracy bait—99.7%; F. E. Moffett, L. E. DeGarmo and J. E. Amman.
½ ounce accuracy bait—99.7%; F. E. Moffett.
Pork chunk, fishing tackle, heavy line—98.6%; L. E. DeGarmo.
½ ounce accuracy bait (unknown distances)—99.6%; J. E. Amman.
½ ounce distance bait (average five casts)—217⅗ feet; F. E. Moffett.
½ ounce distance bait (longest cast)—229 feet; W. O. Holton.
¼ ounce distance bait (average five casts)—168⅗ feet; F. E. Moffett.
¼ ounce distance bait (longest cast)—195 feet; F. E. Moffett.
All around American champion—Dr. Halford J. Morlan.
National Amateur Casting Association—President, Dr. H. J. Morlan, 30 North Michigan avenue, Chicago; secretary, F. E. Moffett, 225 East Illinois street, Chicago.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

[Compiled by Fred N. Peet, 214 West Huron street, Chicago, Ill.]

Following are the records made under the rules of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs:

All round championship fly and bait casting—William Stanley, 26 demerits, Chicago, Aug. 29 to Sept. 1, 1919.
Salmon casting—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (rod 15 feet), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
Long distance fly—Walter D. Mansfield, 134 feet (rod unlimited), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15, 1915.
Long distance fly—H. C. Golscher, 116 feet (5 ounce rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12, 1915.
Long distance fly—C. J. McCarthy and W. C. Luebbert, 115 feet (4 ounce rod), Chicago, Aug. 31, 1919.
Dry fly delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 7-30%, Racine, Wis., Aug. 15, 1907.
Distance and accuracy at buoys 50, 55 and 60 feet—T. A. Forsyth, 99 13-15%, Chicago, Aug. 18, 1910.
Dry fly accuracy at buoys 20, 27*, 35, 42*, 50 feet—F. Kleinfeldt, 99 10-15% (5 ounce rod), Chicago, Sept. 6, 1914, and William Stanley, 99 10-15%, Chicago, Aug. 23, 1918.
½ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 feet—F. A. Smithby, 99 7-10%, Chicago, Aug. 25, 1918.
¼ ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 65, 70, 75, and 80 feet—William Stanley, 99 6-10%. Chicago, Sept. 1, 1919.
½ ounce long distance bait—B. F. Flegel, 222 feet, 1 inch (average 5 casts). Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.
¼ ounce long distance bait—B. F. Flegel, 177 feet 5 inches (average 5 casts). Chicago, Sept. 5, 1914.
½ ounce long distance bait casting, longest cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 274 feet, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1919.
½ ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Oscar Lane, 240 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14, 1915.
¼ ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Fred N. Peet, 153 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
Two handed surf casting, 2½ ounce—F. B. Rice, 269⅝ feet, New York, Aug. 21, 1909.

American Records.

Salmon casting (world record)—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (15 foot rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.
Switch fly casting—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet, Central park, New York, 1887.
Long distance fly casting (heavy rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 134 feet; rod 11 feet, 10 ounces; San Francisco, 1915.
Long distance fly casting (5 ounce rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 129 feet 6 inches; San Francisco, 1902.
Dry fly casting for delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 5-15%, at Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 3, 1906.
Long distance bait casting, ¼ ounce, longest cast—B. F. Flegel, 193 feet 4 inches, Chicago Sept. 5, 1914.
Long distance bait, ½ ounce, longest cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 274 feet, Chicago, Aug. 30, 1919.
National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs—President, E. R. Letterman, Chicago; secretary, J. E. Lane, Chicago.

ATHLETICS.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual championship contests of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States took place on Franklin field, Philadelphia Sept. 12-13, 1919. In the junior events the

New York Athletic club led with 34 points. The Boston Athletic association was second with 20 points, while the Meadowbrook club of Philadelphia and the Multnomah A. A. C. of Portland, Ore., tied for third with 18 points each. One record was bettered—that for the javelin throw, Arthur Tuck of the Multnomah club setting the mark at 178 feet 4¼ inches. In the senior athletic contests first place was taken by the New York Athletic club with 46 points. The Chicago Athletic club was second with 40 and the Illinois Athletic club third with 26 points. The feature was the mile run by Joie Ray of the Illinois A. C., who covered the distance in 4:14⅘, bettering his own record by 4 seconds.

Summary of the Senior Contests.

440 yard low hurdles—Won by F. G. Smart, Chicago A. A.; William H. Meanix, Boston A. A., second; John R. Sellers, New York A. C., New York, third; J. F. Murray, Jr., New York A. C., New York, fourth. Time :55⅘.

100 yard dash—Won by William D. Hayes, Boston A. A.; Loren Murchison, N. Y. A. C., New York, second; Henry Williams, Spokane A. A. C., third; Peter J. White, Salem Crescent A. C., New York, fourth. Time, :10⅘.

120 yard high hurdles—Won by Robert I. Simpson, Illinois A. C., Chicago; Fred W. Kelly, N. Y. A. C., second; Harold E. Barron, Meadowbrook club, Philadelphia, third. Time :15⅘.

One mile run—Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., Chicago; E. H. Fall, Jr., Chicago A. A., second; James W. Connolly, Boston A. A., third; Clyde Stout, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time, 4:14⅘ (new record).

440 yard run—Won by Frank J. Shea, Pittsburgh A.; James J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, second; J. W. Driscoll, Boston A. A., third; P. S. Spink, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time, :50⅘.

200 yard dash—Won by Henry Williams, Spokane A. A. C., Washington; Loren Murchison, N. Y. A. C., New York, second; Morris M. Kirksey, Olympic club, San Francisco, third; William D. Hayes, Boston A. A., fourth. Time, :21⅘.

5 mile run—Won by Charles Pores, Melrose A. A., New York; Patrick Flynn, Paulist A. C., New York, second; Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., New York, third; H. C. Ackerman, Meadowbrook club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time, 26:02.

220 yard low hurdles—Won by Robert I. Simpson, I. A. C., Chicago; Earl J. Thompson, Boston A. A., second; Jo Loomis, Chicago A. A., third; Willard Wells, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore., fourth. Time, 24⅘.

3 mile walk—Won by William Plant, Morningside A. C., New York; J. Pearman, N. Y. A. C., second; Richard F. Remer, unattached, New York, third; E. Renz, N. Y. A. C., fourth. Time, 22:01⅘.

880 yard run—Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., Chicago; E. H. Fall, Chicago A. A., second; Homer Baker, Glencoe A. C., New York, third; Sandy Evans, Salem Crescent A. C., New York, fourth. Time 1:56.

High jump—Won by John Murphy, Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore., height 6 feet 3 3/16 inches (new record); Harry Barwise, Boston A. A., 6 feet 2⅘ inches, second; Walter Whalen, Boston A. A., 6 feet 1⅘ inches, third; R. Landon, New York A. C., 6 feet 1⅘ inches, fourth.

Running broad jump—Won by F. J. Smart, Chicago A. A., 22 feet 7¼ inches; S. G. Landers, Chicago A. A., 21 feet 10⅘ inches, second; Dave Politzer, Mohawk A. C., 21 feet 10 inches, third; M. Whitehouse, Glencoe A. C., New York, 21 feet, fourth.

16 pound hammer—Won by Patrick Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, 175 feet 5¾ inches; M. J. McGrath, N. Y. A. C., 167 feet 7½ inches, second; William S. Krapowitz, M. A. C., New York, 149 feet 1 inch, third; Patrick McDonald, New York A. C., 147 feet 6 inches, fourth.

Pole vault—Won by F. K. Foss, Chicago A. A., 12 feet 9 inches; Percy Graham, University of Chicago, 12 feet 6 inches, second; Ed Knourek, Illinois A. C., Chicago, 12 feet 6 inches, third; Ralph Spearow, Portland, Ore., 12 feet, fourth.

Hop, step and jump—Won by S. G. Landers, C. A. A., 47 feet 8½ inches; E. Almlof, N. Y. A. C., second, 46 feet 4½ inches; Dan F. Ahearn, I. A. C., Chicago, 46 feet ¾ inch, third; Herbert Prem, unattached, 45 feet 3½ inches, fourth.

16 pound shotput—Won by Patrick McDonald, N. Y. A. C., distance 45 feet 8 inches; A. M. Mucks, C. A. A., 44 feet 11 inches, second; Herbert Elsey, Mohawk A. C., New York, 43 feet 4 inches, third; Wilson C. Beers, N. Y. A. C., 43 feet 2¾ inches, fourth.

Javelin throw—Won by G. Bronder, Jr., N. Y. A. C., distance 176 feet 6 inches; J. C. Lincoln, N. Y. A. C., New York, 176 feet, second; Arthur Tuck, Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, 171 feet 1 inch, third; Racine Thompson, I. A. C., Chicago, 167 feet, fourth.

56 pound weight for distance—Won by Patrick McDonald, N. Y. A. C., New York, 37 feet 6 inches; Patrick Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, New York, 35 feet 8⅘ inches, second; M. J. McGrath, N. Y. A. C., New York, 34 feet 9¼ inches, third; Thomas Anderson, St. Christopher club, New York, 30 feet 3⅘ inches, fourth.

Discus throw—Won by A. M. Mucks, Chicago A. A., 143 feet 9¾ inches; Earl Gilfillan, N. D. U., Notre Dame, Ind., 140 feet ½ inch, second; R. L. Burd, U. S. Marines, Quantico, 135 feet 8 inches, third; E. Muller, N. Y. A. C., New York, 133 feet 5 inches, fourth.

440 yard relay race—Won by New York A. C. (Loren Murchison, Fred W. Kelly, A. B. Kelly, L. R. Patterson); Meadowbrook club, Philadelphia, second; St. Christopher club, New York, third. Time, :44.

880 yard relay race—Won by New York A. C., New York (J. R. Patterson, E. Madden, A. B. Kelly, L. Murchison); Illinois A. C., Chicago, second; Chicago A. A., third; St. Christopher club, New York, fourth. Time, 1:31⅘.

2 mile relay race—Won by Boston A. A. (J. A. Caffray, W. F. Donald, J. W. Driscoll, J. J. Connolly); New York A. C., New York, second; Meadowbrook club, Philadelphia, third. Time, 8:07⅖.

One mile relay—Won by Boston A. A., Boston (J. W. Driscoll, W. D. Hayes, E. J. Thomson, W. H. Meanix); Chicago A. A., second; Loughlin Lyceum, New York, third; Meadowbrook club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time, 3:27⅘.

4 mile relay race—Won by Illinois A. C., Chicago (F. Kochanski, H. H. Gerald, J. C. Stout, Joie Ray); Millrose A. A., New York, second; Paulist A. C., New York, third. Time, 18:44⅘.

ALL AROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Samuel Harrison Thomson of Los Angeles, Cal., won the all around championship of America at Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 20, 1919, with a total score of 6,133½. Larry Karime of Detroit, Mich., was second with 5,592¾, and Arthur S. Roberts of Boston, third with 5,039½.

Record of Champions and Points.

1884—W. R. Thompson, Montreal.....5.304
1885—M. W. Ford, New York.....5.045
1886—M. W. Ford, New York.....5.899
1887—A. A. Jordan, New York.....5.236
1888—M. W. Ford, New York.....5.161
1889—A. A. Jordan, New York.....5.520

1890—A. A. Jordan, New York.....5,358
1891—A. A. Jordan, New York.....6,189
1892—E. W. Goff, New York.....5,232
1893—E. W. Goff, New York.....4,860
1894—E. W. Goff, New York.....5,748
1895—J. Cosgrove, Albany.....4,406½
1896—L. P. Sheldon, Yale.....5,380
1897—E. H. Clark, Boston.....6,244½
1898—E. C. White, New York.....5,243
1899—J. F. Powers, Worcester.....6,203
1900—Harry Gill, Toronto.....6,360⅛
1901—A. B. Gunn, Buffalo.....5,739
1902—A. B. Gunn, Buffalo.....6,260⅛
1903—E. H. Clark, Boston.....6,318¼
1904—Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland.....6,086
1905—Martin J. Sheridan, New York..6,820½
1906—Thomas F. Kieley, Ireland.....6,274
1907—Martin J. Sheridan, New York...7,130½
1908—J. L. Bredemus, Princeton.....5,809
1909—Martin J. Sheridan, New York..7,385
1910—F. C. Thomson, Los Angeles....6,991
1911—F. C. Thomson, Los Angeles....6,709
1912—James Thorpe, Carlisle.....7,476
1913—F. C. Thomson, Los Angeles....7,411½
1914—Avery Brundage, Chicago 6,999
1915—Alma W. Richards, Chicago*....6,858.8
1916—Avery Brundage, Chicago.....6,468¾
1917—Harry Goelitz, Chicago.....5,702
1918—Avery Brundage, Chicago.....6,708½
1919—Sam'l H. Thomson, Los Angeles.6,133½
*In decathlon, San Francisco exposition.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Central A. A. U. senior outdoor track and field championships for 1919 were decided at the lake front "stadium," Chicago, Aug. 16. The Chicago Athletic association's team took first place with 117 points. The Illinois Athletic club was second with 73, Logan Square A. C., third with 12 and the University of Chicago fourth with 11 points. Event winners:

100 yard dash—Jo Loomis, C. A. A. Time, :10⅘.
220 yard dash—Feuerstein, I. A. C. Time, 23⅘.
440 yard run—Curtis, U. of C. Time, :51⅘.
880 yard run—Ray, I. A. C. Time, 1:58⅘.
1 mile run—Ray, I. A. C. Time, 4:18⅘.
1 mile relay—C. A. A. Time, 3:30.
5 mile run—Henkel, Logan Square A. C. Time, 27:34⅘.
120 yard high hurdles—Loomis, C. A. A. Time, :15⅓.
220 yard low hurdles—Loomis, C. A. A. Time, :26.
440 yard hurdles—Smart, C. A. A. Time, :59⅘.
3 mile walk—Zeller, C. A. A. Time, 24:47.
Pole vault—Foss, C. A. A. Height, 12 feet 9 inches.
Shotput, 16 pounds—Gorgas, C. A. A., Distance, 41 feet 5 inches.
Running high jump—Krogness, Jr., C. A. A. Height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Running broad jump—Lowrie, C. A. A. Distance, 21 feet 8¼ inches.
Hammer throw, 16 pounds—Benson, C. A. A. Distance, 149 feet 5 inches.
Discus throw—Brundage, C. A. A. Distance, 126 feet 4½ inches.
56 pound weight for distance—Shanahan, I. A. C. Distance, 32 feet.
Javelin throw—Angier, I. A. C. Distance, 171 feet 5 inches.
Running hop, step and jump—Distance, 46 feet 6½ inches.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Harvard stadium, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1919.

100 yard dash—W. C. Haymond, Pennsylvania. Time, :10.
220 yard dash—W. C. Haymond, Pennsylvania. Time, :21⅘.
440 yard run—K. A. Mayer, Cornell. Time, :49⅘.
Broad jump—Carl Johnson, Michigan; 23 feet 10½ inches.
880 yard run—K. A. Mayer, Cornell; 1:56⅘.
1 mile run—D. F. O'Connell, Harvard; 4:23⅘.
2 mile run—Ivan C. Dresser, Cornell; 9:22⅘.
High jump—Richmond Landon, Yale; 6 feet 2 inches.
Pole vault—E. E. Meyers, Dartmouth; 12 feet 6 inches.
16 pound shotput—W. H. Allen, Maine; 44 feet 6⅛ inches.
Hammer throw—L. F. Weld, Dartmouth; 143 feet 2¼ inches.
220 yard low hurdles—Walter Smith, Cornell; :24½.
120 yard high hurdles—Walter Smith, Cornell; :15⅕.

In points Cornell was the winner with 39½. Pennsylvania was second with 29, Michigan third with 25½ and Harvard fourth with 23.

Eastern Intercollegiate Records.

Made in annual championship meets.

100 yard dash—:09⅘, B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 1896; R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1911, and J. E. Patterson, Pennsylvania, 1913.
220 yard dash—:21⅕, R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1910 and 1911, and Don Lippincott, Pennsylvania, 1913.
440 yard run—:47⅘, J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.
880 yard run—1:53, J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.
1 mile run—4:14⅘, J. P. Jones, Cornell, 1913 (world's amateur record).
2 mile run—9:22⅘, I. C. Dresser, Cornell, 1919.
120 yard high hurdles—:15, F. S. Murray, Leland Stanford, Jr., 1916.
220 yard hurdles—:23⅘, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1898, and J. Wendell, Wesleyan, 1913.
High jump—6 feet 4½ inches, W. M. Oler, Yale, 1915.
Broad jump—24 feet 4½ inches, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1899.
Pole vault—13 feet 1 inch, Robert Gardner, Yale, 1912.
16 pound hammer—165 feet ¾ inch, H. P. Bailey, Maine, 1915.
16 pound shot—48 feet 10¾ inches, R. L. Beatty, Columbia, 1912.
1 mile walk—6:45⅘, W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1898.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Stagg field, Chicago, June 7, 1919.

100 yard dash—W. J. Hayes, Notre Dame; :09⅘.
220 yard dash—W. J. Hayes, Notre Dame; :22⅘.
440 yard run—E. C. Curtiss, Chicago; :49⅕.
880 yard run—S. H. Speer, Chicago; 1:57⅕.
1 mile run—H. H. McCosh, Chicago; 4:32⅘.
2 mile run—W. T. Foreman, Kansas State; 9:50⅘.
120 yard high hurdles—C. E. Johnson, Michigan; :15⅘.
220 yard low hurdles—C. E. Johnson, Michigan; :25.
Running high jump—C. E. Johnson, Michigan; 6 feet 2¼ inches.
Running broad jump—C. E. Johnson, Michigan; 24 feet 1 inch.
Pole vault—P. W. Graham, Chicago, and G. C. Bucheldt, Illinois, tied for first; 12 feet.
Discus throw—E. N. Gilfillan, Notre Dame; 133 feet ½ inch.
Shotput—J. L. Baker, Michigan; 42 feet 2¼ inches.
Hammer throw—C. C. Smith, Michigan; 136 feet 3 inches.
Mile relay—Nebraska; 3:24⅘.

In points Michigan was first with 44½; Chicago second, 34; Illinois third, 22; Notre Dame fourth, 21; Kansas State A. C. fifth, 12; Iowa State sixth, 8; Nebraska and Wisconsin

tied for seventh, 7 each; Wabash, American S. of O., Northwestern, State University of Iowa and Indiana tied for eighth, 3 each.

Western Intercollegiate Records.

Made in annual championship meets.

100 yard dash—:09⅘, Blair, Chicago, 1903; W. W. May, Illinois, 1907 and 1908; Ward, Chicago, 1915 and W. J. Hayes, Notre Dame, 1919.
220 yard dash—:21⅘, Hahn, Michigan, 1903; Ward, Chicago, 1915, and Smith, Wisconsin, 1916.
440 yard run—:47⅘, Dismond, Chicago, 1916.
880 yard run—1:53⅘, Campbell, Chicago, 1915, and Scott, Mississippi Aggies, 1916.
1 mile run—4:15¼, Fall, Oberlin, 1917.
2 mile run—9:29⅘, Stout, Chicago, 1916.
120 yard high hurdles—:14⅘, Simpson, Missouri, 1916.
220 yard low hurdles—:23⅘, Simpson, Missouri, 1916.
Running high jump—6 feet 2¼ inches, C. E. Johnson, Michigan, 1919.
Running broad jump—24 feet 1 inch, C. E. Johnson, Michigan, 1919.
Pole vault—12 feet 8¾ inches, J. Gold, Wisconsin, 1913.
16 pound hammer—160 feet 4 inches, K. Shattuck, California, 1913.
16 pound shot—47 feet ¼ inch, Rose, Michigan, 1904.
Discus throw—155 feet 2 inches, Mucks, Wisconsin, 1916.
Javelin throw—194 feet 11 inches, Higgins, Chicago, 1917.
1 mile relay—3:21⅘, Chicago, 1915.

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National.

The National Amateur Athletic union's annual senior indoor track and field championship meet was held in the 13th regiment armory in New York city, March 8, 1919. Lieut. William H. Taylor of the Marietta (O.) Y. M. C. A. broke a world's record with a standing high jump of 5 feet 4¼ inches. The best previous record was 5 feet 4⅛ inches made by Platt Andrews of New York. In points the Boston Athletic association was first with 13. The Marietta Y. M. C. A. and the St. Louis A. A. were tied for second place with 10 points each. Summary of winners:

60 yard run—Won by Loren Murchison, St. Louis A. A. Time, :06⅘.
300 yard run—Won by Loren Murchison. Time, :32⅘.
600 yard run—Won by John R. Sellers, unattached. Time, 1:15⅘.
1,000 yard run—Won by Joie Ray, I. A. C. Time, 2:16⅘.
2 mile run—Won by Gordon Nightingale, New Hampshire State college. Time, 9:28⅘.
70 yard high hurdles—Won by Walker Smith, Cornell university. Time, :09⅘ (equaling world's record).
16 pound shotput—Won by Patrick J. McDonald, unattached. Distance, 44 feet 7 inches.
Standing high jump—Won by Lieut. William H. Taylor, Marietta Y. M. C. A. Height, 5 feet 4¼ inches (world's record).
Standing broad jump—Won by Lieut. William H. Taylor. Distance, 10 feet 5¾ inches.

CENTRAL A. A. U.

The Central A. A. U. indoor championship meet of 1919 was held in the Coliseum, Chicago, April 10, 11 and 12 and resulted in a victory for the Chicago Athletic association with 52 points in the senior contests and 30 points in the junior contests. The final standing in the senior contests was: Chicago A. A., 52; Illinois A. C., 34; University of Chicago, 22; Northwestern, 4; Great Lakes, 2; Logan Square A. C., 2; Ames college, 1; unattached, 1. Final standing in junior contests: Chicago A. A., 30; University of Chicago, 30; Illinois A. C., 18; Northwestern, 13; Ames college, 5; Great Lakes, 3; Wabash Y. M. C. A., 2; Norwegian-American, A. C., 2; Logan Square A. C., 1. Oak Park won the high school contests with 44 points to 40 for Hyde Park and 10 for Crane.

The feature of the meet was the breaking of the world's indoor record for 1 mile by Joie W. Ray of the Illinois A. C., on the opening night, when he made the distance in 4:14⅘, the former record, held by Johnnie Overton of Yale, being 4:16. Tom Campbell of the University race ran 600 yards in 1:13⅕, beating the former world's record of 1:13⅘, made by Tom Halpin of New York in 1914. Ray made a new Central A. A. U. record for half a mile when he covered the distance in 1:57⅕. Summary of winners in senior events:

60 yard dash—J. Loomis, U. of C. Time, :06⅘.
440 yard run—Kennedy, U. of C. Time, :52⅘.
880 yard run—Ray, I. A. C. Time, 1:57⅕ (new Central A. A. U. record).
1 mile run—Ray, I. A. C. Time, 4:14⅘ (new world's indoor record).
2 mile run—Ray, I. A. C. Time, 9:16⅕ (new Central A. A. U. record).
1 mile relay—Chicago U. Time, 3:27⅕ (new Central A. A. U. record).
60 yards, low hurdles—J. Loomis. Time, :07⅘.
60 yards, high hurdles—Frank Loomis, C. A. A. Time, :08.
Running high jump—J. Loomis. Height, 6 feet.
Pole vault—Foss, C. A. A. A. Height, 13 feet 2 inches.
16 pound shotput—Kimball, U. of C. Distance, 43 feet 6 inches.

Western Conference.

The University of Michigan won the ninth annual indoor track and field meet of the Western Intercollegiate Conference Athletic association in the Patten gymnasium, Evanston, Ill., March 22, 1919, with a total score of 36½ points. Chicago university was second with 34½ points. The other contestants finished in the following order: Illinois, 18; Northwestern, 13; Purdue, 4½; Minnesota, 2; Iowa, 1½; Wisconsin, 1. The winners in the various events were:

50 yard dash—Won by Johnson, Michigan. Time, :05⅘. (Ties world's record.)
440 yard run—Won by Kennedy, Chicago. Time, :53⅘.
½ mile run—Won by Speer, Chicago. Time, 2:04.
1 mile run—Won by McCosh, Chicago. Time, 4:40.
2 mile run—Won by McCosh, Chicago. Time 9:48.
1 mile relay—Won by Chicago team. Time, 3:35⅘.
Pole vault—Won by Eielson, Northwestern. Height, 12 feet 4 inches.
Running high jump—Won by Johnson, Michigan. Height, 5 feet 11 inches.
60 yard high hurdles—Won by Johnson, Michigan. Time, :08.
Shotput—Won by Smith, Michigan. Distance, 41 feet 2¾ inches.

Championship Record.

Winner.	Points.
1911—Chicago	36
1912—Illinois	31
1913—Wisconsin	33⅓
1914—Illinois	36
1915—Chicago	37¼
1916—Illinois	41¾
1917—Chicago	38
1918—Michigan	42
1919—Michigan	36½

FRANKLIN FIELD RELAY RACES.

The national championship relay races for colleges and high schools were run on Frank-

lin field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 25-26, 1919, with the following results:

American college championship distance medley relay race, ¼, ½, ¾ mile—Won by Chicago (Harris, Speer, Moore, McCosh); Princeton, second; Iowa State, third; Syracuse, fourth. Time, 10:45⅘.

American college championship sprint medley relay race, first and second men each ran 220 yards, third man 440 yards, fourth man 880 yards—Won by Pennsylvania (Davis, Haymond, Smith, Gustafson); Pennsylvania State (Taylor, Hocker, Demming, Orr), second; Dartmouth (Davis, Carto, Marto, Coakley), third; Lehigh (Schultz, Pengelly, Doan, Grace), fourth. Time, 3:38⅘.

2 mile college relay—Won by Chicago (McCosh, Moore, Lewis, Speer); Harvard, second (Duggan, Goodwin, Douglass, O'Connell); Notre Dame, third (Meredith, Sweeney, McDonough, Meehan); Columbia, fourth (Knox, Turner, Huelsenbeck, Shaw). Four starters. Time, 8:11.

4 mile college relay—Won by Cornell (Abrahams, Oleary, McDermott, Dresser); Syracuse, second (Rose, Simmons, Fellman, Moore); Princeton, third (Foresman, Penfield, McCulloch, Raymond); Iowa State, fourth (Merriam, Smith, Stone, Mitchell); Pennsylvania, fifth; Lafayette, sixth. Time, 18:41⅘.

1 mile college relay—Won by Pennsylvania (Haymond, Davis, Gustafson, Smith); Nebraska, second (Gibbs, Fuchs, Smith, McMahon); Cornell, third (Mayer, Coltman, Robinson, Watt); Missouri, fourth (Sylvester, Parlow, Edwards, Parker.) Time, 3:25.

High School Events.

1 mile preparatory school relay, championship of America—Won by Mercersburg (Kimble Hunt, Wright, Spackman); Exeter, second; Hill school, third. Time, 3:35⅘.

1 mile high school relay, championship of America—Won by Baltimore Polytechnic (Andrews, McPhail, Callis, Thompson); Newark (N. J.) Central, second; Marsten Park, Buffalo, third; Boston Latin, fourth. Time, 3:35⅘.

1 mile relay—Won by Haverford, Pa.; Blair, Blairstown, N. J., second; Tome institute, Port Deposit, Md., third; Bethlehem, Pa., fourth. Time, 3:37⅘.

1 mile relay—Won by Gillman Country school, Rolland Park, Md.; George school, George, Pa., second; Roman Catholic High, Philadelphia, third. Time, 3:41⅘.

1 mile relay—Won by Baltimore Friend, York, Pa.; Collegiate institute, second; Pennsylvania Deaf, Philadelphia, third. Time, 3:58⅘.

DRAKE RELAY MEET.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 19, 1919.

Universal Relays.

4 mile—Won by Chicago (Lewis, Long, Moore, McCosh); Iowa State, second; Drake, third. Time, 18:56⅘.

2 mile—Won by Notre Dame (Meredith, Sweeney, McDonough, Meehan); Chicago, second; Illinois, third; Wisconsin, fourth. Time, 8:02.

1 mile—Won by Nebraska (Gibbs, Gillilan, Fuchs, McMahon); Missouri, second; Kansas third; Grinnell, fourth. Time, 3:26.

½ mile university, Missouri valley section—Won by Grinnell, (Haas, Vinsell, Minty, Cowden); Kansas, second; Nebraska, third; Drake, fourth. Time, 1:31.

½ mile university, Big Ten section—Won by Michigan (Meese, Butler, Loseh, Johnson); Illinois, second; Iowa, third; Minnesota, fourth. Time, 1:29⅘.

College Relays.

2 mile—Won by Morningside (Lee, Myers, Shafenberg, Hunt); Cornell, second; Coe, third; Simpson, fourth. Time, 8:23⅘.

1 mile—Won by Wabash (Manley, Beck, Brown, Nicholson); Coe, second; Hamline, third; Parsons, fourth. Time, 3:33⅘.

½ mile—Won by Dubuque (Duke Arembs, Bergman, Butler); Coe, second; South Dakota, third; Simpson, fourth. Time, 1:34⅘.

INTERALLIED GAMES IN PARIS.

Interallied championship games took place in a stadium, named after Gen. Pershing, in Paris, France, beginning in June and ending July 5, 1919. America was an overwhelming winner, the points being distributed as follows:

America	92	Australia	5
France	12	Canada	4
New Zealand	6	Greece	1

Following is a recapitulation of the results:

Track and field events—America, first; France, second; New Zealand, third.

Distance running (cross-country and modified marathon)—France, first; America and Belgium tied for second.

Horse events—Italy, first; France, second, Roumania, third.

Fencing—France, first; Italy, second; Portugal, third.

Shooting—America, first; France second; Italy and Canada tied for third.

Swimming—America, first; Australia, second; Italy, third.

Boxing—America, first; France, Italy, Canada and Australia tied for second.

Wrestling—America, first; France and Belgium tied for second.

Golf—France, first; America, second.

Water Polo—Belgium, first; France, second.

Baseball—America, first.

Basket ball—America, first; Italy, second.

Rugby football—Czecho-Slovakia, first; France, second.

LONG DISTANCE RUNNING (1919).

March 29—Chicago, Ill.; 20 miles; George Hankel; 2:02:22.

March 30—Chicago, Ill.; 6 miles; Frank Kochanski; 31:40.

April 13—Chicago, Ill.; 10 miles; Henry G. Dobler; 56:40.

April 19—Boston, Mass.; 25 miles; Carl W. A. Linder; 2:29:13⅘.

April 26—Chicago, Ill.; 3 miles; Frank Kochanski; 15:39.

May 3—Chicago, Ill.; 9 miles; Frank Kockanski; 50:46.

May 4—Chicago, Ill.; 10 miles; Joe Stout; 58:15.

May 25—Chicago, Ill.; 10 miles; Giacomo Clarizio; 1:00:52.

June 1—New York, N. Y.; 15 miles; Charles Pores; 1:23:24⅘.

June 7—Denver, Col.; 10⅘ miles; Robert S. Martin; 1:03:22.

June 21—Chicago, Ill.; 6¾ miles; Joie Ray; 35:42:02.

July 4—Chicago, Ill.; 14 miles; George Hankel; 1:32:00.

July 5—Chicago, Ill.; 12 miles; Giacomo Clarizio; 1:13:00.

July 19—Pittsburgh, Pa.; 10 miles; Jack Weber; 1:08:11.

Aug. 10—Chicago, Ill.; 8 miles; August Kraut; 51:58.

Sept. 27—Kenosha, Wis.; 5 miles; Al Parker; 31:36.

Oct. 11—Chicago, Ill.; 26 miles, 385 yards; Edwin Carlson; 3:14:48.

Oct. 12—Chicago, Ill.; 9 miles; 59:06⅘.

NEW RECORD FOR 1,000 YARDS.

In the 13th regiment armory, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 28, 1919, Joie Ray of the Illinois

Athletic club, Chicago, ran 1,000 yards in 2:13⅘, breaking the world's record for the distance.

New Record for Low Hurdles.

In Baltimore, Md., March 22, 1919, F. Pollard of the Meadowbrook club, Philadelphia, made a new world's indoor record for 100 yards over low hurdles. His time was :11⅘.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR POLE VAULT.

Frank Foss of the Chicago Athletic association established a new world's record in the pole vault Aug. 23, 1919, at Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s annual field meet in Chicago. He cleared the top bar at 13 feet 3 9-16 inches. The former record of 13 feet 2¼ inches was held by M. S. Wright of the Boston A. C.

RECORD FOR DAN O'LEARY.

Dan O'Leary, the noted pedestrian, walked 100 miles at the Cub ball park, Chicago, July 19-20, 1919, in 23 hours and 42 minutes, setting a record for 78 year old pedestrians.

OLYMPIAN RECORDS.

Olympian records to date are as follows:

60 meter run—:07. A. C. Kraenzlein, Archie Hahn, W. Hogenson (1904).
100 meter run—:10⅘. S. F. Lippincott (1912).
200 meter run—:21⅘. Archie Hahn (1904).
400 meter run—:48. James E. Meredith (1912).
1,500 meter run—3:56⅘. A. S. Jackson (1912).
800 meter run—1:51 9-10. James E. Meredith (1912).
2,500 meter steeplechase—7:34. G. W. Orton.
4,000 meter steeplechase—12:58⅘. C. Reinmer, England.
Marathon race, 25 miles—2:36:54⅘. K. K. McArthur (1912).
1,600 meter relay—3:16⅘. America (1912).
110 meter hurdle race—:15. F. C. Smithson (1908).
200 meter hurdle race—:24⅘. H. Hillman (1904).
400 meter hurdle race—:55. C. J. Bacon (1908).
Running high jump—6 feet 4 inches, Alma W. Richards (1912).
Running broad jump—24 feet 11¼ inches, L. Gutterson (1912).
Standing high jump—5 feet 4 inches, Platt Adams (1912).
Standing broad jump—11 feet 4⅞ inches, Ray C. Ewry (1904).
Standing triple jump—36 feet 1 inch, Peter O'Connor (1906).
Pole vault—12 feet 11 inches, Harry S. Babcock (1912).
Running hop, skip and jump—48 feet 11¼ inches, Ahearne, England (1908).
Putting 16-pound shot—50 feet 4 inches, P. J. McDonald (1912).
Throwing 16-pound hammer—180 feet 5 inches, M. J. McGrath (1912).
Throwing discus (Greek style)—148 feet 1½ inches, A. R. Taipale (1912).
Throwing javelin (free style)—199 feet 11⅘ inches, E. V. Lemming (1912).
Throwing javelin (middle)—179 feet 10½ inches, E. V. Lemming (1908).

It was announced April 10, 1916, by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, president of the International Olympian games committee, that no Olympian games would be held until after the close of the European war.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

100 yard dash—:09⅘, R. E. Walker.*
150 yard dash—:14, Jack Donaldson.
180 yard dash—:17⅘, R. E. Walker.*
220 yard dash—:20⅘, Arthur Robinson.*
300 yard run—:29¾, Jack Donaldson.
440 yard run—:47, M. W. Long.*
880 yard run—1:52½, James E. Meredith.*
1,000 yards—2:13⅘, Joie Ray.*
1 mile run—4:12⅘, N. S. Taber.†
2 mile run—9:09⅘, A. Shrubb.
4 mile run—19:23⅘, A. Shrubb.
5 mile run—24:18, H. Kohlemainen.*
2 mile walk—13:37, George H. Goulding.*
Marathon—2:29:39½, H. Kohlemainen.
50 mile run—6:13:58, E. W. Lloyd.
100 mile run—13:26:30, C. Rowell.
120 yard high hurdles—:14⅘, R. Simpson.*
220 yard low hurdles—:23⅘, A. C. Kraenzlein.*
High jump—6 feet 7 5-16 inches, Edward Beeson.*
Broad jump—24 feet 11¾ inches, P. O'Connor.
Standing broad jump—11 feet 6 inches, Ray C. Ewry.*
Pole vault—13 feet 3 9-16 inches, Frank Foss.*
Throwing 16-pound hammer—189 feet 3 inches, Pat Ryan.
Putting 8-pound shot—67 feet 7 inches, Ralph Rose.*
Putting 12-pound shot—55 feet 11¾ inches, Ralph Rose.*
Putting 14-pound shot—53 feet 4 inches, Ralph Rose.*
Putting 16-pound shot—54 feet 4 inches, Ralph Rose.*
Putting 18-pound shot—46 feet 2¾ inches, P. J. McDonald.*
Putting 21-pound shot—40 feet 3⅝ inches, Ralph Rose.*
Putting 24-pound shot—39 feet ¼ inch, Ralph Rose.*
Throwing discus—155 feet 8 inches, Arlie Mucks.*

*Amateur.
†Made in Harvard stadium July 16, 1915. Old record was 4:12¾, made by W. C. George, professional, in 1886.

AIRPLANE RECORDS.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES REACHED.

The record for height attained by airplane is held by Roland Rohlfs, who, at Mineola, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1919, rose to a height of 34,610 feet. Following is a list of notable altitude flights since 1910:

Georges Legagneux, Pau, France, Dec. 9, 1910, 10,499 feet.
Arch Hoxsey, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26, 1910, 11,474 feet (unofficial).
Capt. Felix, Etampes, France, Aug. 5, 1911, 11,330 feet.
Lincoln Beachey, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1911, 11,642 feet.
Roland G. Garros, Parame, France, Nov. 7, 1911, 13,943 feet.
Lieut. Blaschke, Vienna, June 29, 1912, 14,300 feet.
Roland G. Garros, Houlgate, Sept. 6, 1912, 16,076 feet.
Georges Legagneux, Villacoublay, Sept. 17, 1912, 17,881 feet.
Edmond Perreyon, Buc aerodrome, France, March 11, 1913, 19,650 feet.
Georges Legagneux, St. Raphael, France, Dec. 27, 1913, 19,300 feet.
Theodore MacCauley, San Diego, Cal., Feb. 25, 1914, 12,120 feet.
Herr Linnekogel, Johannisthal, Germany, March 31, 1914, 20,564 feet.
Heinrich Oelreich, Leipzig, Germany, July 14, 1914, 24,606 feet.
De Lloyd Thompson, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6, 1914, 15,600 feet.
Capt. H. LeR. Muller, San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8, 1914, 17,441 feet.
H. G. Hawker, Hendon, England, June 5, 1915, 20,000 feet.
H. G. Hawker, Brooklands, England, April 26, 1916, 24,408 feet.
Capt. W. A. Robertson, Jr., San Diego, Cal., May 12, 1917, 16,400 feet.
Miss Ruth Law, Peoria, Ill., Sept. 27, 1917, 14,701 feet (record for women).
Caleb Bragg, Port Washington, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1917, 12,900 feet, in hydroaeroplane carrying two passengers.

Lieut. M. B. Kelleher, with one passenger, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8, 1918, 23,500 feet.
Capt. A. R. Schroeder, Dayton, O., Sept. 18, 1918, 28,900 feet.
Sable Lecointe, Villacoublay, France, May 20, 1919, 28,871 feet.
Lieut. Casale, France, May 28, 1919, 31,000 feet.
Lieut. Casale, France, June 7, 1919, 31,168 feet.
Lieut. Casale, France, June 14, 1919, 33,136 feet 5 inches.
Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., July 25, 1919, 31,100 feet.
Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1919, 34,000 feet.
Roland Rohlfs, Mineola, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1919, 34,610 feet.

LONG NONSTOP FLIGHTS.

Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, British aviators, hold the record for the longest nonstop flight in a heavier-than-air machine. They crossed the Atlantic ocean June 14-15, 1919, from Newfoundland to Ireland, covering a distance estimated at 1,960 miles. Lieut. Roget of France made a flight of 1,375 miles on May 25, 1919. The NC-4 of the American navy made a flight of 1,219 miles in crossing the Atlantic from Newfoundland to the Azores May 16-17, 1919. The British dirigible R-34, which crossed the Atlantic from east to west and west to east in July, 1919, holds the record for the longest nonstop flight by a craft of that type—more than 3,200 miles.

RECORD FOR SPEED.

Records for speed by airplanes are to be accepted in most cases with reserve, as they are not always official. Sable Lacointe, a French aviator, was reported on Oct. 3, 1919, as flying three miles in one minute in a new type Monocoque at an altitude of 2,000 feet. In a flight from Dayton to Cleveland, O., Jan. 7, 1919, Pilot Eric Springer and Mechanician Ernest Longchamp flew at the rate of 172 miles an hour.

RACQUETS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Winners in Singles.

1901—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
1902—C. H. Mackay, New York.
1903—Payne Whitney, New York.
1904—George A. Brooke, Philadelphia.
1905—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
1906—Percy D. Haughton, Boston.
1907—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
1908—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
1909—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago.
1910—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
1911—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
1912—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
1913—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
1914—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York.
1916—Stanley G. Mortimer, New York.
1917—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y.

Gold Racquet Champions.

1911—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
1912—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
1913—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.
1914—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1916—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
1917—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y.

CANOEING.

L. B. Friede, international canoe champion, won the American championship trophy at Thousand Islands, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1919, by outsailing his competitors on every leg of a six mile triangular course. His time was 1:17. Ralph Britton, Canadian champion, was second.

SKI JUMPING.

CARY (ILL.) TOURNAMENT.

The sixteenth annual ski jumping tourney of the Norge Ski club of Chicago took place at Cary, Ill., Feb. 23, 1919. The course was in good shape but the weather conditions during the preceding week were unfavorable and jumpers from other cities did not attend the meet. The amateur contest was taken by Einar Jensen of the Great Lakes training station with 285 points. Fred Brunn took the professional event with 245 points. He had no competition. Summary:

Amateurs.

Won by Einar Jensen, Great Lakes—First jump, 149 feet; second jump, 160 feet. Total points, 295.
S. Steinwall, Norge Ski club, second—First jump, 132 feet; second jump, 132 feet. Total points, 251.
Al Johnson, Norge Ski club, third—First jump, 122 feet; second jump, 124 feet. Total points, 186.
Arne Sletner, Norge Ski club, fourth—First jump, 122 feet; second jump, 122 feet. Total points, 172.
George Ortensen, Norge Ski club, fourth—First jump, 112 feet; second jump, 120 feet. Total points, 172.

Professionals.

Won by Fred Brunn—First jump, 134 feet; second jump, 130 feet. Total points, 249. (Only one starter.)

Long Standing Jump.

Won by S. Steinwall—138 feet. (Only one to place in this event.)

Old Timers.

Won by D. Lunde—Distance, 140 feet.

Twin Jump.

Won by Jensen and Sletner.

COLORADO MEET.

In a ski jumping tournament held at Steamboat Springs, Col., Feb. 28, Einar Jensen of the Great Lake naval training station won the amateur event with 265 points. His longest jump was 118 feet. In the professional event Anders Haugen of St. Paul, Minn., was the winner with 349 points. He made a leap of 205 feet but fell. Lars Haugen of Chippewa Falls, Wis., made jumps of 209 and 212 feet but fell in each instance. Edward Trinder of Steamboat Springs and Nels Ruud were second and third respectively in the amateur event.

Einar Jensen won the amateur ski jumping championship of the Rocky mountain region at Steamboat Springs, Col., March 1 with a jump of 128 feet and 241 points.

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Following is a list of the professional champions in the annual tournaments of the National Ski associations:
1909—John Evanson, Duluth, Minn.
1910—Anders Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1911—Francis Kempe, Red Wing, Minn.
1912—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1913—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1914—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1915—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1916—Henry Hall, Ishpeming, Mich.
1917—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
1918—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1919—No tournament.

ILLINOIS TOURNAMENT.

The fourth annual ski tourney of Illinois was held at Cary, March 9, 1919, and was won by Sig Steinwall of the Norge club, Chicago, with 305⅓ points. Einar Jensen estab-

lished a new record for the slide by making a leap of 151 feet. Summary of the meet:

	Longest jump.	Score.
Sig Steinwall, Norge	138	305⅛
Arne Sletner, Norge	128	287⅜
Einar Jensen, Great Lakes	149	241
Carl Nilson, Norge	96	216⅝
George Ortensen, Norge	104	190¼

LONGEST JUMP ON RECORD.

Anders Haugen of St. Paul, Minn., made a new world's ski record at a one-day tournament held at Dillon, Col., March 9, 1919, when he cleared 213 feet without falling. On March 2, 1917, at Steamboat Springs, Col., Henry Hall of that place made a jump of 203 feet, beating the record of 192 feet 9 inches made at the same place by Ragnar Omtvedt of Chicago, Feb. 19, 1916.

ROQUE.

AMERICAN LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The eighth annual tournament of the American Roque league was held on the Washington park courts, Chicago, July 21-27, 1919. Final standing:

Champion Division.

	Won.	Lost.
Harold Walker, Chicago	6	3
Joseph Kennedy, Chicago	5	4
F. C. Turner, Pasadena	4	5
H. E. Lyman, Kansas City	3	6

Standings in the different divisions follow:

First Division.

	Points.
H. Sime, Chicago	347
F. C. Jones, Chicago	313
C. G. Carlson, Chicago	286
A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City	274
F. C. Koch, Chicago	263
J. P. Shelley, Oxford, Ind.	255
J. C. Lathrop, Chicago	247
C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa.	241
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria	229
W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, O.	207
Joseph Matousek, Cleveland	203
O. H. Hinds, Iowa	192

Second Division.

L. A. Carr, Chicago	278
B. E. Euchner, Chicago	271
A. P. Goodhue, Chicago	266
James Wood, Chicago	243
M. T. Reeves, Columbus, Ind.	240
F. M. Kile, Decatur	233
A. G. Griffith, Cleveland	231
J. O. Henry, Decatur	230
L. A. Chamberlain, Pittsfield, Ill.	210
W. O. Smith, Chicago	207
M. H. Pence, New Paris, O.	195
G. H. Lyon, Chicago	137

Third Division.

W. Myers, Newport, Ind.	245
E. M. Robbins, Kansas City	212
A. Jacobson, Chicago	206
William Blashfield, Hartford, Mich.	187
E. E. Neel, Newport, Ind.	187
T. I. Wasson, Marshalltown, Iowa	183
E. Conklin, Hartford, Mich.	181
L. V. Barber, Decatur	133
R. Glendenning, Chicago	123
W. Wiley, New Paris, O.	88

LINCOLN PARK TOURNAMENT.

In a roque tournament held in Lincoln park, Chicago, July 29-Aug. 7, 1919, J. C. Lathrop was the winner in the first division, L. L. McDermott in the second division and D. Sandberg in the third division.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Edward Clark of Springfield, Mass., won the national championship at roque in the tournament of the National association held at Norwich, Conn., and ending Aug. 23, 1919, his score being eleven games won and one lost. His opponent in the final game was C. G. Williams of Washington, D. C., holder of the title.

WRESTLING.

LEWIS VS. STECHER.

In a contest for the heavyweight wrestling honors at the Coliseum, Chicago, March 3, 1919, Edward Lewis defeated Joe Stecher after a struggle lasting 2:12:37. A single fall determined the contest as it had been agreed that if the wrestling proceeded more than an hour and a half without a fall one flattening hold should decide the issue.

ZBYSZKO VS. LEWIS.

Wladek Zbyszko defeated Edward Lewis at Madison Square garden, New York, N. Y., March 21, 1919, after 1:34:37 of hard wrestling. Though nearly used up, the Polish wrestler in a last desperate effort grabbed Lewis about the body, lifted him high in the air and throwing him down landed him squarely on his back.

In the Coliseum, Chicago, April 28, 1919, Zbyszko defeated Lewis after 2:14:09 of high grade wrestling. Lewis had apparently had the best of the contest until his grip on his opponent slipped off and he fell on his side. The Pole leaped on him and held him down with a body scissors hold until the referee gave him the victory.

Zbyszko and Lewis met again in the Coliseum May 19, 1919, and this time Lewis was the winner, taking two falls out of three. The first was won by Zbyszko in 1:36:52 with a reverse body lock. Lewis won the second and third falls in 48:35 and 12:56 with head locks.

STECHER VS. ZBYSZKO.

Joe Stecher defeated Wladek Zbyszko in Louisville, Ky., May 9, 1919, in a one-fall match in 1:45:15. Stecher used the body scissors and bar arm holds.

BASKET BALL.

CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The University of Minnesota basket ball team won the "Big 10" or conference championship of 1919 with a percentage of 1.000. The University of Chicago was second with a percentage of .833, having lost two games out of twelve, one to the Northwestern team and one to Wisconsin. Team standing at close of season:

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Minnesota	10	0	1.000
Chicago	10	2	.833
Northwestern	6	4	.600
Michigan	5	4	.555
Illinois	5	7	.417
Purdue	4	7	.364
Wisconsin	3	8	.273
Iowa	4	7	.364
Indiana	2	6	.250
Ohio State	2	6	.250

Championship Record.

1908—Chicago.	1914—Wisconsin.
1909—Chicago.	1915—Illinois.
1910—Chicago.	1916—Wisconsin.
1911—Minnesota.*	1917—Minnesota.*
Purdue.*	Illinois.*
1912—Wisconsin.*	1918—Wisconsin.
Purdue.*	1919—Minnesota.
1913—Wisconsin.	

*Tied in percentage.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE.

Pennsylvania won the eastern intercollegiate basket ball championship in the league season which closed March 15, 1919, with Yale in second and Cornell in third place.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Olympic club of Madison, Wis., won the Central A. A. U. basket ball championship of

1919 by defeating the Edison Athletic club of New London, Wis., in Chicago, March 14, 1919, by a score of 32 to 22. The Camp Grant team won third place.

FENCING.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

1894—Harvard.	1907—Annapolis.
1895—Harvard.	1908—West Point.
1896—Harvard.	1909—West Point.
1897—Harvard.	1910—Annapolis.
1898—Columbia.	1911—Cornell.
1899—Harvard.	1912—West Point.
1900—Harvard.	1913—Columbia.
1901—Annapolis.	1914—Columbia.
1902—West Point.	1915—Annapolis.
1903—West Point.	1916—Annapolis.
1904—West Point.	1917—Annapolis.
1905—Annapolis.	1918—Columbia.
1906—West Point.	1919—Columbia.

POLO.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The contests for the junior and senior polo championships of the United States took place on the grounds of the Philadelphia Country club beginning Sept. 13, 1919. The Meadowbrook second team of Westbury, L. I., won the junior title by defeating the Philadelphia Country club team in the final match 4½ goals to 3¼. The senior title went to the Rockaway Hunt club team by default, the deciding contest between that quartet and the Philadelphia Country club first team, which was to have taken place on Sept. 23, being called off on account of the unavoidable absence of Thomas Stokes, the forward of the Philadelphias.

WESTERN GAMES.

June 22—Miami Valley Hunt and Polo club, 8¼ goals; Onwentsia club, Chicago, 2½ goals. Game played at Dayton, O.
June 28—Miami Valley Hunt and Polo club, 11; Onwentsia, 3. Game played at Dayton, O.
June 29—Miami Valley Hunt and Polo club, 13; Onwentsia, 2¾. Game played at Dayton, O.
July 12—Miami Valley Hunt and Polo club, 4¾; Onwentsia, 4. Game played at Dayton, O.
July 19—Onwentsia, 5; Miami Valley Hunt and Polo club, 2¾. Game played at Lake Forest, Ill.
Oct. 11—Onwentsia, 9; Miami Valley Hunt and Polo club, 8. Game played at Lake Forest, Ill.

DOG RACING.

HUDSON BAY DERBY.

The Hudson Bay Derby race of 100 miles for dog teams was won March 19, 1919, by Bates Campbell in 15:35. His team covered the course, which began and ended at The Pas, Manitoba, without stopping. Bates Campbell drove the same team that his brother, Albert Campbell, piloted to victory in the Winnipeg-St. Paul race in 1917. The trail was banked high with snow in places and was badly cut up in others.

EDITH CAVELL BURIED IN ENGLAND.

Edith Cavell, the English nurse whose execution by the Germans was one of the saddest tragedies of the world war, received extraordinary honors when her remains were brought to England for burial May 15, 1919. Her body was exhumed on March 17 from the unmarked grave in which the Germans had buried her after they had shot her to death early on the morning of Oct. 12, 1915, within a building at Schaerbeek, a suburb of Brussels, used in connection with the national shooting ground at that place. An examination revealed that she had been struck by four bullets, two of which entered her right side and two the left, one piercing the heart and causing instantaneous death. The body was well preserved and the features were perfectly recognizable.

Encased in a double coffin of oak and zinc the remains were permitted to rest in the Tir National cemetery until May 13, when they were placed on a gun carriage drawn by six black horses and taken to the Gare du Nord in Brussels. Both at the cemetery and the station military honors were paid to the martyred nurse by detachments of British and Belgian troops. A funeral service was conducted in the railroad station by the Rev. H. S. T. Gahan, the British chaplain who was with Miss Cavell on the evening before her execution. The coffin was then taken by train to Ostend, where it was placed on board the destroyer Radiant and conveyed to Dover, England. It arrived there on May 14 and was received by a special committee having charge of the funeral arrangements in England.

On the arrival of the body in London on May 15 a public funeral was held. The streets through which the cortege moved were congested with crowds and the vicinity of Westminster abbey, in which an impressive memorial service was held, was packed with a great multitude gathered to do reverent homage to the brave nurse who, as the bishop of London said, "deserved much from the British empire." In the abbey the services were conducted by the dean of Westminster in the presence of a large congregation of high British officials, representatives of foreign countries and persons prominent in many walks of life. The choir sang the 23d psalm, Sullivan's anthem, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death" and "I Heard a Voice from Heaven." The litany, the Lord's prayer and two collects were repeated, followed by the hymn, "Abide With Me." The benediction was then pronounced and the last post and reveille sounded. The services lasted half an hour, after which the procession left the abbey to the strains of Chopin's funeral march.

The body was then taken by train to Norwich, the home of Miss Cavell. The coffin was placed upon a gun carriage and carried to Norwich cathedral, where another service officially designated as the "funeral of Edith Cavell, a nurse who gave her life for her countrymen," was held. At the grave the latter portion of the burial service was conducted by the bishop and the hymn "Abide With Me," which Miss Cavell repeated shortly before her execution, was sung.

On the coffin in which she was buried was the simple inscription: "Edith Cavell. Born December 4, 1865. Died October 12, 1915."

CAPT. CHARLES FRYATT ALSO BURIED IN ENGLAND.

The remains of Capt. Charles Fryatt, who was executed by the Germans in Bruges, Belgium, July 27, 1916, on the charge of having attempted to ram a German submarine, were brought to England in July, 1919, and were buried with honors similar to those paid to Edith Cavell. The body was brought to Dover on a destroyer with a naval escort on July 7 and on the following day was taken by train to London, where national memorial services were held in St. Paul's cathedral. The interment took place at Dovercourt July 8.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT (APRIL 30, 1919).

Formerly issued as "Statement of the Public Debt."

CASH AVAILABLE TO PAY MATURING OBLIGATIONS.

Balance held by the treasurer of the United States as per daily treasury statement for April 30, 1919	$1,052,633,836.80
Deduct—Net excess of disbursements over receipts in April reports subsequently received	98,169,159.51
Total	954,464,677.29
Settlement warrants, matured interest obligations and checks outstanding—	
Treasury warrants	1,282,839.39
Matured interest obligations*	95,615,905.41
Disbursing officers' checks	165,540,912.20
Balance free of current obligations	692,025,020.29
Total	954,464,677.29

*The unpaid interest due on liberty loans is estimated in cases where complete reports have not been received.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Payable on presentation.

Obligations required to be reissued when redeemed—United States notes	$346,681,016.00
Less gold reserve	152,979,025.63
Excess of notes over reserve	193,701,990.37
Obligations that will be retired on presentation—Old demand notes	53,012.50
National bank notes and federal reserve bank notes assumed by the United States on deposit of lawful money for their retirement	39,210,572.00
Fractional currency	6,844,417.82
Total	239,809,992.69

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased since Maturity.

Payable on presentation.

Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent, called for redemption May 18, 1900; interest ceased Aug. 18, 1900	$4,000.00
Funded loan of 1891, matured Sept. 2, 1891	19,950.00
Loan of 1904, matured Feb. 2, 1904	13,050.00
Funded loan of 1907, matured July 2, 1907	410,700.00
Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907	10,930.00
Old debt matured at various dates prior to Jan. 1, 1891, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861	900,330.26
Certificates of indebtedness, at various interest rates, matured	1,534,500.00
Loan of 1908-18	1,198,680.00
Total	4,092,140.26

Interest Bearing Debt.

Payable on or after specified future dates.

Title of loan.	Authorizing act.	Rate.	Issued.	Amount issued.	Tot. outstanding April 30, 1919
Consols of 1930	March 14, 1900	2 per cent.	1900....	$646,250,150.00	$599,724,050.00
Loan of 1925	Jan. 14, 1875	4 per cent.	1895-96.	162,315,400.00	118,489,900.00
Panama canal loan:					
Series 1916-36	June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905	2 per cent.	1906....	54,631,980.00	48,954,180.00
Series 1918-38	June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905	2 per cent.	1908....	30,000,000.00	25,947,400.00
Series 1961	Aug. 5, 1909. Feb. 4, 1910, & March 2, 1911	3 per cent.	1911....	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
Conversion bonds	Dec. 23, 1913	3 per cent.	1916-17.	28,894,500.00	28,894,500.00
Certificates of indebtedness (various)	Sept. 24, 1917, as amended	Various ...	1918-19.	6,592,357,800.00	6,099,475,800.00
Certificates of indebtedness	Sept. 24, 1917, as amended Apr. 23, 1918	2 per cent.	1918-19.	156,683,000.00	156,683,000.00
First Liberty loan	April 24, 1917	3½ per cent	1917....	1,989,455,550.00	1,410,071,600.00
First Liberty loan conv't'd	Apr. 24, 1917; Sept. 24, 1917	4 per cent.	1917....	568,318,450.00	183,167,200.00
First Liberty loan conv't'd	April 24, 1917; Sept. 24, 1917, as amended	4¼ per cent	1918....	390,068,700.00	388,065,650.00
First Liberty loan second converted	Apr. 24, 1917; Sept. 24, 1917, as amended	4¼ per cent	1918....	3,492,050.00	3,492,050.00
		4 per cent.	1917....	3,807,864,150.00	784,770,250.00
Second Liberty loan	Sept. 24, 1917	4¼ per cent	1918....	2,954,043,900.00	2,781,703,900.00
Second Liberty loan conv't'd	Sept. 24, 1917, as amended	4¼ per cent	1918....	4,174,117,750.00	3,973,191,850.00
Third Liberty loan	Sept. 24, 1917, as amended	4¼ per cent	1918....	*6,959,422,886.87	6,809,422,886.87
Fourth Liberty loan	Sept. 24, 1917, as amended	4¼ per cent	1918....		
Victory Liberty loan	Sept. 24, 1917, as amended	3¾ and 4¾ per cent	1919....	$122,871,470.00	122,871,470.00
War savings & thrift stamps	Sept. 24, 1917, as amended	†4 per cent	1917-8-9	$1,084,139,840.30	980,781,070.23
Postal savings bonds— (1st to 16th series)	June 25, 1910	2½ per cent	1911-19.	11,349,960.00	11,349,960.00
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt				29,786,307,537.17	24,577,056,717.10

*This amount represents receipts of the treasurer of the United States on account of principal of bonds of the fourth liberty loan to April 30. †The average issue price of war savings stamps for the years 1918 and 1919 with interest at 4 per cent per annum com

pounded quarterly for the average period to maturity will amount to $5 on Jan. 1, 1923, and Jan. 1, 1924, respectively. Thrift stamps do not bear interest. ‡This amount represents receipts of the treasurer of the United States on account of proceeds of sales of war savings certificate stamps and U. S. thrift stamps. §This amount represents receipts of the treasurer of the United States on account of principal of bonds of the Victory Liberty loan to April 30.

RECAPITULATION.

Gross Debt.		*Net Debt.*	
Debt bearing no interest....	$239,809,992.69	Gross debt (above).....	$24,820,958,850.05
Debt on which int. has ceased.	4,092,140.26	Deduct—Balance free of current obligations.....	692,025,020.29
Interest bearing debt.....	24,577,056,717.10		
*Gross debt.....	24,820,958,850.05	†Net debt.....	24,128,933,829.76
*Total gross debt April 30, 1919, on the basis of daily treasury statements			$24,824,345,946.09
Net amount of public debt payments in transit, etc., April 30, 1919.....			3,387,096.04
			24,820,958,850.05

†The amount of $8,872,623,158.27 has been expended to above date in this and preceding fiscal years from the proceeds of sales of bonds authorized by law for purchase of the obligations of foreign governments. When payments are received from foreign governments on account of the principal of their obligations, they must be applied to the reduction of the interest bearing debt of the United States.

PAY WARRANTS DRAWN.

	Fiscal year 1919 to April 30.	Fiscal year 1918 to corresponding date.
Ordinary—Legislative establishment	$14,846,098.96	$12,881,782.36
Executive proper	27,827,057.49	8,467,099.85
State department	12,101,046.29	9,315,524.39
Treasury department—Excluding public buildings.....	*321,734,263.11	*125,824,764.22
Public buildings	14,281,024.79	14,995,521.63
War department—Military establishment.....	†8,651,330,819.57	†4,061,201,836.85
Civil establishment—War department proper.....	17,634,894.09	14,114,240.43
Miscellaneous war, civil.....	10,281,244.22	7,682,870.80
Rivers and harbors.....	27,344,464.90	23,288,836.03
Department of justice.....	14,175,401.60	11,027,672.82
Postoffice department—Excluding postal service.....	1,699,839.26	1,643,911.47
Postal deficiencies	343,511.15	.....
Navy department—Naval establishment.....	‡1,806,806,145.08	‡1,057,624,374.69
Civil establishment	7,622,746.99	1,430,965.53
Interior department—Excluding pensions and Indians....	26,637,384.92	32,081,801.71
Pensions	182,243,740.04	146,284,256.97
Indians	31,502,756.95	26,000,565.01
Department of agriculture.....	36,449,069.68	38,620,808.65
Department of commerce.....	13,374,395.90	11,299,377.29
Department of labor.....	11,739,545.04	4,793,079.63
Federal control of transportation systems.....	349,456,445.69	83,964,000.00
War finance corporation.....	295,000,000.00	.....
United States shipping board.....	1,676,906,203.09	594,221,787.36
Other independent offices and commissions.....	193,861,100.41	65,338,515.35
District of Columbia.....	14,177,293.20	12,349,547.08
Interest on the public debt.....	420,741,448.44	66,001,952.27
Total ordinary	14,180,117,940.86	6,430,455,092.39
Panama canal—Pay warrants for construction, etc.....	10,926,230.21	17,945,089.58
Special—Purchase of obligations of foreign governments..	3,228,188,408.27	4,082,329,750.00
Purchase of farm loan bonds.....	55,664,821.17	54,000,000.00
Total warrants drawn on general fund, exclusive of public debt	17,474,897,400.51	10,584,729,931.97

*Includes all warrants drawn for payments by the bureau of war risk insurance except for army, navy and marine corps allotments of pay. †Includes warrants for allotments of army pay paid by the treasury department under the war risk insurance act. ‡Includes warrants for allotments of navy and marine corps pay paid by the treasury department under the war risk insurance act.

MEMORANDA.

Amount due the United States from the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad on account of bonds issued—Principal.....	$1,600,000.00
Interest	1,976,305.31
Total	3,576,305.31

Note—The public debt on June 30, 1919, was $25,484,506.160.

OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC DEBT.

On Jan. 1 of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on July 1 of each year since.

Year.	Amount	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount	Year.	Amount
1791.....	$75,463,476.52	1796.....	$83,762,172.07	1801.....	$83,038,050.80	1806.....	$75,723,270.66
1792.....	77,227,924.66	1797.....	82,064,479.33	1802.....	80,712,632.25	1807.....	69,218,398.64
1793.....	80,358,634.04	1798.....	79,228,529.12	1803.....	77,054,686.40	1808.....	65,196,317.97
1794.....	78,427,404.77	1799.....	78,408,669.77	1804.....	86,427,120.88	1809.....	57,023,192.09
1795.....	80,747,587.39	1800.....	82,976,294.35	1805.....	82,312,150.50	1810.....	53,173,217.52

Year.	Amount.
1811	$48,005,587.76
1812	45,209,737.90
1813	55,962,827.57
1814	81,487,846.24
1815	99,833,660.15
1816	127,334,933.74
1817	123,591,965.16
1818	103,466,633.83
1819	95,529,648.28
1820	91,015,566.15
1821	89,987,427.66
1822	93,546,676.98
1823	90,875,877.28
1824	90,269,777.77
1825	83,788,332.71
1826	81,955,059.99
1827	73,987,357.20
1828	67,475,043.87
1829	58,421,413.67
1830	48,565,406.50
1831	39,123,191.68
1832	24,322,235.18
1833	7,001,698.83
1834	4,760,082.08
1835	33,733.05
1836	37,513.05
1837	336,957.83
1838	3,308,124.07
1839	$10,434,221.14
1840	3,573,343.32
1841	5,250,875.54
1842	13,594,480.73
1843	20,201,226.27
1843	32,742,922.00
1844	23,461,652.50
1845	15,925,303.01
1846	15,550,202.97
1847	38,826,534.77
1848	47,044,862.23
1849	63,061,858.69
1850	63,452,773.55
1851	68,304,796.02
1852	66,199,341.71
1853	59,803,117.70
1854	42,242,222.42
1855	35,586,956.56
1856	31,932,537.90
1857	28,699,831.85
1858	44,911,881.03
1859	58,496,837.88
1860	64,842,287.88
1861	90,580,873.72
1862	524,176,412.13
1863	1,119,772,138.63
1864	1,815,784,370.57
1865	2,680,647,869.74
1866	2,773,236,173.69
1867	2,678,126,103.87
1868	2,611,687,851.19
1869	2,588,452,213.94
1870	2,480,672,427.81
1871	2,353,211,332.32
1872	2,253,251,328.78
1873	2,234,482,993.20
1874	2,251,690,468.43
1875	2,232,284,531.95
1876	2,180,395,067.15
1877	2,205,301,392.10
1878	2,256,205,892.53
1879	2,340,567,232.04
1880	2,120,415,370.63
1881	2,069,013,569.58
1882	1,918,312,994.03
1883	1,884,171,728.07
1884	1,830,528,923.57
1885	1,863,964,873.14
1886	1,775,063,013.78
1887	1,657,602,592.63
1888	1,692,858,984.58
1889	1,619,052,922.23
1890	1,552,140,204.73
1891	1,545,996,591.61
1892	$1,588,464,144.63
1893	1,545,985,686.13
1894	1,632,253,636.68
1895	1,676,120,983.25
1896	1,769,840,323.40
1897	1,817,672,665.90
1898	1,796,531,995.90
1899	1,991,927,306.92
1900	2,136,961,091.67
1901	2,143,326,933.89
1902	2,158,610,445.89
1903	2,202,464,781.89
1904	2,264,003,585.14
1905	2,368,373,874.16
1906	2,916,204,913.66
1907	2,912,499,269.16
1908	2,626,806,271.54
1909	2,639,546,241.04
1910	2,652,665,838.04
1911	2,765,600,606.69
1912	2,868,373,874.16
1913	2,916,204,913.66
1914	2,912,499,269.16
1915	3,058,136,873.16
1916	3,609,244,262.16
1917	5,717,770,279.52
1918	14,592,161,414.00

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

JULY 1.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.*	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the treasury.	Total of debt less cash in treasury.	Population of the United States.	Debt per capita.	Interest per capita.
1890	$1,815,805.26	$825,011,289.47	$1,552,140,204.73	$661,355,834.20	$924,465,218.53	62,947,714	$14.22	$0.47
1891	1,614,705.26	933,852,766.35	1,545,996,591.61	694,083,839.83	851,912,751.78	63,844,000	13.34	.37
1892	2,785,875.26	1,000,648,939.37	1,558,464,144.63	746,937,681.03	841,526,463.60	65,086,000	12.93	.35
1893	2,094,060.26	958,854,525.87	1,545,985,686.13	707,016,210.89	838,969,475.75	66,349,000	12.64	.35
1894	1,851,240.26	995,360,506.42	1,632,253,636.68	732,940,256.13	899,313,380.55	67,632,000	13.30	.38
1895	1,721,590.26	958,197,331.99	1,675,120,985.25	811,061,686.46	864,059,314.78	68,934,000	13.08	.42
1896	1,600,890.26	920,839,543.14	1,769,840,323.40	853,905,635.51	915,934,687.89	70,254,000	13.60	.49
1897	1,346,880.26	968,960,655.64	1,817,672,665.90	925,649,765.87	892,022,900.03	71,592,900	13.78	.48
1898	1,262,680.00	947,901,845.64	1,796,531,995.90	769,446,503.76	1,027,085,492.14	72,947,000	14.08	.47
1899	1,218,300.26	944,660,256.66	1,991,927,306.92	836,607,071.73	1,155,320,235.19	74,318,000	15.55	.54
1900	1,176,320.26	1,112,305,911.41	2,136,961,091.67	1,029,249,833.78	1,107,711,257.89	75,994,575	14.58	.44
1901	1,415,620.26	1,154,770,273.63	2,143,326,933.89	1,098,587,813.92	1,044,739,119.97	77,612,569	13.46	.38
1902	1,280,860.26	1,226,259,245.63	2,158,610,445.89	1,189,153,204.85	969,457,241.04	79,230,563	12.24	.35
1903	1,205,000.26	1,286,718,281.63	2,202,464,781.89	1,277,453,144.58	925,011,637.31	80,848,557	11.44	.32
1904	1,970,920.26	1,366,875,224.88	2,264,003,585.14	1,296,771,811.39	967,231,773.75	82,466,551	11.73	.29
1905	1,370,245.26	1,378,086,478.58	2,274,615,063.84	1,365,467,439.06	909,147,624.78	84,084,545	11.77	.29
1906	1,128,135.26	1,440,874,503.78	2,337,161,839.04	1,372,726,152.25	964,435,686.79	85,702,539	11.25	.27
1907	1,086,815.26	1,561,266,966.00	2,457,188,061.54	1,578,591,306.51	878,596,755.03	87,320,533	10.06	.25
1908	4,130,015.26	1,725,172,266.28	2,626,806,271.54	1,688,673,862.16	938,132,409.38	88,938,527	10.55	.24
1908	2,883,855.26	1,723,344,895.78	2,639,546,241.04	1,615,684,710.25	1,023,861,530.79	90,556,521	11.31	.23
1909	2,124,895.26	1,737,223,452.78	2,652,665,838.04	1,606,216,652.79	1,046,449,185.25	92,174,515	11.35	.23
1910	1,879,830.26	1,848,367,586.43	2,765,600,606.69	1,749,816,268.23	1,015,884,338.46	93,792,509	10.83	.23
1911	1,760,450.26	1,902,836,653.90	2,868,373,874.16	1,840,799,176.88	1,027,574,697.28	95,410,503	10.77	.24
1912	1,659,550.26	1,948,618,755.40	2,916,204,913.66	1,887,640,856.52	1,028,564,055.14	97,337,000	10.60	.24
1913	1,552,560.26	1,942,993,398.90	2,912,499,269.16	1,885,242,259.60	1,027,257,009.56	98,646,491	10.41	.23
1914	1,507,260.26	2,036,570,522.90	3,058,136,873.16	1,967,988,867.16	1,090,148,006.00	100,264,485	10.87	.23
1915	1,473,100.26	2,636,208,571.90	3,609,244,262.16	2,820,021,640.31	989,219,621.85	101,882,479	9.71	.23
1916	14,232,230.26	2,990,988,572.65	5,717,770,279.52	3,809,135,055.70	1,908,635,223.82	103,500,473	18.44	.81
1917	20,242,550.26	2,586,036,427.32	14,592,161,414.00	3,667,880,058.77	10,924,281,355.23	105,118,467	103 92	4.44

*Includes certificates issued against gold, silver and currency deposited in the treasury.

GREAT MINING DISASTERS IN RECENT YEARS.

In which 100 or more lives were lost.

Birmingham, Ala., May 5, 1910; 175 dead.
Bolton, England, Dec. 21, 1910; 300 dead.
Briceville, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1911; 100 dead.
Butte, Mont., June 9, 1917; 156 dead.
Cherry, Ill., Nov. 13, 1909; 289 dead.
Cheswick, Pa., Jan. 25, 1904; 182 dead.
Coahuila, Mex., Feb. 1, 1902; 102 dead.
Coal Creek, Tenn., May 19, 1902; 227 dead.
Courriere, France, March 10, 1906; 1,060 dead.
Dawson, N. M., Oct. 22, 1913; 261 dead.
Eccles, W. Va., April 28, 1914; 181 dead.
Ennis, W. Va., Dec. 30, 1908; 100 dead.
Finleyville, Pa., April 23, 1912; 115 dead.
Gerthe, Germany, Aug. 8, 1912; 103 dead.
Hamm, Germany, Nov. 12, 1908; 300 dead.
Hanley, England, Jan. 12, 1918; 160 dead.
Hanna, Wyo., June 30, 1903; 235 dead.
Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 19, 1907; 230 dead.
Johnstown, Pa., July 10, 1902; 113 dead.
Khartsisk, Russia, June 18, 1905; 500 dead.
La Esperanza, Mex., Feb. 19, 1907; 123 dead.
Littleton, Ala., April 8, 1911; 128 dead.
Marianna, Pa., Nov. 28, 1908; 154 dead.
Monongah, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1907; 360 dead.
Newcastle, England, Feb. 16, 1909; 100 dead.
Senghenydd, Wales, Oct. 14, 1913; 423 dead.
Telluride, Col., Nov. 20, 1901; 100 dead.
Toyooka, Japan, July 20, 1907; 400 dead.
Virginia City, Ala., Feb. 20, 1905; 160 dead.
Watertown, Wales, July 11, 1905; 144 dead.
Welongong, Australia, July 31, 1902; 120 dead.
Whitehaven, England, May 12, 1910; 137 dead.

DATES OF RECENT HISTORICAL EVENTS.

Aguinaldo captured, March 23, 1901.
Alaska boundary award made, Oct. 17, 1903.
Albert I. ascended throne of Belgium, Dec. 17, 1909.
Alfonso XIII. ascended throne of Spain, May 17, 1902; attempted assassination of, in Paris, June 1, 1906; shot at by anarchist in Madrid, April 13, 1913.
Amundsen, Roald, completes northwest passage, 1906; reaches south pole, Dec. 16, 1911.
Anarchists, Chicago, hanged, Nov. 11, 1887.
Anarchists pardoned by Altgeld, June 26, 1893.
Andree began arctic balloon trip, July 11, 1897.
Anglo-American arbitration treaty signed, Jan. 11, 1897.
Anglo-Boer war began, Oct. 10, 1899; ended May 31, 1902.
Anglo-Japanese treaty signed, Jan 30, 1902.
Arabic sunk, Aug. 19, 1915.
Archbald, Robert W., judge of United States Circuit court, impeached and removed from office, Jan. 13, 1913.
Arizona admitted as a state, Feb. 14, 1912.
Armenian massacres began in 1890; culminated in 1895, 1896 and 1897.
Atlanta, Ga. (Cotton States and Industrial) exposition, Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, 1895.
Australian commonwealth inaugurated, Jan. 1, 1901.
Austria surrenders to allies, Nov. 3, 1918; signs peace treaty, Sept. 10, 1919.
Balkan-Bulgarian war began, May 23, 1913; ended, Aug. 10, 1913.
Balkan-Turkish war began Oct. 8, 1912; ended, May 30, 1913.
Balloon disaster, Chicago, July 21, 1919.
Baltimore fire, Feb. 7, 1904.
Battle ship cruise, American, Dec. 16, 1907, to Feb. 22, 1909.
Bennington gunboat disaster, July 21, 1905.
Bering sea seal treaty signed, Nov. 8, 1897.
Bismarck resigned chancellorship, March 18, 1890; died July 30, 1898.
Borda, President, assassinated, Aug. 25, 1897.
Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed by Austria, Oct. 6, 1908.
Boxer outbreak in China began, May, 1900.
Boyertown (Pa.) theater fire and panic, Jan. 13, 1908.
Brazil proclaimed a republic, Nov. 15, 1889.
Brest-Litovsk peace treaty signed, March 3, 1918.
Buffalo (Pan-American) exposition, May 1 to Nov. 2, 1901.
Bulgaria proclaims independence, Oct. 5, 1908; surrender to allies, Sept. 29, 1918.
Cable, Pacific, laying of, begun at San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1902.
California Midwinter exposition, Jan. 1 to July 4, 1894.
Calumet (Mich.) hall panic, Dec. 24, 1913.
Campanile in Venice fell, July 14, 1902.
Canadian reciprocity bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21.
Carlos I., king of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
Carnot, President, assassinated, June 24, 1894.
Cartago, Costa Rica, destroyed by earthquake, May 5, 1910.
Caroline islands bought by Germany, Oct. 1, 1899.
Charles I. of Austria-Hungary abdicates, Nov. 11, 1918.
Charleston, S. C. (Interstate and West Indian) exposition, Dec. 1, 1901, to May 20, 1902.
Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12, 1908.
Cherry (Ill.) mine disaster, Nov. 13, 1909.
Chicago race riots, July 27-Aug. 2, 1919.
China, revolution begins Sept. 7, 1911; republic proclaimed Dec. 29, 1911; Manchu dynasty abdicates Feb. 12, 1912.
Cholera epidemic in Hamburg, Germany, August, 1892; in Russia and Italy, summer of 1910.
Christian IX., king of Denmark, died Jan. 29, 1906.
Christian X. proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15, 1912.
Coal (anthracite) strike began, May 12, 1902; ended, Oct. 21, 1902.
Constantine, king of Greece, deposed, June 12, 1917.
Constitution, U. S. 16th amendment to, proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913; 17th amendment to, proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
Corinth ship canal open, Aug. 6, 1893.
Corpus Christi (Tex.) storm and tidal wave, Sept. 14, 1919.
Courriere mine disaster, March 10, 1906.
Crib disaster, Chicago, Jan. 20, 1909.
Cronin murder, May 4, 1889.
Cuba under sovereignty of United States, Jan. 1, 1899.
Cuban constitution signed, Feb. 21, 1901.
Cuban-United States reciprocity treaty ratified, March 19, 1903; bill to carry treaty into effect passed by congress, Dec. 16, 1903.
Cuban republic inaugurated, May 20, 1902; President Palma and cabinet resigned and American control established, Sept. 29, 1906; Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez elected president, Nov. 14, 1908; American control relinquished, Jan. 28, 1909.
Cuban revolt began, Feb. 24, 1895.
Currency law enacted, Dec. 23, 1913.
Czolgosz, McKinley's assassin, tried and sentenced, Sept. 24, 1901; executed, Oct. 29, 1901.
De Lesseps, Ferdinand, convicted of Panama fraud, Feb. 9, 1893.
Delyannis, Grecian premier, assassinated, June 13, 1905.
Dewey's victory at Manila, May 1, 1898.
Diaz, Porfirio, forced by revolutionists to resign presidency of Mexico, May 25, 1911.
Dingley tariff bill signed, July 24, 1897.
Dom Pedro exiled from Brazil, Nov. 16, 1889.
Draft for American national army; registration day June 5, 1917; numbers drawn July 20, 1917.
Dreyfus, Capt., degraded and sent to Devil's island, Jan. 4, 1895; brought back to France, July 3, 1899; new trial begun, Aug. 7; found guilty, Sept. 9; pardoned, Sept. 19, 1899; restored to rank in army, July 12, 1906, by decision of Supreme court of France; decorated with cross of Legion of Honor, July 21, 1906.
Earthquake in India, April 4, 1905; in Calabria, Italy, Sept. 8, 1905, and Dec. 28, 1908. (See also San Francisco, Valparaiso, Kingston, Messina and Cartago.)
Eastland steamship disaster in Chicago, July 24, 1915.
Edward VII. proclaimed king, Jan. 24, 1901; crowned, Aug. 9, 1902; died, May 6, 1910.
Elizabeth, empress of Austria, assassinated, Sept. 10, 1898.
Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29, 1914.
European war began, Aug. 1, 1914; armistice signed, Nov. 11, 1918.
Fallieres, C. A., elected president of France, Jan. 17, 1906.
Ferdinand Archduke Francis, and consort assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914.
Ferrer, Francisco, executed in Spain, Oct. 13, 1909.
Field, Marshall, died, Jan. 16, 1906.
Fisheries (Atlantic) dispute settled by The Hague court, June 1, 1910.
Floods in Ohio and Indiana, March 25-27, 1913.
Formosa transferred to Japan, June 4, 1895.

Frederick VIII, succeeded to throne of Denmark, Jan. 29, 1906; died, May 14, 1912.
Galveston tornado, Sept. 8, 1900.
General Slocum disaster, June 15, 1904.
George I., king of Greece, assassinated in Saloniki, Macedonia, March 18, 1913.
George V. succeeded to British throne, May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
Germany, revolution in, Nov. 9, 1918; new constitution proclaimed, Aug. 13, 1919; signs peace treaty, June 28, 1919.
Gladstone resigned premiership, March 2, 1894; died May 19, 1898.
Goebel, Gov. William, shot, Jan. 30, 1900; died Feb. 2.
Greco-Turkish war began, April 16, 1897; ended, May 11, 1897; peace treaty signed, Sept. 18, 1897.
Haiti, President Lecomte and 400 persons killed by explosion in palace, Aug. 8, 1912.
Halifax disaster, Dec. 6, 1917.
Harriman, E. H. died, Sept. 9, 1909.
Harrison, Benjamin, died, March 13, 1901.
Harrison, Carter, Sr., assassinated, Oct. 28, 1893.
Hawaii made a republic, July 4, 1894; annexed to United States, Aug. 12, 1896; made a territory, June 14, 1900.
Haymarket riot, Chicago, May 4, 1886.
Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty signed, Nov. 18, 1901.
Homestead (Pa.) labor riot, July 6, 1892.
Humbert, King, assassinated, July 29, 1900.
Idaho admitted as a state, July 3, 1890.
Income tax amendment to constitution of the United States proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913.
Irish land purchase law in force, Nov. 1, 1903.
Iroquois theater fire, Dec. 30, 1903; lives lost, 575.
Italian army routed in Abyssinia, March 1, 1896.
Italian prisoners lynched in New Orleans, March 14, 1891.
Italy declares war on Turkey over Tripoli dispute, Sept. 29, 1911; formally annexes Tripoli, Feb. 23, 1912; war ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
Ito, Prince, assassinated, Oct. 26, 1909.
Jameson raiders in Transvaal routed, Jan. 2, 1896.
Jamestown (Va.) tercentennial exposition, April 26 to Nov. 30, 1907.
Japan, battle of Sea of, May 27-28, 1905.
Japan declared war on China, Aug. 1, 1894; war ended, April 17, 1895.
Japan-Russia war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
Jerusalem captured by British, Dec. 11, 1917.
Johnstown flood, May 31, 1889.
Jutland naval battle, May 31-June 1, 1916.
Ketteler, Baron von, killed in Peking, June 30, 1900.
Kingston (Jamaica) earthquake and fire, Jan. 14, 1907.
Kishinev massacre, April 20, 1903.
Kitchener, Lord, drowned June 5, 1916.
Koch's lymph cure announced, Nov. 17, 1890.
Kongo Free State annexed by Belgium, Aug. 20, 1908.
Korea annexed by Japan, Aug. 29, 1910.
Kossuth, Louis, died, March 20, 1894.
Labor department (U. S.) created March 4, 1913.
Lawton, Gen. H. W., killed, Dec. 19, 1899.
Leiter wheat deal collapsed, June 13, 1898.
Leopold II., king of Belgium, died, Dec. 17, 1909.
Liliuokalani, queen of Hawaii, deposed, Jan. 16, 1893; died Nov. 11, 1917.
Louisville tornado, March 27, 1890.
Luiz Philippe, crown prince of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
Lusitania sunk, May 7, 1915.
Madagascar annexed to France, Jan. 23, 1896.
Maine blown up, Feb. 15, 1898; raised in 1911-1912 and sunk in the open sea off Havana, March 16, 1912.
Manuel II., king of Portugal, deposed, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
Marconi signals letter "S" across Atlantic, Dec. 11, 1901.
Messina destroyed by earthquake, Dec. 28, 1908.
Mexican revolution, Nov. 18, 1910, to May 25, 1911; President Diaz forced to resign, May 25, 1911.
Mexican-American crisis; Americans occupy Vera Cruz, April 21, 1914; eighteen Americans killed by Villa bandits, Jan. 10, 1916; Villa raids Columbus, N. M., and kills seventeen persons, March 9, 1916, American troops invade Mexico from north; President Wilson calls out national guard, June 18, 1916.
Meyerbeer centenary celebrated in Berlin, Sept. 5, 1891.
Morocco conference began, Jan. 16, 1906.
Mukden, battle of, Feb. 24-March 12, 1905.
McKinley, President, shot by anarchist Sept. 6, 1901; died, Sept. 14, 1901.
Nansen arctic expedition started, July 21, 1893; returned Aug. 13, 1896.
Nashville, Tenn. (Tennessee Centennial), exposition, May 1 to Oct. 31, 1897.
New Mexico admitted as a state, Jan. 6, 1912.
Nicholas II. proclaimed czar of Russia, Nov. 2, 1894; crowned, May 26, 1896; attempted assassination of, Jan. 19, 1905; deposed, March 15, 1917; put to death, July 16, 1918.
Norge disaster, June 28, 1904.
North Collinwood (O.) school disaster, March 4, 1908.
North pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, April 6, 1909.
North sea naval battle (see Jutland).
Norway dissolved union with Sweden, June 7 1905.
Oklahoma and Indian Territory admitted to union as state of Oklahoma, Nov. 16, 1907.
Omaha race riots, Sept. 28, 1919.
Omaha tornado, March 23, 1913.
Omaha, Neb. (Trans-Mississippi), exposition, June 1 to Nov. 1, 1898.
Omdurman, battle of, Sept. 4, 1898.
Oscar II., king of Sweden, died, Dec. 8, 1907.
Otto, insane king of Bavaria, deposed Nov. 5, 1913; died, Oct. 11, 1916.
Panama canal property bought by the United States, Feb. 16, 1903.
Panama fraud trials in Paris, Jan. 10 to March 21, 1893.
Panama revolution, Nov. 3, 1903.
Pan-American congress, first, began, Oct. 2, 1889; second, Oct. 23, 1902.
Parcel post established in United States, Jan. 1, 1913.
Paris exposition, 1878, 1889, 1900.
Paris flood, Jan. 20-Feb. 1, 1910.
Peace conference called by czar, Aug. 24, 1898; opened at The Hague, May 18, 1899; closed, July 29, 1899; second peace conference, June 15-Oct. 18, 1907.
Peace conference in Paris and Versailles, France, began Jan. 18, 1919; German peace treaty signed June 28, 1919; Austrian peace treaty signed, Sept. 10, 1919.
Peace palace at The Hague dedicated, Aug 28, 1913.
Peking captured by the allies, Aug. 15, 1900.
Petrograd riots, Jan. 22, 1905.
Philippine-American war began, Feb. 4, 1899 ended April 30, 1902.
Philippines ceded to the United States, Dec 10, 1898.
Pope Benedict XV. elected, Sept. 3, 1914.
Pope Leo XIII. died, July 20, 1903.
Pope Pius X., elected, Aug. 4, 1903; died Aug. 20, 1914.

Portland, Ore. (Lewis and Clark), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 14, 1905.
Port Arthur captured by the Japanese from the Chinese, Nov. 21, 1894; from Russians, Jan. 1, 1905.
Porto Rico ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
Porto Rico hurricane, Aug. 8, 1899.
Portugal, King Carlos, and Crown Prince Luiz assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908; Manuel II. deposed and republic declared, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
Postage between United States and Britain reduced to 2 cents, Oct. 1, 1908.
Postal banks established in United States, Jan. 3, 1911.
Preparedness campaign in United States, 1915-1916.
Pretoria captured by British, June 4, 1900.
Prohibition amendment to United States constitution proclaimed Jan. 29, 1919.
Pullman strike began, May 11, 1894; boycott began, June 26; rioting in Chicago and vicinity, June and July; strike and boycott ended August.
Race riots, Chicago, July 27-Aug. 2, 1919; Omaha, Sept. 28, 1919; Washington, D. C., July 19-22, 1919.
Reciprocity (with Canada) bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21, 1911.
Rhodes, Cecil, died, March 26, 1902.
Roentgen ray discovery made public, Feb. 1, 1896.
Roosevelt, Theodore, became president of the United States on death of McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901; elected to same office, Nov. 8, 1904; attempted assassination of, Oct. 14, 1912; died Jan. 6, 1919.
Russia-Japan war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
Russian revolution overthrows czarism, March 12, 1917.
Sakurajima, eruption of, Jan. 11-13, 1914.
Salem (Mass.) fire, June 25, 1914.
Salisbury, Premier, resigned, July 13, 1902; died, Aug. 22, 1903.
St. Louis clubhouse (Missouri Athletic) fire, March 9, 1914; lives lost, thirty.
St. Louis cyclone, May 27, 1896.
St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase) exposition, April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904.
St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed, May 8, 1902.
San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-20, 1906.
San Juan and El Caney, battles of, July 1, 1898.
Santiago de Cuba, naval battle of, July 3, 1898.
Santiago de Cuba surrendered, July 17, 1898.
Schley inquiry ordered, July 26, 1901; began, Sept. 20; ended, Nov. 7; verdict announced, Dec. 13.
Schurz, Carl, died, May 14, 1906.
Scott, Robert F., explorer, perished in blizzard after reaching south pole, March 29, 1913.
Seattle, Wash. (Alaska-Yukon), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 16, 1909.
Senators, U. S., direct election amendment proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
Sergius, Grand Duke, assassinated, Feb. 17, 1905.
Serbia, king and queen of, assassinated, June 11, 1903.
Shah of Persia assassinated, May 1, 1896.
Simplon tunnel completed, Feb. 25, 1905.
Skager-Rak naval battle (see Jutland).
Somme, battle of, began July 1, 1916.
South pole reached by Capt. Roald Amundsen, Dec. 16, 1911; reached by Capt. Robert F. Scott, Jan. 17, 1912.
Spanish-American war began, April 25, 1898; peace protocol signed, Aug. 12, 1898; Paris peace treaty signed, Dec. 12; peace treaty ratified, Feb. 6, 1899.
Springfield (Ill.) riots and lynchings, Aug. 14-15, 1908.
Standard Oil decision by United States Supreme court, May 15, 1911.
Stolypin, premier of Russia, shot by assassin, Sept. 14, 1911; died Sept. 18.
Stone, Ellen M., captured by brigands, Sept. 3, 1901; released, Feb. 23, 1902.
Suffrage (see Woman Suffrage.)
Sulzer, William, governor of New York impeached and removed from office, Oct. 17, 1913.
Sussex sunk, March 24, 1916.
Taft, William H., elected president of the United States, Nov. 3, 1908.
Tariff (Payne-Aldrich) act approved, Aug. 5, 1909; (Underwood-Simmons) act approved, Oct. 3, 1913.
Titanic steamship sunk, April 15, 1912.
Tobacco trust decision, May 29, 1911.
Transvaal republic annexed to Great Britain, Sept. 1, 1900.
Turkey, sultan of, proclaimed constitution, July 24, 1908; Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed, April 27, 1909.
Turkey, war with Italy over Tripoli began, Sept. 29, 1911; ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
Turkey, war with Balkan states began, Oct. 8, 1912; Nazim Pasha assassinated, Jan. 23, 1913; surrenders to allies Oct. 30, 1919.
Union of South Africa proclaimed, May 31, 1910.
United States entered European war, April 6, 1917.
Utah admitted as a state, Feb. 4, 1896.
Valparaiso earthquake, Aug. 16, 1906.
Venezuelan blockade by England, Germany and Italy began in first part of December, 1902; ended, Feb. 13, 1903.
Verdun, battle of, began, Feb. 22, 1916.
Vesuvius, great eruption of, April 1-10, 1906.
Victor Emmanuel III., king of Italy, crowned, Aug. 11, 1902; attempt to assassinate, March 14, 1912
Victoria, queen of England, died, Jan. 22, 1901.
Victory parade in London, England, July 19, 1919.
Victory parade in Paris, France, July 14, 1919.
Volturno disaster, Oct. 9, 1913.
War, great European, began, Aug. 1, 1914; United States entered, April 6, 1917; armistice signed, Nov. 11, 1918.
Washington, D. C., race riots, July 19-22, 1919.
Wilhelmina proclaimed queen of Holland, Aug. 31, 1898.
William II., emperor of Germany, flees to Holland Nov. 10, 1919; abdicates Nov. 28, 1919.
Wilson, Woodrow, elected president of the United States, Nov. 5, 1912; re-elected, Nov. 7, 1916.
Windsor hotel, New York, burned, March 17, 1899.
Woman suffrage amendment to constitution approved by congress and submitted to the states for ratification June 4, 1919.
World's Fair in Chicago opened, May 1, 1893; ended, Oct. 30, 1893.
World war (see European war).
Wyoming admitted to statehood, July 10, 1890.
Yalu, battle of, Sept. 17, 1894.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—Samuel Gompers.
Secretary—Frank Morrison.
Treasurer—Daniel J. Tobin.
Headquarters—801-809 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL EVENTS OF 1919.

FIRE LOSSES AND CASUALTIES.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 22—Explosion and fire in Douglas starch works cause loss of forty lives and $3,000,000 damage.

Chicago, Feb. 25—Building at 323-25 West Lake street burned; loss, $200,000.

March 2—Fire in Morris & Co. packing plant causes loss of one life and property damage of $500,000.

March 22—Western Electric company storehouse burned; loss, $300,000.

April 7—Independent Packing company's plant damaged by fire; loss, $100,000.

April 7—Barker's bakery, 1018 E. 63d street, burned; loss, $100,000.

July 23—Sixteen frame houses burned in South Chicago; one fireman killed and five injured; loss, $200,000.

Aug. 2—One hundred houses destroyed near stockyards by incendiary fires; 2,000 persons made homeless; loss, $350,000.

Aug. 9—Fire in roofing plant of the F. Becker Co. causes loss of $150,000.

Oct. 3—One fireman killed and $100,000 damages caused by fire in Heisen building, 347 Union Park place.

Columbus, O., May 5—Nine persons killed and a score injured in fire.

Curtis Bay, Md., Oct. 7—Plant of Standard Guano Co. damaged by fire; loss, $1,500,000.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 1—Wadsworth Manufacturing company's plant burned, causing loss of $1,000,000.

East Chicago, Ind., Sept. 4—Part of General American Tank corporation plant burned; loss, $250,000.

East Helena, Mont., Aug. 19—Thirty houses burned; loss, $200,000.

Liverpool, England, June 16—Dock warehouses burned, causing $5,000,000 loss.

Long Island City, N. Y., Sept. 13—Fire causes $5,000,000 damage to Standard Oil company plant.

Ottawa, Ill., Feb. 7—Klapper & Klapper department store burned; loss, $100,000.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 1—American Milling company plant damaged by fire; loss, $600,000.

Petersville, Ky., July 5—Five children lose their lives in farmhouse fire.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 12—Five firemen killed and thirty-one injured by falling walls at warehouse fire.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 7—Ten persons killed and a score hurt in film exchange building; property loss, $1,000,000.

Platteville, Wis., Feb. 8—Gasoline explosion causes ten deaths and $200,000 loss to property.

Put-in-Bay, O., Aug. 14—Hotel Victory burned; loss, $500,000.

St. Jovile, Que., Feb. 20—Eight persons perish in hotel fire.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 14—Southern Fertilizer and Chemical company's plant burned; loss, $2,000,000.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 19—Business block burned; loss, $1,000,000.

Watertown, N. Y., July 10—Taggart block burned; loss, $450,000.

Yokohama, Japan, April 28—Two thousand houses burned; two persons killed and thirty injured; property loss, $7,470,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Castalia, American steamer, wrecked off Sable island, Jan. 11—Five lives lost.

Chaprol, French liner, sunk by striking mine in Straits of Messina, Jan. 16—Five hundred lives lost.

Citta di Milano, Italian steamship, sunk off Sicily, June 17—Twenty-three lives lost.

City of Muskegon, lake steamer, sunk in Muskegon, (Mich.) channel Oct. 28—Twenty-one lives lost.

Clan Gordon, British steamer, lost off Cape Hatteras, July 29—Three lives lost.

Corydon, American steamer, lost in Bahama channel, Sept. 9—Twenty-seven lives lost.

Delta, schooner, wrecked at Macatawa, Mich., Aug. 21—No lives lost.

Endurance, British exploring steamer, wrecked off Yarmouth, England, Jan. 30—Ten lives lost.

Farnam, American steamer, sunk by mine off Swedish coast, June 23—No lives lost.

Gallia, Canadian schooner, sunk in collision near St. Pierre, Aug. 6—Twenty lives lost.

Helene, French bark, wrecked off coast of Virginia, Feb. 22, in collision—Sixteen lives lost.

Hughli, British naval tug, sinks off Nieuport, Belgium, April 28—Twenty-two lives lost.

Iolaire, British steam yacht, wrecked off Sternoway, Scotland, Jan. 1—270 lives lost.

Lake Placid, American steamer, sunk by mine, near Swedish coast, May 19—No lives lost.

Lord Dufferin, Canadian freight ship, sunk in collision in New York harbor, Feb. 28—One life lost.

Melville, U. S. S., vessel at sea, July 26—Five men killed by boiler explosion.

Piave, American steamer, wrecked off Deal, England, Jan. 30—No lives lost.

Richard H. Buckley, American mine sweeper, sunk by mine in North sea, July 12—Seven lives lost.

Shijiki Maru, Japanese transport, foundered Aug 15, off Sanegashima—110 lives lost.

Sixaola, American supply ship, burned and sunk at Hoboken (N. J.) pier, Feb. 23—Two lives lost; property loss, $3,000,000.

Valbanera, Spanish steamer, lost in hurricane, off Key West, Fla., Sept. 10—488 lives lost.

Yankee, U. S. steamship, sunk in collision off Fire island, N. Y., June 12—No lives lost.

Yselhaven, U. S. transport, sunk by mine in North sea, March 14—Nine lives lost.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Argentina, S. A., July 10-14—One million sheep and 100,000 cattle drowned in flood in Buenos Aires province.

Chile, S. A., July 11-12—Hurricane sweeps coast; eighty-seven lives lost; property loss, $200,000,000.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Sept. 14—500 lives lost and $25,000,000 worth of property destroyed by storm and tidal wave.

Durant, Okla., April 8—Eleven persons killed by storm.

Eufaula, Ala., March 4—Tornado causes four deaths and property loss of $1,000,000.

Fergus Falls, Minn., June 22—Sixty persons killed and 150 injured by tornado; property loss, $4,000,000.

Florida, Sept. 10—Southern coast visited by severe hurricane; property loss heavy.

Fu Chow, China, Sept. 8—Typhoon on southeastern coast of island of Amoy kills 3,000 persons.

Havana, Cuba, Sept. 9—City hit by hurricane and tidal wave; five lives lost.

Hoisington, Kas., Oct. 8—Tornado kills two persons and injures twenty-five; property loss, $200,000.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 10—City badly damaged by hurricane; loss, $2,000,000.

Melbourne, Australia, March 8—Much damage done by heavy rainstorm in city and country.

Mineola, Tex., April 8—Eleven lives lost in storm.

Newsome, Tex., April 8—Six lives lost in storm.

Ogden, Ark., April 8—Five persons killed in storm.

Ohio, Aug. 5—Storm sweeps through northern part of state; loss, $2,000,000.
Oklahoma and Texas, April 8—One hundred persons killed by tornadoes.
Omaha, Neb., April 6—Sixty houses demolished by storm; loss, $250,000.
Texas and Oklahoma, April 8—One hundred lives lost in storms.
Tundra, Tex., April 8—Eight persons killed by tornado.
Winsboro, Tex., April 8—Fourteen lives lost in storm.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Baltimore & Ohio line in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 22—Nine persons killed and seventy-five injured in collision.
Buffalo-Lake Erie traction line, Oct. 4—Five persons killed and thirteen injured in collision between Dunkirk and Fredonia.
New York Central line at Dunkirk, N. Y., July 1—Nine persons killed and twenty seriously injured.
New York Central line at South Byron, N. Y., Jan. 12—Twenty-one persons killed in collision.
Pere Marquette line at Grawn, Mich., Aug. 20—Six persons killed and eighteen injured in collision.
Philadelphia & Reading road at Fort Washington station, Pa., Jan. 13—Nine persons killed and twenty injured in collision.

MINE DISASTERS.

Aguilar, Col., March 31—Thirteen men killed by explosion in coal mine.
Birmingham, Ala., April 29—Seventeen men killed by gas explosion in a mine of the Majestic Coal Mining company.
Chelsea, Okla, April 29—Ten persons killed by coal oil explosion in farmhouse near the city.
Kimball, W. Va., July 18—Six men killed by gas explosion in Tazewell Creek company coal mine.
La Veta, Col., Aug. 18—Eighteen men killed by explosion in Oakview Coal company's mine.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 5—Eighty-three men killed and fifty hurt in Delaware & Hudson Coal company's mine by powder explosion.

TRAIN-AUTOMOBILE COLLISIONS.

Del Roy, Ill., July 4—Five persons killed when train hits automobile.
Donnellsville, O., Oct. 5—Family of five killed in collision between automobile and interurban car.
Hastings, Neb., Oct. 25—Five persons killed and two injured by train striking taxicab.
Lawton, Mich., Aug. 10—Five persons in automobile killed on railroad crossing.
Milwaukee, Wis., July 20—Family of six killed in collision between automobile and train.
West Springfield, Pa., Aug. 16—Family of eight killed by train striking automobile.
Woodbury, N. J., Nov. 1—Eleven persons killed in collision of train and truck.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENTS.

Baltimore, Md., July 1—Navy dirigible C-8 explodes, injuring seventy-five persons.
Boston, Mass., Jan. 15—Nine persons killed and fifty injured by explosion of molasses tank.
East Otis, Mass., July 25—Eleven boys drowned by upsetting of boat in Big pond.
Kingsbury, Ind., April 18—Six children killed by train at John Hewsman crossing.
Milwaukee, Wis., June 5—Sixty-five persons injured by street car's jumping the track on hill and overturning.
Montreal, Que., Aug. 10—Seven persons killed in scenic railway disaster at amusement park.
Parmanco, W. Va., Aug. 14—Collision between engine and trolley car results in death of eight and injury of twenty persons.
Port Colborne, Ont., Aug. 9—Eight persons killed by explosion in grain elevator.
Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 15—Nineteen persons drowned by upsetting of launch.

DEATH ROLL OF THE YEAR 1919.

From Dec. 1, 1918, to Nov. 10, 1919.

UNITED STATES.

Abbott, Bessie (Mrs. F. Waldo Story), opera singer, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 9.
Abbott, Richard H. (1870), colonel, I. N. G., in Springfield, Ill., May 3.
Abeles, Edward S. (1870), actor, in New York, N. Y., July 10.
Adams, Oscar Fay, author, at North Truro, Mass., April 30.
Addicks, J. Edward (1841), financier, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 7.
Alden, Henry Mills (1836), editor, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 7.
Alexander, James L. (1835), Standard Oil company official, in Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 18.
Anderson, H. Aug. (1839), actor, in Westville, N. J., March 20.
Aronson, Rudolf (1856), composer, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 5.
Ashley, Miss Jessie, suffragist and lawyer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 20.
Aspinwall, Homer F. (1846), former state senator, in Freeport, Ill., Feb. 23.
Avery, Mrs. R. F., suffragist, in Doyleston, Pa., Oct. 26.
Ayres, Brown (1857), educator, in Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 28.
Bacon, Robert (1860), diplomat, in New York, N. Y., May 29.
Barr, Amelia E. (1831), author, in New York, N. Y., March 10.
Barrett, Nathan Franklin (1846), landscape architect, in New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 17.
Bashford, James W. (1849), bishop, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 18.
Bates, John C. (1840), lieutenant-general, U. S. A., retired, in San Diego, Cal., Feb. 4.
Battle, Klempp P. (1822), educator, in Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 4.
Baum, L. Frank Wright (1856), author and playwright, in Los Angeles, Cal., May 6.
Baume, James S. (1857), judge, in Rockford, Ill., July 20.
Bell, James D. (1845), G. A. R. commander, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 1.
Bell, J. Franklin (1856), major-general, U. S. A., in New York, N. Y., Jan. 8.
Belmont, August (1853), banker, in New York, N. Y., March 29.
Blakelock, Ralph (1847), artist, in the Adirondacks, N. Y., Aug. 10.
Blakey, Leonard, educator, in Chicago, Oct. 4.
Bliss, Howard F. (1844), publisher, in Janesville, Wis., July 24.
Blossom, Henry (1866), playwright, in New York, N. Y., March 23.
Bond, Henry W. (1848), jurist, in Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 28.
Borland, William P. (1867), congressman, in France, Feb. 22.
Bourne, Frederick G., financier and yachtsman, at Oakdale, L. I., March 9.
Braley, Theodore O., editor, in Chicago, March 16.
Braham, John, J., composer, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 28.
Burnett, John L. (1854), congressman, in Gadsden, Ala., May 13.
Burt, Wellington R. (1831), capitalist and pioneer, in Saginaw, Mich., March 2.

Cady, J. Cleveland (1837), architect, in New York, N. Y., April 17.
Capper, Charles W. (1873), merchant, in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 29.
Carnegie, Andrew (1835), manufacturer, capitalist and philanthropist, at Lenox, Mass., Aug. 11.
Carr, Clark E. (1836), pioneer, lawyer and diplomat, in Peoria, Ill., Feb. 28.
Carus, Paul (1852), author and editor, in La Salle, Ill., Feb. 11.
Case, Mrs. Frances M., in Hubbard Woods, Sept. 2.
Chadwick, French E. (1844), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 27.
Chapman, J. Wilbur (1859), evangelist, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1918.
Clark, A. Howard (1850), editor, in Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1918.
Clover, Richardson (1846), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, on train near Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 15.
Cobb, Darius (1835), artist, in Newton Upper Falls, Mass., April 23.
Colgate, Richard F. (1854), manufacturer, in West Orange, N. J., Sept. 17.
Collier, Robert J. (1876), editor and publisher, in New York, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1918.
Cox, Kenyon (1856), artist, in New York, N. Y., March 17.
Cudahy, Patrick (1849), packer, in Milwaukee, Wis., July 25.
Dady, Robert (1840), land owner, in Waukegan, Ill., June 11.
Deming, Frank C. (1858), financier, in Hammond, Ind., July 2.
Devery, William S. (1854), former chief of police, at Far Rockaway, N. Y., June 20.
Doble, Budd, turfman, in Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 3.
Dodd, Townsend, colonel, U. S. A., near Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 5.
Doster, William B. (1837), financier and attorney, in Bethlehem, Pa., July 3.
Duke, Brodie L. (1849), tobacco magnate, in Durham, N. C., Feb. 1.
Dutton, Samuel T. (1849), educator, in Atlantic City, N. J., March 28.
Eagan, Charles Patrick (1840), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 2.
Edmunds, George F. (1829), former United States senator from Vermont, in Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 27.
Egan, Patrick (1841), soldier and diplomat, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 30.
Elkins, George W. (1858), financier and philanthropist, at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23.
Estopinal, Albert (1845), congressman, in New Orleans, La., April 28.
Field, Roswell M. (1851), author, in Morristown, N. J., Jan. 10.
Foley, Maurice P. (1867), bishop, in Philippines, Aug. 12.
Fort, George (1860), treasury official, in Washington, D. C., March 25.
Foster, Martin D. (1861), former congressman, in Olney, Ill.
Fox, John, Jr. (1865), author, at Big Stone Gap, Va., July 8.
Freer, Charles L. (1856), capitalist, in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 25.
Funsten, James B. (1856), bishop, in Boise, Idaho, Dec. 2, 1918.
Gardiner, Asa Bird (1839), lieutenant-colonel, U. S. A., retired, in Suffern, N. Y., May 28.
Garrigan, P. J. (1840), bishop, in Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 14.
Gaspard, Jules (1862), artist, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 18.
Gill, Hiram C. (1866), former mayor, in Seattle, Wash., Jan. 7.
Goodwin, Nathaniel C. (1857), comedian, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 31.
Green, Warren L. (1865), banker, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 12.
Greer, David H. (1844), bishop, in New York, N. Y., May 19.
Griffin, Gerald (1854), actor, in Venice, Cal., March 16.
Hammerstein, Oscar (1847), theater builder and opera producer, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 1.
Hanan, Alfred P., shoe manufacturer, at Seagate, N. Y., Sept. 26.
Hanna, Leonard C. (1850), ship owner, in Cleveland, O., March 23.
Hanrahan, John E. (1860), inventor, in Baltimore, Md., March 12.
Harben, Will N. (1858), author, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 7.
Harkness, Harry S. (1881), sportsman, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 23.
Harkness, William L., capitalist, in New York, N. Y., May 10.
Hay, Henry G., Sr. (1847), U. S. Steel corporation official, in Gary, Ind., Aug. 18.
Hearst, Mrs. Phœbe A. (1842), in Pleasanton, Cal., April 13.
Hegeman, John R. (1845), insurance official, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., April 6.
Heinz, Henry J. (1844), head of pickling concern, in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 14.
Herbert, Hilary A. (1834), former secretary of the navy, in Tampa, Fla., March 6.
Hinds, Asher C. (1863), parliamentarian, in Washington, D. C., May 2.
Hoard, William D. (1836), former governor, in Fort Atkinson, Wis., Nov. 22, 1918.
Hood, John (1857), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Annapolis, Md., Feb. 12.
Hopkins, Cyril G. (1866), educator, at Gibraltar, Oct. 8.
Horlick, George W. (1845), manufacturer, in Racine, Wis., Aug. 31.
Hoss, F. Embree (1849), bishop, in Tuskegee, Ala., April 23.
Hough, Mrs. Anna Gould (1830), in Los Angeles, Cal., April 29.
Hughes, John J., head of Paulist order in the United States, in New York, N. Y., May 6.
Ide, George Edward (1860), insurance official, at Locust Valley, L. I., July 10.
Jacobi, Abraham (1830), physician, at Lake George, N. Y., July 10.
Jacobs, Joseph W., theatrical manager, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 5.
Jefferson, Joseph W., Jr. (1869), actor, in New York, N. Y., May 1.
Johnston, Julia H. (1849), hymn writer, in Peoria, Ill., March 6.
Jones, Charles W. ("Buffalo") (1841), buffalo hunter, plainsman, in Topeka, Kas., Oct. 1.
Jones, Pembroke, financier, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 24.
Kearney, Edward F. (1865), railroad president, in St. Louis, Mo., March 10.
Lackaye, Mrs. Wilton, at Long Beach, L. I., Aug. 5.
Layton, Frederick (1827), philanthropist, in Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 16.
Leary, Miss Annie, papal countess, in New York, N. Y., April 26.
Lebaudy, Jacques, eccentric millionaire, in Westbury, N. Y., Jan. 11.
Lister, Ernest (1870), governor, in Seattle, Wash., June 14.
Lublin, David (1841), founder of international institute of agriculture in Rome, Italy, New York, N. Y., Jan. 1.
MacCracken, Henry M. (1840), educator, in Orlando, Fla., Dec. 24, 1918.
Mallory, Henry R. (1848), steamship official, in Winter Park, Fla., March 4.
Markham, Pauline (Mrs. Jean Grewel), actress, in New York, N. Y., March 20.
Marsh, Charles W. (1834), inventor, in DeKalb, Ill., Nov. 9, 1918.

Mason, John (1858), actor, in Stamford, Conn., Jan. 12.
Matteson, A. E. (1842), professor of dentistry, in Galesburg, Ill., April 18.
McCabe, Mrs. Harriet C. (1827), temperance worker, in Delaware, O., Sept. 25.
McCampbell, Amos (1844), turfman, near Harrodsburg, Ky., July 25.
McMillan, Philip H. (1873), capitalist, in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4.
McPherson, John B. (1846), judge in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 20.
Meek, Samuel W. (1864), publisher, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 8.
Merriam, Jonathan (1834), pioneer, at Wheaton, Ill., Sept. 28.
Milliken, John T. (1853), capitalist, in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31.
Mitchell, John (1870), labor leader, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 9.
Muller, W. Max (1862), orientalist, at Wildwood, Pa., July 12.
Nesmith, Blanche V. (1858), actress, in New York, N. Y., April 1.
Norton, Arthur B. (1856), oculist, in New York, N. Y., June 18.
Oakes, T. F. (1833), former railroad official, in Seattle, Wash., March 14.
Oliver, George T. (1848), former United States senator, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 22.
O'Loughlin, Francis ("Silk"), (1870), baseball umpire, in Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1918.
Page, Edward D. (1856), scientist, in Oakland, N. J., Dec. 25, 1918.
Page, Logan W. (1870), highway engineer, in Chicago, Dec. 9, 1918.
Page, Walter Hines (1855), diplomat and publisher, in Pinehurst, Ala., Dec. 22, 1918.
Parsons, William (1878), comedian, in Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 29.
Peck, Lewis M. (1833), major-general in civil war, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 3.
Pendleton, Edwin C. (1847), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 27.
Pettit, Frederick R. (1884), manufacturer, in Kenosha, Wis., June 14.
Pickering, Edward C. (1846), astronomer, in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 3.
Pleasants, William H. (1864), transportation official, in New York, N. Y., March 18.
Polgary, Gezade (1862), artist, in Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 27.
Pope, James W. (1846), major-general, U. S. A., retired, in Denver, Col., Aug. 23.
Primrose, George H. (1853), minstrel, in San Diego, Cal., July 23.
Pryor, Roger A. (1828), soldier, in New York, N. Y., March 14.
Quigg, Lemuel Ely (1863), former congressman, in New York, N. Y., July 2.
Quincy, Josiah (1859), former mayor, in Boston, Mass., Sept. 8.
Reed, Verner Z. (1863), author, capitalist, at Coronado, Cal., April 20.
Richards, Charles B. (1833), engineer, in New Haven, Conn., April 20.
Ringling, Alfred T. (1863), circus owner, in Dover, N. J., Oct. 21.
Robbins, Edward E. (1861), representative in congress, in Somerset, Pa., Jan. 25.
Robinson, Frederick (1862), manufacturer, in Racine, Wis., April 22.
Rogers, Cephas B. (1836), manufacturer, in Meriden, Conn., March 15.
Roosevelt, Theodore (1858), former president of the United States, in Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 6.
Ross, Duncan C., wrestler and broad swordsman, in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 8.
Rossell, William T. (1849), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in New Brighton, N. Y., Oct. 12.
Roy, David T., judge, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 5.
Ryan, John (1835), merchant, in Joliet, Ill., May 26.
Sage, Mrs. Russell (1828), in New York, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1918.
Schinasi, Solomon, former tobacco dealer, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 4.
Scrogin, Austin H., Masonic official, in Lexington, Ill., April 26.
Seligman, Minnie, actress, in Atlantic City, N. J., March 1.
Shafter, Cornelius T. (1847), bishop, in Lansing, Mich., March 28.
Shanley, Andrew (1870), restaurateur, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 27.
Shaw, Anna (1848), suffragist leader, in Moylan, Pa., July 2.
Sheldon, George R. (1857), banker, republican leader, in Carbondale, Ill., Jan. 14.
Shepherd, Frederick M., Jr. (1858), manufacturer, in East Orange, N. J., Sept. 17.
Shonts, Theodore P. (1856), railroad builder and official, in New York, N. Y., Sept. 21.
Silliman, John R. (1855), consul, in Guadalajara, Mexico, Jan. 17.
Smith, A. F. (1849), editor, in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16.
Smith, Joseph F. (1838), president of Mormon church, in Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 19, 1918.
Spooner, John C. (1843), lawyer and former United States senator from Wisconsin, in New York, N. Y., June 11.
Steinway, Charles H. (1857), piano manufacturer, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 30.
Stephens, Henry M. (1857), educator and author, in San Francisco, Cal., April 16.
Stephens, John E., brigadier-general, U. S. A., in France, Jan. 4.
Stern, Ben, theatrical manager, in New York, N. Y., March 27.
Stewart, Allison V. (1856), publisher, in Miami, Fla., March 14.
Story, Julian (1857), artist, in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24.
Straight, Maj. Willard D. (1880), financier and diplomat, in Paris, France, Dec. 1, 1918.
Strong, Henry A., capitalist, in Rochester, N. Y., July 26.
Swobe, Col. Thomas (1843), civil war veteran, in Berkeley, Cal., Jan. 21.
Tanner, Henry S. (1831), physician, noted for fast of forty days, in San Diego, Cal., Dec. 28, 1918.
Tawney, James A. (1855), former congressman, at Excelsior Springs, Mo., June 12.
Thomas, Chauncey (1850), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Pacific Grove, Cal., May 11.
Thompson, Frederick, theatrical manager, in New York, N. Y., June 6.
Thompson, Joseph B., congressman, on train near Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 18.
Thompson, William B. (1838), banker and political leader, at Haven, Me., Aug. 14.
Thum, William, metallurgist, in Hammond, Ind., June 28.
Tiffany, Annie Ward, actress, in Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1918.
Titsworth, Judson (1845), clergyman, at Daytona, Fla., April 9.
Tod, David (1877), capitalist, in Youngstown, O., May 14.
Toy, Crawford H. (1836), educator, in Cambridge, Mass., May 12.
Turner, Walter V., inventor, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 9.
Van Dyke, Carl C. (1881), congressman, in Washington, D. C., May 20.
Van Fleet, Frank, surgeon, in New York, N. Y., April 5.
Van Hise, Charles R. (1857), educator, in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 19, 1918.
Van Loan, Charles E. (1876), novelist and humorist, in Abington, Pa., May 2.
Van Wyck, Robert A. (1849), former mayor, in New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1918.

Very, Samuel W. (1846), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Boston, Mass., Jan. 3.
Warren, Edward K. (1847), manufacturer, in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 16.
Walker, Dr. Mary E. (1832), suffragist, surgeon in civil war, near Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 21.
Washburn, John S. (1858), miller, at Livermore Falls, Me., Sept. 25.
Weisse, Charles H. (1868), former congressman, in Sheboygan, Wis., Oct. 8.
Wheeler, Van R., comic opera writer, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 15.
Whitaker, Herman (1867), author, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 20.
White, Andrew D. (1832), statesman and educator, in Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1918.
White, Howard (1881), singer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 23.
White, Joseph N. (1851), manufacturer, in Winchendon, Mass., March 13.
Wilcox, Ella Wheeler (1855), poet and author, in Brandford, Conn., Oct. 30.
Williams, John E. (1842), arbitrator, in Streator, Ill., Jan. 2.
Williams, Arthur L. (1856), bishop, in Omaha, Neb., Jan. 28.
Wilson, John M. (1838), brigadier-general U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.
Wise, Mrs. Sarah G., sculptress, in New York, N. Y., May 11.
Woolworth, Frank W. (1852), merchant, at Glen Cove, L. I., April 8.
Wright, Cameron, lieutenant U. S. A., and aviator, at St. Paul, Neb., Oct. 17.
Withycombe, James (1854), governor, in Salem, Ore., March 3.
Young, Bennett H. (1843), confederate general in civil war, in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 23.
Zelaya, Joseph S., former president of Nicaragua, in New York, May 18.

FOREIGN.

Allan, Andrew (1860), ship owner, in Montreal, Que., Feb. 11.
Alvez, Rodriquez, president-elect of Brazil, in Rio Janeiro, Jan. 16.
Arnim, Gen. Count Sixt von, at Asch, Bohemia, March 16.
Astor, William Waldorf (1848), capitalist, in London, England, Oct. 18.
Ayling, Herbert (1853), actor, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 29.
Ballin, Albert (1857), shipping magnate, in Berlin, Germany, Nov. 9, 1918.
Barnardiston, N. W. (1858), major-general in British army, at Felixstowe, England, Aug. 18.
Beresford, Admiral Baron Charles W. (1846), at Langwell, Scotland, Sept. 6.
Bilac, Olavo (1865), poet, orator and educator, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Dec. 28, 1918.
Botha, Louis (1863), soldier and statesman, in Pretoria, U. of S. A., Aug. 28.
Cameron, Violet (1862), actress, in Worthing, England, Oct. 25.
Cassetta, Francis de Paula (1845), cardinal, in Rome, March 24.
Cellere, V. Maechidi, diplomat, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.
Colonna, Princess Stagliano, in Santa Margherita, Italy, March 21.
Cottenham, Earl of (1874), in London, England, April 22.
Cowles, Mrs. Frances (1862), author, in Toronto, Ont., Sept. 6.
Crookes, Sir William (1832), chemist and physicist, in London, England, April 4.
Davidson, Sir James Mackenzie (1856), surgeon, in London, England, April 2.
Deakin, Alfred (1856), former premier, in Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 7.
Drummond, George E., Montreal iron merchant, in London, England, Feb. 17.
Eisner, Kurt (1867), premier of Bavaria, in Munich, Feb. 21.
Erlanger, Camille (1863), composer, in Paris, France, April 24.
Festetics, Count Tassilo (1850), diplomat, in Budapest, April 9.
Figgis, John N. (1866), theologian and historian, in London, England, April 16.
Fischer, Emil (1852), professor of chemistry, in Berlin, Germany, July 16.
Fukushima, Yasumasa (1853), soldier, in Tokyo, Japan, Feb. 18.
Gould, Nathaniel (1857), novelist, in Newhaven, England, July 25.
Grossmith, Weedon (1852), actor, in London, England, June 14.
Haase, Hugo (1863), socialist leader, in Berlin, Germany, Nov. 7.
Haeckel, Ernst H. (1834), zoologist, in Jena, Germany, Aug. 9.
Habibullah Khan (1872), emir of Afghanistan, in Kabul, Feb. 20.
Hertling, Count G. F. von (1843), former imperial German chancellor, in Ruhpolding, Bavaria, Jan. 4.
Holden, Sir Edward H. (1848), financier, in Scotland, July 23.
Holtzendorff, Henning von (1853), admiral, in Berlin, Germany, June 9.
Inverclyde, Baron (1864), ship owner, in Glasgow, Scotland, Aug. 16.
Irving, Henry B. (1870), actor, son of Sir Henry Irving, in London, England, Oct. 17.
Itagaki, Count Taisuke (1837), statesman, in Tokyo, Japan, July 23.
John Charles (1905), prince, at Sandringham, England, Jan. 18.
Kiralfy, Imre (1845), actor and manager, in Brighton, England, April 27.
Laurier, Wilfrid (1841), statesman, in Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 17.
Leoncavallo, Ruggiero (1856), composer, in Rome, Italy, Aug. 9.
Leroux, Xavier H. (1863), composer, in Paris, France, Feb. 3.
Liebknecht, Karl (1871), socialist leader, in Berlin, Germany, Jan. 15.
Louis Victor, Austrian archduke (1842), in Salzburg, Austria, Aug. 23.
Luxembourg, Rosa, revolutionist, in Berlin, Germany, Jan. 15.
Meyer, Kuno (1858), philologist, in Leipsic, Germany, Oct. 15.
Navarre, Jean, French aviation "ace," near Versailles, France, July 10.
Novelli, Ermeti (1851), actor and manager, in Paris, France, Jan. 30.
Paget, Lady Arthur, in Paris, France, May 20.
Palma, Ricardo, author, in Lima, Peru, Oct. 6.
Paris, Countess of (1849), in Madrid, Spain, April 24.
Patti, Adelina (1843), singer, at Craig-y-nos castle, Penycae, Wales, Sept. 27.
Poynter, Sir Edward John (1836), artist, in London, England, July 26.
Rayleigh, Lord John W. S. (1842), scientist, in London, England, June 30.
Roche, Baroness de la, aviator, at Crotoy, France, July 18.
Rock, Charles (1866), actor, in London, England, July 12.
Rossetti, William M. (1829), author, in London, England, Feb. 5.
Rothschild, Baron Lamber, banker, in Paris, France, Jan. 30.
Schreiner, William P. (1857), former premier of Cape Colony, in London, England, June 28.
Shaw, J. Byam (1872), illustrator, in London, England, Jan. 26.
Steele, Samuel B. (1849), soldier, in Putney, England, Jan. 30.
Stefanik, Milan, Czecho-Slovak minister of war, in Hungary, May 4.
Stengel, Baron H. G. L. von (1837), financier, in Berlin, Germany, May 6.
Storey, George A. (1834), artist, in London, England, July 29.

Sylva, Eloi (1846), singer, in Berlin, Germany, Sept. 8.
Theresa, Maria (1849), former queen of Bavaria, in Munich, Germany, Feb. 3.
Vedrines, Jules, aviator, near St. Rambert-d'Alon, France, April 21.
Vickers, Albert (1838), manufacturer, in Eastbourne, England, July 12.
Waterlow, Ernest A. (1850), painter, at Hampstead, England, Oct. 25.
Wyndham, Sir Charles (1837), actor, in London, England, Jan. 12.
Yi Heui (1851), former emperor of Korea, in Seoul, Jan. 21.
Zapata, Emileano, rebel leader, at Cuautla, Mexico, April 9.

NOTABLE GIFTS AND BEQUESTS IN 1919.

Carnegie, Andrew, New York, N. Y., by will to Cooper Union, New York, $600,000; University of Pittsburgh, $200,000; Hampton institute, $300,000; Stevens institute, $100,000; St. Andrew's Society of New York, $100,000; relief fund of Authors' club, New York, $100,000; residue of estate of between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 to Carnegie corporation of New York.
Cassel, Sir Ernest, London, England, for educational purposes, $2,000,000.
Colgate, Richard M., West Orange, N. J., by will to Yale and Colgate universities, $200,000.
Couzens, James, Detroit, to home for nurses of Harper hospital, Detroit, $300,000.
Donovan, Mrs. Anna, Iroquois county, Illinois, by will to religious and educational institutions, $200,000.
Drumm, Andrew, Kansas City, Mo., by will to Andrew institute for waifs, $1,800,000.
Du Pont, Pierre S., Wilmington, Del., to public schools of Delaware, $2,000,000.
Eastman, George, Rochester, N. Y., to University of Rochester for school of music, $3,500,000.
Eckhart, Bernard A., Chicago, to Visiting Nurses' Association and Lewis institute of Chicago, $25,000.
Finley, J. B., Pittsburgh, by will to religious and educational charities, $2,000,000.
Harris, Mrs. Emma Gale, Chicago, by will to benevolent and public objects, $100,000.
Harrison, Thomas S., Philadelphia, Pa., by will, to city of Philadelphia for good government, $1,000,000.
Jackson, John L., Fort Worth, Tex., by will to Spiritualists of the United States, $500,000.
Hearst, Mrs. Phoebe A., San Francisco, by will to the University of California, $60,000.
Huntington, Henry E., Los Angeles and New York, to people of Los Angeles, books and art objects valued at $2,500,000.
Juillard, Augustus J., New York, N. Y., by will for establishing the Juillard Musical foundation, $5,000,000.
Keep, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey, Chicago, to infirmary for Yale university, $54,000.
Lehmann, Mrs. Augusta, Chicago, by will, for hospital for crippled soldiers, $100,000; for other institutions, $100,000.
McCormick, Mrs. Cyrus, Chicago, to Olivet institute, $100,000.
Nolan, J. G., Rushville, Ill., by will to the Northwestern university, $200,000.
Noyes, La Verne W., Chicago, by will to University of Chicago for education of students who served in the war and of their children, $1,000,000.
Rockefeller foundation for research in physics and chemistry, $500,000.
Rockefeller, John D., New York, for aged Baptist ministers, $250,000; to the northern Baptist convention, $2,000,000; to Chautauqua institution (conditional), $100,000; to the northern Baptist convention, $2,000,000; to medical education, $20,000,000; to Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, $10,000,000.
Rosenwald, Julius, Chicago, to negro Y.M.C.A., Columbus, O., $25,000.
Searles, Edward, Massachusetts, to University of California, $1,500,000.
Stambaugh, John, Youngstown, O., to Cornell university, $100,000.
Swift, Mrs. G. F., Chicago, to Methodist centenary fund, $100,000.
Tiffany, Louis C., New York, for Louis Comfort Tiffany foundation, $1,000,000 and estate at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.
To Johns Hopkins university by anonymous giver, $400,000.
To Northwestern university by unnamed givers, $550,000.

WHEAT HARVEST CALENDAR.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentine Republic.
February and March—Upper Egypt, India.
April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.
May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.
June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, south of France.
July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, Nebraska, upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, south of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, south of England.
August—Central and northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, central Russia.
September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, north of Russia.
November—Peru, South Africa.
December—Burma, New South Wales.

LLOYD'S.

Lloyd's is an association of underwriters in London, England. Its name is derived from a coffee house kept by Edward Lloyd in Tower street in the 17th century, where underwriters met to transact business. They remained there until 1774, when they removed to the Royal Exchange, where they have since remained. Lloyd's was incorporated in 1871 by an act of parliament, the act being amended in 1911. It does not undertake insurance business as a corporation. This is conducted by its members on their own account but in accordance with the rules of the society. Lloyd's is also an organization for the collection and distribution of maritime intelligence which is published in Lloyd's List. This paper, originally established in 1696 as Lloyd's News, is the oldest newspaper in Europe with the exception of the London Gazette. Various works are published by the corporation for the benefit of the mercantile community.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander-in-Chief—President Woodrow Wilson.
Secretary of War—Newton D. Baker.
The Assistant Secretary of War—Benedict Crowell.
Second Assistant Secretary—(Vacancy).
Assistant and Chief Clerk—John C. Schofield.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Generals.

John J. Pershing. | Peyton C. March.

Lieutenant-Generals.

Hunter Liggett. | Robert L. Bullard.

Major-Generals.

Leonard Wood. | Charles G. Morton.
Thomas H. Barry. | William L. Sibert.
John F. Morrison. | Henry G. Sharpe.

Brigadier-Generals.

Clarence R. Edwards. | Omar Bundy.
Charles J. Bailey. | Harry C. Hale.
George Bell, Jr. | Richard M. Blatchford.
Harry F. Hodges. | Samuel D. Sturgis.
John W. Ruckman. | David C. Shanks.
Francis H. French. | William M. Wright.
Charles G. Treat. | Edwin B. Babbitt.
Joseph E. Kuhn. | John D. Barrette.
Francis J. Kernan. | William S. Scott.
Edwin F. Glenn. | George W. Read.
John Biddle. | Charles H. Muir.
Henry C. Hodges, Jr. | Charles T. Menoher.
Joseph T. Dickman. | James W. McAndrew.
Adelbert Cronkhite. | William G. Haan.
Henry T. Allen. | John L. Hines.
William H. Sage. | James G. Harbord.
Chase W. Kennedy. | Charles P. Summerall.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

General, Chief of Staff.

Peyton C. March.

Major-Generals.

Frank McIntyre, assistant to chief.
Frank W. Coe, chief of coast artillery.
Jesse McJ. Carter, chief of militia bureau.

Colonels.

P. D. Lochridge. | Edward D. Anderson.
Francis E. Lacy, Jr.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Ralph H. Van Deman. | Robert E. Wyllie.
John McA. Palmer. | Frank J. Morrow.

Majors.

Charles H. Hilton. | Joseph R. McAndrews.
Harry H. Tebbetts. | Harry N. Cootes.
Monroe C. Kerth. | George T. Bowman.
Percy P. Bishop. | Robert I. Rees.
Samuel G. Shartle. | Robert Whitfield.
William S. Browning. | Constant Cordier.
Daniel I. Sultan. | Kenneth C. Masteller.
Jacob M. Coward. | Edwin S. Hartshorn.
Fred E. Buchan. | William R. Standiford.
H. B. Myers. | Frederick S. Young.
Henry C. Merriam. | Walter S. Grant.
Douglas McCaskey. | Walter H. Johnson.
Daniel Van Voorhis.

Captains.

Frank T. Hines. | Benjamin H. Williams.
Walter K. Wilson. | Francis W. Honeycutt.
William B. Graham. | William B. Wallace.
Clifford Jones. | George C. Marshall, Jr.
Frederic G. Kellond. | Sherman Miles.
Alexander B. Coxe. | Fred T. Cruse.
Chauncey L. Fenton. | Charles H. Mason.
Fulton Q. C. Gardner. | Elvid Hunt.
A. Owen Seaman. | Philip H. Bagby.
George P. Tyner. | Andrew D. Chaffin.
William W. Taylor, Jr. | Charles W. Telford.
Roscoe H. Hearn. | Merrill E. Spalding.
Oliver P. Robinson. | Thomas W. Hammond.
Arthur W. Lane. | Homer M. Groninger.
Donald H. Connolly. | Franz A. Doniat.
David McCoach, Jr.

DEPARTMENT AND BUREAU HEADS.

Adjutant-General—Maj.-Gen. Peter C. Harris.
Inspector General—Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain.
Judge Advocate—Maj.-Gen. E. H. Crowder.
Quartermaster Corps, Quartermaster General—Maj.-Gen. Harry L. Rogers.
Military Storekeeper—Capt. Charles P. Daly.
Medical Department, Surgeon General—Maj.-Gen. M. W. Ireland.
Corps of Engineers, Chief of Engineers—Maj.-Gen. W. M. Black.
Ordnance Department, Chief of Ordnance—Maj.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams.
Signal Corps, Chief Signal Officer—Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier.
Bureau of Insular Affairs, Chief—Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre.
Militia Bureau, Chief—Maj.-Gen. Jesse I. McCarter.

DEPARTMENTS (GEOGRAPHICAL).

The Northeastern Department—Includes the North Atlantic coast artillery district and the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; headquarters, Boston, Mass. Commander Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

The Eastern Department—Includes the middle Atlantic coast artillery district and the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia and Porto Rico, and the islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

The Southeastern Department — Includes the south Atlantic coast artillery district and the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas; also the coast defenses of Galveston; headquarters, Charleston, S. C. Commander, Lieut.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard.

The Central Department—Includes the states of West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado; headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

The Southern Department—Includes the states of Texas (excepting coast defenses of Galveston), Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona; headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman.

The Western Department—Includes the north Pacific coast artillery district, the south Pacific coast artillery district and the states of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California and the territory of Alaska; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Liggett.

The Hawaiian Department—Includes the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies; headquarters, Honolulu, Hawaii. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Charles G. Morton.

The Philippine Department—Includes all of the Philippine archipelago and troops in China; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Francis H. French.

The Panama Canal Department—Includes the entire canal zone; headquarters, Ancon, Canal Zone. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Chase W. Kennedy.

AUTHORIZED COMMISSIONED STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

Arm or corps.	Generals.	Lieutenant-generals.	Major-generals.	Brigadier-generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.
General officers	2	2	6	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	44
General staff*	....	....	....	....	10	12	32	34	....	....	88
Adj.-Gen.'s dept	....	....	1	....	7	13	30	....	....	....	51
Insp.-Gen.'s dept	....	....	1	....	4	8	16	....	....	....	29
Judge-Advocate dept	....	....	1	....	4	7	20	....	....	....	32
Quartermaster's dept	....	....	1	2	21	24	68	181	....	65	362
Medical corps	....	....	1	2	49	84	368	....	†1,050	....	1,554
Dental corps	....	....	....	....	7	13	55	....	†158	....	233
Veterinary corps	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	17	22	71	118
Engineers corps	....	....	1	....	23	30	72	152	148	79	505
Ordnance dept	....	....	1	....	10	15	32	42	42	....	142
Signal corps	....	....	1	....	3	8	10	30	75	....	127
Aviation section	....	....	....	....	1	1	8	24	114	....	148
Insular bureau	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3
Militia bureau	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Division trains	....	....	....	....	3	2	10	27	9	2	53
Chaplains	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	23	156	....	194
Professors	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	7
Cavalry	....	....	....	....	25	25	75	375	400	400	1,300
Field artillery	....	....	....	....	21	21	47	236	294	257	876
Coast artillery	....	....	1	....	24	24	72	360	360	360	1,201
Infantry	....	....	....	....	64	64	192	900	1,024	960	3,264
Porto Rico regiment	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	15	16	15	50
Additional officers	....	....	1	1	29	2	12	14	....	....	59
Detached officers	....	....	....	....	30	30	86	435	441	....	1,022
Total	2	2	18	39	340	387	1,232	2,925	4,309	2,209	11,463
Philippine scouts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	86	103	103	292
Aggregate	2	2	18	39	340	387	1,232	3,011	4,412	2,312	11,755

*Strength authorized by act of May 12, 1917. †Captains and first lieutenants.

ENLISTED STRENGTH OF ARMY.

The number of enlisted men to serve in the permanent regular army had not been determined up to the time this record was prepared (Nov. 1, 1919). The number provided for by the appropriation bills was only 225,000 men, but congress had under consideration measures contemplating a force of about 500,000 men.

MILITARY POSTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Oct. 1, 1919.

Aberdeen Proving Ground—Thirty-five miles northeast of Baltimore, Md.
Adams, Fort—Near Newport, R. I.
Alcatraz Island—Near San Francisco, Cal.
Allen, Fort Ethan—Near Essex Junction, Vt.
Andrew, Fort—On an island nine miles from Boston, Mass.
Apache, Fort—Ninety miles south of Holbrook, Ariz.
Arcadia—Arcadia, Cal.
Armistead, Fort—Eight miles southeast of Baltimore, Md.
Army Reserve Depot—Seven miles east of Columbus, O.
Army Reserve Depot—New Cumberland, Pa.
Army Reserve Depot—Seven miles south of Schenectady, N. Y.
Aviation General Supply Depot—Middletown, Pa.
Baker, Fort—Six miles northwest of San Francisco, Cal.
Baldwin, Fort—Sixteen miles from Bath, Me.
Banks, Fort—Two miles north of Boston, Mass.
Barrancas, Fort—Seven miles from Pensacola, Fla.
Barron Field—Everman, Tex.
Barry, Fort—Seven miles from Sausalito, Cal.
Bayard, Fort—One mile north of Central, N. M.
Beauregard, Camp—Five miles northeast of Alexandria, La.
Benning, Camp—Near Columbus, O.
Boise Barracks—Near Boise, Idaho.
Bolling Field—Washington, D. C.
Bowie, Camp—Two miles west of Fort Worth, Tex.
Boyd, Camp—Fort Bliss, Tex.
Brady, Fort—Near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Bragg, Camp—Ten miles northwest of Fayetteville, N. C.
Brooks Field—Seven miles southeast of San Antonio, Tex.
Brown, Fort—Brownsville, Tex.
Call Field—Six miles southwest of Wichita Falls, Tex.
Canby, Fort—Mouth of Columbia river, Wash.
Carlstrom Field—Seven miles southeast of Arcadia, Fla.
Carroll, Fort—Eight miles southeast of Baltimore, Md.
Carruthers Field—Eleven miles west of Fort Worth, Tex.
Casey, Fort—Five miles from Port Townsend, Wash.
Caswell, Fort—Two miles from Southport, N. C.
Chanute Field—One mile southeast of Rantoul, Ill.
Charleston, S. C.—Headquarters Southeastern department, etc.
Clark, Fort—Ten miles west of Spofford, Tex.
Cody, Camp—Deming, N. M.
Columbia, Fort—Mouth of Columbia river, Wash.
Columbus Barracks—Columbus, O.
Constitution, Fort—Three miles north of Portsmouth, N. H.
Crockett, Fort—Two miles southeast of Galveston, Tex.
Crook, Fort—Near Omaha, Neb.
Custer, Camp—Four miles west of Battle Creek, Mich.

Dade, Fort—Thirty-five miles southwest of Tampa, Fla.
Davis, Fort—Mouth of Nome river, Alaska.
Delaware, Fort—One mile east of Du Pont, Del.
Des Moines, Fort—Five miles south of Des Moines, Iowa.
De Soto, Fort—Near Tampa, Fla.
Devens, Camp—One mile south of Ayer, Mass.
Dix, Camp—Near Wrightstown, N. J.
Dodge, Camp—Eleven and a half miles north of Des Moines, Iowa.
Dorr Field—About twelve miles east of Arcadia, Fla.
Douglas, Ariz.—On Mexican border.
Douglas, Fort—Four miles southeast of Salt Lake City, Utah.
Du Pont, Fort—Near Delaware City, Del.
Eagle Pass, Tex.—On Mexican border.
East Potomac Park—Washington, D. C.
Eberts Field—Twenty-two miles east of Little Rock, Ark.
Edgewood Arsenal—Edgewood, Md.
Ellington Field—Seventeen miles southeast of Houston, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.—Near Mexican border.
Eustis, Abraham, Camp—Eighteen miles northwest of Newport News, Va.
Flagler, Fort—Five miles northwest of Port Washington, Wash.
Forrest, Camp—Ten miles south of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Fremont, Camp—One mile west of Palo Alto, Cal.
Fremont, Fort—On St. Helena island, four miles from Port Royal, S. C.
Front Royal—At Front Royal, Va.
Funston, Camp—Between Manhattan and Junction City, Kas.
Funston, Fort—San Francisco, Cal.
Furlong, Camp—Seventy-three miles west of El Paso, Tex.
Gaines, Fort—Thirty miles south of Mobile, Ala.
General Hospitals: Army and Navy—Hot Springs, Ark.
U. S. A.—Fort Bayard, N. M.; Hoboken, Pa.; White Plains, N. Y.
Letterman—Presidio, San Francisco.
Walter Reed—Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.
No. 1—Williamsbridge, N. Y.
No. 2—Fort McHenry, Md.
No. 3—Rahway, N. J.
No. 4—Fort Porter, N. Y.
No. 5—Fort Ontario, N. Y.
No. 6—Fort McPherson, Ga.
No. 7—Baltimore, Md.
No. 8—Otisville, N. Y.
No. 10—Boston, Mass.
No. 12—Biltmore, N. C.
No. 13—Dansville, N. Y.
No. 16—New Haven, Conn.
No. 19—Oteen, N. C.
No. 20—Near Prescott, Ariz.
No. 21—Denver, Col.
No. 25—Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
No. 26—Fort Des Moines, Ia.
No. 27—Fort Douglas, Ariz.
No. 28—Fort Sheridan, Ill.
No. 29—Fort Snelling, Minn.
No. 30—Plattsburg, N. Y.
No. 31—Carlisle, Pa.
No. 34—East Norfolk, Mass.
No. 36—Detroit, Mich.
No. 38—East View, N. Y.
No. 41—Staten Island, N. Y.
No. 42—Near Spartanburg, S. C.
No. 43—Hampton, Va.
Gerstner Field—Seventeen miles southeast of Lake Charles, La.
Getty, Fort—Near Newport, R. I.
Gibbon, Fort—Near Tanana, Alaska.
Gordon, Camp—Thirteen miles northeast of Atlanta, Ga.
Grant, Camp—About four miles south of Rockford, Ill.
Greble, Fort—Five miles from Newport, R. I.
Greene, Camp—Two and a half miles west of Charlotte, N. C.
Greenleaf, Camp—Ten miles southeast of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Hachita, N. M.—Twenty-five miles west of Hermanas, N. M.
Hamilton, Fort—Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hancock, Camp—Wheless, Ga.
Hancock, Fort—Four miles from Highland Beach, N. J.
Harrison, Benjamin, Fort—Ten miles northeast of Indianapolis, Ind.
Harrison, William Henry, Fort—Six miles west of Helena, Mont.
Hawaiian Department—All posts on island of Oahu.
Hawaii Arsenal.
Honolulu, Headquarters.
De Russy, Fort.
Ford's Island.
Kamehameha, Fort.
Ruger, Fort.
Schofield Barracks.
Shafter, Fort.
Hazelhurst Field—Mineola, L. I.
Heath, Fort—Near Highlands, Mass.
Holabird, Camp—About five miles southeast of Baltimore, Md.
Houston, Sam, Fort—Near San Antonio, Tex.
Howard, Fort—Seventeen miles southeast of Baltimore, Md.
Huachuca, Fort—Arizona, near southern border.
Humphreys, A. A., Camp—Fifteen miles southwest of Washington, D. C.
Hunt, Fort—Eleven and a half miles south of Washington, D. C.
Jacinto, Fort—Galveston, Tex.
Jackson, Camp—Six miles east of Columbia, S. C.
Jackson Barracks—Six miles southeast of New Orleans, La.
Jackson, Fort—(Subpost of Jackson Barracks).
Jay, Fort—Governors Island, N. Y.
Jefferson Barracks—Thirteen miles south of St. Louis, Mo.
Jesup, Camp—Three and a half miles south of Atlanta, Ga.
Johnston, Joseph E., Camp—Twelve miles from Jacksonville, Fla.
Kearny, Camp—Fifteen miles north of San Diego, Cal.
Kearny, Philip, Fort—Thirty miles south of Providence, R. I.
Kelly Field—Five miles south of San Antonio, Tex.
Keough, Fort—Two miles south of Miles City, Mont.
Key West Barracks—Key West, Fla.
Knox, Henry, Camp—Thirty-one miles southwest of Louisville, Ky.
Langley Field—Hampton, Va.
Lawton, Fort—Six miles south of Seattle, Wash.
Leavenworth, Fort—Leavenworth, Kas.
Lee, Camp—Three miles east of Petersburg, Va.
Lee Hall—Lee Hall, Va.
Lewis, Camp—American Lake, Wash.
Levett, Fort—Portland, Me.
Lincoln, Fort—Four miles southeast of Bismarck, N. D.
Liscum, Fort—Alaska.
Logan, Camp—Five miles west of Houston, Tex.
Logan, Fort—Near Denver, Col.
Love Field—Five miles north of Dallas, Tex.
Lyon, Fort—Four miles from Portland, Me.
MacArthur, Camp—Waco, Tex.
MacArthur, Fort—Near San Pedro, Cal.
McClellan, Camp—Five miles north of Anniston, Ala.

McDowell, Fort—Seven miles from San Francisco, Cal.
McHenry, Fort—Near Baltimore, Md.
McIntosh, Fort—Near Laredo, Tex.
Mackenzie, Fort—Three miles from Sheridan, Wyo.
McKinley, Fort—Five miles from Portland, Me.
McPherson, Fort—Three miles southeast of Atlanta, Ga.
McRee, Fort—Ten miles from Pensacola, Fla.
Madison Barracks—Sackett Harbor, N. Y.
Mansfield, Fort—Seven miles from Westerly, R. I.
March Field—Ten miles southeast of Riverside, Cal.
Marfa, Camp—Marfa, Tex.
Mason, Fort—San Francisco, Cal.
Mather Field—Thirteen miles east of Sacramento, Cal.
Meade, Camp—Admiral, Md.
Meade, Fort—Near Sturgis, S. D.
Meigs, Camp—Washington, D. C.
Merritt, Camp—Fifteen miles northwest of Jersey City, N. J.
Michie, Fort—Eleven miles from New London, Conn.
Middletown—Middletown, Pa.
Miley, Fort—San Francisco, Cal.
Mills, A. L., Camp—Near Garden City, L. I.
Missoula—Four miles from Missoula, Mont.
Mitchell Field—Near Garden City, L. I.
Monroe, Fort—Point Comfort, Va.
Morgan, Fort—In Mobile bay, Ala.
Morrison, Camp—Morrison, Va.
Mott, Fort—Six miles from Salem, N. J.
Moultrie, Fort—Six miles from Charleston, S. C.
Myer, Fort—Four miles west of Washington, D. C.
New York Arsenal—On Governors island, N. Y.
Niagara, Fort—On Lake Ontario, mouth of Niagara river.
Nogales—Southern Arizona.
Normoyle, Camp—San Antonio, Tex.
Oglethorpe, Fort—Eight miles south of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Omaha, Fort—Five miles from Omaha, Neb.
Ontario, Fort—Oswego, N. Y.
Panama Canal Zone—Amador, Fort.
Ancon.
Balboa.
Chagres.
Corozal.
Cristobal.
De Lesseps, Fort.
Empire.
France Field.
Gaillard, Camp.
Gatun.
Grant, Fort.
Pedro Miguel.
Quarry Heights.
Randolph, Fort.
Sherman, Fort.
Park Field—Millington, Tenn.
Payne Field—Four and a half miles north of West Point, Miss.
Philadelphia General Supply Depot—2620 Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philippine Department—Manila, P. I.
Cuartel de Espana.
Santiago, Fort.
Drum, Fort.
Eldridge, Camp.
Frank, Fort.
Hay, John, Camp.
Hughes, Fort.
Mills, Fort.
McGrath, Camp.
McKinley, William, Fort.
Nicholls, Camp.
Petit Barracks.
Stotsenberg, Camp.
Tientsin, China.
Wint, Fort.
Picatinny Arsenal—Five miles from Dover, Del.
Pickens, Fort—Fort Barrancas, Fla.
Pig point General Supply Ordnance Department—Near Newport News, Va.
Pike, Camp—Eight miles northwest of Little Rock, Ark.
Plattsburg Barracks—Plattsburg, N. Y.
Polk, Camp—Raleigh, N. C.
Porter, Fort—Three miles from Buffalo, N. Y.
Porto Rico—San Juan.
Las Casas, Camp.
San Juan, Fort.
Post Field—Fort Sill, Okla.
Prebel, Fort—Three miles from Portland, Me.
Presidio of Monterey—Monterey, Cal.
Presidio of San Francisco—San Francisco, Cal.
Raritan Arsenal—Near New Brunswick, N. J.
Reno, Fort—Fort Reno, Okla.
Revere, Fort—Nine miles from Boston.
Rich Field—Waco, Tex.
Riley, Fort—Near Junction City, Kas.
Ringgold, Fort—Near Mission, Tex.
Robinson, Camp—Five miles from Sparta, Wis.
Robinson, Fort—Fort Robinson, Neb.
Rock Island Arsenal—Near Rock Island, Ill.
Rockwell Field—Near San Diego, Cal.
Rodman, Fort—Four miles from New Bedford, Mass.
Roots, Logan H.—Four miles east of Little Rock, Ark.
Rosecrans, Fort—Six miles from San Diego, Cal.
Russell, D. A, Fort—Near Cheyenne, Wyo.
St. Michael, Fort—Alaska.
St. Philip, Fort—Fort St. Philip, La.
San Antonio Arsenal—San Antonio, Tex.
Sandy Hook Proving Ground—Sandy Hook, N. J.
San Jacinto, Fort—Galveston, Tex.
Saulsbury, Fort—Six and a half miles east of Milford, Del.
Schuyler, Fort—Three miles from Winchester, N. Y.
Scott Field—Belleville, Ill.
Scott, Winfield, Fort—San Francisco bay, California.
Screven, Fort—Six miles east of Savannah, Ga.
Selfridge Field—Mount Clemens, Mich.
Sevier, Camp—About six and a half miles from Greenville, S. C.
Seward, William H.—Alaska.
Shelby, Camp—Ten and a half miles south of Hattiesburg, Miss.
Sheridan, Camp—Near Montgomery, Ala.
Sheridan, Fort—Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Sherman, Camp—Three miles from Chillicothe, Ohio.
Sill, Fort—Fort Sill, Okla.
Slocum, Fort—Near New Rochelle, N. Y.
Smallwood, Fort—Eleven miles southeast of Baltimore, Md.
Snelling, Fort—Near St. Paul, Minn.
Souther Field—Four miles north of Americus, Fla.
Springfield Armory—Near Springfield, Mass.
Standish, Fort—Seven miles from Boston.
Stanley, Camp—Near Leon Springs, Tex.
Stark, Fort—Three miles from Portsmouth, N. H.
Stevens, Fort—At mouth of Columbia river, Oregon.
Story, Fort—Cape Henry, Va.
Strong, Fort—In Boston harbor.
Sumter, Fort—Moultrieville, S. C.
Taliaferro Field—Fourteen miles north of Fort Worth, Tex.
Taylor, Zachary, Camp—Five miles south of Louisville, Ky.
Taylor Field—Eighteen miles southeast of Montgomery, Ala.
Taylor, Fort—Key West, Fla.
Terry, Fort—In Long Island sound.
Thomas, Fort—Newport, Ky.
Tilden, Fort—Near Rockaway Park, L. I.
Totten, Fort—Two miles from Whitestone, N. Y.

Travis, Camp—Three miles from San Antonio, Tex.
Travis, Fort—Seven miles from Galveston, Tex.
Upton, Camp—Long Island, N. Y.
Vail, Alfred, Camp—Four miles northwest of Long Branch, N. J.
Valdez—Alaska.
Vancouver Barracks—Vancouver, Wash.
Wadsworth, Camp—Calvert, S. C.
Wadsworth, Fort—Staten Island, N. Y.
Ward, Fort—Nine miles west of Seattle, Wash.
Warren, Fort—Seven miles from Boston.
Washington Barracks—Washington, D. C.
Washington, Fort—Twelve miles south of Washington, D. C.
Watertown Arsenal—Watertown, Mass.
Watervliet Arsenal—Watervliet, N. Y.
Wayne, Fort—Near Detroit, Mich.
West Point—West Point, N. Y.
Wetherill, Fort—Near Newport, R. I.
Wheeler, Camp—Seven miles southeast of Macon, Ga.
Whitman, Fort—LaConner, Wash.
Williams, Fort—Four miles from Portland, Me.
Wingate, Fort—Gallup, N. M.
Wise, John, Camp—Near San Antonio, Tex.
Wood, Fort—New York harbor.
Wool, Fort—Fort Monroe, Va.
Worden, Fort—Puget Sound, Wash.
Wright, George, Fort—Four miles west of Spokane, Wash.
Wright, H. G., Fort—Eight miles from New London, Conn.
Wright, Wilbur, Field—Fairfield, O.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

[From chart prepared by military intelligencesection, general staff.]

COMMANDER AND STAFF.

Commander-in-Chief—Gen. John J. Pershing.
Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gens. J. G. Harbord and J. W. McAndrew.
Secretary of General Staff—Brig.-Gen. F. R. McCoy. Lieut.-Cols. J. L. Collins, T. W. Hammond and A. S. Kuegle (temp.)
Deputy Chief of Staff—Brig.-Gen. LeRoy Eltinge.
G-1. Wholesaler—Col. James A. Logan, Jr., Brig.-Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Col. C. S. Lincoln.
G-2. Information about Enemy — Brig.-Gen. Dennis E. Nolan.
G-3. Operations—Cols. John McA. Palmer and Kirby Walter (acting), Brig.-Gens. Fox Conner and LeRoy Eltinge (acting), Col. Upton Birnie (acting).
G-4. Distributor—Brig.-Gens. W. D. Connor and G. V. H. Moseley, Col. H. H. White (acting).
G-5. Training—Brig.-Gens. Paul B. Malone and H. B. Fiske.

Arms Having Large Reserve Directly Under G. H. Q.

Chief of Artillery—Maj.-Gen. Ernest Hinds.
Chief of Air Service—Brig.-Gens. William Mitchell, B. D. Foulois and W. L. Kenly, Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick.
Chief of Tank Corps—Brig.-Gen. S. D. Rockenbach.

Administration and Records.

Commanding General, Service of Supply—Brig.-Gen. R. M. Blatchford, Maj.-Gens. F. J. Kernan and J. G. Harbord.
Provost Marshal General, Military Police—Maj.-Gen. H. E. Ely, Brig.-Gen. W. H. Allaire, Lieut.-Col. John S. Groome, Brig.-Gen. H. H. Bandholtz.
Judge Advocate—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Bethel.
Inspector General, Investigation—Maj.-Gen. A. W. Brewster.
Adjutant General, Records, Personnel—Brig.-Gens. Benjamin Alvord and R. C. Davis.

Service of Supply.

G-1. Service of Supply—Brig.-Gen. A. D. Andrews, Col. James B. Cavanaugh.
G-4. Service of Supply — Cols. Henry C. Smither, J. C. Rhea and D. E. McCarthy.
Chemical Warfare Service—Brig.-Gen. A. A. Fries, Col. Edward N. Johnston.
Medical Department—Brig.-Gen. A. E. Bradley, Maj.-Gen. M. W. Ireland, Brig.-Gen. W. C. McCaw.
Corps of Engineers—Brig.-Gen. Harry A. Taylor, Maj.-Gen. William C. Langfitt.
Ordnance Department—Maj.-Gen. C. C. Williams, Brig.-Gens. C. B. Wheeler and John H. Rice.
Signal Corps—Brig.-Gen. Edgar Russell.
General Purchasing Agent—Brig-Gen. Charles G. Dawes.
Remounts—Cols. Lawrence J. Fleming and Frank S. Armstrong.
Quartermaster Department—Maj.-Gen. H. L. Rogers, Brig.-Gen. John M. Carson, Col. John T. Knight.
Air Service (Supply)—Brig.-Gens. William Mitchell, B. D. Foulois and W. L. Kenly. Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick.
Department of Light Railways and Roads—Brig.-Gen. Charles H. McKinstry, Col. Edward M. Markham (office transferred to Department of Construction and Forestry—Gen. Jadwin).
Renting, Requisition and Claims—Cols. John A. Hull and Blanton Winship.
Transportation Corps—Brig.-Gen. W. W. Atterbury.
Motor Transport Corps—Col. F. W. Pope, Brig.-Gen. M. L. Walker.

ARMY, CORPS AND DIVISION COMMANDERS.

Dates are 1918 where not otherwise noted. The generals whose names appear last under each corps or division, where the date is followed by an asterisk (*), were in command when hostilities ceased Nov. 11, 1918.

Armies.

1st Army—Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Liggett.
2d Army—Lieut.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard.
3d Army—Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Liggett.

Corps.

1st Corps—Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, Jan. 20, 1918-Oct. 11, 1918; Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, Oct. 12, 1918.*
2d Corps—Maj.-Gen. George W. Read, June 12.*
3d Corps—Maj.-Gen. William M. Wright, June 17-July 11; Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard, July 14-Oct. 11; Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines, Oct. 12.*
4th Corps—Maj.-Gen. John T. Dickman, Aug. 18-Oct. 11; Maj.-Gen. Charles H. Muir, Oct. 12.*
5th Corps—Maj.-Gen. William M. Wright, July 10-Aug. 18; Maj.-Gen. George H. Cameron, Aug. 21-Oct. 11; Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Oct. 18.*
6th Corps—Maj.-Gen. Omar Bundy, Aug. 27-Sept. 12; Maj.-Gen. Charles C. Ballou, Oct. 23-Nov. 9; Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Nov. 10-11.
7th Corps—Maj.-Gen. William M. Wright, Aug. 22-Sept. 4; Maj-Gen. Omar Bundy, Sept. 13-Oct. 24.

Divisions.

1st Division—Maj.-Gen. William L. Sibert, Oct. 25-Dec. 12, 1917; Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Dec. 13, 1917-June 30, 1918; Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall, July 1-July 6; Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard, July 7-July 17; Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Summerall, July 20-Oct. 11, 1918; Brig.-Gen. Frank E. Bamford, Oct. 12-Oct. 24, 1918; Brig.-Gen. Frank Parker, Oct. 25.*
2d Division—Maj.-Gen. Omar Bundy, Oct. 25, 1917-June 30, 1918; Maj.-Gen. James Harbord, July 1-July 5; Maj.-Gen. Omar Bundy,

July 6-July 19; Maj.-Gen. James Harbord, July 20-Aug. 2; Brig.-Gen. John A. Le Jeune, Aug. 3, 1918.* (Promoted to major-general Aug. 31, 1918.)

3d Division—Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, March 30, 1917-Aug. 23, 1918; Brig.-Gen. Fred W. Sladen, Aug. 24-Aug. 30, 1918 (division in reserve); Maj.-Gen. Beaumont Buck, Aug. 31-Oct. 17, 1918; Brig.-Gen. P. Brown, Oct. 18.*

4th Division—Maj.-Gen. George H. Cameron, May 25-Aug. 23, 1918; Brig.-Gen. Benjamin A. Poore, Aug. 24-Aug. 30. (Division in reserve.) Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines, Aug. 31-Oct. 11; Maj.-Gen. George H. Cameron, Oct. 12-Oct. 24; Brig.-Gen. Benjamin A. Poore, Oct. 23-Oct. 30 (division in reserve); Maj.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey, Oct. 31.* (Division in reserve.)

5th Division—Maj.-Gen. John E. McMahon, April 9-Oct. 17, 1918; Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely, Oct. 18.*

6th Division—Brig.-Gen. James B. Erwin, July 18-July 31, 1918 (division not in line); Maj.-Gen. Walter H. Gordon, Aug. 1.*

7th Division—Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Barth, Aug 17-Oct. 24, 1918; Brig.-Gen. Lutz Wahl, Oct. 25-Oct. 26; Maj.-Gen. Edmund Wittenmeyer, Oct. 27.*

26th Division—Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Dec. 8, 1917-Oct. 24, 1918; Brig.-Gen. Frank E. Bamford, Oct. 25.*

27th Division—Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, May 25.*

28th Division—Maj.-Gen. Charles H. Muir, May 18-Oct. 25; Maj.-Gen. William H. Hay, Oct. 26.*

29th Division—Maj.-Gen. Charles G. Morton, July 6, 1918.*

30th Division—Maj.-Gen. George W. Read, May 24-June 28, 1918 (division not in line); Maj.-Gen. Edward M. Lewis, June 25-July 5, 1918 (division not in line); Brig.-Gen. Samson L. Faison, July 6-20; Maj.-Gen. Edward M. Lewis, July 21.*

32d Division—Maj.-Gen. William G. Haan, Feb 16.*

33d Division—Maj.-Gen. George Bell, Jr., May 25, 1918.*

35th Division—Maj.-Gen. William M. Wright, May 4, 1918-June 21, 1918 (division not in line); Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel F. McClure, June 22-28 (division not in line); Maj.-Gen. Peter E. Traub, June 29-July 5; Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel F. McClure, July 6-July 19; Maj.-Gen. Peter E. Traub, July 20.*

36th Division—Maj.-Gen. William R. Smith, Aug. 3, 1918.*

37th Division—Maj.-Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, July 6, 1918.

42d Division—Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Nov. 1, 1917-Nov. 4, 1918.

77th Division—Brig.-Gen. Evan M. Johnson, April 19-May 25, 1918 (division not in line); Maj.-Gen. George B. Duncan, May 26-Aug. 23, 1918; Brig.-Gen. Evan M. Johnson, Aug. 24-Sept. 6; Maj.-Gen. Robert Alexander, Sept. 7.*

78th Division—Maj.-Gen. James H. McRae, May 25, 1918.*

79th Division—Maj.-Gen. J. E. Kuhn, July 28.*

80th Division—Maj.-Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, June 22, 1918.*

81st Division—Maj.-Gen. Charles J. Bailey, Sept. 7, 1918.*

82d Division—Maj.-Gen. William P. Burnham, May 17-Oct. 14, 1918; Maj.-Gen. George B. Duncan Oct. 15.*

88th Division—Brig.-Gen. William D. Beach, Aug. 16-Nov. 4, 1918; Maj.-Gen. William Weigel, Nov. 5.* (Division not in line.)

89th Division—Maj.-Gen. Frank L. Winn, July 13-Sept. 30; Maj.-Gen. William M. Wright, Oct. 1.*

90th Division—Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, July 6, 1918.*

91st Division—Maj.-Gen. William H. Johnston, Aug. 31.*

92d Division—Maj.-Gen. Charles G. Ballou, July 6.*

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

When the United States entered the European war the army was entirely reorganized to conform to modern conditions of warfare. The number of men in each infantry regiment was increased, for example, to 3,500 men or more and that of an infantry division to more than 27,000 men. The new organization has been retained both in respect to the regular army and the national guard. Details of this organization follow:

Strength of Infantry Regiment.

At maximum strength an infantry regiment comprises 103 officers and 3,652 men. It is made up as follows, the figures including officers and men:

1 headquarters and headquarters company	303
3 battalions of 4 rifle companies each	3,078
1 supply company	140
1 machine gun company	178
1 medical detachment	56
	3,755

Each rifle company has a strength of 250 men and 6 officers. It is composed of a company headquarters (2 officers and 18 men) and four platoons. Each platoon includes:

1 headquarters	2
1 section bombers and rifle grenadiers	22
2 sections riflemen, 12 each	24
1 section auto riflemen (4 guns)	11
	59

The machine gun company has 6 officers and 172 men. It consists of the headquarters (3 officers and 21 men), 3 platoons (each with 1 officer and 46 men), and a train (13 men). Its armament is 12 machine guns of heavy type and 4 spare guns.

Transportation and Equipment.

The transportation equipment of the regiment is: 22 combat wagons, 16 rolling kitchens, 22 baggage and ration wagons, 16 ration carts, 15 water carts, 3 medical carts, 24 machine gun carts, 59 riding horses, 8 riding mules, 332 draft mules, 2 motorcycles with side cars, 1 motor car, 42 bicycles.

Fighting equipment for each regiment, in addition to the usual rifles, bayonets, pistols, etc., includes 480 trench knives (40 to each company), 192 automatic rifles (16 to each company), and 3 one-pounder cannon manned by the one-pounder cannon platoon of the regimental headquarters company.

Headquarters Company.

Each regimental headquarters company is made up of 7 officers and 294 men, as follows:

One headquarters platoon (93 officers and men) including 1 staff section (36 officers and men), 1 orderlies section (29 men), 1 band section (28 men).

One signal platoon (77 officers and men) including 1 telephone section (51 men), 1 section with headquarters (10 men), 1 section with 3 battalions (16 officers and men).

One sappers' and bombers' platoon (43 officers and men) including 1 section sappers (9 men) for digging and special work, 1 section bombers (34 officers and men).

One pioneer platoon (55 officers and men) for engineer work.

One one-pounder cannon platoon (33 officers and men).

Infantry Divisions.

The following summary of the organization of an infantry division completes the general outline of organization of the United States army for service in Europe. The figures are

the total of officers and men for each entry. Each infantry division comprises:

1 division headquarters	164
1 machine gun battalion of 4 companies	768
2 infantry brigades, each composed of 2 infantry regiments and 1 machine gun battalion of 3 companies	16,420
1 field artillery brigade composed of 3 field artillery regiments and 1 trench mortar battery	5,068
1 field signal battalion	262
1 regiment of engineers	1,666
1 train headquarters and military police	337
1 ammunition train	962
1 supply train	472
1 engineer train	84
1 sanitary train composed of 4 field hospital companies and 4 ambulance companies	940
	27,152

Artillery and Machine Gun Strength.

The new organization increases the ratio of artillery and machine gun strength of infantry. In place of the old division of three brigades with three infantry regiments in each are two brigades with two infantry regiments in each. But in the new as in the old organization there are three regiments of field artillery in each division, making the ratio of artillery to infantry regiments three to four, in place of three to nine. A trench mortar battery, added to the artillery brigade, and a one-pounder platoon, attached to each infantry regiment headquarters company, adds to the gun strength of the division.

A division now includes a total of fourteen machine gun companies. Each of the four infantry regiments has one; each of the two brigades has a machine gun battalion of three companies and the division has a machine gun battalion of four companies. This gives each division a mobile machine gun strength of ten companies, which can be used as special needs require, while each regiment still has its own machine gun equipment in one of its component companies. And, in addition, there are forty-eight sections of auto-riflemen, each section carrying four light machine guns (automatic rifles), one section in each of the four platoons making up each rifle company.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The national guard of the United States was reorganized in 1919 on a sixteen division basis in accordance with plans approved by Secretary of War Baker on July 16. In a circular letter giving the details of the reorganization Maj.-Gen. J. McI. Carter, chief of the militia bureau, said that the national guard which existed prior to the war with the central European powers was drafted into the federal service and "after performing its duty with great honor and fidelity" had been discharged from its obligation and the time had arrived for its reorganization under the provisions of law. The infantry divisional districts, which are substantially the same as those in which the national guard was formed for service in the United States army, are:

51—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
52—New York.
53—Pennsylvania.
54—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia.
55—North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.
56—Alabama, Georgia and Florida.
57—Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.
58—Ohio.
59—Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia.
60—Illinois.
61—Michigan and Wisconsin.
62—Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa.
63—Kansas and Missouri.
64—Texas and Oklahoma.
65—California, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.
66—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon.

There is one cavalry division of the national guard. It is assigned to the entire United States at large.

The plan as further outlined in Maj-Gen. Carter's circular provides:

"In accordance with the act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of July 11, 1919, the total strength of the national guard is to be obtained in annual increments, commencing with 200 men for each senator and representative in congress and increasing each year by not less than fifty per centum until a total peace strength of 800 enlisted men for the above representation has been reached.

"The appropriation for the support of the national guard for the fiscal year 1920 is based on 200 enlisted men for each senator and representative in congress, and provides for the maintenance of a total of 106,200 enlisted men, who have been prorated on this basis to the states and territories of the United States. The militia bureau in designating the number and kind of national guard units to be organized by the several states has been guided by the necessity of forming larger units, useful in the event of a federal emergency, while at the same time considering the interests of the states by providing for them a force capable of maintaining law and order.

"The plan comprising sixteen infantry divisions and one cavalry division cannot be completely realized during the fiscal year 1920 owing to the limitation of existing appropriations, but the organization of the national guard will be such as to form the necessary units for eight partially complete infantry divisions and one skeleton cavalry division which could be mobilized in an emergency by a combination of national guard districts.

"The secretary of war has decided that the fine services of the national guard divisions in the world war should receive the greatest recognition that it is possible to accord them. Their services and fine records are a national asset and the recognition accorded them should be of the same character. As a part of the army of the United States they won many of the laurels of that army. It has, therefore, been decided to perpetuate as many as possible of the national guard and national army units which took part in the war with Germany by continuing their designations in the permanent military establishment and in such a manner as to give representation to every state. Those divisions which cannot be incorporated in the permanent military establishment will be perpetuated by announcing them as reserve divisions, to be organized whenever a national emergency should require.

"You are therefore informed that designations other than those used in the war with Germany will be selected for all new national guard divisions, and the units which compose them."

UNITS ASSIGNED TO STATES.

Alabama—2 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 machine gun troop, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 signal company (radio), 1 ambulance company.
Arizona—1 squadron cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery.
Arkansas—1 regiment infantry, 1 battalion engineers, 1 ambulance company

California—8 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 signal company (radio), 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company, 2 troops cavalry.
Colorado—1 regiment infantry, 1 troop cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 company engineers, 1 signal company (outposts), 1 engineer train, 1 ambulance company.
Connecticut—6 companies coast artillery, 1 battalion infantry, 2 troops cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 ambulance company.
Delaware—2 companies coast artillery, 1 battalion infantry.
District of Columbia—1 battalion and 2 companies infantry, 1 battery field artillery, 1 signal company (outposts), 1 headquarters company infantry.
Florida—2 companies coast artillery, 2 battalions infantry, 1 machine gun company.
Georgia—4 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment and 1 battalion infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 company engineers, 1 field hospital company.
Hawaii—2 companies coast artillery, 1 battalion infantry, 1 machine gun company, 1 supply company.
Idaho—1 battalion infantry, 1 machine gun company, 1 company engineers.
Illinois—3 regiments infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 regiment and 1 battalion field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 signal company (wire), 1 engineer train, 2 field hospital companies, 2 ambulance companies.
Indiana—1 regiment infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 regiment field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 signal company (radio), 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Iowa—1 regiment infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 machine gun troop, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Kansas—1 regiment infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 signal company (outpost), 1 engineers' train, 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Kentucky—1 regiment and 1 battalion infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 machine gun troop, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Louisiana—1 regiment infantry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 signal company (wire) 1 field hospital company.
Maine—1 regiment infantry.
Maryland—1 regiment infantry, 2 battalions field artillery, 1 field hospital company.
Massachusetts—8 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 2 troops cavalry, 1 regiment field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 signal company (wire), 1 engineer train, 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Michigan—1 regiment infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 regiment field artillery, 2 companies engineers, 1 signal company (radio), 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Minnesota—2 regiments infantry, 1 regiment field artillery, 1 ambulance company, 1 infantry regiment to be converted to field artillery.
Mississippi—1 regiment infantry, 1 battalion field artillery, 2 troops cavalry.
Missouri—2 regiments infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 regiment field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 signal company (wire), 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Montana—2 battalions infantry.
Nebraska—1 regiment infantry, 1 signal company (radio), 1 field hospital company.
Nevada—1 squadron cavalry.
New Hampshire—2 companies coast artillery, 1 battalion infantry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 field hospital company.
New Jersey—2 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 machine gun troop, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 signal company (radio), 1 field hospital company.
New Mexico—1 squadron cavalry, 1 machine gun troop, 1 battalion field artillery.
New York—12 companies coast artillery, 4 regiments infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 regiment field artillery, 1 regiment engineers, 1 field signal battalion, 1 engineers train, 1 sanitary train complete.
North Carolina—4 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 2 troops cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 company engineers, 1 engineers train, 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
North Dakota—1 regiment infantry, 1 field hospital company.
Ohio—2 regiments infantry, 2 troops cavalry, 1 regiment and 1 battalion field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 signal company (outpost), 1 signal company (wire), 2 field hospitals, 2 ambulance companies.
Oklahoma—2 regiments infantry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 company engineers, 1 signal company (radio), 1 field hospital company.
Oregon—4 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 1 battery field artillery, 1 company engineers, 1 ambulance company, 1 troop cavalry.
Pennsylvania—4 regiments infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 regiment field artillery, 1 battalion engineers, 1 field signal battalion, 1 engineers train, 1 sanitary train complete.
Porto Rico—(Information later.)
Rhode Island—6 companies coast artillery, 2 troops cavalry, 1 battery field artillery, 1 ambulance company.
South Carolina—2 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 1 company engineers, 1 field hospital company.
South Dakota—1 regiment infantry, 1 ambulance company.
Tennessee—1 regiment and 1 battalion infantry, 2 troops cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 signal company (outposts), 1 ambulance company.
Texas—3 regiments infantry, 6 regiments cavalry, 1 regiment field artillery, 1 company engineers, 1 signal company (wire), 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Utah—1 battalion field artillery, 1 field hospital company, 1 squadron cavalry.
Vermont—2 battalions infantry, 1 machine gun company.
Virginia—4 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 2 troops cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 ambulance company.
Washington—4 companies coast artillery, 1 regiment infantry, 1 battery field artillery, 1 signal company (wire), 1 field hospital company, 1 machine gun troop.
West Virginia—1 regiment and 1 battalion infantry.
Wisconsin—1 regiment and 1 battalion infantry, 1 squadron cavalry, 1 machine gun troop, 1 battalion field artillery, 1 company engineers, 1 signal company (outposts), 1 field hospital company, 1 ambulance company.
Wyoming—1 squadron cavalry, 1 battalion field artillery.

RANK OF GENERAL.

The rank of general in the United States army has been held by the following:

George Washington.	John J. Pershing.
Ulysses S. Grant.	Tasker H. Bliss.
William T. Sherman.	Peyton C. March.
Philip H. Sheridan.	

RANK OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The rank of lieutenant-general in the United States army has been held by the following:

George Washington.	Samuel B. M. Young.
Ulysses S. Grant.	Adna R. Chaffee.
William T. Sherman.	John C. Bates.
Philip H. Sheridan.	Henry C. Corbin.
John M. Schofield.	Hunter Liggett.
Nelson A. Miles.	Robert L. Bullard.

RANK AND DISTINGUISHING MARKS IN THE NAVY AND MARINES.

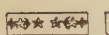
MARINES.

NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

NAVY, CHIEF PETTY OFFICER.

NAVY, WARRANT OFFICER.

LINE OFFICERS.


ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.

ADMIRAL.

VICE ADMIRAL.

REAR ADMIRAL.

COMMODORE.

CAPTAIN

COMMANDER.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

LIEUTENANT

STAFF OFFICERS.

Same as equal rank of line officers, but corps devices appear in place of anchors.

LIEUT., JUNIOR GRADE.

ENSIGN.

CORPS DEVICES.

MEDICAL.

PAY.

PROF. MATH.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

DENTAL OFFICER.

CHAPLAIN.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, MATES.

CHIEF GUNNER, GUNNER.

CHIEF MACHINIST, MACHINIST

CHIEF CARPENTER, CARPENTER.

CHIEF SAILMAKER, SAILMAKER.

CHIEF PHARMACIST, PHARMACIST.

CHIEF PAY CLERK, PAYMASTER'S CLERK.

MIDSHIPMAN.

SLEEVE MARKS OF COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS—NAVY.

Corps colors: Medical, maroon; Pay, white; Prof. Math., olive green.—Staff officers same stripes, but instead of stars,
corps colors are used with stripes.—Corps colors: Civil Eng., blue; Med. Res., crimson; Dental, orange.

CHIEF BOATSWAIN, BOATSWAIN.

MATE.

LINE OFFICERS

(Also used on shoulder devices for ranks below Commodore.)

ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY

ADMIRAL.

REAR ADMIRAL.

CAPTAIN.

COMMANDER.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

LIEUTENANT.

LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE.

ENSIGN.

MIDSHIPMAN, 1st CLASS.

VICE ADMIRAL.

CHIEF PETTY OFFICER.

PETTY OFFICER, 1st CLASS.

PETTY OFFICER, 2d CLASS.

CHIEF BOATSWAIN, GUNNER, MACHINIST

CHIEF CARPENTER, SAILMAKER, PHARMACIST.

BOATSWAIN, GUNNER, MATE.

CARPENTER, SAILMAKER, PHARMACIST, PAY CLERK.

ELECTRICIAN.

MACHINIST'S MATE.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

MIDSHIPMAN, 2d CLASS.

RATINGS AND A FEW SPECIALTY MARKS—NAVY.

PETTY OFFICER, 3d CLASS.

MASTER AT ARMS

BOATSWAIN'S MATE COXSWAIN.

QUARTER MASTER.

BLACKSMITH SHIP FITTER.

SAILMAKER'S MATE.

PRINTER

CARPENTER'S MATE. PLUMBER. FITTER. PAINTER

TURRET CAPTAIN.

GUNNER'S MATE.

STOREKEEPER

YEOMAN.

SERVICE ARM AND RANK IN THE ARMY.

COLLAR INSIGNIA.

Plain for officers and enlisted dress uniform. Buttons enlisted service uniform.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

COAST ARTILLERY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

INFANTRY.

CAVALRY.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SIGNAL CORPS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—INSIGNIA ON SHOULDER LOOPS.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL. One large silver star and two small silver stars.

CAPTAIN. Two silver bars.

MAJOR GENERAL. Two silver stars

FIRST LIEUTENANT. One silver bar.

BRIGADIER GENERAL. One silver star

SECOND LIEUTENANT. No loop insignia.

COLONEL. Silver spread eagle.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL. A silver leaf.

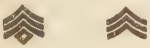
CHAPLAIN. Latin cross.

CHEVRONS AND SPECIALTY MARKS

The more frequent chevrons, only, are given.
The colors of the hat cords are used in the chevrons.
A few of the specialty marks are given

GENERAL. Coat of arms of the United States and two silver stars.

MAJOR. A gold leaf.


FIRST SERGEANT. SERGEANT. CORPORAL.

PRIVATE, 1st Class. Insignia of color of arm of service.

GUNNER. ELECTRICIAN. MECHANIC. BANDSMAN. COOK.

RANK AND INSIGNIA OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

The following table shows the rank of commissioned officers in the United States army and marine corps and the corresponding grades in the navy:

ARMY AND MARINE CORPS.	NAVY.
General.	Admiral.
Lieutenant-general.	Vice-admiral.
Major-general.	Rear-admiral.
Brigadier-general.	Commodore.
Colonel.	Captain.
Lieutenant-colonel.	Commander.
Major.	Lieutenant-commander.
Captain.	Lieutenant.
First lieutenant.	Lieutenant, jr. grade.
Second lieutenant.	Ensign.

Commissioned army officers wear the following insignia on the shoulder loop.

RANK AND INSIGNIA.

General—Four silver stars.
Lieutenant-general—Three silver stars.
Major-general—Two silver stars.
Brigadier-general—One silver star.
Colonel—Silver eagle.
Lieutenat-colonel—Silver oak leaf.
Major—Gold oak leaf.
Captain—Two silver bars.
First lieutenant—One silver bar.
Second lieutenant—No insignia.
Chaplain—Cross.

Commissioned officers of the navy wear the following devices on the collar:
Admiral—Anchor and four stars.
Vice-admiral—Anchor and three stars.
Rear-Admiral—Anchor and two stars.
Captain—Anchor and silver eagle.
Commander—Anchor and silver leaf.
Lieutenant-commander—Anchor and gold leaf.
Lieutenant—Anchor and two bars.
Lieutenant, junior grade—Anchor and one bar.
Ensign—One bar.

Following are the army service insignia:
Infantry—Crossed guns.
Cavalry—Crossed sabers.
Field artillery—Crossed cannon and numbers.
Coast artillery—Crossed cannon.
Engineer corps—Castle.
Aviation corps—Globe with wings.
Medical corps—Winged staff and serpents.
Signal corps—Crossed flags.
Quartermaster corps—Eagle on wheel.
Motor transport corps—Winged hat on bronze wheel.

Hat Cords.

Generals wear hat cords the color of gold, while those of other officers are gold and black. The branch of the service to which each enlisted man belongs is indicated by the color of the hat cord he wears:
Infantry—Light blue.
Cavalry—Yellow.
Artillery—Scarlet.
Engineers corps—Scarlet intertwined with white.
Signal corps—Orange intertwined with white.
Medical department—Maroon.
Quartermaster corps—Buff.
Ordnance department—Black intertwined with white.
Motor transport corps—Purple.

Chevrons.

First class privates wear on their coat sleeves or shirts the design of the department or service to which they belong. The designs or chevrons sewn on the sleeves of noncommissioned officers are as follows:
Lance corporal—One inverted V-shaped bar.
Corporal—Two bars.
Sergeant—Three bars.
First sergeant—Diamond mark under bars.
Stable sergeant—Horse's head under bars.
Color sergeant—Star under bars.
Battalion quartermaster sergeant—Three horizontal bars.
Chief trumpeter—One bar and bugle.

War Service Chevron.

A gold chevron of standard material and design, to be worn on the lower half of the left sleeve of all uniform coats, except fatigue coats, by each officer and enlisted man who has served six months in the zone of the advance in the war, and an additional chevron for each six months of similar service thereafter. Silver chevrons of similar design are worn by officers and men who were in the army during the war but did not see service overseas.

Wound Chevrons.

A gold chevron of pattern identical with that of the war service chevron, to be worn on the lower half of the right sleeve of all uniform coats, except fatigue coats, by each officer and enlisted man who has received a wound in action with the enemy which necessitates treatment by a medical officer, and an additional chevron for each additional wound, but no more than one chevron will be worn for two or more wounds received at the same time. Disablement by gas necessitating treatment by a medical officer shall be considered to be a wound within the meaning of this order.

Honorable Discharge Chevrons.

As a recognition of duties performed in the service of the country each soldier on being discharged is furnished with two scarlet chevrons to be worn on the left sleeves, point up, midway between the elbow and the shoulder, one on the coat and one on the overcoat. These chevrons will serve to indicate to the country while the uniform is being worn that the wearer responded to the demands of the country, performing creditable service in the army, and finally received honorable discharge therefrom.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS FOR VALOR.

Capt. George W. Brush, commander of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor, U. S. A., in an article contributed to the Army and Navy Journal, March 29, 1919, described the chief decorations and medals of valor and their origin as follows:

In these days when our boys are coming home from the greatest war in history wearing the decorations and medals awarded for acts of valor and heroism, it may be well to know a little of their meaning. The medals bestowed on our soldiers for acts of heroism should not be confounded with the medals of our various patriotic organizations such as the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, the Spanish War Veterans and the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. These are adopted by these organizations and have no significance except to identify them as belonging to a particular organization.

It has long been the custom to reward soldiers who have performed special deeds of valor or heroism. The various countries have adopted medals to express different degrees of such service. The United States has its congressional medal of honor, and recently two additional decorations, the distinguished service cross and the distinguished service medal. England has her Victoria cross, the Distinguished Service Order and its military medal. France, the Legion of Honor, its croix de guerre and medaille militaire; Italy its Order of the Crown and Order of St. Maurice; Belgium its Order of Leopold and croix de guerre. Japan, the Order of the Rising Sun of various degrees; and Germany the iron cross of two classes and the grand cross.

Gen. Washington near the close of the revolutionary war established a badge of "military merit" and he himself received a gold medal with the thanks of congress. It was not until the civil war that definite action was taken. Congress, in 1862, passed a law providing for a medal of honor for its soldiers in the ranks

and in 1863 amended it so as to include officers. It also provided a medal of honor for the navy, but singularly did not include the officers. Recently this defect was remedied. The navy medal is different in design from that of the army.

The congressional medal of honor is the most difficult to win of any military decoration in the world. The requirements are so stringent that comparatively few are seen. So far as can be ascertained only twenty-four medals of honor have thus far been issued in the war just closed, while over 1,200 distinguished service crosses have been awarded. The requirements for our medals are given in concise form in Gen. Pershing's bulletin No. 25 to our army abroad. He says:

"The following instructions are published as a guide to all concerned in the manner of American awards for gallantry in action and exceptionally meritorious service and to set a standard for such awards. 1, The medal of honor, and 2, the distinguished service cross are awarded for gallantry in action.

"Medal of Honor—The award of the medal of honor is confined to officers and soldiers of the American army whose action complies with the following tests: (a) who have performed in action deeds of most distinguished bravery and self-sacrifice; (b) above and beyond the call of duty; (c) so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish them for gallantry and intrepidity above their comrades; (d) which involve risk of life or the performance of more than ordinarily hazardous service; (e) the omission of which would not justly subject the person to censure or for shortcoming or failure in the performance of his duty.

"Distinguished Service Cross—The award of the distinguished service cross is confined to any one who may distinguish himself or herself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States under circumstances which do not justify the award of the medal of honor, and may be awarded to any person who while serving in any capacity with the army shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself or who since April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself or herself.

"Distinguished Service Medal—The award of the distinguished service medal will be confined to any one distinguishing himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war or in connection with or against an armed enemy of the United States."

There are other medals issued by the government representing service of various kinds, but the three described are the most important. The distinguished service medal may be awarded to civilians not engaged in military operations, but not the other two named.

The Victoria cross, the highest military decoration of Great Britain, was established Jan. 29, 1856, by Queen Victoria, "for conspicuous bravery or devotion in presence of the enemy." Second in importance is the Distinguished Service Order and third the military medal. England has also the royal red cross for women.

The origin of the most important French decoration, the Legion of Honor, is described in a translation from the French of Jules Martin, made by Miss M. Murphy for the Army and Navy Legion of Valor. In the period of the consulate, the year eight, it was designated as a national recompense to warriors who rendered distinguished service in battle for the republic; also to citizens who by their learning, talents or virtues contributed in establishing or defending the principles of the republic. In time of war heroic deeds were recognized; in time of peace it required twenty-five years of military service to be entitled to the decoration. In the period of the empire the Legion of Honor comprised four classes, grand officer, commandant, officer, legionary. By a decree of Jan. 30, 1805, Napoleon instituted a fifth degree, the "great decoration" or "great eagle," which since has taken the name of "grand croix." The imperial decree of March 1, 1808, which related to titles of nobility, gave future members of the legion the title of knight, to be transmissible to their descendants, and granted a net revenue of at least 3,000 francs.

Various changes have been made from time to time. The government of the national defense decreed Oct. 28, 1870, that the Legion of Honor be exclusively reserved as a recompense for military service and for acts of bravery and devotedness. The law of July 25, 1873, abrogates this.

The iron cross of Germany was instituted by royal decree of March 10, 1813, as a special decoration for patriotic services, to be "earned during the impending war in battle with the enemies or in the field or at home." It consists of two classes and a "grand cross." Originally instituted for one war only, it was reinstituted July 19, 1870, for the Franco-Prussian war and has existed since that time. The grand cross may be awarded only "to the commanding officer for winning a decisive battle through which the enemy was forced to give up his position." The iron cross, it was decreed in 1870, is to be bestowed "regardless of rank and position as a reward for meritorious services rendered either in actual battle with the enemy or at home in connection with this struggle." In the great world war just closed the iron crosses have been distributed to the German army in lavish profusion.

THE VICTORY MEDAL.

The secretary of war through Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, issued the following order June 30, 1919:

1. A war service medal, to be known as the victory medal, will be awarded to all officers and enlisted men who served on active duty in the army of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and whose service was honorable.

2. Battle clasps will be awarded for each of the major operations and for the occupation of a defensive sector. Only one defensive sector clasp will be awarded to any one individual. To be eligible for a battle clasp the officer or enlisted man must have been actually present, under competent orders, in the sector of the army, corps, division or similar independent organization during the period in which the organization was engaged. The officer or enlisted man may have belonged to the organization in question, been attached to it or have served it in some independent capacity. The authorized presence of the person in the locality at the time of operation will be the determining factor in the award of clasp. Each officer or enlisted man serving in the 1st army area between Aug. 30 and Nov. 11, 1918, or in the 2d army area between Oct. 12 and Nov. 11, 1918, will be entitled to the defensive sector clasp, irrespective of awards for major operations. Each officer or enlisted man serving in the area of corps, divisions, or smaller independent organizations under French, British, Belgian or Italian commands, between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, will be entitled to the defensive sector clasp, irrespective of awards for major operations. Each officer or enlisted man present in an engagement in European Russia since Aug. 1, 1918, or in Siberia since Aug. 15, 1918, will be entitled to a defensive sector clasp. The following operations are announced as major operations:

a. Cambrai—Between May 12-Dec. 4, 1917.

b. Somme, defensive—Between March 21-April 6, 1918.
c. Lys—Between April 9-27, 1918.
d. Aisne—On the Chemin des Dames and northeast of Reims between May 27-June 5, 1918.
e. Montdidier-Noyon — Between June 9-13, 1918.
f. Champagne-Marne—Between July 15-18, 1918.
g. Aisne-Marne—Between July 18-Aug. 6, 1918.
h. Somme, offensive—Between Aug. 8-Nov. 11, 1918.
i. Oise-Aisne—Between Aug. 18-Nov. 11, 1918.
j. Ypres-Lys—Between Aug. 19-Nov. 11, 1918.
k. St. Mihiel—Between Sept. 12-16, 1918.
l. Meuse-Argonne—Between Sept. 26-Nov. 11, 1918.
m. Vittorio-Veneto—Between Oct. 24-Nov. 4, 1918.

3. Clasps will be awarded to each officer and enlisted man who served overseas and is not entitled to a battle clasp under paragraph 2 as follows:

a. France—For service in France between April 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918.
b. Italy—For service in Italy between April 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918.
c. Siberia—For any service in Siberia.
d. Russia—For any service in European Russia.
e. England—For service in England between April 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918. The clasp for this service will only be awarded to officers and enlisted men who served in England and are not entitled to one of the other clasps enumerated in this paragraph.

4. Officers and enlisted men forming part of the personnel of the crews of army and commercial transports operating between the United States and Europe will be included among those authorized to wear one of the clasps enumerated in paragraph 3, depending on the European country for which the transport sailed. Not more than one such clasp, however, will be awarded to any one individual under this authority.

5. A bronze star, three-sixteenths inch in diameter, will be placed on the service ribbon for each battle clasp awarded under the provisions of paragraph 2. When an officer or enlisted man has been cited in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer for gallantry in action not justifying the award of a medal of honor, distinguished service cross or distinguished service medal, he will wear a silver star on the ribbon of the medal and on the service ribbon for each such citation.

VICTORY LAPEL BUTTON.

The victory lapel button is for wear on civilian clothing by honorably discharged soldiers. It is made of bronze for all soldiers who saw service abroad or at home, and of silver for those who were wounded. It is in the shape of a five pointed star superimposed on a conventional laurel wreath with the letters U. S. in the center of the star. The button, which was designed under the general direction of the commission of fine arts, was issued in July, 1919, and subsequently to all applicants presenting their discharge papers.

DETAILS OF CERTAIN DECORATIONS.

The war department in an order issued May 5, 1919, gave the following technical descriptions of the distinguished service medal, the distinguished service cross and the victory medal:

Distinguished Service Medal.

The coat of arms of the United States in bronze surrounded by a ring in dark blue enamel bearing the inscription "For Distinguished Service. MCMXVIII." Suspended by a bar from a silk ribbon, 1⅜ inches long and 1⅜ inches wide, consisting of a white center (⅝ inch wide) with a scarlet band on each edge and a narrow dark-blue stripe between the scarlet and white, according to standard sample.

Distinguished Service Cross.

A cross of bronze with an eagle on the center and a scroll below the eagle, bearing the inscription "For Valor." Suspended by a ring from a silk ribbon, 1⅜ inches long and 1⅜ inches wide, composed of a band of red (⅛ inch), white (1/16 inch), blue (1 inch), white (1/16 inch), and red (⅛ inch).

Victory Medal.

(a) A bronze medal 36 mm. in diameter. On the obverse a Victory winged, standing, full length and full face. On the reverse the inscription "The Great War for Civilization" and a representation of the various allied and associated nations. Suspended by a ring from a watered silk ribbon, 1⅜ inches long and 36 mm. wide, representing two rainbows placed in juxtaposition and having the red in the middle, with a white thread along each edge, according to standard sample.

(b) Bronze clasps—Bronze bars, ⅛ inch wide, to be placed on the ribbon of the medal and bearing the following inscriptions:

(1) Somme, defensive.
(2) Lys.
(3) Aisne.
(4) Montdidier-Noyon.
(5) Champagne-Marne.
(6) Aisne-Marne.
(7) Somme, offensive.
(8) Oise-Aisne.
(9) Ypres-Lys.
(10) St. Mihiel.
(11) Meuse-Argonne.
(12) Vittorio-Veneto.
(13) France.
(14) Italy.
(15) Siberia.
(16) Russia.
(17) England.

(c) Stars 3/16 inch in diameter. Citation stars to be silver; stars to denote possession of clasps to be of bronze.

OTHER AMERICAN DECORATIONS.

In addition to the decorations provided for soldiers in the war in Europe there are many other medals and badges worn by men who distinguished themselves in other wars or by good conduct, marksmanship, etc. These include the following:

Medal commemorating the battle of Manila bay, May 1, 1898.
Medal commemorating the naval engagements in the West Indies during the war with Spain, 1898.
Special meritorious medal for services during the war with Spain, other than in battle.
Certificate of merit medal.
Civil war campaign medal.
Indian campaign medal.
Spanish war campaign medal.
Congressional medal for Philippine service.
Philippine insurrection campaign medal.
Army of Cuban occupation medal, 1898-1902.
China relief expedition medal.
Gold life-saving medal.
Silver life-saving medal.
Cuban pacification medal.
Nicaraguan campaign medal.
Haitian campaign medal, 1915.
Good-conduct medal, U. S. navy.
Good-conduct medal, U. S. marine corps.
Medals and badges for excellence in gunnery.
Expert rifleman's badge, army and marine corps.

Sharpshooter's medal, navy and marine corps.
Expert rifleman's bar badge, navy.
Pistol expert badge, army and marine corps.
Expert pistol-shot's bar badge, navy.
Distinguished marksman's medal, marine corps.
Sharpshooter's badge, army and marine corps.
Marksman's badge, army and marine corps.

COLORED RIBBON BARS.

The various medals are suspended from ribbons of distinctive colors. Bars of ribbon of the same color are worn by officers and men upon whom the medals have been conferred with their uniforms. There are as many different kinds as there are medals.

MEXICAN SERVICE BADGE.

The following order was issued by the war department in February, 1918:

By authority of the president, a service badge with ribbon, to be known as the Mexican service badge, will be issued to all officers and enlisted men who are now or may hereafter be in the military service of the United States, and whose service has been under the following conditions:

(a) In Mexico, afloat or ashore, as members of the Vera Cruz expedition, between April 24, 1914, and Nov. 26, 1914.

(b) In Mexico as members of the punitive or other authorized expeditions between March 14, 1916, and Feb. 7, 1917.

(c) Those who were actually present and participated in an engagement against Mexicans between April 12, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917, in which there were casualties on the side of the United States troops.

(d) Those who were present as members of the Mexican border patrol between April 12, 1911, and Feb. 7, 1917, in proximity to an engagement between Mexicans which resulted in casualties among their own company, troop, battery or detachment.

The distribution of this badge will be governed by the provisions of article VIII., compilation of general orders, circulars and bulletins, war department, 1881-1915. No individual will be entitled to more than one Mexican service badge.

Persons not now in the army of the United States, who if they had remained in the service would be entitled to this badge and whose separation from the service has been honorable, may apply to the adjutant-general of the army for authority to purchase and wear the Mexican service badge.

WOUND AND SERVICE CHEVRONS IN NAVY.

Wound and service chevrons for men in the naval service, afloat or ashore in Europe, were authorized by the secretary of the navy Sept. 25, 1918. The chevrons are similar to those worn in the army and take the form of a V-shaped bar of gold braid for blue uniforms and yellow silk lace or braid for white. Service chevrons are worn on the lower half of the left sleeve and wound chevrons on the right sleeve.

War service chevrons will be given as follows:

Served three months or more since April 6, 1917, afloat or ashore, on duty east of the thirty-seventh meridian west of Greenwich.

Served afloat three months or more since May 25, 1918, on vessels that have cruised on the high seas of the Atlantic ocean north of the equator.

Served on vessels that have been torpedoed or fired upon.

Served on aviation duty in the United States, making actual flights in search of enemy vessels since May 25, 1918.

Service on transports and convoying ships shall be included.

BRITISH WAR LEADERS REWARDED.

The leaders of the British land and sea forces were liberally rewarded with titles and money grants, as the following table will show:

Admiral Sir David Beatty	Earldom	$500,000
Admiral Viscount Jellicoe	Viscounty	250,000
Admiral Sir C. Madden	Baronetcy	50,000
Admiral Sir D. Sturdee		50,000
Vice-Admiral Sir R. Keyes	Baronetcy	50,000
Rear-Admiral de Robeck	Baronetcy	50,000
Commander Sir R. T. Tyrwhitt	Baronetcy	50,000
Field Marshal Sir D. Haig	Earldom	500,000
Field Marshal Sir John French	Viscounty	250,000
Field Marshal Sir E. Allenby	Viscounty	250,000
Field Marshal Sir H. Plumer	Barony	150,000
Gen. Sir H. Rawlinson	Barony	150,000
Gen. Sir J. Byng	Barony	150,000
Gen. Sir H. Horne	Barony	150,000
Field Marshal Sir H. Wilson	Baronetcy	50,000
Gen. Sir W. Robertson	Baronetcy	50,000
Gen. Sir W. Birdwood	Baronetcy	50,000
Air V. M. Sir H. Trenchard	Baronetcy	50,000
Lieut.-Col. Sir M. Hankey	G. C. B.	125,000

Resolutions voted by parliament:

That the thanks of this house be given to the officers, petty officers, and men of the navy and of the royal marines for their sleepless watch over the seas and for the courage, resource and devotion with which, during four years of constant peril, they have maintained the blockade of the enemy's coast, convoyed armies drawn from the most distant lands, and defended the commerce of the civilized world against the craft and subtlety of a lawless foe.

That the thanks of this house be given to the officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the armies in the field for the matchless valor and endurance with which, amid circumstances of unexampled hardship, they have sustained the shock of war in many climes, for the good humor, clemency and patience of their bearing and for the undaunted spirit which has carried them through four years of strenuous toil to a complete and splendid victory.

GRAVES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN EUROPE.

Up to June 30, 1919, 57,919 graves of American soldiers had been registered by the graves registration service in Europe. They are distributed as follows:

Country.	Cemeteries.	Graves.
France—American	230	47,236
French, local	558	6,779
Great Britain	93	2,073
Germany	31	1,053
Belgium	2	403
Russia	..	189
Luxemburg	8	110
Italy	12	76

The work of recording graves and placing crosses in Great Britain had been completed before June 30. The seventy-six bodies in Italy were concentrated in a cemetery at Genoa, this work being completed July 15. The bodies in Russia, it was decided, should be removed to a cemetery in France while those in Luxemburg and Germany were also to find a resting place in France. In October it was decided by the war department that bodies of American soldiers buried in Italy, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Luxemburg and north Russia were to be brought home as soon as possible without waiting on the action of the French government with respect to the army dead in France.

CLOTH SHOULDER INSIGNIA WORN BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

ARMY INSIGNIA.

1st Army.

2d Army.

3d Army.
(Army of Occupation.)

CORPS INSIGNIA.

1st Corps.

2d Corps.

3d Corps.

4th Corps.

5th Corps.

6th Corps.

7th Corps.

8th Corps.

9th Corps.

DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA.

1st Div.

2d Div.

3d Div.

4th Div.

5th Div.

6th Div.

7th Div.

11th Div.

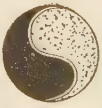
12th Div.

19th Div.

26th Div.

27th Div.

28th Div.


29th Div.

30th Div.

31st Div.

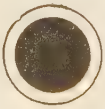
32d Div.

33d Div.

34th Div.

35th Div.

36th Div.


37th Div.

38th Div.

39th Div.

40th Div.

41st Div.

42d Div.

76th Div.

77th Div.

78th Div.

79th Div.

80th Div.

81st Div.

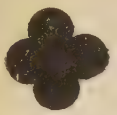
82d Div.

83d Div.

85th Div.

86th Div.

87th Div.


88th Div.

89th Div.

90th Div.

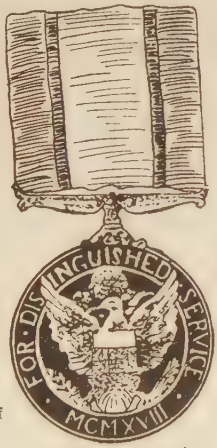
91st Div.

92d Div.

93d Div.

PRINCIPAL MEDALS WORN BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Congressional Medal of Honor—American.



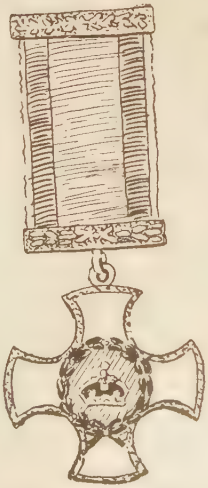
Distinguished Service Medal—American.

Distinguished Service Cross—American.

Naval Medal of Honor—American.

Croix de Guerre—France.

Legion of Honor—France.


Distinguished Service Cross—Britain.

Croix de Guerre—Belgium.

NICKNAMES AND INSIGNIA OF ARMY DIVISIONS.

Following is a list of the better known divisional nicknames, with brief descriptions of the cloth shoulder insignia worn on the uniforms. The number of the division; home state or states of troops, nickname (if any) and insignia (if any) are given in order:

1. Regulars: "First division" (first in France): crimson figure 1 on background of khaki.
2. Regulars: Indian head with background of star and shield; colors varying according to unit.
3. Regulars: "Marne division"; three white stripes diagonally superimposed upon a square field of blue.
4. Regulars: four green leaves of ivy superimposed upon a diamond of olive drab.
5. Regulars: "Ace of Diamonds"; a red diamond.
6. Regulars: six pointed star of red with figure "6" in blue.
7. Regulars: two equilateral black triangles superimposed on a red circle.
8. Regulars.
9. Regulars.
10. Regulars: Roman numeral X in gold inclosed by ring of same color on a field of marine blue contained in a square.
11. Regulars: "Lafayette division"; head of Lafayette.
12. Regulars: "Plymouth division"; figure "12" in red on blue ground, pierced by bayonet; gold border and two gold stars.
13. Regulars; circular disk of blue cloth on which is superimposed a red horseshoe with black cat and numeral 13 in white block figures.
14. Regulars: "Wolverine division"; shield shaped panel of dark green on which is superimposed a disk of yellow with black rim and silhouette of head, shoulders and paw of a wolverine; across the shield the word "Wolverine."
15. 16 and 17. Regulars.
18. Regulars; "Cactus"; figure "18" in white on green cactus plant with motto, "Noli me tangere."
19. Regulars; "Twilight division."
20. Regulars.
26. New England troops; "Yankee division"; dark blue monogram "YD" superimposed on diamond of khaki cloth.
27. New York troops; "New York division"; circle of black with band of red inside of which on a black field are seven stars and "N. Y." in monogram, the stars representing the constellation of Orion in honor of the commander, Gen. J. F. O'Ryan.
28. Pennsylvania troops; "Keystone division"; red keystone.
29. Troops from New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia and Virginia; "Blue and Gray division"; Korean symbol of good luck in blue and gray symbolical of reunion of north and south.
30. Troops from North and South Carolina and Tennessee; "Old Hickory division"; monogram in blue, the letter "O" surrounding the letter "H" with three Xs (Roman numerals for 30), all on a maroon background.
31. Troops from Alabama, Georgia and Florida; "Dixie division"; the letters "D. D." superimposed on a triangle of red and blue.
32. Troops from Wisconsin and Michigan; "Iron Jaws division"; barred arrow of red.
33. Troops from Illinois and Virginia; "Prairie division"; yellow cross on black circle.
34. Troops from Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and North Dakota; "Sandstorm division"; black circle encircling a red bovine skull.
35. Troops from Missouri and Kansas; Santa Fe cross within two circles of varying colors, the outer one divided into four arcs.
36. Troops from Texas and Oklahoma; "Lone Star division" (sometimes called "Panther division"); circular disk of olive drab cloth upon which is superimposed an arrowhead of cobalt blue and within the arrowhead is the olive drab letter "T," representing Texas, the arrowhead representing Oklahoma.
37. Troops from Ohio; "Buckeye division"; red circle superimposed on white circle.
38. Troops from Indiana and Kentucky; "Cyclone division"; shield of red and blue on which is superimposed the monogram "CY."
39. Troops from Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas; "Bull's-eye division"; a bull's-eye on khaki square with inner circle of red, middle circle of white and outer circle of black.
40. Troops from California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona; "Sunset division"; golden sun en blue square.
41. Troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming; "Sunset division"; golden sun superimposed on field of red setting behind blue hills.
42. National guard troops from twenty-six states and District of Columbia; "Rainbow division"; particolored arc with colors of rainbow.
76. Troops from New England; "Liberty Bell division"; blue bell on buff field.
77. Troops from New York city and vicinity; "Metropolitan division"; statue of Liberty on blue background.
78. Troops from New Jersey and New York; "Lightning division"; red cloth semicircle crossed diagonally by white bolt of lightning.
79. Troops from Maryland, District of Columbia and Pennsylvania; "Liberty division"; gray Lorraine cross on blue shield.
80. Troops from Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania; "The Blue Ridge division"; shield of olive drab cloth with three blue hills.
81. Troops from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Porto Rico; "Stonewall division"; black wildcat on yellow background in circle.
82. Troops from Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee; "All American division"; letters "A. A." in gold on circle of blue superimposed on red square.
83. Troops from Ohio; golden monogram "O. H. I. O." on black triangle.
84. Troops from Indiana and Kentucky; "Lincoln division"; red hatchet with blue handle inside red circle; word "Lincoln" in blue letters and numeral "84" also in blue.
85. Troops from Michigan and Wisconsin; "Custer division"; scarlet letters "C. D." mounted on circle of khaki cloth.
86. Troops from Chicago and northern Illinois; "Blackhawk division"; monogram "B. H." on red shield superimposed on a black hawk, the whole superimposed on a red shield.
87. Troops from Arkansas, Louisiana and Alabama; "Acorn division"; acorn superimposed on dark green circle.
88. Troops from Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa and Illinois; two figures "8" crossing at right angles, giving appearance of a clover leaf, one leaf for each state; varying colors.
89. Troops from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado and New Mexico; "Middle West division"; black letters "M. W." surrounded by circle of black.
90. Troops from Texas and Oklahoma; "Alamo division"; monogram "T. O." in red, for Texas and Oklahoma.
91. Troops from California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Alaska; "Wild West division"; green fir tree.
92. Colored troops from various states; buffalo, color varying; usually red.
93. Colored troops from various sections; blue French steel helmet on a dark blue circle.

UNITED STATES ARMY PAY.

Statement of the system of pay of the army authorized by the quartermaster-general:

Commissioned Officers.

Rank.	Per year.
General	$10,000
Lieutenant-general	9,000
Major-general	8,000
Brigadier-general	6,000
Colonel	4,000
Lieutenant-colonel	3,500
Major	3,000
Captain	2,400
First lieutenant	2,000
Second lieutenant	1,700

In the cases of colonels and other commissioned officers of lower rank an increase of 10 per cent, known as longevity pay, is allowed for each period of five years of service, provided that such increase shall not exceed 40 per cent. Officers of higher rank than colonel receive no increase for continuous service.

All officers are entitled to be furnished public quarters, with fuel and light, but if these cannot be provided the officers receive a commuted money value of the same. The allowance for quarters for a second lieutenant is 2 rooms, or $24 per month; for a first lieutenant, 3 rooms or commutation of $36 per month; a captain, 4 rooms or commutation of $48; major, 5 rooms or commutation of $60; lieutenant-colonel, 6 rooms or commutation of $72; colonel, 7 rooms or commutation of $84; brigadier-general, 8 rooms or commutation of $96; major-general, 9 rooms or commutation of $108; lieutenant-general, 10 rooms or commutation of $120, and a general, 11 rooms or commutation of $132. All receive a suitable allowance for heat and light, dependent upon the locality of their stations and the season. While on foreign service officers receive an increase of 10 per cent of their base pay and longevity pay.

Aerial Flight Increases.

Aviation officers of the signal corps, or officers attached to the signal corps, while on duty which requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, are entitled to an increase in the pay of their grade, under their commissions, as follows: Aviation officers, 25 per cent; junior military aviators, 50 per cent; military aviators, 75 per cent. Each junior military aviator and each military aviator duly qualified and serving has the rank, pay and allowances of one grade higher than that held by them under their commissions, provided that the ranks under their commissions are not higher than that of captain.

Pay of Enlisted Men.

The pay of enlisted men depends on their grades, ratings and length of service. From June 1, 1917, and continuing during and after the war in Europe the pay of enlisted men is as follows

Men receiving $30: All privates, the army entering grade.

Men receiving $33: First-class privates, men promoted to act in minor noncommissioned officer capacity.

Men receiving $36: Corporals, saddlers, mechanics, farriers and wagoners, and musicians of the third class.

Men receiving $38: All sergeant grades in the line, which include infantry, field artillery, coast artillery and cavalry; cooks, horseshoers, band corporals and musicians of the second class.

Men receiving $44: Sergeants of the various corps of the engineers, ordnance, signal corps, quartermaster corps and medical department; band sergeants and musicians of the first class.

Men receiving $48: Battalion sergeant majors, squadron sergeant majors, sergeant majors (junior grade), sergeant buglers, master gunners and assistant band leaders of the line.

Men receiving $51: Regimental sergeant majors, regimental supply sergeants, sergeant majors (senior grade), quartermaster sergeants of the quartermaster corps, ordnance sergeants, first sergeants, electrician sergeants of the first class, assistant engineers and battalion sergeant majors and battalion supply sergeants of the engineers.

Men receiving $56: Sergeants, first class, of the medical department.

Men receiving $71: Hospital sergeants, master engineers of the junior grade and engineers.

Men receiving $81: Quartermaster sergeants of the senior grade of the quartermaster corps, band leaders, master signal electricians, master electricians, master engineers of the senior grade and master hospital sergeants.

Assignment to Special Duties.

These are the established grades of the enlisted men, but they may variously be assigned to such special duties as chauffeurs, switchboard operators, cobblers, clerks, camoufleurs, sanitary inspectors, draftsmen, stevedores, accountants, plumbers and such other occupations and trades as are necessary to meet the requirements of army service.

In addition to the rates of pay for enlisted men heretofore mentioned, supplemental pay or allowances are made as follows:

(1) Increased pay is allowed for continuous service, computed under what is known as "enlistment period." An enlistment period ordinarily represents a period of three or four years, dependent upon the law in effect at date of enlistment. There are seven such periods, covering a period of service of from 1 year to more than 18 years, provided for, and the increases range from $3 to $24 per month, according to the grade and length of service. Men in the grade of private calling for $30 per month are increased $3 per month during the second enlistment period, an additional $3 during the third enlistment period, and $1 per month for each additional enlistment period to include the seventh enlistment period. Men above the $30 grade and up to and including the $38 grade are entitled to $3 per month additional pay for each enlistment period from the second to the seventh. Men above the $38 grade are entitled to $4 per month additional pay for each enlistment period from the second to the seventh.

Some Additional Ratings.

(2) Enlisted men of the coast artillery, below the grade of mess sergeant, are entitled to the following additional ratings, according to established individual qualifications: Casement electricians, observers of the first class, plotters and coxswains, $9 per month; chief planters, observers of second class, chief loaders, gun commanders and gun pointers, $7 per month; enlisted men of the field artillery—expert first-class gunners, $5 per month; first-class gunners, $3 per month, and second-class gunners, $2 per month; enlisted men of the cavalry, engineers and infantry—expert riflemen, $5 per month; sharpshooters, $3 per month, and marksmen, $2 per month; enlisted men of the medical department—surgical assistants, $5 per month; nurse (enlisted man), $3 per month, and dispensary assistant, $2 per month.

(3) Enlisted men of the signal corps, while on duties which require them to participate regularly in aeroflights, assuming that they have rating of aviation mechanician, receive 50 per cent increase in their monthly pay.

Housing and Subsistence.

(4) All enlisted men, while on detached duty not in the field where there are no army quar-

ters available, receive in addition to their pay $15 per month to cover the expense of housing and also a suitable allowance for subsistence and for heat and light.

(5) Enlisted men, if serving in a foreign country or beyond the continental limits of the United States (Porto Rico, Hawaii and Panama Canal Zone excepted) receive 20 per cent increase in pay computed on the base pay and service pay prevailing prior to June 1, 1917, when an act of congress increased, for the "term of the emergency," the pay of all enlisted men in amounts ranging from 50 per cent to 8 per cent.

(6) Enlisted men attached to the United States military academy are entitled to the same pay and allowances as other enlisted men of the regular army of the same grade and additional compensation provided for performing certain duties upon detail therefor in orders.

For deeds of valor, recognized by acts of congress, officers and enlisted men receive certificates of merit which entitle them to an additional compensation of $2 per month.

Allowances at Retirement.

Enlisted men can apply for retirement after 30 years of service. They are retired on 75 per cent of the monthly pay drawn at the time of retirement, and $15.75 a month additional in lieu of allowances.

Officers are retired for disability or after 64 years of age, and receive 75 per cent of the pay of the grade held at date of retirement.

An enlisted man in active service has no necessary personal expenses except for barber and laundry. Uniforms, underclothing, shoes, hats, quarters, medical attendance and subsistence are supplied them at government expense. Such materials as tobacco, postage, confectionery and incidentals of individual taste may be purchased at the post exchange at cost.

Officers, while in hospital, are charged $1 per day for subsistence. They are not entitled to clothing or equipment and are required to subsist themselves, purchasing their supplies either from the quartermaster or through the ordinary channels of trade.

NAVY PAY TABLE.

All commissioned officers of the active list of the navy receive the same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service. Officers of the medical, pay and construction corps, chaplains, civil engineers and professors of mathematics have the relative ranks of the various grades of the line, the annual base pay of each grade being as follows:

Admiral (in command of fleet)	$10,000
Vice-admiral (second in command of fleet)	9,000
Rear-admiral, upper half	8,000
Rear-admiral, lower half	6,000
Commodore	6,000
Captain	4,000
Commander	3,500
Lieutenant-commander	3,000
Lieutenant	2,400
Lieutenant (junior grade)	2,000
Ensign	1,700

To each commissioned officer below the rank of rear-admiral is allowed 10 per cent of his yearly base pay for each five years of service in the army, navy and marine corps, but not exceeding in all 40 per cent. Additional provision is made by law that the pay of a captain shall not exceed $5,000, a commander $4,500, and a lieutenant-commander $4,000 per annum.

Sea and Foreign Shore Duty.

An officer on sea or on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States receives while so serving 10 per cent additional of his pay.

An officer on shore duty where no government quarters are furnished is paid $12 per month for each of the number of rooms to which his rank entitles him, that is:

	Rooms.
Rear-admiral, upper half	9
Rear-admiral, lower half	8
Captain	7
Commander	6
Lieutenant-commander	5
Lieutenant	4
Lieutenant (junior grade)	3
Ensign, warrant officer and nurse	2

Varying allowances for heat and light, depending upon the month and place of duty, are made for the number of rooms actually occupied, but not exceeding the number to which an officer's rank entitles him.

Aids to rear-admirals of the upper half are each paid $200 per annum and aids to rear-admirals of the lower half $150 each per annum.

Student Naval Aviators.

Officers of the navy appointed student naval aviators and while detailed for duty involving actual flying in aircraft receive the pay and allowances of the rank plus 35 per cent increase thereof, and those officers who have qualified as naval aviators shall, while so detailed, receive the pay and allowances of their rank plus 50 per cent thereof.

Boatswains, gunners, pay clerks, machinists, carpenters, sailmakers and pharmacists are known as warrant officers and are paid as follows:

	At sea.	On shore.	Waiting orders.
First 3 years' service	$1,500	$1,125	$875
Second 3 years' service	1,625	1,250	1,000
Third 3 years' service	1,750	1,625	1,125
Fourth 3 years' service	2,000	1,750	1,250
After 12 years' service	2,250	2,000	1,500

Warrant officers on shore duty receive the same allowances for quarters and heat and light as an ensign.

After six years from date of warrant these officers are, if duly qualified, commissioned chief warrant officers and receive the pay and allowances of ensign. After six years from date of commission each commissioned warrant officer with a creditable record receives the pay and allowances of a lieutenant (junior grade), and after twelve years from date of commission the pay and allowances of a lieutenant.

Warrant officers while attached to a seagoing ship are paid a ration allowance of 40 cents per day.

All officers in the regular navy are required to provide their own uniforms and to pay for subsistence both ashore and afloat.

The Enlisted Personnel.

The enlisted personnel of the navy is of various classifications, depending upon their duties. Entry into the service is usually made in the lower ratings and the men are advanced upon the establishment of qualifications for the higher ratings. The following tables show the classifications and the base monthly pay of each rating during the present war as provided by the act of May 22, 1917:

Chief Petty Officers.

Chief master at arms	$77.50
Chief boatswain's mates	61.00
Chief gunners' mates	61.00
Chief turret captains	72.00
Chief quartermasters	61.00
Chief machinists' mates	83.00
Chief electricians	72.00
Chief carpenters' mates	61.00
Chief water tenders	61.00
Chief yeomen	72.00
Chief storekeepers	61.00
Chief pharmacists' mates	72.00
Bandmasters	63.20
Chief commissary stewards	83.00
Chief printers	72.00

Any of the above-named chief petty officers who has served as such for one year with credit is given what is known as a "permanent appointment," which increases his base pay to $83 per month.

Petty Officers, First Class.

Master at arms, first class	$52.00
Boatswain's mates, first class	52.00
Gunners' mates, first class	52.00
Turret captains, first class	61.00
Quartermasters, first class	52.00
Boilermakers	77.50
Machinists' mates, first class	66.50
Coppersmiths	66.50
Shipfitters, first class	66.50
Electricians, first class	61.00
Blacksmiths	61.00
Plumbers and fitters	55.50
Sailmakers' mates	52.00
Carpenters' mates, first class	52.00
Water tenders	52.00
Painters, first class	52.00
Storekeepers, first class	52.00
Pharmacists' mates, first class	52.00
Yeomen, first class	47.60
First musicians	72.00
Commissary stewards	66.50
Ships' cooks, first class	55.50
Bakers, first class	52.00
Printers, first class	52.00

Petty Officers, Second Class.

Master at arms, second class	$46.50
Boatswain's mates, second class	46.50
Gunners' mates, second class	46.50
Quartermasters, second class	46.50
Machinists' mates, second class	52.00
Electricians, second class	52.00
Shipfitters, second class	52.00
Oilers	48.70
Carpenters' mates, second class	46.50
Printers, second class	46.50
Painters, second class	46.50
Storekeepers, second class	46.50
Yeomen, second class	46.50
Ships' cooks, second class	52.00
Pharmacists' mates, second class	46.50

Petty Officers, Third Class.

Master at arms, third class	$41.00
Coxswains	41.00
Gunners' mates, third class	41.00
Quartermasters, third class	41.00
Electricians, third class	41.00
Carpenters' mates, third class	41.00
Painters, third class	41.00
Storekeepers, third class	41.00
Yeomen, third class	41.00
Pharmacists' mates, third class	41.00

Seamen, First Class.

Seamen gunners	$36.60
Seamen	38.40
Firemen, first class	46.50
Shipwrights	35.50
Musicians, first class	43.20
Ships' cooks, third class	41.00
Bakers, second class	46.50
Hospital apprentice, first class	38.40

Seamen, Second Class.

Seamen, second class	$35.90
Firemen, second class	41.00
Musicians, second class	41.00
Buglers	41.00
Ships' cooks, fourth class	35.50
Hospital apprentice, second class	35.90

Seamen, Third Class.

Apprentice seamen	$32.60
Firemen, third class	36.20
Landsmen	32.60

Messmen Branch.

Stewards to commanders in chief	$72.00
Cooks to commanders in chief	61.00
Stewards to commandants	72.00
Cooks to commandants	61.00
Cabin stewards	61.00
Cabin cooks	55.50
Wardroom stewards	61.00
Wardroom cooks	55.50
Steerage stewards	$46.50
Steerage cooks	41.00
Warrant officers' stewards	46.50
Warrant officers' cooks	41.00
Mess attendants, first class (United States citizen)	41.00
Mess attendants, second class (United States citizen)	35.50
Mess attendants, third class (United States citizen)	37.00
Mess attendants, first class (not United States citizen)	38.40
Mess attendants, second class (not United States citizen)	37.00
Mess attendants, third class (not United States citizen)	32.60

In addition to the pay as provided in the above tables the following amounts are also paid monthly to each enlisted man who is qualified to receive them:

$1.50 for each successive re-enlistment for four years within four months of date of honorable discharge from previous enlistment.

$5.50 for first re-enlistment and $3.30 for each subsequent re-enlistment, if citizen of the United States and completed previous enlistment.

$2.20 if a seaman gunner.

$2.20 if a graduate of a petty officers' school.

$5.50 to a steward or cook who holds a certificate of qualification and is a citizen of the United States.

83 cents for each good conduct medal a man holds.

Extra Monthly Compensation.

The following extra monthly compensations are paid to men who perform the transient duties specified:

$5 to a seaman in charge of hold.

$5 to a coxswain of a steam or motor launch.

$5 to a captain of a gun's crew.

$5 to a jack-of-the-dust.

$5 to a lamplighter.

$5 to a messman.

From $10 to $30 to a mail clerk, the amount depending upon the complement of the ship.

From $2 to $10 to a man who qualifies at target practice as a gun pointer, the amount depending upon the caliber of the gun.

From $1 to $3 to a signalman.

From $10 to $20 to a tailor or tailor's helper, the amount depending upon the complement of ship.

Pay for Special Duties.

For special duties or details the following compensations are paid:

$1.20 per hour to divers for the actual time spent under water.

33 cents per day to seamen detailed for duty as firemen.

$5 per month for submarine service.

$1 per day (but not exceeding $15 per month) spent submerged in submarine, if qualified for torpedo work.

A man detained beyond the expiration of his enlistment receives one-fourth additional of all pay while so detained.

A man receives a gratuity of four months' pay if he re-enlists within four months and presents an honorable discharge from his last enlistment.

Each enlisted man receives on first enlistment an outfit of clothing and small stores free of charge. Any articles subsequently drawn are issued at cost price.

Enlisted men are subsisted by the government. Men on detached duty are furnished cash in lieu of subsistence.

Men discharged are either furnished transportation to their homes and all expenses while

en route or are paid 4 cents per mile for the total number of miles from place of discharge to their homes.

On board each ship of the navy and at each station on shore is maintained a commissary store at which may be purchased at cost price such articles as are usually sold in civilian stores and shops.

Officers on the retired list receive three-fourths of their active duty pay.

Enlisted men are retired after 30 years' service and are paid three-fourths of total pay and allowances they received at date of retirement and cash in lieu of quarters and subsistence.

Officers and men of the naval reserve force and the national naval volunteers while on active duty receive the same pay and allowances as those of same rank and length of service in the regular navy.

When first called into active service in time of war or national emergency a uniform gratuity of $150 is allowed each officer of the naval reserve and $60 each enlisted man.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md.

The United States naval academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of young men for the naval service of the United States. The students are styled midshipmen.

The course of study is four years. Midshipmen who graduate are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the line of the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the marine corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy.

Appointments — Five midshipmen are allowed for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, five for the District of Columbia, fifteen each year from the United States at large and 100 from enlisted men of the navy. The appointments from the District of Columbia and from the United States at large are made by the president. Enlisted men of the navy are appointed by the secretary of the navy after competitive examination. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the president on the recommendation of the governor of Porto Rico. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated.

Examinations—Two examinations for the admission of midshipmen are held each year. The first is held on the third Wednesday in February and the other on the third Wednesday in April under the supervision of the civil service commission at certain specified points in each state and territory. All those qualifying mentally, who are entitled to appointment in order of nomination, will be notified by the bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C., when to report at the academy for physical examination, and if physically qualified will be appointed. Alternates are given the privilege of reporting for mental examination at the same time as the principals. Examination papers are all prepared at the academy and the examinations of candidates are finally passed upon by the academic board. Certificates from colleges and high schools will not be accepted in lieu of the entrance examinations at the naval academy.

Mental Requirements—Candidates will be examined in punctuation, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history, world's history, algebra through quadratic equations and plane geometry (five books of Chauvenet's geometry or an equivalent).

Physical Requirements—All candidates are required to be citizens of the United States and must be not less than 16 years of age nor more than 20 years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the naval academy. A candidate is eligible for appointment the day he becomes 16 and is ineligible on the day he becomes 20 years of age. Candidates are required to be of good moral character, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. The height of candidates for admission must not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years. The minimum weight at 16 years is 105 pounds, with an increase of five pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a midshipman is $750 a year, beginning at the date of his admission. Midshipmen must supply themselves with clothing, books, etc., the total expense of which amounts to $350. Traveling expenses to the academy are paid by the government.

Enlistment—Each midshipman on admission is required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States navy during the pleasure of the president of the United States.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y.

The United States military academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of cadets for the military service of the United States. When any cadet has completed the course of three years satisfactorily he is eligible for promotion and commission as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps in the army in which there may be a vacancy, the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform.

Appointments—Each congressional district and territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to have two cadets at the academy. The District of Columbia has two. Each state is also entitled to have four cadets from the state at large and eighty-two are allowed from the United States at large, two of whom are appointed upon the recommendation of the vice-president and twenty from among honor graduates of "honor schools." The president is also authorized to appoint not to exceed 180 men from the regular army and national guard who have served for one year. The total number in the academy in September, 1919, was 909. The appointments from a congressional district are made upon the recommendation of the representative in congress from that district and those from the state at large upon the recommendations of the senators of the state. The appointments for the United States at large are made by the president upon

his own selection. The appointments from the District of Columbia are made on the recommendation of the district commissioners and those from Porto Rico on the recommendation of the resident commissioner. As far as practicable appointments are made one year in advance of admission. For each candidate appointed two alternates should be nominated. Four cadets from the Philippines are admitted.

Examinations—On the third Tuesday in February of each year the candidate selected for appointment must appear for mental and physical examination before boards of army officers at such places as the war department may designate. Candidates who pass will be admitted to the academy on June 14 following.

Mental Requirements—Each candidate must show that he is well versed in algebra, to include quadratic equations and progressions, plane geometry, English grammar, composition and literature, and general and United States history. Under certain conditions fully explained in the war department circular of information relative to the appointment and admission of cadets, a copy of which may be obtained upon application to the adjutant of the academy, candidates may, upon presentation of satisfactory high school or college certificates, be excused from the mental examination.

Physical Requirements—No candidate will be admitted who is under 17 or over 22 years of age, or less than five feet four inches in height at the age of 17, or five feet five inches at the age of 18 and upward, or who is deformed or afflicted with any disease or infirmity which would render him unfit for military service. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a cadet is $780 a year and one ration a day or commutation therefor at 68 cents a day. The total is $1,028.20, to begin with his admission to the academy. No cadet is allowed to receive money or other supplies from his parents or from any other person without the sanction of the superintendent.

Enlistment—Before receiving his warrant of appointment a candidate for admission is required to sign an agreement to serve in the army of the United States eight years from the time of his admission to the academy.

PRISON TERMS FOR SOCIALIST LEADERS.

On March 9, 1918, it was made public that five of the most prominent socialists in the country had been indicted by a federal grand jury in Chicago on Feb. 2. They were:

Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, former congressman and then candidate for the United States senate from Wisconsin.

Adolph Germer, Chicago national secretary of the socialist party.

J. Louis Engdahl, Chicago editor of the American Socialist.

William F. Kruse, Chicago, of American Liberty Defense league.

Irwin St. John Tucker, Chicago, of "peace party" fame and author of "The Price We Pay" and other antiwar literature.

The indictments dated back to activities in opposition to the draft and other alleged efforts to defeat the policies of the government in connection with the war. The defendants were accused of disloyalty and obstructing recruiting work and by public utterances and writings to have interfered with the military plans of the United States. The men were not indicted as socialists or because of their connection with the socialist party. Each was indicted for individual acts alleged to have been committed.

The indictment set forth that the speeches, articles, pamphlets, pictures, etc., were such as persistently dwelt upon the evils and horrors of the war without mentioning any consideration in favor thereof and "upon the desirability and necessity of avoiding and stopping the war and opposing the further prosecution thereof at all costs and regardless of the patriotic duty of the persons constituting the military and naval forces of the United States."

The indictment set forth twenty-six overt acts alleged to have been done in furtherance of the unlawful conspiracy. Among these were the printing and distributing of "Proclamation of War Program" and other pamphlets, the printing of different items in the American Socialist and the Milwaukee Leader.

The defendants were brought to trial in the United States Circuit court, Chicago, before Judge Kenesaw M. Landis Dec. 6, 1918. The testimony was concluded Jan. 4, 1919, and after arguments by counsel the case was given to the jury on Jan. 9. On the same day the jurymen returned a verdict finding all the defendants guilty as charged in the indictment. They were released under $10,000 bonds each pending the hearing of a motion for a new trial on Jan. 23. Sentence was withheld by Judge Landis until that time.

Some delay occurred, but the defendants had a hearing before Judge Landis the first week in February. On Feb. 20 he denied a writ for a supersedeas and sentenced each of the defendants to twenty years' imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas. After remaining seven hours in the custody of the United States marshal the defendants were released on $25,000 bonds each by Judge Samuel Alschuler in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, to which tribunal they had appealed on a writ of error. Before accepting the bonds Judge Alschuler made each of the defendants give a pledge that neither by word nor deed would he do any of the things for which he had been convicted.

MOTOR CARS AND TRUCKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

On July 1, 1919, there were in the United States 6,353,233 registered motor cars and trucks. Estimating their average value at $1,200 each, the total value of all the cars then in use was more than $7,623,879,000. The cars were distributed among the states as follows:

Ohio	464,826	Kentucky	75,259
New York	436,932	North Dakota	73,015
Pennsylvania	407,923	Oregon	65,417
Illinois	401,371	South Carolina	59,000
California	349,734	Alabama	55,402
Iowa	276,500	Montana	53,420
Michigan	273,396	Florida	48,598
Texas	249,346	Louisiana	46,150
Indiana	246,000	West Virginia	45,019
Minnesota	229,570	Maine	43,656
Wisconsin	212,490	Arkansas	43,238
Massachusetts	210,063	Mississippi	39,399
Kansas	206,033	District of Columbia	37,928
Missouri	201,484	Idaho	35,817
Nebraska	183,000	Utah	30,760
New Jersey	144,763	New Hampshire	26,230
Washington	125,219	Rhode Island	26,112
Oklahoma	124,501	Arizona	24,298
Georgia	115,454	Vermont	22,094
South Dakota	91,808	Wyoming	18,200
Colorado	88,315	New Mexico	16,875
Connecticut	85,200	Delaware	14,200
Tennessee	84,000	Nevada	8,153
Virginia	82,000		
North Carolina	79,475	Total	6,353,233
Maryland	75,590		

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

Oct. 1, 1919.

Commander-in-Chief—President Woodrow Wilson.
Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

SECRETARY'S ADVISORY COUNCIL.

The assistant secretary and Admiral W. S. Benson, chief of naval operations.
Rear-Admiral T. Washington, chief of bureau of navigation.
Rear-Admiral R. S. Griffin, chief of bureau of steam engineering.
Rear-Admiral R. Earle, chief of bureau of ordnance.
Rear-Admiral W. C. Braisted, chief of bureau of medicine and surgery.
Rear-Admiral S. McGowan, chief of bureau of supplies and accounts.
Rear-Admiral D. W. Taylor, chief of bureau of construction and repair.
Rear-Admiral C. W. Parks, chief of bureau of yards and docks.
Rear-Admiral G. R. Clark, judge-advocate general.
Commander P. W. Foote, aid.
Ensign F. Eggert.
Maj.-Gen. Commandant G. Barnett, commandant of marine corps.

GENERAL BOARD.

Admiral W. S. Benson, chief of naval operations.
Admiral H. T. Mayo.
Rear-Admiral F. F. Fletcher.
Rear-Admiral A. G. Winterhalter.
Rear-Admiral C. J. Badger (retired).
Capt. L. A. Cotton.
Lieut.-Comdr. H. F. Kingman (aid).
Lieut.-Comdr. F. L. Sandoz (retired), secretary.
Lieut.-Col. L. C. Lucas (retired).

JOINT BOARD.

Admiral W. S. Benson.
Rear-Admiral F. F. Fletcher.
Rear-Admiral J. S. McKean.
Rear-Admiral J. H. Oliver.
Rear-Admiral C. J. Badger (retired).
Capt. C. T. Owens.
Lieut.-Comdr. F. L. Sandoz (retired), recorder.

NAVY.

Admirals.

W. S. Benson.
A. Gleaves.
H. Rodman.
H. B. Wilson.

Vice-Admirals.

H. P. Jones.
C. S. Williams.
W. L. Rogers.

Rear-Admirals.

E. A. Anderson.
G. H. Barber.
F. B. Bassett.
W. C. Braisted
M. L. Bristol.
B. C. Bryan.
W. H. G. Bullard.
G. H. Burrage.
W. B. Caperton.
W. L. Capps.
G. R. Clark.
T. J. Cowles.
B. C. Decker.
H. O. Dunn.
Charles L. Dyson.
R. Earle.
E. W. Eberle.
A. F. Fechteler.
W. B. Fletcher.
J. H. Glennon.
A. W. Grant.
C. T. Grayson.
R. S. Griffin.
A. S. Halstead.
J. M. Helm.
J. A. Hoogewerff.
W. L. Howard.
C. F. Hughes.
J. L. Jayne.
M. Johnston.
R. M. Kennedy.
T. W. Kinkaid
G. W. Kline.
H. S. Knapp.
A. T. Long.
D. J. McDonald.
S. McGowan.
J. S. McKean.
A. P. Niblack.
H. P. Norton.
J. H. Oliver.
J. W. Oman.
C. W. Parks.
C. J. Peoples.
C. P. Plunkett.
A. R. Robertson.
S. F. Robinson.
H. H. Rousseau.
A. H. Scales.
W. S. Sims.
W. S. Smith.
T. Snowden.
E. R. Stitt.
J. Strauss.
D. W. Taylor.
R. Welles.
H. A. Wiley.
S. S. Wood.

MARINE CORPS.

Commandant.

Maj.-Gen. George Barnett.

Major-Generals.

George Barnett.
John A. Lejeune.
Littleton W. T. Waller.

Brigadier-Generals.

Albertus W. Catlin.
Eli K. Cole.
C. H. Lauchheimer.
Charles G. Long.
Charles L. McCawley.
Wendell C. Neville.
Joseph H. Pendleton.
Cyrus S. Radford.
George Richards.

UNITED STATES FLEETS AND STATIONS.

Oct. 1, 1919.

Atlantic Fleet—Commander-in-chief, Admiral H. B. Wilson (flag, Pennsylvania).
Battle Ship Squadron Two—Commander, Vice-Admiral H. P. Jones (flag, Connecticut).
Battle Ship Squadron Three—Commander, Admiral H. B. Wilson (flag, Pennsylvania).
Cruiser Division One—Commander, Rear-Admiral E. A. Anderson (flag, Huntington).
Destroyer Squadron Three (active)—Commander, Rear-Admiral C. P. Plunkett (flag, Rochester).
Destroyer Squadron One (reserve)—Commander, Rear-Admiral C. P. Plunkett (flag, Chester).
Mine Detachment—Commander, Rear-Admiral J. Strauss (flag, San Francisco).
Train—Commander, Rear-Admiral H. McL. P. Huse (flag, Columbia).
Pacific Fleet—Commander-in-chief, Admiral H. Rodman (flag, New Mexico).
Battle Ship Squadron One—Commander, Vice-Admiral C. S. Williams (flag, Vermont).
Battle Ship Squadron Four—Commander, Admiral H. Rodman (flag, New Mexico).
Cruiser Division Two—Commander, Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely (flag, Seattle).
Destroyer Squadron Four (active)—Commander, Rear-Admiral H. A. Wiley (flag, Birmingham).
Destroyer Squadron Two (reserve)—Commander, Rear-Admiral H. A. Wiley (flag, Salem).
Train—Commander, Rear-Admiral S. S. Wood (flag, Minneapolis).
United States Naval Forces in European Waters—Commander, Rear-Admiral H. S. Knapp (flag, Chattanooga).
United States Asiatic Fleet—Commander-in-chief, Admiral A. Gleaves (flag, South Dakota).

NAVAL TRAINING STATIONS.

Newport, R. I.—Capt. E. H. Campbell, commanding.
Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.—Capt. J. W. Timmons, commanding.
Hampton Roads, Va.—Capt. M. W. Crose, commandant.
Great Lakes, Ill.—Rear-Admiral F. B. Bassett, commandant.
San Francisco, Cal.—Capt. H. B. Price, commandant.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARDS.

Washington, D. C.—Rear-Admiral A. W. Grant, commandant.
Boston, Mass.—Rear-Admiral S. F. Robinson, commandant.
Portsmouth, N. H.—Rear-Admiral C. J. Boush, commandant.
New York, N. Y.—Rear-Admiral J. D. McDonald, commandant.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Rear-Admiral C. F. Hughes, commandant.

Norfolk, Va.—Capt. B. F. Hutchison, commandant.
Charleston, S. C.—Rear-Admiral B. C. Bryan, commandant.
Mare Island, Cal.—Capt. E. L. Beach, commandant.
Bremerton, Wash.—Capt. H. A. Field, commandant.

ARMAMENT OF BIG FIGHTING SHIPS.

The United States battle cruisers when built will, unless the plans are changed, carry eight 16-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns each. The latest battle ships are armed with from twelve 14-inch to twelve 16-inch guns. The battle ships built between 1902 and 1910 have four 12-inch and eight 8-inch guns, while those in commission built since then have from eight 12-inch to twelve 14-inch guns. The armored cruisers are armed chiefly with 8-inch, 10-inch and 6-inch guns.

PERSONNEL OF U. S. NAVY.

In October, 1918, the strength of the various branches of the naval service was as follows:

Service.	Men.	Officers.	Total.
Regular navy	218,322	9,411	227,733
Naval reserve force	270,424	19,619	290,043
Marine corps	66,105	2,271	68,376
Coast guard	6,106	665	6,771
Total officers and men	560,957	31,966	592,923

By Oct. 1, 1919, the number of enlisted men had been cut down to 191,000. In the naval appropriation act approved July 11, 1919, it was provided:

"The total authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the navy is hereby temporarily increased from 131,485 during the period from July 1, 1919, to Sept. 30, 1919, to 241,000 men, and from Oct. 1, 1919, to Dec. 31, 1919, to 191,000 men, and from Jan. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1920, to 170,000 men, and the president is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists, to increase the authorized enlisted strength of the navy to 191,000 men, and the secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to call to or continue on active service on strictly naval duties, with their consent, such numbers of the male members and nurses of the naval reserve force in enlisted ratings as may be necessary to supply deficiencies to maintain the total authorized strength for the periods herein authorized. The foregoing total authorized strength shall include the hospital corps, apprentice seamen, those sentenced by court-martial to discharge, enlisted men of the flying corps, those under instruction in trade schools, and members of the naval reserve force so serving. That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, no member of the naval reserve force shall be recalled to active duty for training or any other purpose except as hereinbefore provided: Provided, That the average number of commissioned officers of the line, permanent, temporary and reserves on active duty, shall not exceed during the periods aforesaid, 4 per centum of the total temporary authorized enlisted strength of the regular and temporary navy, and members of the naval reserve force in enlisted ratings on active duty, and the number of staff officers shall be in the same proportion as provided under existing law: Provided further, That nothing herein shall be construed as affecting the permanent, commissioned or enlisted strength of the regular navy as authorized by existing law."

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATIONS.

Cavite, P. I.
Guantanamo bay, Cuba.
Guam.
Key West, Fla.
New London, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Olongapo, P. I.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
San Juan, P. R.
Tutuila, Samoa.
Virgin islands.

SUBMARINE BASES.

Cavite, P. I.
Coco Solo, C. Z.
Hampton Roads, Va.
Key West, Fla.
New London, Conn.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
San Pedro, Cal.

TORPEDO STATIONS.

Alexandria, Va.
Newport, R. I.
Keyport, Wash.

SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Oct. 1, 1919.

BATTLE SHIPS.

Name.	*Built.	†Tons.	‡Speed.	§Men.
Alabama	1900	11,552	17.01	592
Arizona	1917	34,400	21.0	1,630
Arkansas	1912	26,000	21.0	1,594
California‖	....	32,300	21.0	1,630
Colorado‖	....	32,600	21.0	1,630
Connecticut	1906	16,000	18.78	1,304
Delaware	1910	20,000	21.56	1,384
Florida	1911	21,825	21.04	1,384
Georgia	1906	14,948	19.2	812
Idaho	1919	32,000	21.0	1,600
Illinois	1901	11,552	17.45	861
Indiana	1895	10,288	15.55	851
Iowa	1897	11,340	17.1	886
Kansas	1907	16,000	18.1	1,333
Kearsarge	1899	11,520	16.8	883
Kentucky	1899	11,520	16.9	883
Louisiana	1906	16,000	18.82	1,305
Maine	1902	12,500	18.0	960
Maryland‖	....	32,600	21.0	1,600
Massachusetts	1896	10,288	16.21	851
Michigan	1910	16,000	18.79	1,156
Minnesota	1907	16,000	18.85	1,323
Mississippi	1917	32,000	21.0	1,600
Missouri	1903	12,500	18.15	1,098
Montana‖	....	43,200	23.0	....
Nebraska	1907	14,948	19.06	1,118
Nevada	1915	27,500	20.53	1,598
New Hampshire	1908	16,000	18.16	1,344
New Jersey	1906	14,948	19.18	1,118
New Mexico	1918	32,000	21.0	1,560
New York	1914	27,000	21.47	1,545
North Carolina‖	....	43,200	23.0	....
North Dakota	1910	20,000	21.01	1,285
Ohio	1904	12,500	17.82	960
Oklahoma	1915	27,500	20.58	1,628
Oregon	1896	10,288	16.79	851
Pennsylvania	1916	31,400	21.05	1,560
Rhode Island	1906	14,948	19.01	1,142
South Carolina	1910	16,000	18.86	1,356
South Dakota‖	....	43,200	23.0	....
Tennessee‖	....	32,300	21.0	....
Texas	1913	27,000	21.05	1,628
Utah	1911	21,825	21.04	1,384
Vermont	1907	16,000	18.33	1,344
Virginia	....	14,948	19.01	1,142
Washington‖	....	32,600	21.0	....
West Virginia‖	....	32,600	21.0	....
Wisconsin	1901	11,552	17.17	834
Wyoming	1912	26,000	22.22	1,594

ARMORED CRUISERS.

Charleston	1906	9,700	22.04	795
Frederick	1905	13,680	22.41	1,125
Huntington	1905	13,680	22.15	1,125
Montana	1908	14,500	22.26	1,151
North Carolina	1908	14,500	21.91	1,151
Pittsburgh	1905	13,680	22.44	1,125
Pueblo	1905	13,680	22.24	1,125
St. Louis	1906	9,700	22.13	799
Seattle	1906	14,500	22.27	1,151
South Dakota	1907	13,680	22.24	1,125

CRUISERS—FIRST CLASS.

Name.	*Built.	†Tons.	‡Speed.	§Men.
Brooklyn	1896	9,215	21.91	702
Rochester	‖1893	8,200	21.0	627

CRUISERS—SECOND CLASS.

Chicago	1887	4,500	19.0	433
Columbia	1893	7,350	22.80	480
Minneapolis	1894	7,350	23.07	489
Olympia	1894	5,865	21.69	439

CRUISERS—THIRD CLASS.

Albany	1900	3,430	20.52	338
Anniston	1893	2,089	18.9	275
Birmingham	1908	3,750	24.33	422
Chattanooga	1904	3,200	16.65	311
Chester	1908	3,750	26.52	404
Cincinnati	1894	3,183	19.91	329
Cleveland	1903	3,200	16.45	311
Denver	1904	3,200	16.75	330
Des Moines	1904	3,200	16.65	330
Galveston	1904	3,200	16.41	349
New Orleans	1898	3,430	20.00	338
Raleigh	1893	3,183	21.12	294
Salem	1908	3,750	25.95	404
Tacoma	1904	3,200	16.58	311

*Completed. †Displacement. ‡Knots. §Including officers. ‖Under construction or authorized.

BATTLE CRUISERS.

Name.	Tons.	Speed.
Lexington	35,300	35.0
Constellation	35,300	35.0
Saratoga	35,300	35.0
Ranger	35,300	35.0
Constitution	35,300	35.0
United States	35,300	35.0

Note—No start had been made on the battle cruisers up to Oct. 1, 1919. The plans for their construction were being revised.

MONITORS.

Name.	Tons.	Speed.
Amphitrite	3,990	10.50
Cheyenne	3,225	11.80
Monadnock	3,990	11.63
Monterey	4,084	13.60
Ozark	3,225	12.03
Tallahassee	3,225	12.40
Tonopah	3,225	13.04

TORPEDO VESSEL DESTROYERS.

In commission Oct. 1, 1919.

Name.	Tons.
Aaron Ward	1,154
Abbott	1,213
Allen	1,071
Ammen	742
Anthony	1,185
Aylwin	1,036
Badger	1,165
Bailey	1,215
Balch	1,036
Ballard	1,215
Bancroft	1,215
Barney	1,165
Beale	742
Belknap	1,215
Bell	1,184
Benham	1,036
Bernadou	1,165
Biddle	1,165
Bittern	1,009
Blakely	1,165
Boggs	1,154
Breckenridge	1,165
Breese	1,213
Buchanan	1,154
Burns	1,185
Burrows	742
Bush	1,185
Caldwell	1,085
Cassin	1,020
Champlin	1,185
Chauncey	1,215
Chester	.....
Chew	1,185
Cole	1,165
Calhoun	1,185
Conner	1,121
Conyngham	1,090
Cowell	1,185
Crane	1,185
Craven	1,085
Crosby	1,185
Crowninshield	1,154
Cummings	1,020
Cushing	1,050
Davis	1,071
Delphy	1,215
Dent	1,165
Dorsey	1,165
Downes	1,072
Drayton	742
Duncan	1,014
Dupont	1,165
Dyer	1,185
Edwards	1,215
Elliot	1,165
Ellis	1,165
Ericsson	1,090
Evans	1,154
Fairfax	1,154
Fanning	742
Foote	1,185
Gamble	1,213
Greene	1,215
Greer	1,165
Gregory	1,185
Gridley	1,185
Hale	1,154
Haraden	1,213
Harding	1,185
Hart	1,185
Hazlewood	1,185
Henley	742
Hopewell	1,213
Ingraham	1,185
Ingram	1,215
Israel	1,185
Jarvis	742
Jenkins	742
Jouett	742
Kaik	1,185
Kennison	1,154
Kilty	1,154
Kimberley	1,185
Lamberton	1,213
Lansdale	1,185
Laub	1,215
Lea	1,165
Little	1,185
Luce	1,165
Ludlow	1,185
MacDonough	400
Mackenzie	1,185
Maddox	1,185
Mahan	1,135
Manley	1,085
Maury	1,185
Mayrant	742
McCall	742
McCalla	1,215
McCook	1,215
McDermut	1,215
McDougal	1,020
McKean	1,185
McKee	1,185
McLanahan	1,215
Meredith	1,185
Monaghan	742
Montgomery	1,213
Morris	1,215
Mugford	1,185
Murray	1,185
Nicholson	1,050
O'Brien	1,050
Palmer	1,815
Parker	1,036
Patterson	742
Paulding	740
Perkins	742
Philip	1,154
Porter	1,090
Radford	1,213
Ramsay	1,213
Rathburne	1,165
Renshaw	1,185
Ringgold	1,185
Rizal	1,185
Robinson	1,185
Rochester	.....
Roe	746
Roper	1,165
Rowan	1,120
Sampson	1,125
Schley	1,180
Shaw	1,115
Shubrick	1,215
Sigourney	1,180
Smith	702
Sproston	1,185
Sterett	745
Stevens	1,189
Stockton	1,125
Stribling	1,185
Stringham	1,185
Swasey	1,215
Talbot	1,165
Talbot, J. Fred	1,165
Tarbell	1,162
Tatnall	1,213
Taylor	1,152
Terry	744
Thatcher	1,185
Thomas	1,213
Thornton	1,215
Tingey	1,215
Trippe	740
Tucker	1,090
Twiggs	1,311
Upshur	1,165
Wadsworth	1,060
Wainwright	1,150
Walke	742
Walker	1,185
Ward	1,154
Warrington	742
Waters	1,165
Wickes	1,154
Wilkes	1,100
Williams	1,185
Winslow	1,053
Woolsey	1,154
Yarnall	1,165

TRAWLERS.

Buckley, Thos.	.....	Duffy, Sam	.....
Blackhorn, Thos.	.....	Lantry, Thos.	.....
Caldwell, Wm.	.....	Johnson, Wm.	.....

SUPPLY SHIPS.

Culgoa	.....	Celtic	.....
Rappahannock	.....	Glacier	.....

Name.	Tons.
Lebanon (ammunition ship)	3,285
Mallard	1,009
Oriole	1,009
Ortolan	1,009
Osprey	1,009
Owl	1,009
Partridge	1,009
Patapsco	755
Patuxent	755
Pelican	1,009
Penguin	1,009
Pigeon	1,009
Prometheus	12,585
Quail	1,009
Rail	1,009
Robin	709
Samoa	.....
Sanderling	1,009
San Francisco (mine depot ship)	4,083
Sea Gull	1,009
Shawmut	.....
Snail	1,009
Supply	4,325
Swallow	1,009
Swan	1,009
Tanager	1,009
Teal	1,009
Tern	1,009
Thrush	1,009
Turkey	1,009
Unalga	1,180
Vestal (repair ship)	12,585
Vesuvius (torpedo practice ship)	930
Whippoorwill	1,009
Widgeon	1,009
Woodcock	1,009

SUBMARINES.

There were eighty-six submarines in commission in the United States navy Oct. 1, 1919. They are not named but are distinguished by letters and numbers, as B-1, C-5, etc.

GUNBOATS.

In commission Oct. 1, 1919.

Name.	Tons.	Name.	Tons.
Dolphin	1,486	Sacramento	1,422
Elcano	620	Samar	245
Helena	1,392	Topeka	2,250
Machias	1,177	Vicksburg	1,010
Monocacy	190	Villalobos	370
Palos	190	Wheeling	990
Pampanga	243	Wilmette	.....
Quiros	355	Wilmington	1,392

TRANSPORTS.

Aeolus	.....	Luckenbach, K.I.	16,000
America	13,637	Luckenbach, Katrina	.....
Amphion	.....	Martha Washington	.....
Arcadia	.....	Mercury	.....
Arizonian	19,419	Mobile	.....
Artemis	.....	Montpelier	.....
Canandaigua	7,620	Mount Vernon	29,650
Cap Finisterre	.....	Ohioan	14,375
DeKalb	.....	Pastores	.....
Eurana	.....	Philippines	.....
Finland	.....	Plattsburg	15,390
Freedom	.....	Pocahontas	10,899
George Washington	.....	President Grant	.....
Graf Waldersee	.....	Pretoria	.....
Hancock	8,500	Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	.....
Harrisburg	15,000	Radnor	.....
Henderson	10,000	Ryndam	.....
Imperator	10,000	Santa Cecelia	.....
Iowan	.....	Santa Eliza	.....
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	.....	Santa Malta	17,837
Koningen der Nederlanden	.....	Santa Rosa	.....
Kroonland	22,200	Santa Teresa	.....
Lancaster	.....	Sierra	10,000
Leviathan	15,000	Sol Navis	.....
Liberator	.....	Suwance	.....
Ed. F. Luckenbach	.....	Von Steuben	.....
		Zeppelin	.....

CONVERTED YACHTS.

Carola IV	.....	Pemlik	.....
Isabel	.....	Scorpion	775
May	1,000	Sicilia	.....
Mayflower	2,690	Sylph	152
Niagara	.....	Vixen	806
Nokomis	.....	Wasp	630
Rambler	.....	Yankton	975

TUGS.

Allegheny	1,000	Hackett, F. B.	.....
Anderton	.....	Iroquois	702
Arapahoe	900	Lykens	.....
Barnegat	900	Mohave	575
Challenge	.....	Mohican	.....
Chemung	575	Montauk	800
Concord	.....	Moosehead	710
Conestoga	.....	Nahant	.....
Criccieth	.....	Ontario	.....
Dreadnaught	.....	Osborne, Chas. S.	.....
Favorite	.....	Osceola	571
General Alava	1,115	Penobscot	.....
Genesee	.....	Piscataqua	854
Goliah	.....	Potomac	785
Sagamore	1,000	Tatnuck	.....
Sonoma	.....	Uncas	441
Sea Rover	.....	Undaunted	450
Standish	450	Wando	575
Tapousac	.....	Wompatuck	462

YARD TUGS.

Accomac	187	Penacook	232
Alida	.....	Rapido	186
Bouker No. 2	.....	Rocket	206
Green, Howard	241	Samoset	225
Hercules	198	Sebago	243
Hiawatha	164	Sotoyomo	230
Iwana	192	Tecumseh	231
Lively	296	Traffic	417
Massasoit	202	Transfer	684
Modoc	241	Unadilla	355
Mohawk	420	Vigilant	300
Narketta	192	Winnota	192
Nyack	155	Wicomico	247
Pawtucket	225		

COLLIERS—FUEL SHIPS.

Abarenda	6,880	Nanshan	5,140
Brutus	6,550	Neptune	19,480
Cæsar	.....	Maumee	.....
Cuyama	.....	Nereus	.....
Fuel oil ship	.....	Orion	19,250
Jupiter	4,800	Proteus	.....
Kanawha	.....	Saturn	4,840

DESTROYER TENDERS.

Black Hawk	13,320	Leonidas	4,025
Bridgeport	.....	Melville	7,150
Buffalo	6,000	Panther	3,380
Dixie	6,114	Prairie	6,620

TENDERS TO SUBMARINES.

Alert	1,110	Fulton	1,408
Beaver	.....	Rainbow	4,360
Bushnell	3,580	Savannah	10,800
Camden	.....		

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Comfort	.....	Solace	5,700
Mercy	.....		

SPECIAL TYPES.

Aroostook	4,413	Eagle No. 23	615
Auk	1,009	Eagle No. 24	.....
Avocet	1,009	Eagle No. 25	.....
Baltimore (mine depot ship)	5,484	Eagle No. 27	.....
Bittern	1,009	Eagle No. 28	.....
Bobolink	1,009	Eagle No. 29	.....
Brant	1,009	Eagle No. 30	.....
Cardinal	1,009	Eagle No. 31	.....
Chewink	1,009	Eagle No. 32	.....
Cormorant	1,009	Eagle No. 33	.....
Curlew	1,009	Eagle No. 34	.....
Cuyama	14,500	Eagle No. 35	.....
Eagle No. 1	615	Eagle No. 36	.....
Eagle No. 2	615	Eagle No. 37	.....
Eagle No. 3	615	Eagle No. 38	.....
Eagle No. 11	615	Eagle No. 39	.....
Eagle No. 13	615	Eider	1,009
Eagle No. 14	.....	Falcon	1,009
Eagle No. 15	.....	Finch	1,009
Eagle No. 16	615	Flamingo	1,009
Eagle No. 17	.....	Garnet	1,009
Eagle No. 18	.....	Grebe	1,009
Eagle No. 19	.....	Heron	1,009
Eagle No. 20	.....	Kingfisher	1,009
Eagle No. 21	.....	Lapwing	1,009
Eagle No. 22	.....	Lark	1,009

VESSELS IN NAVY NOV. 1, 1918.

[From summary in navy year-book for 1917-1918.]

Type.	No.	*Tons.	Type.	No.	*Tons.
Battle ships, single caliber	16	403,450	Coast torpedo vessels	15	6,275
Battle ships, mixed caliber	23	308,116	Torpedo boats	17	3,126
Armored cruisers	8	111,900	Submarines	79	29,886
Monitors	7	24,964	Gunboats	37	34,410
Cruisers, first class	4	36,765	Patrol vessels†	2	1,000
Subtotal, armored ships	58	885,295	Submarine chasers	300	23,100
Cruisers, second class	4	25,065	Subtotal, unarmored fighting ships	562	265,985
Cruisers, third class	15	47,890	Tenders	17	98,860
Destroyers	93	94,583			

Type.	No.	*Tons.
Mine sweepers†	14	13,300
Converted yachts†	12	8,711
Transports	5	57,295
Supply ships	5	33,900
Hospital ships	6	34,097
Fuel ships	21	248,989
Special service	13	83,891
Tugs	50	22,572
Unserviceable for war	15	43,356
Subtotal, nonfighting ships	158	644,971
Total	778	1,795,481

*Displacement. †Does not include commandeered or chartered vessels.

RELATIVE STANDING OF THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

[From table prepared by the bureau of navigation, navy department, Feb. 4, 1919.

	Great Britain.		United States.		Germany.		Japan.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Battle ships	55	1,103,900	39	711,596	30	464,777	13	273,427
Battle cruisers	9	265,500	...	.....	1	27,000	7	152,950
Cruisers	24	300,150	8	111,900	29	127,629	12	113,242
Light cruisers	73	296,045	13	55,160	...	.....	9	34,845
Coast defense vessels	32	8,590	4	12,900	...	.....	...	.....
Destroyers	369	350,020	105	109,060	173	41,800	65	37,177
Torpedo boats	34	9,576	...	.....	101	18,857	24	2,984
Submarines	140	(1)	84	32,176	116	116,545	16	3,414
Total	736	2,273,781	253	1,032,792	450	826,637	146	618,039
Building or projected.								
Battle ships	...	.....	13	485,600	[2]2	56,000	[3]4	128,000
Battle cruisers	4	164,800	[4]6	211,416	[5]3	.....	...	.....
Light cruisers	21	125,235	...	.....	[5]4	.....	7	24,500
Cruisers	...	.....	10	63,900	[6]4	16,000	...	.....
Destroyers	115	141,855	237	286,779	...	.....	9 14	11,700 (7)
Torpedo boats	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Submarines	79	66,871	[8]83	68,694	...	24,800	4 6	3,000 (1)
Total	219	498,761	349	1,116,389	13	96,800	24	167,200

	France.		Russia.		Italy.		Austria-Hungary.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Battle ships	18	338,976	13	220,502	11	177,350	11	138,501
Battle cruisers	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Cruisers	18	185,957	12	93,050	5	45,696	8	21,452
Light cruisers	1	2,421	...	.....	6	19,538	...	.....
Coast defense vessels	...	.....	...	.....	1	1,630	...	.....
Destroyers	65	37,505	100	67,180	47	34,950	21	11,571
Torpedo boats	79	7,312	...	.....	96	15,148	50	10,397
Submarines	58	22,026	44	19,533	78	(?)21,645	12	3,465
Total	239	594,197	169	400,265	248	(?)315,977	102	185,386
Building or projected.								
Battleships	[5]5 [4]4	124,150 [4]83,600	1	27,300	...	.....	4	96,452
Battle cruisers	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Cruisers	...	.....	4	130,200	...	.....	6	19,950
Light cruisers	...	.....	8	57,600	...	.....	...	.....
Destroyers	1	890	17	21,650	16	19,435	...	.....
Torpedo boats	...	.....	...	.....	4	640	...	.....
Submarines	8	(1)	1	650	11	3,399	...	.....
Total	14	125,000	31	237,400	31	23,474	10	116,402

[1]Unknown. [2]Four authorized, not laid down. [3]One laid down. [4]Not laid down. [5]Laid down; tonnage unknown. [6]Four mine laying cruisers laid down. [7]Tonnage unknown. [8]Including nine not laid down.

Notes—Battle ships, battle cruisers, cruisers, light cruisers and coast defense vessels over twenty years of age not included. Torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines over fifteen years of age not included.

German vessels surrendered to the allies not included in the above compilation. Russian vessels in the hands of the Germans not included in German or Russian figures.

The entire navy of Austria-Hungary, according to the best information on file in the bureau, is in the hands of the Jugo Slavs. The ships are being paid off and rendered harmless.

The warship construction of the Russian navy has ceased and little work has been done since June, 1917.

While Germany ranks third according to tonnage, her real position, according to fighting ships and gun power, is fifth.

The Turkish navy is in the hands of the allies.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The library of congress was established in 1800 in the city of Washington, D. C. It was burned in 1814, and in 1851 lost 35,000 volumes by fire. The present library building, which cost $6,347,000, was opened to the public in November, 1897. It is located a short distance east of the capitol and is the largest and finest building of its kind in the world.

June 30, 1916, the library contained 2,451,974 books and pamphlets, 154,200 maps, 770,248 pieces of music and 392,905 photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. The copyright office is a distinct division of the library with its own force of employes. The total number of employes in the library is 551 and the annual cost of maintenance is now about $850,000, including $200,000 for printing and binding.

The librarian of congress is Herbert Putnam, salary, $6,500; chief assistant librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin, $4,000.

The Great War.

War began—Aug. 1, 1914.
Armistice signed—Nov. 11, 1918.
Duration of war—4 years, 3 months, 11 days.
United States entered—April 6, 1917.
Paris peace conference began—Jan. 18, 1919.
German peace treaty signed—June 28, 1919.
Austrian peace treaty signed—Sept. 10, 1919.
Nations involved—27.
Killed to Nov 11, 1918—7,450,200.
Cash cost to April 30, 1919—$186,000,000,000.

NATIONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

GERMANY AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TURKEY BULGARIA	vs.	UNITED STATES GREAT BRITAIN CANADA INDIA AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND SOUTH AFRICA FRANCE RUSSIA BELGIUM SERBIA MONTENEGRO JAPAN ITALY ROUMANIA PORTUGAL CUBA PANAMA GREECE LIBERIA CHINA SAN MARINO SIAM BRAZIL GUATEMALA COSTA RICA NICARAGUA HAITI

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

Austria against Belgium, Aug. 28, 1914.
Austria against Japan, Aug. 27, 1914.
Austria against Montenegro, Aug. 9, 1914.
Austria against Russia, Aug. 6, 1914.
Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Brazil against Germany, Oct. 26, 1917.
Bulgaria against Roumania, Sept. 1, 1916.
Bulgaria against Serbia, Oct. 14, 1915.
China against Austria, Aug. 14, 1917.
China against Germany, Aug. 14, 1917.
Costa Rica against Germany and Austria-Hungary, May 24, 1918.
Cuba against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Cuba against Austria, Dec. 16, 1917.
France against Austria, Aug. 12, 1914.
France against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
France against Germany, Aug. 3, 1914.
France against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
Germany against Belgium, Aug. 4, 1914.
Germany against France, Aug. 3, 1914.
Germany against Portugal, March 9, 1916.
Germany against Roumania, Aug. 28, 1916.
Germany against Russia, Aug. 1, 1914.
Great Britain against Austria, Aug. 13, 1914.
Great Britain against Bulgaria, Oct. 15, 1915.
Great Britain against Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
Great Britain against Turkey, Nov. 5, 1914.
Greece against Bulgaria, Nov. 23, 1916 (provisional government).
Greece against Bulgaria, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Greece against Germany, Nov. 28, 1916 (provisional government).
Greece against Germany, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Guatemala against Germany, April 21, 1918.
Haiti against Germany, July 12, 1918.
Honduras against Germany, July 19, 1918.
Italy against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Italy against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
Italy against Germany, Aug. 28, 1916.
Italy against Turkey, Aug. 21, 1915.
Japan against Germany, Aug. 23, 1914.
Liberia against Germany, Aug. 4, 1917.
Montenegro against Austria, Aug. 8, 1914.
Montenegro against Germany, Aug. 9, 1914.
Nicaragua against Austria, May 6, 1918.
Nicaragua against Germany, May 7, 1918.
Panama against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Panama against Austria, Dec. 10, 1917.
Portugal against Germany, Nov. 23, 1914 (resolution passed authorizing military intervention as ally of England).
Portugal against Germany, May 19, 1915 (military aid granted).
Roumania against Austria, Aug. 27, 1916 (allies of Austria also consider it a declaration).
Russia against Bulgaria, Oct. 19, 1915.
Russia against Turkey, Nov. 3, 1914.
San Marino against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Serbia against Bulgaria, Oct. 16, 1915.
Serbia against Germany, Aug. 6, 1914.
Serbia against Turkey, Dec. 2, 1914.
Siam against Austria, July 22, 1917.
Siam against Germany, July 22, 1917.
Turkey against allies, Nov. 11, 1914.
Turkey against Roumania, Aug. 29, 1916.
United States against Germany, April 6, 1917.
United States against Austria-Hungary, Dec. 7, 1917.

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Austria with Japan, Aug. 26, 1914.
Austria with Portugal, March 16, 1916.
Austria with Serbia, July 26, 1914.
Austria with United States, April 8, 1917.
Belgium with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Bolivia with Germany, April 14, 1917.
Brazil with Germany, April 11, 1917.
China with Germany, March 14, 1917.
Costa Rica with Germany, Sept. 21, 1917.
Ecuador with Germany, Dec. 7, 1917.
Egypt with Germany, Aug. 13, 1914.
France with Austria, Aug. 11, 1914.
France with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Germany with Italy, May 23, 1918.
Great Britain with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Greece with Turkey, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Greece with Austria, July 2, 1917 (government of Alexander).
Guatemala with Germany, April 27, 1917.
Haiti with Germany, June 16, 1917.
Honduras with Germany, May 17, 1917.
Japan with Austria, Aug. 25, 1914.
Liberia with Germany, May 8, 1917.
Nicaragua with Germany, May 18, 1917.
Peru with Germany, Oct. 5, 1917.
Roumania with Bulgaria, Aug. 30, 1916.
Russia with Bulgaria, Oct. 5, 1915.
Russia with Turkey, Oct. 30, 1914.
Turkey with United States, April 20, 1917.
United States with Germany, Feb. 3, 1917.
Uruguay with Germany, Oct. 7, 1917.

SURRENDER DATES.

Russia to Germany and her allies, Dec. 16, 1917.
Roumania to Germany (treaty signed), May 6, 1918.
Bulgaria to France and allies, Sept. 29, 1918.
Turkey to Britain and allies, Oct. 30, 1918.
Austria-Hungary to allies and United States, Nov. 3, 1918.
Germany to allies and United States, Nov. 11, 1918.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD WAR.

BY COL. LEONARD P. AYRES.

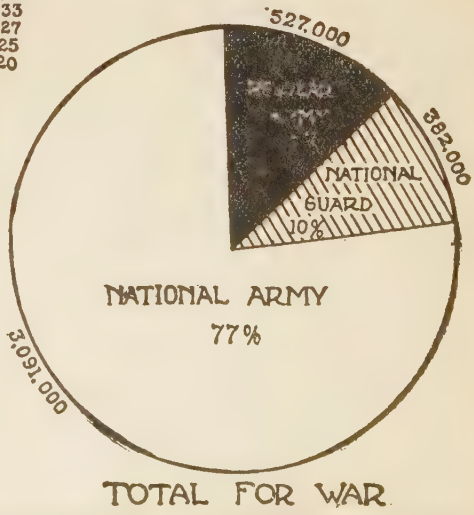
[In response to a request by Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, for "a stock taking of the efforts made and the results achieved by the United States in the war," Col. Leonard P. Ayres, chief of the statistics branch of the general staff, collected, classified and published, on May 31, 1919, the most important official data relating to American participation in the European war. It should be noted that the facts relate chiefly to the activities of the war department and that some of the figures, especially relating to casualties, have been modified by later developments. Most of the facts and figures, however are to be accepted as the most reliable and up date available, as they have been subjected to repeated checking and revision.]

AMERICAN EFFORT IN WAR.

Total armed forces	4,800,000
Total men in the army	4,000,000
Men who went overseas	2,086,000
Men who fought in France	1,390,000
Greatest number sent in one month	306,000
Greatest number returning in one month	333,000

	Men	Per cent
New York	367,864	9.79
Pennsylvania	297,891	7.93
Illinois	251,074	6.68
Ohio	200,293	5.33
Texas	161,065	4.29
Michigan	135,485	3.61
Massachusetts	132,610	3.53
Missouri	128,544	3.42
California	112,514	2.98
Indiana	106,581	2.83
New Jersey	105,207	2.80
Minnesota	99,116	2.64
Iowa	98,781	2.63
Wisconsin	98,211	2.61
Georgia	85,506	2.28
Oklahoma	80,169	2.13
Tennessee	75,825	2.02
Kentucky	75,043	2.00
Alabama	74,678	1.99
Virginia	73,062	1.94
N. Carolina	73,003	1.94
Louisiana	65,988	1.76
Kansas	63,428	1.69
Arkansas	61,027	1.62
W. Virginia	55,777	1.48
Mississippi	54,295	1.44
S. Carolina	53,482	1.42
Connecticut	50,069	1.33
Nebraska	47,805	1.27
Maryland	47,054	1.25
Washington	45,154	1.20
Montana	36,293	.97
Colorado	34,393	.92
Florida	33,331	.89
Oregon	30,116	.80
S. Dakota	29,686	.79
N. Dakota	25,803	.69
Maine	24,252	.65
Idaho	19,016	.51
Utah	17,361	.46
Rhode Island	16,861	.45
Porto Rico	16,538	.44
Dist. of Col.	15,930	.42
N. Hampshire	14,374	.38
New Mexico	12,439	.33
Wyoming	11,393	.30
Arizona	10,492	.28
Vermont	9,338	.25
Delaware	7,484	.20
Hawaii	5,644	.15
Nevada	5,105	.14
Alaska	2,102	.06
A.E.F.	1,499	.04
Not allocated	1,318	.04
Philippines	255	.01
Total	3,757,624	

APRIL 1917



TOTAL FOR WAR.

TABLE SHOWS NUMBER OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY EACH STATE. DIAGRAMS SHOW SOURCES OF ARMY IN APRIL, 1917, AND TOTAL FOR THE WAR.

Tons of supplies shipped to France	7,500,000
Total registered in draft	24,234,021
Total draft inductions	2,810,296
Greatest number inducted in one month	400,000
Graduates of line officers' training school	80,468
Cost of war to April 30, 1919	$21,850,000,000
Cost of army to April 30, 1919	$13,930,000,000
Battles fought by American troops	13
Months of American participation in the war	19
Days of battle	200
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle	47
Americans in Meuse-Argonne battle	1,200,000
American casualties in Meuse-Argonne battle	120,000
American battle deaths in war	50,000
American wounded in war	236,000
American deaths from disease	56,991
Totals deaths in the army	112,422

SOURCES OF THE ARMY.

When war was declared there were only 200,000 men in the army. Two-thirds of these were regulars and one-third national guardsmen who had been called into the federal service for duty on the Mexican border. When the war ended this force had been increased to twenty times its size and 4,000,000 men had served. More than half a million came in through the regular army. Almost 400,000 more or nearly 10 per cent entered through the national guard. More than three-quarters of all came in through the selective service or national army enlistments.

The selective service law was passed on May 19, 1917, and as subsequently amended it mobilized all the man power of the nation from the ages of 18 to 45 inclusive. Under this act 24,234,021 men were registered and slightly more than 2,800,000 were inducted into the military service. The first registration, June 5, 1917, covered the ages from 21 to 31; the second registration, June 5, 1918, and Aug. 24, 1918, included those who had become 21 years old since the first registration, and the third registration, Sept. 12, 1918, extended the age limits down to 18 and upward to 45.

Men Registered and Inducted.

Registration.	Registered.	Inducted.
First and second	10,679,814	2,666,867
Third	13,228,762	120,157
Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico	325,445	23,272
Total	24,234,021	2,810,296

Physical Examinations.

Registrants were given two physical examinations—one by the local board and the other by the camp physicians. From the examination data comparisons have been made which show the standing of the various states with respect to the fitness of the men registered for military duty. The results are presented in the accompanying map, which shows four classifications of the states. The states shown in outline only are those which sent men of so high an order of physical condition that from 70 to 80 per cent of them were accepted for service. It is noteworthy that these states constitute about one-quarter of all and are mostly located in the middle west. Next come the states from which 65 to 69 per cent passed, and these are indicated by light cross lines. This group is almost equal to the first and the states are contiguous to the first group either on the east or the west. In the third group, indicated by heavy diagonal lines, from 60 to 64 per cent of the young men passed. Most of them are in the south and far west. In the last group are the states, shown in solid black, in which only 50 to 59 per cent of the candidates were accepted. They are in the northeast and far west, where many persons of physically subnormal condition have gone in search of health. In general it is noteworthy that the agricultural states made the best records and the states with large manufacturing centers and many recently arrived immigrants the worst.

Further analysis of the examination data shows that the country boys made better records than those from the cities; the white registrants better records than the colored, and the native born better records than those of alien birth. It shows that 100,000 country boys would furnish 4,790 more soldiers than an equal number of city boys; that 100,000 whites would furnish 1,240 more soldiers than would an equal number of colored men, and that 100,000 native born would yield 3,500 more soldiers than would an equal number of foreign born. It may be noted that 3,500 men are equivalent to an infantry regiment at full war strength.

Summary.

1. The number of men serving in the armed forces of the nation during the war was 4,800,000, of whom 4,000,000 served in the army.

2. In the war with Germany the United States raised twice as many men as did the northern states in the civil war, but only half as many in proportion to the population.

3. The British sent more men to France in their first year of war than we did, but it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 in France. The United States accomplished it in one-half of that time.

4. Of every 100 men who served, ten were national guardsmen, thirteen were regulars and seventy-seven were in the national army (or would have been if the services had not been consolidated).

5. Of the 54,000,000 males in the population 26,000,000 were registered in the draft or were already in the service.

6. In the physical examinations the states of the middle west made the best showing, country boys did better than city boys, whites better than colored and the native born better than the foreign born.

7. In this war twice as many men were recruited as in the civil war and at one-twentieth the recruiting cost.

8. There were 200,000 army officers. Of every six officers one had previous military training with troops, three were graduates of officers' camps and two came directly from civil life.

TRAINING OF THE TROOPS.

The average American soldier who went to France received six months of training in the United States before he sailed. After he landed overseas he had two months of training before entering the battle line in a quiet sector, where he remained one month before going into an active sector and taking part in hard fighting. The infantry soldier was trained in the division, which was our typical combat unit. In the American army it was composed of about 1,000 officers and 27,000 men. Training and sorting organizations of about 10,000 men, known as depot brigades were also utilized. Before the signing of the armistice there were trained and sent overseas forty-two American divisions. The training of twelve more was well advanced and there were four others that were being organized. The plan on which the army was acting called for eighty divisions overseas before July, 1919, and 100 divisions by the end of that year.

The following table shows the place of organization of divisions and sources by states:

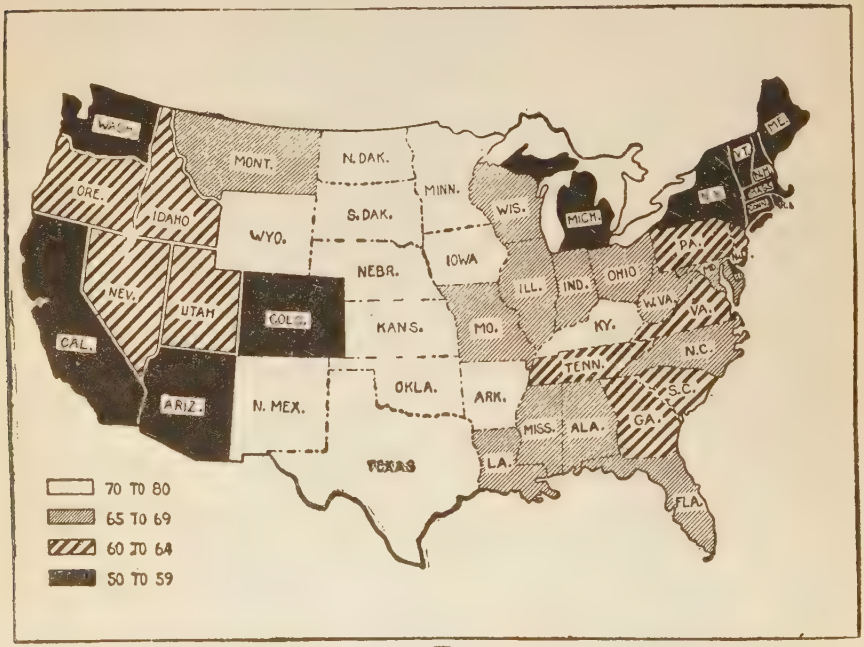
Regulars.

1st—France.	3d—Greene, N. C.
2d—France.	4th—Greene, N. C.

5th—Logan, Tex.
6th—McClellan, Ala.
7th—MacArthur, Tex.
8th—Fremont, Cal.
9th—Sheridan, Ala.
10th—Funston, Kas.
11th—Meade, Md.
12th—Devens, Mass.
13th—Lewis, Wash.
14th—Custer, Mich.
15th—Logan, Tex.
16th—Kearny, Cal.
17th—Beauregard, La.
18th—Travis, Tex.
19th—Dodge, Iowa.
20th—Sevier, S. C.

National Guard.

26th (Devens, Mass.)—From New England.
27th (Wadsworth, S. C.)—From New York.
28th (Hancock, Ga.)—From Pennsylvania.
29th (McClellan, Ala.)—From New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia.
30th (Sevier, S. C.)—From Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, District of Columbia.
77th (Upton, N. Y.)—From New York city.
78th (Dix, N. J.)—From western New York, New Jersey, Delaware.
79th (Meade, Md.)—From northeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia.
80th (Lee, Va.)—From Virginia, West Virginia, western Pennsylvania.
81st (Jackson, S. C.)—From North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico.
82d (Gordon, Ga.)—From Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee.
83d (Sherman, O.)—From Ohio, western Pennsylvania.
84th (Zachary Taylor, Ky.)—From Kentucky, Indiana, southern Illinois.
85th (Custer, Mich.)—From Michigan, eastern Wisconsin.
86th (Grant, Ill.)—From Chicago, northern Illinois.



PER CENT OF DRAFTED MEN PASSING PHYSICAL EXAMINATION BY STATES.

31st (Wheeler, Ga.)—From Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
32d (MacArthur, Tex.)—From Michigan, Wisconsin.
33d (Logan, Tex.)—From Illinois.
34th (Cody, N. M.)—From Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota.
35th (Doniphan, Okla.)—From Missouri, Kansas.
36th (Bowie, Tex.)—From Texas, Oklahoma.
37th (Sheridan, O.)—From Ohio.
38th (Shelby, Miss.)—From Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia.
39th (Beauregard, La.)—From Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.
40th (Kearny, Cal.)—From California, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico.
41st (Fremont, Cal.)—From Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming.
42d (Mills, N. Y.)—From various states.

National Army.

76th (Devens, Mass.)—From New England, New York.
87th (Pike, Ark.)—From Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, southern Alabama.
88th (Dodge, Iowa)—From North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, western Illinois.
89th (Funston, Kas.)—From Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska.
90th (Travis, Tex.)—From Texas, Oklahoma.
91st (Lewis, Wash.)—From Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nebraska, Montana Wyoming, Utah.
92d (Funston, Kas.)—Colored, from various states.
93d (Stuart, Va.)—Colored, from various states.

The regular army divisions were originally made up from regular army units plus voluntary enlistments and selective service men. The national guard divisions came largely from the militia of the several states. The national army divisions were made up almost wholly of men called in by the selective service law. The 42d division, called because of its composite character the "Rainbow divi-

sion" was made up of selected groups from the entire country and sent to France early. The 41st, called the "Sunset division," was a composite of troops from many western states. Four divisions were made up from one state each: The 27th, 28th, 33d and 37th.

Camps and Cantonments.

To carry forward the training program shelter was constructed in a few months for 1,800,000 men. For the national guard and national army divisions sixteen camps and sixteen cantonments were built. The national guard units organized during the summer of 1917 were put under canvas in tents in the south. The building of the cantonments was authorized in May, 1917. The last site was secured July 6 and on Sept. 4 accommodations were ready for 430,000 men. The capacity was soon increased to 770,000, an average capacity per cantonment of 48,000. Troops had to be accommodated at many other points also. There were schools for training men for special services, such as the artillery, aviation, engineer corps, chemical warfare, tank corps and quartermaster corps. There were proving grounds and testing fields. For these training schools, but only of schools training officers for line duty.

When the new camps had been established France and England sent experienced officers to the United States to assist in training the men in modern methods of war. France sent 286 such officers and England 261.

Summary.

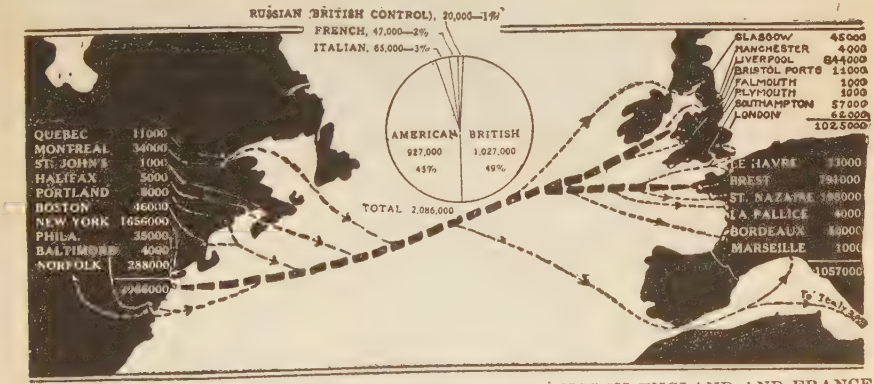
1. The average American soldier who fought in France had six months of training here, two months overseas before entering the line and one month in a quiet sector before going into battle.

2. Most soldiers received their training in infantry divisions which are the typical training units and consist of about 1,000 officers and 27,000 men.

3. Forty-two divisions were sent to France.

4. More than two-thirds of our line officers were graduates of the officers' training camps.

5. France and England sent to the United States nearly 800 specially skilled officers and noncommissioned officers who rendered most important aid as instructors in the training camps.



TROOP SAILINGS FROM AMERICAN PORTS AND LANDINGS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE. DIAGRAM IN CENTER SHOWS NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TROOPS CARRIED BY SHIPS OF EACH NATION.

purposes housing was constructed for more than 300,000 men, including accommodations at the large embarkation camps at New York and Newport News.

Officers and Instructors.

Some 200,000 officers were required for the army of 4,000,000 men, there being in the American army one officer for each twenty men. When war was declared there were 6,000 officers in the regular army and the national guard divisions were able to furnish most of their own officers. After this source of supply had been exhausted it was still necessary to secure 180,000 officers elsewhere. The officers' training camp was the instrumentality that solved the problem. The successful precedents of the Plattsburg camps were followed. Three months of intensive training put the prospective officers through all the tasks required of enlisted men and the duties of the platoon and company commander. By ranks the officers commissioned from the training camps were: Colonels, 2; lieutenant-colonels, 1; majors, 294; captains, 5,429; first lieutenants, 12,397; second lieutenants, 62,445; total, 80,568. This total is not the grand total of graduates of officers'

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY.

During the nineteen months of the American participation in the war, more than 2,000,000 soldiers were carried from the United States to France. Half a million went over in the first thirteen months and 1,500,000 in the last six months. At first the movement was not rapid. We had only a few American and British troopships chartered directly from their owners. Later, as more ships came into the service, the embarkations increased to a rate of nearly 50,000 a month and by the end of 1917 had reached a total of 194,000. The figures from January to November, 1918, were:

January	47,893	July	308,350
February	49,110	August	285,974
March	84,869	September	257,457
April	118,642	October	180,326
May	245,945	November	30,201
June	278,664		

During many weeks in the summer number carried was more than 10,000 men a day, and in July the total landed averaged more than 10,000 for every day of the month. No such troop movement had ever been contemplated, and no movement of any such number of persons by water for such a distance and such a time had every pre-

viously occurred. The record has been excelled only by the achievement in bringing the same men back to the shores of the United States.

The necessity for creating a great transport fleet came just at the time when the world was experiencing its most acute shortage of tonnage. The start was made by chartering a few American merchant steamers and by July 1, 1917, there were in service seven troopships and six cargo ships with a total deadweight capacity of 94,000 tons.

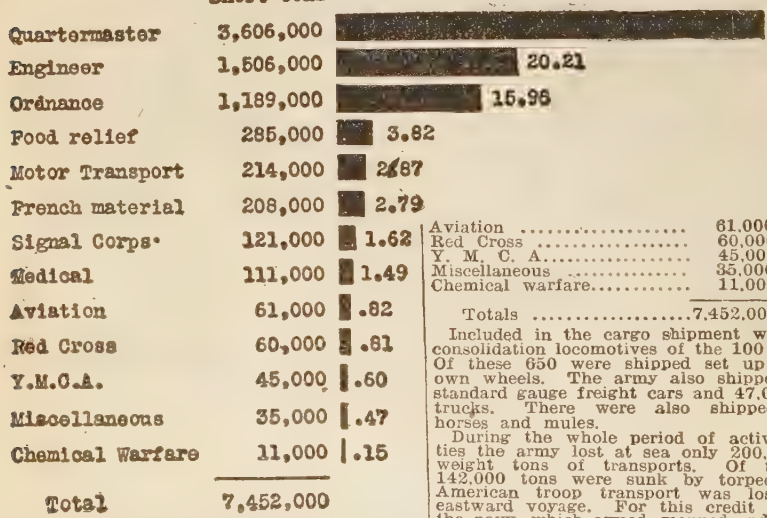
There was developed from these small beginnings a great transport fleet which aggregated by the end of 1918 3,250,000 deadweight tons of shipping.

During these same months another great American transport fleet was created with almost equal rapidity. This was the cross-channel fleet which carried cargo and men from England to France. Beginning with 7,000 tons in October, 1917, this fleet by the end of 1918 consisted of 324,600 tons. About one-fourth of the vessels were Norwegian or Swedish, while the rest were American. This service utilized large numbers of small wood and steel vessels built by the emergency fleet corporation at the yards of the great lakes and along the coast.

In building up the transatlantic and cross-channel fleets every possible source of tonnage had to be called on for every ship that could be secured. The first great increment was the seized German vessels, which came into service during the fall of 1917. The taking over of Dutch steamers in the spring of 1918 and the chartering of Scandinavian and Japanese tonnage accounted for great increases in the cargo fleet.

Most of the troops who sailed for France left from New York. Half of them landed in England and the other half landed in France. Most of those who landed in England went directly to Liverpool and most of those who landed in France went to Brest.

Of every 100 men who went over, forty-nine went in British ships, forty-five in American ships, three in Italian ships, two in French ships and one in shipping under English control.



TONS OF CARGO SHIPPED FOR EACH ARMY SUPPLY SERVICE TO APRIL 30, 1919.

Cargo Movement.

The first shipment of cargo to support the forces abroad was made in June, 1917, and amounted to 16,000 tons. After the first two months the shipments grew rapidly until they were in excess of 800,000 tons in the last month of the war. They were made almost entirely by American ships. The following table shows the number of short tons of cargo shipped for each army supply service to April 30, 1919:

Service.	Tons.	Per cent.
Quartermaster	3,606,000	48.39
Engineer	1,506,000	20.21
Ordnance	1,189,000	15.96
Food relief	285,000	3.82
Motor transport	214,000	2.87
Trench material	208,000	2.79
Signal corps	121,000	1.62
Medical	111,000	1.49
Aviation	61,000	.82
Red Cross	60,000	.81
Y. M. C. A.	45,000	.60
Miscellaneous	35,000	.47
Chemical warfare	11,000	.15
Totals	7,452,000	100.00

Included in the cargo shipment were 1,791 consolidation locomotives of the 100 ton type. Of these 650 were shipped set up on their own wheels. The army also shipped 26,904 standard gauge freight cars and 47,018 motor trucks. There were also shipped 68,694 horses and mules.

During the whole period of active hostilities the army lost at sea only 200,000 deadweight tons of transports. Of this total 142,000 tons were sunk by torpedoes. No American troop transport was lost on its eastward voyage. For this credit is due to the navy, which armed, manned and convoyed the transports.

When the armistice was signed preparations were at once made to return the troops to the United States in the shortest possible time. The British ships were not available, as these had to be used for the return of troops to Canada, Australia and South Africa. The situation was met by the army transport service, which immediately began the conversion of large cargo ships into troop carrying vessels. By means of these cargo ships, by the assignment of German liners and also by the aid of the navy, which put cruisers and battle ships at the command of the army, the army was brought back to America even more rapidly than it was taken to France.

Summary.

1. During our nineteen months of war more than 2,000,000 American soldiers were carried to France. Half a million of these went over in the first thirteen months and a million and a half in the last six months.

2. The highest troop carrying records were those of July, 1918, when 306,000 soldiers

were carried to Europe, and May, 1919, when 330,000 were brought home to America.

3. Most of the troops who sailed for Europe left from New York. Half of them landed in England and half in France.

4. Among every 100 Americans who went over, forty-nine went in British ships, forty-five in American ships, three in Italian, two in French and one in Russian shipping under English control.

5. Our cargo ships averaged one complete trip every seventy days and our troopships one complete trip every thirty-five days.

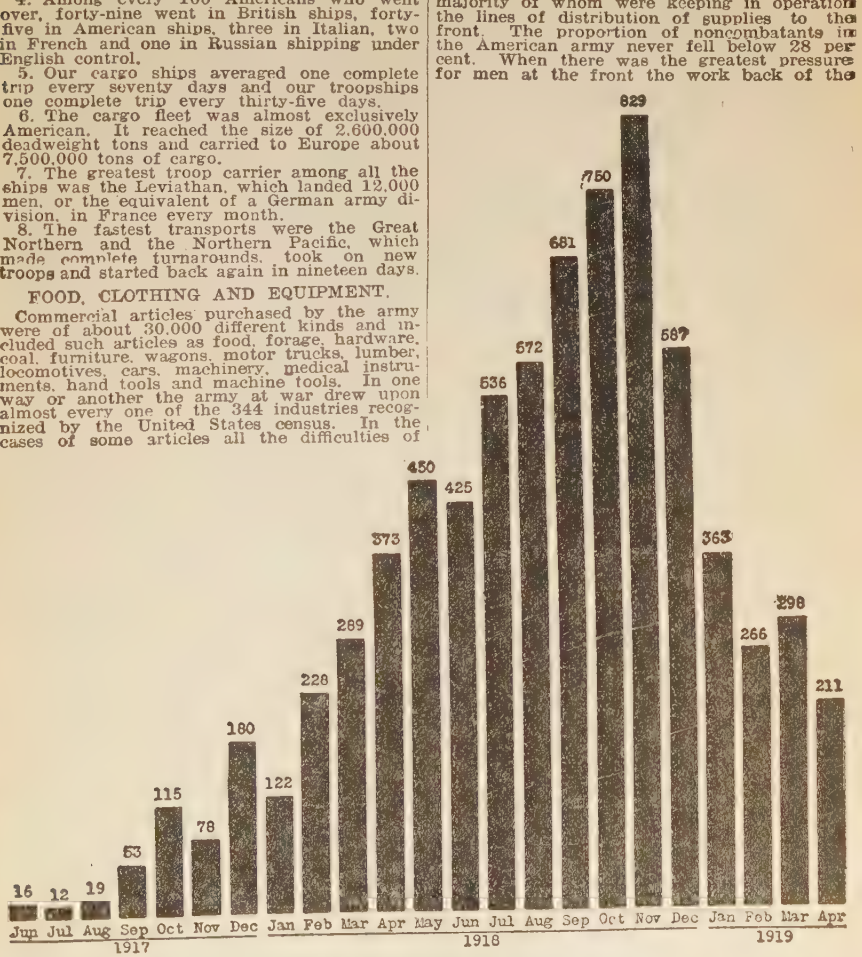
6. The cargo fleet was almost exclusively American. It reached the size of 2,600,000 deadweight tons and carried to Europe about 7,500,000 tons of cargo.

7. The greatest troop carrier among all the ships was the Leviathan, which landed 12,000 men, or the equivalent of a German army division, in France every month.

8. The fastest transports were the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, which made complete turnarounds, took on new troops and started back again in nineteen days.

FOOD, CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

Commercial articles purchased by the army were of about 30,000 different kinds and included such articles as food, forage, hardware, coal, furniture, wagons, motor trucks, lumber, locomotives, cars, machinery, medical instruments, hand tools and machine tools. In one way or another the army at war drew upon almost every one of the 344 industries recognized by the United States census. In the cases of some articles all the difficulties of the service of supply 386,000 soldiers, besides 31,000 German prisoners and thousands of civilian employes furnished by the allies. At the same time there were in the zone of the armies 160,000 noncombatant troops, the majority of whom were keeping in operation the lines of distribution of supplies to the front. The proportion of noncombatants in the American army never fell below 28 per cent. When there was the greatest pressure for men at the front the work back of the lines took roughly one man out of every three. A list of the total deliveries from April 6, 1917, to May 31, 1919, of some common articles of clothing given herewith gives an idea of the task of supplying the army:



TONS OF ARMY CARGO SHIPPED TO FRANCE EACH MONTH. FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF SHORT TONS.

quantity production were combined with the problems of making something not before manufactured. Typical instances are the 5,400,000 gas masks and the 2,728,000 steel helmets produced before the end of November, 1918.

In France a complete new organization was necessary for the distribution of munitions and supplies. It was called the service of supply (S. O. S.) and had its headquarters at Tours. It was an army behind the army. On the day the armistice was signed there were reporting to the commanding general of

Articles.	Delivered.
Wool stockings, pairs	131,800,000
Undershirts	85,000,000
Underdrawers	83,600,000
Shoes, pairs	30,700,000
Flannel shirts	26,500,000
Blankets	21,700,000

Articles.	Delivered.
Wool breeches	21,700,000
Wool coats	13,900,000
Overcoats	8,300,000

The value of the above articles was more than $1,000,000,000.

Distributing supplies to the American forces in France was in the first place a problem of ports, second a problem of railroad, third a problem of motor and horse-drawn transportation, and fourth, a problem of storage. It was not necessary to build new ports, but Americans added eighty-three new berths, together with warehouses and dock equipment. It was not necessary to build new railroads, but it was desirable to increase the carrying capacity by nearly 1,000 miles of new trackage, by switching facilities at crucial points, by new repair shops and new rolling stock. These things were done by the engineers. The problems were not wholly solved. There were never enough docks to prevent some loss of time by vessels waiting to dock, but the capacity for handling American cargo was tripled, from 10,000 tons per day in the spring of 1918 to 30,000 tons by Nov. 11, and the waiting time of ships was shorter than in commercial practice. There were never wholly adequate railway facilities, but with the help of locomotives and freight cars shipped from this side freight was carried inland about as fast as it was landed. The main railway lines connected the principal ports at which the army fleet docked with the headquarters of the service of supply at Tours and with the Toul-Verdun sector, where the American armies operated.

Railroads carried American supplies from the ports in France to intermediate or advance depots. Railroad lines roughly paralleled the front. Spurs led up to the front, but beyond a certain distance the standard-gauge railroad did not go. Where the danger of shelling began or where the needs changed rapidly as the battle activity shifted from this front to that, the place of the heavy railway was taken by other means of distributing supplies. First came the narrow-gauge railroad, with rails about two feet apart, much narrower than the usual narrow-gauge road in this country. American engineers built 538 miles of these roads, for which 406 narrow-gauge locomotives and 2,385 narrow-gauge cars were shipped from this country in addition to the standard-gauge equipment.

Beyond the range of the narrow-gauge railway came the motor truck. The truck could go over roads that were under shell fire. Trucks were used on a larger scale in this war than was ever before thought possible. The American infantry division on the march with the trucks, wagons and ambulances of its supply, ammunition and sanitary trains stretches for a distance of thirty miles along the road. The 650 trucks which the tables of this organization of the division provide are a large factor in this train. The number of trucks sent overseas prior to the armistice was 40,000, and of these 33,000 had been received in France. They ranged in size from three-quarters of a ton to five tons.

Telephone and Telegraph Lines.

In order to operate the transportation of supplies in France the American signal corps strung its wires over nearly every part of France. At the time the armistice was signed the signal corps was operating 282 telephone exchanges and 133 complete telegraph stations. The telephone lines numbered 14,956 reaching 8,959 stations. More than 100,000 miles of wire had been strung. The peak load of operation reached 47,555 telegrams a day, averaging sixty words each.

Other Construction.

To build factories and storage warehouses for supplies, as well as housing for troops, 200,000 workmen in the United States were kept continuously occupied during the war. Housing constructed had a capacity of 1,800,000 men. The total expenditures in this enterprise to Nov. 11, 1918, were in round numbers $800,000,000, or about twice the cost of the Panama canal.

In France all the construction work was performed by the corps of engineers under the service of supply. Up to the signing of the armistice the construction projects undertaken in France numbered 831.

No Food or Clothing Shortage.

At no time was there a food shortage. Soldiers sometimes went hungry, but the condition was local and temporary. It occurred because of transportation difficulties during periods of active fighting or rapid movement, when the units advanced faster than their rolling kitchens. The stocks of food on hand in the depots in France were always adequate.

In the matter of clothing also the supply services rose to the emergency of combat.

There were periods in the history of many individual units when needed supplies could not be immediately obtained, but, as in the case of food, the difficulty was one of local transportation.

The records of the quartermaster show that during the six months of hard fighting, from June to November, 1918, the enlisted man in the A. E. F. received on the average:

Slicker and overcoat every 5 months.
Blanket, flannel shirt and breeches every 2 months.
Coat every 79 days.
Shoes and puttees every 51 days.
Drawers and undershirt every 34 days.
Woolen socks every 23 days.

Summary.

1. The problems of feeding and clothing the army were difficult because of the immense quantities involved rather than because of the difficulty of manufacturing the articles needed.

2. Requirements for some kinds of clothing for the army were more than twice as great as the prewar total American production of the same articles.

3. To secure the articles needed for the army the government had to commandeer all the wool and some other staple articles in the United States and control production through all its stages.

4. The distribution of supplies in the expeditionary forces required the creation of an organization called the service of supply, to which one-fourth of all the troops who went overseas were assigned.

5. American engineers built in France 83 new ship berths, 1,000 miles of standard gauge track and 538 miles of narrow gauge track.

6. The signal corps strung in France 100,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wire.

7. Prior to the armistice 40,000 trucks were shipped to the forces in France.

8. Construction projects in the United States cost twice as much as the Panama canal and construction overseas was on nearly as large a scale.

9. The army in France always had enough food and clothing.

RIFLES AND MACHINE GUNS.

Rifles.

When the United States entered the war there were on hand nearly 600,000 Springfield rifles of the model of 1903, or sufficient for the initial equipment of an army of about 1,000,000 men. The available Springfields were used to equip the regular army and the national guard divisions that were first organized. There were also in stock some 200,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles in sufficiently good condition to be used for training purposes. It was found that the output of Springfield rifles could not be increased to much beyond 1,000 a day, which was not enough. There were in the country several plants just completing large orders for the Enfield rifle of the British government. A new

rifle, model of 1917, was designed, which was enough like the British weapon to make it possible to convert the plants equipped for making Enfields to the manufacture of the new rifle chambered to use the same ammunition as is used in the Springfield and in American machine guns.

Beginning with slightly less than 600,000 Springfields at the outbreak of the war, the total at the end of the war had increased to nearly 900,000. The Enfields first came into production in August, 1917. After their manufacture had actually begun the output increased rapidly until it totaled at the end of the war, in November, 1918, nearly 2,300,000.

It is a fact that about half the rifle ammunition used against the enemy by American troops was shot from Springfield rifles. Both the Springfield and the American Enfield rifles proved superior in the test of battle to the small arms used by the enemy or the other allies in accuracy and rapidity of fire.

Machine Guns.

In accordance with the recommendations of the secretary of war 4,000 Vickers machine guns were ordered in December, 1916, and by the end of 1917, 2,031 of them had been delivered. It could not, however, be put on a quantity production basis because of technical difficulties in manufacture. Fortunately, a new gun well adapted to quantity production was presented for trial. This gun, the heavy Browning, performed satisfactorily in all respects and was adopted as the ultimate standard heavy machine gun. The light Browning, designed by the same expert, was easily in the lead as an automatic rifle, weighing only fifteen pounds. The Lewis gun, too heavy for satisfactory use as an automatic rifle, and not capable of the long-sustained fire necessary in a heavy gun, was very well suited, with slight modification, for use as a so-called flexible gun on aircraft. A small number (2,500) of these guns was ordered for training purposes for ground use, but the bulk of the possible production of this gun was assigned to aircraft purposes. In addition to the flexible type, airplanes require also a synchronized gun; that is, a gun whose time of firing is so adjusted that the shots pass between the propeller blades. The Vickers gun had been used successfully for this purpose in Europe and the call was insistent for their diversion to this use, both for our own planes and for those of the French. After many trials and adjustments, however, the Marlin gun, a development of the old Colt, was adapted to this purpose, releasing part of the early production of Vickers guns for ground use. A subsequent development was the design of a modified form of the heavy Browning for aircraft use as a synchronized gun.

The earliest needs of our troops in France were met by French Hotchkiss machine guns and Chauchat automatic rifles. A little later divisions going over were provided with Vickers heavy guns and Chauchat automatic rifles. After July 1 divisions embarking were equipped with light and heavy Brownings. Both Browning guns met with immediate success and with the approval of foreign officers as well as with that of our own.

The total number of machine guns of American manufacture produced to the end of 1918 is shown in the following table:

Heavy Browning field	56,612
Vickers field	12,125
Other field	6,366
Lewis aircraft	39,200
Browning aircraft	580
Marlin aircraft	38,000
Vickers aircraft	3,714
Light Browning	69,960
Total	226,557

In addition there were secured from the French and British 5,300 heavy machine guns, of which nearly all were French Hotchkiss guns, and 34,000 French Chauchat automatic rifles.

When troops embarked for France they carried with them their rifles and sometimes their machine guns and automatic rifles. If appropriate allowance is made for such troop property in addition to what was shipped in bulk for replacement and reserves, it is found that about 1,775,000 rifles, 29,000 light Brownings and 27,000 heavy Brownings and 1,500,000,000 rounds of rifle and machine gun ammunition were shipped to France from this country before Nov. 1. These supplies were supplemented by smaller amounts received from the French and British, as already mentioned. The actual use of American made machine guns and automatic rifles in France is summarized thus:

	Used at the front.	Total, including training.
Light Browning	4,608	17,664
Heavy Browning	1,168	3,528
Vickers ground gun	2,340	2,860
Lewis aircraft	1,393	3,930
Marlin aircraft	1,220	3,084
Vickers aircraft	1,320	1,625

Pistols and Revolvers.

From the beginning of the war the call for pistols was insistent. In this case the American army was fortunate in having in the Browning-Colt a weapon already in production and more effective than the corresponding weapon used by any other army. But while there never was any question as to the quality of the pistol, there was much trouble in securing them in numbers adequate to meet the demands. To help meet the situation a revolver was designed using the same ammunition and placed in production in October, 1917. As a result the troops in France who were likely to require them for close combat were supplied with one or the other of these weapons so far as possible, but full equipment was never secured.

Small-Arms Ammunition.

A sufficient supply of small-arms ammunition was always available to provide for troops in service. The complication due to the use of machine guns and automatic rifles of French caliber was successfully met. To meet the special needs of the air service and of anti-aircraft defense new types of ammunition were designed and produced, the purposes of which are indicated by their names—armor piercing, tracer and incendiary. Before the end of the war American production of rifle ammunition amounted to approximately 3,500,000,000 rounds, of which 1,500,000,000 were shipped overseas. In addition 100,000,000 rounds were secured from the French and British.

Summary.

1. When war was declared the army had on hand nearly 600,000 Springfield rifles. Their manufacture was continued, and the American Enfield rifle designed and put into production.

2. The total production of Springfield and Enfield rifles up to the signing of the armistice was over 2,500,000.

3. The use of machine guns on a large scale is a development of the European war. In the American army the allowance in 1912 was four machine guns per regiment. In 1919 the new army plans provide for an equipment of 336 guns per regiment, or eighty-four times as many.

4. The entire number of American machine guns produced to the end of 1918 was 227,000.

5. During the war the Browning automatic rifle and the Browning machine gun were developed, put into quantity production and used in large numbers in the final battles in France.

6. The Browning machine guns are believed to be more effective than the corresponding weapons used in any other army.

7. American production of rifle ammunition amounted to approximately 3,500,000,000 rounds, of which 1,500,000,000 were shipped overseas.

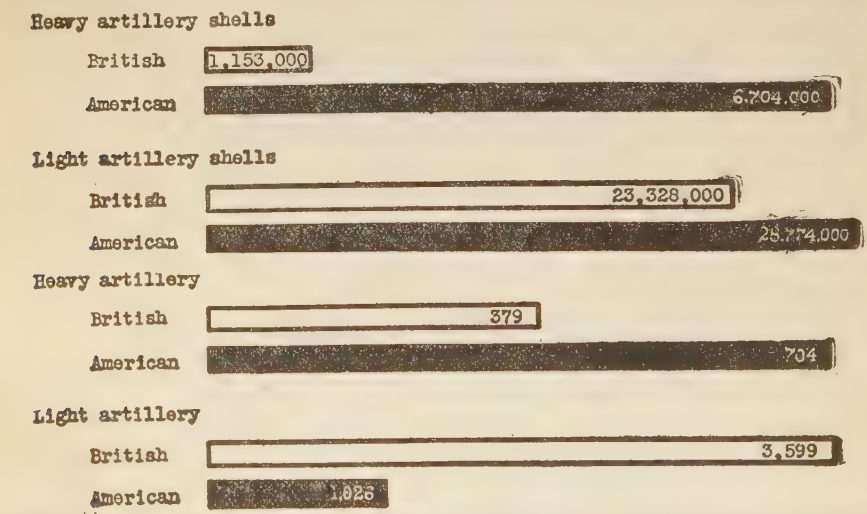
ARTILLERY.

When the United States declared war on Germany in 1917 there were 900 pieces of field artillery available. The gun on hand in the largest quantities was the 3-inch field piece, of which we had 544, of which fifty are required for one division. This was a sufficient number to equip eleven divisions. The initial plan called for the formation of forty-two divisions, which would require 2,100 3-inch field pieces almost at once. To meet the situation the decision was made in June, 1917, to allot our own guns to training purposes and to equip our forces in France with artillery conforming to the French and British standard calibers. The arrangement was to buy from the British and French the artillery needed for our first divisions and ship to them in return equivalent amounts of steel, copper and other raw materials to manufacture new guns. With no serious exceptions, the guns from British and French sources were secured as needed, but our own plants were slower in producing complete units ready for use than had been hoped and planned.

In our factories the 3-inch guns of improved model which had been ordered in September, 1916, were changed in caliber to use standard French ammunition and became known as 77 mm. guns, model 1916. The British 18-pounder then being produced in this country was similarly redesigned and became known as the 75 mm. gun, model 1917. Work was immediately begun also on the plans for the French 75 mm. gun, so as to make it possible to produce it in American factories. For this gun, however, it was necessary to develop new manufacturing capacity. In the case of other calibers of artillery the same means in general were taken to secure a supply.

Artillery Ammunition.

In the magnitude of the quantities involved the artillery ammunition program was the biggest of all. Copper, steel, high explosives and smokeless powder were all required by the hundreds of million pounds. As no firms were prepared to manufacture complete rounds it was necessary for the ordnance department to make contracts for each component and assume the burden of directing the distribution of these components between the manufacturers. For the shrapnel it was possible to use the design substantially as had previously been used in this country, but the high explosive and gas shell proved more troublesome. A large supply of American shells was produced, however, before the signing of the armistice and shipment to Europe in quantity had begun. The ammunition actually used against the enemy at the front was nearly all of French manufacture, but the approaching supply from America made possible a more free use of the French and British reserves. Our monthly production of artillery ammunition rose to over 2,000,000 complete rounds in August and over 3,000,000 rounds in October if we include United States calibers. By the end of 1918 the number of rounds of complete artillery ammunition produced in American plants was in excess of 20,000,000, as compared with 9,000,000 rounds secured from the French and British.



BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRODUCTION OF ARTILLERY AND AMMUNITION FOR FIRST TWENTY MONTHS OF WAR.

Smokeless Powder and High Explosives.

From April 1, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918, the production of smokeless powder in the United States was 632,000,000 pounds, which was almost exactly equal to the combined production of France and Great Britain. This was not all for American use. About half the British supply in 1917 was drawn from this country and in 1918 more than one-third of the French supply was made in America. In the matter of high explosives, such as TNT, ammonium nitrate, picric acid and others, the United States was poorly prepared and it became necessary to erect new plants. As the result of the efforts made the rate of production at the close of the war was more than 40 per cent larger than Great Britain's and nearly double that of France. The averages for the three countries in August, September and October, 1919, were:

Country—	Pounds.
Great Britain	30,957,000
France	22,802,000
United States	43,888,000

Poison Gases.

In the Ypres salient early in 1915 the Germans introduced poison gas as a weapon in warfare. When America entered the war there were no facilities for producing toxic gases in large quantities. The government found it necessary to build its own chemical plants and to finance certain private firms. The majority of these plants were at what became known as Edgewood Arsenal, Md. The increase in production was rapid and steady during 1918 and before the armistice was signed more than 10,000 tons had been manufactured.

That gas is a powerful weapon in war is shown by the fact that in 1918 from 20 to 30 per cent of all the American casualties were caused by gas. At the close of the war the United States was equipped to produce gas at a more rapid rate than France, England or Germany.

American Artillery in France.

When the armistice came in November the American forces not only had a sufficient number of 75s for the twenty-nine combat divisions, but in addition enough more for twelve other divisions. A careful study of the battle records of all the divisions shows that if all the days in the line of all the combat divisions are added together, the total is 2,232. The records further show the number of days that each division was in line with its own artillery, with British artillery, with French, or without any.

The result of the compilation is to show that in every 100 days that our combat divisions were in line they were supported by their own artillery for seventy-five days, by British artillery for five days, by French for one and one-half days and were without artillery for eighteen and one-half days out of 100. Of these eighteen and one-half days, however, eighteen days were in quiet sectors and only one-half of one day in active sectors. There are only three records of American divisions being in an active sector without artillery support. The total of these three cases amounts to one-half of 1 per cent, or about fourteen hours out of the typical 100 days just analyzed.

The most significant facts about our artillery in France are presented in summary in the following table, which takes into account only light and heavy field artillery and does not include either the small 37-millimeter guns or the trench mortars:

Total pieces of artillery received to Nov. 11	3,499
Number of American manufacture	477
American made pieces used in battle	130
Artillery on firing line	2,251
Rounds of artillery ammunition expended	8,116,000
Rounds of ammunition of American manufacture expended	208,327
Rounds of American made ammunition expended in battle	8,400

Tractors and Tanks.

An innovation in this war, development of what in the future promises to be even more important, was the increased use of motor transportation. As applied to the artillery, this meant the use of caterpillar tractors to haul the big guns, especially over rough ground. When we entered the war no suitable designs existed for caterpillar tractors of size appropriate for the medium heavy artillery. But new 5-ton and 10-ton types were perfected in this country, put into production, and 1,100 shipped overseas before Nov. 1. About 300 larger tractors were also shipped and 350 more secured from the French and British.

The tank was an even more important application of the caterpillar tractor to war uses. In the case of the small 6-ton tanks, the efforts of this country were largely concentrated on improvement of design and on development of large scale production for the 1919 campaign. Up to the time of the armistice sixty-four had been produced in this country, and the rate at which production was getting under way is shown by the fact that in spite of the armistice the total completed to March 31, 1919, was 778. The burden of active service in France was borne by 227 of these tanks received from the French.

The efforts of this country in the case of heavy thirty-ton tanks were concentrated on a co-operative plan by which this country was to furnish liberty motors and the rest of the driving mechanism and the British the armor plate for 1,500 tanks for the 1919 campaign. It has been estimated that about one-half the work on the American components for this project had been completed before Nov. 11 and the work of assembly of the initial units was well under way. For immediate use in France this country received sixty-four heavy tanks from the British.

Summary.

1. When war was declared the United States had sufficient light artillery to equip an army of 500,000 men, and shortly found itself confronted with the problem of preparing to equip 5,000,000 men.

2. To meet the situation it was decided in June, 1917, to allot our guns to training purposes and to equip our forces in France with artillery conforming to the French and British standard calibers.

3. It was arranged that we should purchase from the French and British the artillery needed for our first divisions and ship them in return equivalent amounts of steel, copper and other raw materials so that they could either manufacture guns for us in their own factories or give us guns out of their stocks and replace them by new ones made from our materials.

4. Up to the end of April, 1919, the number of complete artillery units produced in American plants was more than 3,000, or equal to all those purchased from the French and British during the war.

5. The number of rounds of complete artillery ammunition produced in American plants was in excess of 20,000,000, as compared with 9,000,000 rounds secured from the French and British.

6. In the first twenty months after the declaration of war by each country the British did better than we did in the production of light artillery, and we excelled them in producing heavy artillery and both light and heavy ammunition.

7. So far as the allies were concerned the European war was in large measure fought with American powder and high explosives.

8. At the end of the war American production of smokeless powder was 45 per cent greater than the French and British production combined.

9. At the end of the war the American production of high explosives was 40 per cent greater than Great Britain's and nearly double that of France.

10. During the war America produced 10,000 tons of gas, much of which was sold to the French and British.

11. Out of every hundred days that our combat divisions were in line in France they were supported by their own artillery for seventy-five days, by British artillery for five days and by French for one and one-half days. Of the remaining eighteen and one-half days that they were in line without artillery, eighteen days were in quiet sectors, and only one-half of one day in each hundred was in active sectors.

12. In round numbers we had in France 3,500 pieces of artillery, of which nearly 500 were made in America, and we used on the firing line 2,250 pieces, of which over 100 were made in America.

Airplanes, Motors and Balloons.

When the war was declared in April, 1917,

the United States had two aviation fields and fifty-five serviceable airplanes. The national advisory committee on aeronautics, which had been conducting a scientific study of the problems of flight, advised that fifty-one of these airplanes were obsolete and the other four obsolescent.

There were three primary requisites for bringing into existence an elementary aviation service. These were training planes, aviators and service planes. All of them had to be created.

The initial shortage of instructors and the opening of new fields made it necessary to retain a considerable proportion of the early graduating classes as instructors. At the date of the armistice there were thirty-four fields in operation, with 1,063 instructors; 8,602 men had been graduated from elementary training, and 4,028 from advanced training. There were then actually in training 6,528 men, of whom 59 per cent were in elementary and 41 per cent in advanced training schools.

There had been sent to the expeditionary forces more than 5,000 pilots and observers, of whom, at the date of armistice, 2,226 were still in training and 1,238 were on flying duty at the front.

The total personnel of our air service, including flying and nonflying officers, students and enlisted men, increased from about 1,200 at the outbreak of the war to nearly 200,000 at the close.

Training Planes and Engines.

With 4,500 aviators demanded and only fifty-five training planes on hand, the production of training planes was the problem of greatest immediate concern. A few planes provided for in the 1917 fiscal appropriation were on order. Other orders were rapidly placed. Deliveries of primary training planes were begun in June, 1917. To the date of the armistice over 5,300 had been produced, including 1,600 of a type which was abandoned on account of unsatisfactory engines.

Advanced training planes reached quantity production early in 1918; up to the armistice about 2,500 were delivered. Approximately the same number were purchased overseas for training the units with the expeditionary force.

European experience had demonstrated that the maintenance of a squadron, whether in training or in service, requires more engines than planes for replacements. Pending the results of American experience, British figures, requiring an average production of two engines per plane, were adopted as standard for American computations. Extensive orders were placed for two types of elementary and three types of advanced training engines.

Quantity production of training engines was reached in 1917 and by the end of November, 1918, a total of nearly 18,000 training engines and more than 9,500 training planes had been delivered. Of the engines, all but 1,346 were built in the United States; and of the 9,500 elementary training planes more than 8,000 were of American manufacture.

Service Planes.

On our entry into the war it became possible for American officers and engineers to learn the secrets of the great improvements that had been developed during the war in airplanes used in battle service. A commission was sent abroad to select types of foreign service planes for production in the United States. The commission selected four types, with a view to their adaptability to a new type of motor. These were the De Haviland-4 (British) observation and day bombing machine, the Handley Page (British) night bomber, the Caproni (Italian) night bomber and the Bristol (British) two seater fighter. At the time of the armistice the De Haviland plane was being produced at the rate of about 1,100 a month. A total of 3,227 had been completed, 1,885 had been shipped to France and 667 to the zone of the advance. The Handley Page was redesigned to take two high powered American motors, passed its tests and on the date of the armistice parts for 100 had been shipped abroad for assembly.

Delay in the receipt of plans for the Caproni greatly retarded the redesign of this machine. Successful tests of the new model were, however, completed previous to the armistice. The Bristol fighter was a failure. The total production of service planes at the end of November, 1918, was nearly 7,900, of which nearly 4,100 were of American manufacture, and remaining 3,800 were of foreign manufacture. In other words, of every 100 battle planes which we received up to the end of November, 1918, fifty-two were of American manufacture and forty-eight were made in foreign factories.

Two new models—the Le Pere two-seater fighter and the Martin bomber—were designed around the standard American motor, and in tests prior to the armistice each showed a performance superior to that of any known machine of its class. Neither, however, was completed in time for use in actual service.

Service Engines.

The rapid development of the heavier types of airplane, together with the pressing need for large scale production, made necessary the development of a high powered motor adaptable to American methods of standardized quantity production. This need was met in the Liberty twelve cylinder motor, which was America's chief contribution to aviation. After this standardized motor had passed the experimental stage production increased with rapidity, the October output being over 4,200. The total production of Liberty engines to the date of the armistice was 13,574. Of this production 4,435 were shipped overseas to the expeditionary forces and 1,025 were delivered to the British, French and Italian air services.

Other types of service engines, including the Hispano-Suiza 300 horse power, the Bugatti and the Liberty eight cylinder, were under development when hostilities ceased. The Hispano-Suiza 180 horse power had reached quantity production; 469 of this type were produced, of which about one-half were shipped overseas for use in foreign built pursuit planes.

Up to the end of November, 1918, the total number of service engines secured was in excess of 22,000. Of this number more than 16,000 or 73 per cent were from American sources and less than 6,000 from foreign sources.

Accessories.

In the line of aviation accessories some notable results were achieved by intensive research. Among them may be mentioned the oxygen mask, with telephone connections, enabling the flyer to endure the rarefied air at high altitudes and at the same time permitting him to have speaking contact with his companions; the military parachute, which was made safe, not a single American casualty occurring through parachute failure; electric heated clothing for aviators on high altitude work; long focus cameras, enabling observers to take photographs from altitudes of three miles or more; and the wireless telephone, enabling aviators to talk easily with other pilots in the air and with the ground stations. Much of the credit for the invention or improvement of these accessories is due the Americans.

Balloons

In no field did American manufacturing capacity achieve a greater relative success than in the production of observation balloons. Before the armistice we had produced 642 observation balloons and had received twenty from the French. Forty-three of our balloons had been destroyed and forty-five given to the French and British. This left us with 574 balloons at the end of the war or nearly twice as many as the enemy and the allies

combined had on the western front. The Belgian army had six, the British forty-three, the French seventy-two and the Germans 170.

Squadrons at the Front.

The American pilots of the Lafayette escadrille were transferred from the French to the American service Dec. 26, 1917, flying as civilians until formally commissioned in late January, 1918. They were then attached to and served with the French 4th army, operating over Reims.

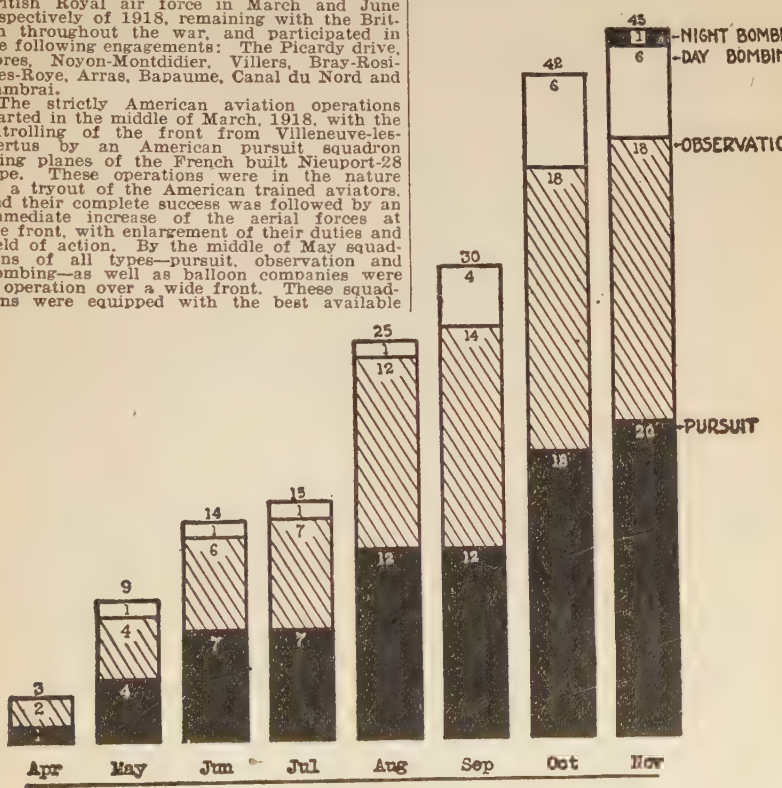
In addition to the purely American operations, two full squadrons were attached to the British Royal air force in March and June respectively of 1918, remaining with the British throughout the war, and participated in the following engagements: The Picardy drive, Ypres, Noyon-Montdidier, Villers, Bray-Rosieres-Roye, Arras, Bapaume, Canal du Nord and Cambrai.

The strictly American aviation operations started in the middle of March, 1918, with the patrolling of the front from Villeneuve-les-Vertus by an American pursuit squadron using planes of the French built Nieuport-28 type. These operations were in the nature of a tryout of the American trained aviators, and their complete success was followed by an immediate increase of the aerial forces at the front, with enlargement of their duties and field of action. By the middle of May squadrons of all types—pursuit, observation and bombing—as well as balloon companies were in operation over a wide front. These squadrons were equipped with the best available types of British and French built service planes.

The squadrons were of four types: Observation squadrons, whose business it is to make observations, take photographs and direct artillery fire; pursuit squadrons, using light fighting planes to protect the observation planes at their work, to drive the enemy from the air, or to "strafe" marching columns by machine-gun fire; the day bombers, whose work was the dropping of bombs on railways or roads; and the night bombers, carrying heavier bomb loads for the destruction of strategic enemy works.

In April the American forces just going into active sectors had three squadrons, two for observation and one for pursuit. Their strength totaled thirty-five planes. In May the squadrons were increased to nine. The most rapid growth occurred after July, when American De Haviland planes were becoming available in quantity for observation and day bombing service, and by November the number of squadrons increased to forty-five, with a total of 740 planes in action.

Of the total of 2,698 planes sent to the zone of action, 667 were of American make and the proportion was rapidly increasing when the armistice came. Of the 2,031 planes from foreign sources, nine-tenths were French. At the signing of the armistice only 1,162 planes of the 2,698 sent to the zone of advance remained, so rapid was the rate of destruction.



AMERICAN AIR SQUADRONS IN ACTION EACH MONTH.

Important Operations.

Three major operations furnish a comparison indicating the growth of the American air forces in action. They are: The second battle of the Marne, St Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne.

Chateau Thierry—July.

On the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons front the Germans at the start had a pronounced supe-

riority in the air. The American service, however, succeeded in establishing the lines of contact with the enemy airmen from three to ten miles within the enemy's line, photographed the entire front and the terrain deep behind the lines and played an important part in putting the German air forces on the defensive. The German concentration for the attack of July 15 was reported in detail and the location of the German reserves established, while the secrecy of the allied mobilization for the counterattack was maintained and the Germans were surprised. The American force employed consisted of four pursuit squadrons, three observation squadrons and two balloon companies.

St. Mihiel—September.

In capturing the St. Mihiel salient the American 1st army was aided and protected by the largest concentration of air force ever made, of which approximately one-third were American and the other two-thirds were French, British and Italian squadrons operating under American command. Throughout this operation the German back areas were kept under bombardment day and night; their reserves and ammunition dumps were located for the American long-range artillery; propaganda designed to disaffect enemy personnel was dropped; record was made by photograph of every movement of the enemy's lines and reserves, such information being frequently delivered to headquarters in finished photographs within half an hour of its occurrence; the fast pursuit planes armed with machine guns flew low over the German lines, firing directly into his infantry.

Day bombers and corps and artillery observers were forced to fly low on account of the fog which hampered all the day operations, greatly reduced the visibility and made infantry liaison especially difficult. This accounts for the fact that some trouble was experienced by the infantry with German "strafing" planes.

The American air force employed consisted of twelve pursuit squadrons, twelve observation squadrons, three bombing squadrons and fifteen balloon companies. This large force performed an amount of flying approximately three times as great as was done during the Chateau Thierry operations. During the last two weeks of July the flying time was more than 1,000 hours per week. The week of the St. Mihiel offensive it rose to nearly 4,000 hours.

Meuse-Argonne—September to November.

Because the Meuse-Argonne engagement covered a wider front and a more extended period of time, against an enemy who had improved his distribution of air force along the entire southern section of the front, no such heavy instantaneous concentration of planes as was made at St. Mihiel was possible. In this operation, moreover, less assistance was rendered by French and British flyers. The American force used during the engagement was considerably larger than at St. Mihiel.

On the signing of the armistice there were twenty pursuit squadrons, eighteen observation squadrons and seven squadrons of bombers with 1,238 flying officers and 740 service planes. There were also twenty-three balloon companies.

Test of Battle.

In the course of their few months of active service American aviators brought down 755 enemy planes. Their own losses were 357 planes. Forty-three American and seventy-one German balloons were destroyed.

Summary.

1. On the declaration of war the United States had fifty-five training airplanes, of which fifty-one were classified as obsolete and the other four as obsolescent.

2. When we entered the war the allies made the designs of their planes available to us and before the end of hostilities furnished us from their own manufacture 3,800 service planes.

3. Aviation training schools in the United States graduated 8,602 men from the elementary course and 4,028 from the advanced course. More than 5,000 pilots and observers were sent overseas.

4. The total personnel of the air service, officers, students and enlisted men, increased from 1,200 at the beginning of the war to nearly 200,000 at its close.

5. There were produced in the United States to the end of Nov. 30, 1918, more than 8,000 training planes and more than 16,000 training engines.

6. The De Haviland-4 observation and day bombing plane was the only plane the United States put into quantity production. Before the signing of the armistice 3,227 had been completed and 1,885 shipped overseas. The plane was successfully used at the front for three months.

7. The production of the twelve cylinder Liberty engine was America's chief contribution to aviation. Before the armistice 13,574 had been completed, 4,435 shipped to the expeditionary forces and 1,025 delivered to the allies.

8. The first flyers in action wearing the American uniform were members of the Lafayette squadron, who were transferred to the American service in December, 1917.

9. The American air force at the front grew from three squadrons in April to forty-five in November, 1918. On Nov. 11 the forty-five squadrons had an equipment of 740 planes.

10. Of the 2,698 planes sent to the zone of advance for American aviators 667, or nearly one-fourth, were of American manufacture.

11. American air squadrons played important roles in the battles of Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. They brought down in combat 755 enemy planes, while their own losses were only 357.

AMERICANS IN BATTLE.

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number who reached France was 2,084,000 and of these 1,390,000 saw active service in the front line. American combat forces were organized into divisions, each consisting of some 28,000 officers and men. The British division numbered about 15,000 and those of the French and Germans about 12,000 each. Of the forty-two divisions that reached France twenty-nine took part in active combat service, while the others were used for replacements or were just arriving when the war ended. The battle record of the United States army in this war is largely the history of these twenty-nine combat divisions. Seven of them were regular army divisions, eleven were organized from the national guard and eleven from the national army troops.

American combat divisions were in battle for 200 days from April 25, 1918, when the 1st regular division, after long training in quiet sectors, entered an active sector on the Picardy front, until the signing of the armistice. During these 200 days they were engaged in thirteen major operations, of which eleven were joint enterprises with the French, British and Italians and two were distinctly American.

At the time of their greatest activity, in the second week in October, all twenty-nine American divisions were in action. They then held 101 miles of front, or 23 per cent of the entire allied battle line. From the middle of August until the end of the war they held, during the greater part of the time, a front longer than that held by the British. Their strength tipped the balance of man power in favor of the allies, so that from the middle of June, 1918, to the end of the war the allied forces were superior in number to those of the enemy.

1917					1918										
June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
					42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
						41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
							32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
								5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
								3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
									77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
										82	82	82	82	82	82	82
										35	35	35	35	35	35	35
										28	28	28	28	28	28	28
										4	4	4	4	4	4	4
										27	27	27	27	27	27	27
										6	6	6	6	6	6	6
										33	33	33	33	33	33	33
										30	30	30	30	30	30	30
										80	80	80	80	80	80	80
											78	78	78	78	78	78
											83	83	83	83	83	83
											89	89	89	89	89	89
											92	92	92	92	92	92
											90	90	90	90	90	90
											37	37	37	37	37	37
											29	29	29	29	29	29
												76	76	76	76	76
												79	79	79	79	79
												91	91	91	91	91
												36	36	36	36	36
													85	85	85	85
													7	7	7	7
NUMERICAL DESIGNATIONS													81	81	81	81
OF AMERICAN DIVISIONS													88	88	88	88
IN FRANCE EACH MONTH.													39	39	39	39
													40	40	40	40
														87	87	87
														84	84	84
														86	86	86
														34	34	34
															31	31
															38	38
															8	8

The total battle advances of all the American divisions amount to 782 kilometers, or 485 miles, an average advance for each division of seventeen miles, nearly all of it against desperate enemy resistance. They captured 63,000 prisoners, 1,378 pieces of artillery, 708 trench mortars and 9,650 machine guns. In June and July they helped to shatter the enemy advance toward Paris and to turn retreat into a triumphant offensive. At St. Mihiel they pinched off in a day an enemy salient, which had been a constant menace to the French line for four years. In the Argonne and on the Meuse they carried lines which the enemy had determined to hold at any cost, and cut the enemy lines of communication and supply for half of the western battle front.

Another measure of American participation is the effect caused by the rapid arrivals of American troops on the rifle strength of the allied armies. On April 1 the Germans had an actual superiority of 324,000 riflemen on the western front. Their strength increased during the next two months, but began to drop during June. At the same time the allied strength, with the constantly growing American forces, was showing a steady increase, so that the two lines crossed during June. From that time on allied strength was always in the ascendancy and since the French and British forces were weaker in October and November than they were in April and May this growing ascendancy of the allies was due entirely to the Americans. By Nov. 1 the allied rifle strength had a superiority over the German of more than 600,000 rifles.

THIRTEEN BATTLES.

American troops saw service on practically every stretch of the western front from British lines in Belgium to inactive sectors in the Vosges. On Oct. 21, 1917, Americans entered the line in the quiet Toul sector. From that date to the armistice American units were somewhere in line almost continuously.

It is difficult to cut up the year and twenty-two days which intervened into well defined battles, for in a sense the entire war on the western front was a single battle. It is possible, however, to distinguish certain major operations or phases of the greater struggle. Thirteen such operations have been recognized in which American units were engaged, of which twelve took place on the western front and one in Italy. These battles are named and the number of Americans engaged is shown herewith:

Operation.	Americans engaged.
West front—Campaign of 1917:	
Cambrai, Nov. 20 to Dec. 4	
West front—Campaign of 1918:	
German offensives, March 21 to July 18—	
Somme, March 21 to April 6	2,200
Lys, April 9 to 27	500
Aisne, May 27 to June 5	27,500
Noyon-Montdidier, June 9 to 15	27,000
Champagne-Marne, July 15 to 18	85,000
Allied offensives, July 18 to Nov. 11—	
Aisne-Marne, July 18 to Aug. 6	270,000
Somme, Aug. 8 to Nov. 11	54,000
Oise-Aisne, Aug. 18 to Nov. 11	85,000
Ypres-Lys, Aug. 19 to Nov. 11	108,000
St. Mihiel, Sept. 12 to 16	550,000
Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 20-Nov. 11	1,200,000
Italian front—Campaign of 1918:	
Vittorio-Veneto, Oct. 24 to Nov. 4	1,200

The first major operation in which American troops were engaged was the Cambrai battle at the end of the campaign of 1917. Scattering medical and engineering detachments serving with the British were present in the action, but sustained no serious casualties.

German Offensives.

The campaign of 1918 opened with the Germans in possession of the offensive. In a series of five drives of unprecedented violence the imperial great staff sought to break the allied line and end the war. These five drives took place in five successive months so as to take advantage of the light of the moon for that month. The first drive opened on March 21 on a fifty mile front across the old battle field of the Somme. In seventeen days of fighting the Germans advanced their lines beyond Noyon and Montdidier and were within twelve miles of the important railroad center of Amiens with its great stores of British supplies. In this battle, also known as the Picardy offensive, approximately 2,200 American troops, serving with the British and French, were engaged.

The attack upon Amiens had been but partially checked when the enemy struck again to the north in the Armentieres sector and advanced for seventeen miles up the valley of the Lys. A small number of Americans, serving with the British, participated in the Lys defensive.

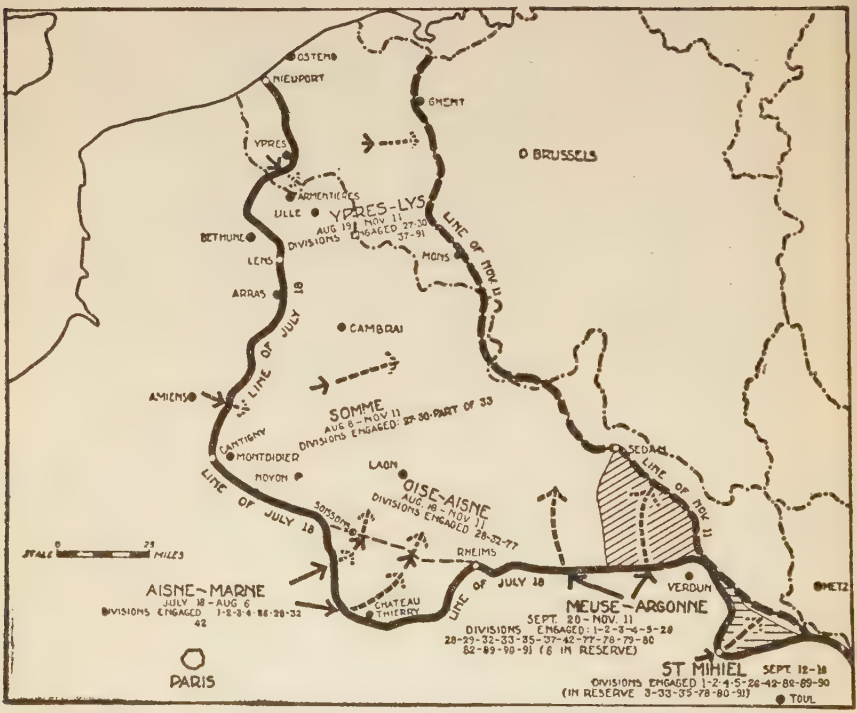
For their next attack (May 27) the Germans selected the French front along the Chemin des Dames north of the Aisne. The line from Reims to a little east of Noyon was forced back. Soissons fell and on May 31 the Germans reached the Marne valley, down which they were advancing in the direction of Paris. At this critical moment our 2d division, together with elements of the 3d and 28th divisions, was thrown into the line. By blocking the advance at Chateau Thierry they rendered great assistance in stopping perhaps the most dangerous of the German drives. The 2d division not only halted the enemy on its front, but also recaptured from him the strong tactical positions of Bouresches, Belleau wood and Vaux.

The enemy had by his offensives established two salients threatening Paris. He now sought to convert them into one by a fourth

terrific blow delivered on a front of twenty-two miles between Montdidier and Noyon. The re-enforced French army resisted firmly and the attack was halted after an initial advance of about six miles. Throughout this operation (June 9-15) the extreme left line of the salient was defended by our 1st division. Even before the drive began the division had demonstrated the fighting qualities of our troops by capturing and holding the town of Cantigny (May 28).

There followed a month of comparative quiet during which the enemy reassembled his forces for the fifth onslaught. On July 15 The moment chosen by Marshal Foch for launching the first counteroffensive was July 18, when it was clear that the German Champagne-Marne drive had spent its force. The place chosen was the uncovered west flank of the German salient from the Aisne to the Marne. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 26th, 28th, 32d and 42d American divisions, together with selected French troops, were employed. When the operation was completed (Aug. 6) the salient had been flattened out and the allied line ran from Soissons to Reims along the Vesle.

Two days later the British struck at the



AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE ALLIED OFFENSIVES OF 1918.

he attacked simultaneously on both sides of Reims, the eastern corner of the salient he had created by the Aisne drive. To the east of the city he gained little. On the west he crossed the Marne, but made slight progress. His path was everywhere blocked. In this battle 85,000 American troops were engaged —the 42d division to the extreme east in the Champagne and the 3d and 28th to the west near Chateau Thierry.

Allied Offensives.

The turning point of the war had come. The great German offensives had been stopped. The initiative now passed from Ludendorff to Marshal Foch and a series of allied offensives began, destined to roll back the German armies beyond the French frontier. In this continuous allied offensive there may be distinguished six phases or major operations in which the American expeditionary forces took part.

Somme salient, initiating an offensive which, with occasional breathing spells, lasted to the date of the armistice. American participation in this operation was intermittent. From Aug. 8 to 20 elements of the 33d division, which had been brigaded for training with the Australians, were in the line and took part in the capture of Chipilly ridge. Later the 27th and 30th divisions, who served throughout with the British, were brought over from the Ypres sector and used in company with Australian troops to break the Hindenburg line at the tunnel of the St. Quentin canal (Sept. 20-Oct. 20).

In the meantime simultaneous assaults were in progress at other points on the front. On Aug. 18 Gen. Mangin began the Oise-Aisne phase of the great allied offensive. Starting from the Soissons-Reims line, along which they had come to rest Aug. 6, the French armies advanced by successive stages to the Aisne, to Laon, and on Nov. 11 were clos

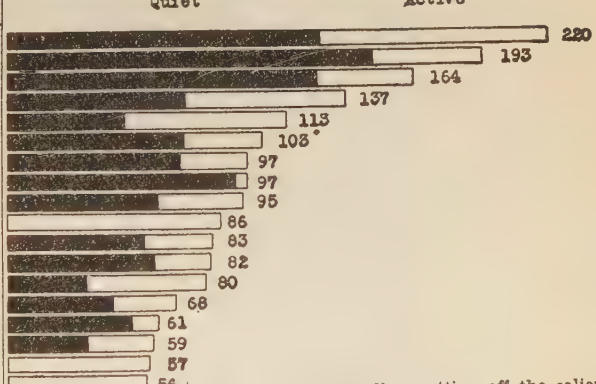
to the frontier. In the first stages of this advance they were assisted by the 28th, 32d and 77th American divisions, but by Sept. 15 all of these were withdrawn for the coming Meuse-Argonne offensive of the American army.

The day after the opening of the Oise-Aisne offensive the British launched the first of a series of attacks in the Ypres sector, which continued with some interruptions to the time of the armistice and may be termed the "Ypres-Lys offensive." Four American divisions at different times participated in this operation. The 27th and 30th were engaged in the recapture of Mount Kemmel Aug. 31 to Sept. 2. The 37th and 91st were withdrawn from the Meuse-Argonne battle and dispatched to Belgium, where they took part in the last stages of the Ypres-Lys offensive (Oct. 31 to Nov. 11).

With the organization of the American 1st army on Aug. 10, under the personal command of Gen. Pershing, the history of the American expeditionary forces entered upon a new stage. The St. Mihiel (Sept. 12-16) and Meuse-Argonne (Sept. 26-Nov. 11) offensives were major operations planned and executed by American generals and American troops.

In addition to the twelve operations above mentioned, American troops participated in the battle of Vittorio-Veneto (Oct. 24 to Nov. 4), which ended in the rout of the Austrian army.

Division	Quiet	Active
1st	127	93
26th	148	45
42nd	125	39
2nd	71	66
77th	47	66
5th	71	32
82nd	70	27
35th	92	5
32nd	60	35
3rd	0	86
89th	55	28
29th	59	23
28th	31	49
90th	42	26
37th	50	11
33rd	32	27
27th	0	57
30th	0	56
92nd	51	2
79th	28	17
4th	7	38
6th	40	0
78th	17	21
7th	31	2
81st	31	0
91st	15	14
88th	28	0
36th	0	23
80th	1	17
Total	1,329	905



DAYS SPENT BY EACH DIVISION IN QUIET AND ACTIVE SECTORS.

Battle of St. Mihiel.

The first distinctly American offensive was the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient carried through from Sept. 12 to Sept. 15, largely by American troops and wholly under the orders of the American commander in chief. The American divisions were aided by French colonial troops and also by French and British air squadrons.

The attack began at 5 a. m., after four hours of artillery preparation of great severity, and met with immediate success. Before noon about half the distance between the bases of the salient had been covered and the next morning the troops of the 1st and 26th divisions met at Vigneulles, cutting off the salient within twenty-four hours from the beginning of the movement. Two comparisons between this operation and the battle of Gettysburg emphasize the magnitude of the action. About 550,000 Americans were engaged at St. Mihiel; the union forces at Gettysburg numbered approximately 100,000. St Mihiel set a record for concentration of artillery fire by a four hour artillery preparation, consuming more than 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. In three days at Gettysburg union artillery fired 33,000 rounds.

The St. Mihiel offensive cost only about 7,000 casualties, or less than one-third the union losses at Gettysburg. There were captured 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns. A dangerous enemy salient was reduced, and American commanders and troops demonstrated their ability to plan and execute a big American operation.

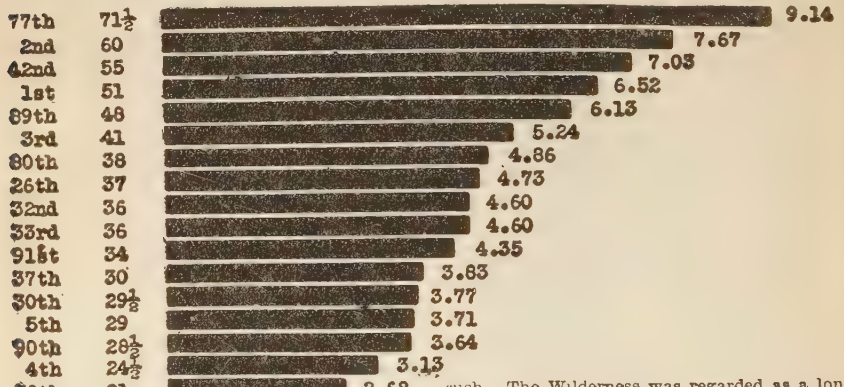
Battle of the Meuse-Argonne.

The object of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, said Gen. Pershing in his report of Nov. 20, 1918, was "to draw the best German divisions to our front and to consume them." This sentence expresses better than any long description not only the object but also the outcome of the battle. Every available American division was thrown against the enemy. Every available German division was thrown in to meet them. At the end of forty-seven days of continuous battle our divisions had consumed the German divisions.

The goal of the American attack was the Sedan-Mezieres railroad, the main line of supply for the German forces on the major part of the western front. If this line were cut a retirement on the whole front would be forced. This retirement would include, moreover, evacuation of the Briey iron fields.

which the Germans had been using to great advantage to supplement their iron supply. The defense of the positions threatened was therefore of such importance as to warrant the most desperate measures for resistance. When the engagement was evidently impending the commander of the German 5th army sent word to his forces, calling on them for unyielding resistance and pointing out that defeat in this engagement might mean disaster for the fatherland.

On the first day, the 26th of September, and the next day or two after that, the lines were



KILOMETERS ADVANCED BY EACH DIVISION AGAINST THE ENEMY. ONE KILOMETER EQUALS 62 MILES.

considerably advanced. Then the resistance became more stubborn. Each side threw in more and more of its man power until there were no more reserves. Many German divisions went into action twice, and not a few three times, until, through losses, they were far under strength. All through the month of October the attrition went on. Foot by foot American troops pushed back the best of the German divisions. On Nov. 1 the last stage of the offensive began. The enemy power began to break. American troops forced their way to the east bank of the Meuse. Toward the north they made even more rapid progress, and in seven days reached the outskirts of Sedan and cut the Sedan-Mezieres railroad, making the German line untenable.

In the meantime (Oct. 2 to 28) our 2d and 36th divisions had been sent west to assist the French who were advancing in Champagne beside our drive in the Argonne. The liaison detachment between the two armies was for a time furnished by the 92d division.

In some ways the Meuse-Argonne offers an interesting resemblance to the Battle of the Wilderness, fought from May 5 to 12, 1864, in the civil war. Both were fought over a terrain covered with tangled woods and undergrush. The Wilderness was regarded as a long battle, marked by slow progress against obstinate resistance, with very heavy casualties. Here the similarity ends. The Meuse-Argonne lasted six times as long as the Battle of the Wilderness. Twelve times as many American troops were engaged as were on the Union side. They used in the action ten times as many guns and about 100 times as many rounds of artillery ammunition. The actual weight of the ammunition fired was greater than that used by the union forces during the entire civil war. Casualties were perhaps four times as heavy as among the northern troops in the Battle of the Wilderness.

The battle of the Meuse-Argonne was, beyond compare, the greatest ever fought by American troops, and there have been few, if any, greater battles in the history of the world. Some of the more important statistics of the combat are presented in the following table:

Days of battle	47
American troops engaged	1,200,000
Guns employed in attack	2,417
Rounds artillery ammunition used	4,214,000
Airplanes used	840
Tons explosives dropped on enemy	100
Tanks used	324
Miles advanced, maximum	34
Square kilometers of land taken	1,550
Villages and towns liberated	150
Prisoners captured	16,059
Artillery pieces captured	468
Machine guns captured	2,864
Trench mortars captured	177
American casualties	120,000

Summary.

1. Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number who reached France was 2,084,000, and of these 1,390,000 saw active service at the front.

2. Of the forty-two divisions that reached France twenty-nine took part in active combat service. Seven of them were regular army divisions, eleven were organized from the national guard and eleven were made up of national army troops.

3. American divisions were in battle 200 days and engaged in thirteen major operations.

4. From the middle of August until the end of the war the American divisions held during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British.

5. In October the American divisions held 101 miles of line, or 23 per cent of the entire western front.

6. On April 1 the Germans had a superiority of 324,000 in rifle strength. Due to American arrivals the allied strength exceeded that of the Germans in June and was more than 600,000 above it in November.

7. In the battle of St. Mihiel 550,000 Americans were engaged and the artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery fire recorded in history.

8. The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted for forty-seven days, during which 1,200,000 American troops were engaged.

9. The American losses of the war were 49,000 killed and 230,000 wounded.

Division	Men Captured	Per cent.
2nd	12,026	19.07
1st	6,469	10.26
89th	5,061	8.02
33rd	3,987	6.32
30th	3,848	6.10
26th	3,148	4.99
4th	2,756	4.37
91st	2,412	3.82
27th	2,357	3.74
5th	2,356	3.74
3rd	2,240	3.55
29th	2,187	3.47
32nd	2,153	3.41
90th	1,876	2.97
80th	1,813	2.87
37th	1,495	2.37
42nd	1,317	2.09
79th	1,077	1.71
28th	921	1.46
82nd	845	1.34
35th	781	1.24
77th	750	1.19
36th	549	.87
78th	432	.68
81st	101	.16
7th	69	.11
92nd	38	.06
6th	12	.02
88th	3	.00
Total	63,079	

GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY EACH DIVISION.

Casualties and Health.

Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who took part in the war with Germany two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities. In the northern army during the civil war the number was about ten. Among the other great nations in this war, between twenty and twenty-five in each 100 called to the colors were killed or died. To carry the comparison still further, American losses in this war were relatively one-fifth as large as during the civil war and less than one-tenth as large as in the ranks of the enemy or among the nations associated with us.

The war was undoubtedly the bloodiest which has ever been fought. One possible competitor might be the Crimean war, in which the casualty rate per 100 men was equally heavy. The British forces in the Crimean war lost twenty-two of every 100 men, the French thirty-one, the Turkish twenty-seven and the Russian forty-three. More than four-fifths of the losses were, however, deaths from disease, while in the recent war with Germany disease deaths were inconsiderable as compared with battle deaths. The forces engaged in the Crimean war were, moreover, much smaller.

Battle Deaths in World War, 1914-1918.

Russia	1,700,000
Germany	1,600,000
France	1,385,300
Great Britain	900,000
Austria	800,000
Italy	330,000
Turkey	250,000
Serbia and Montenegro	125,000
Belgium	102,000
Roumania	100,000
Bulgaria	100,000
United States	48,900
Greece	7,000
Portugal	2,000
Total	7,450,200

The total battle deaths in the recent war were greater than all the deaths in all the wars for more than 100 years previous. From 1793 to 1914 the total deaths in war may be safely estimated at something under 6,000,000. Battle deaths alone from 1914 to 1918 totaled about 7,450,000.

Russia had the heaviest losses, in spite of the fact that she withdrew from the war after the fall of 1917. American losses were third from the bottom of the list. German losses were thirty-two times as great as the losses of the United States, the French twenty-eight and the British eighteen times as large.

That American battle losses were not more severe was due to the fact that our armies were in the heavy fighting for only 200 days.

The heaviest losses were in the Meuse-Argonne drive from the last week of September until Nov. 11. The weekly deaths during a part of that period were around the 6,000 mark.

Battle Deaths by Services.

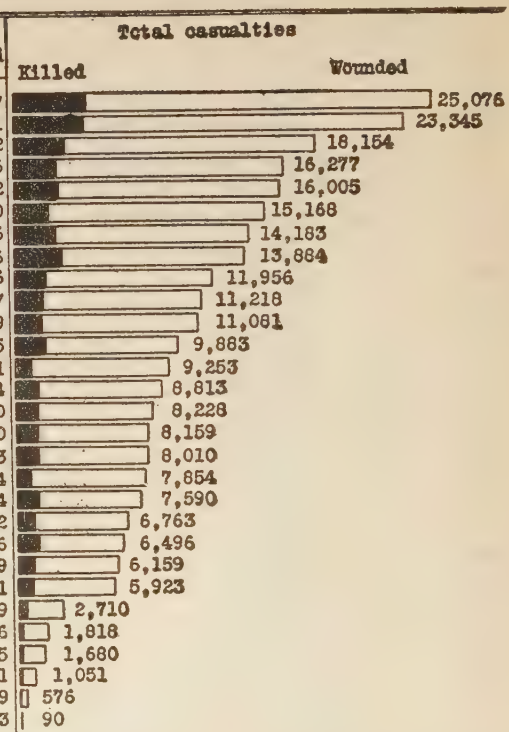
The chances of death are much heavier in the infantry than in any other branch of the service. The following table shows the number of battle deaths in each 1,000 men in the various services who reached France:

Service.	Officers.	Men.
Infantry	55	46
Air	31	1
Tank corps	16	7
Engineer corps	10	6
Artillery	8	6
Cavalry	5	8
Signal corps	5	8
Medical department	4	5
Ordnance	2	3
Quartermaster	1	1

Wounded, Prisoners and Missing.

For every man who was killed in battle, seven others were wounded, taken prisoner or reported missing. The total battle casualties in the expeditionary forces are shown in the table appended. The number who died of wounds was only 6 per cent as large as the number who were wounded. The hospital records show that about 85 per cent of the men sent to hospitals on account of injuries returned to duty. About half the wounded were reported as slightly wounded and many of them would not have been recorded as casualties in previous wars. Except for 297 who died all the prisoners shown in the table returned.

Division	Battle deaths	Wounded
2nd	4,419	20,657
1st	4,204	19,141
3rd	3,102	15,052
26th	2,531	13,746
42nd	2,713	13,292
26th	2,168	13,000
4th	2,587	11,596
32nd	2,898	10,986
77th	1,990	9,966
27th	1,791	9,427
30th	1,652	9,429
5th	1,908	7,975
33rd	1,002	8,251
89th	1,419	7,394
82nd	1,338	6,890
78th	1,359	6,800
90th	1,387	6,623
35th	960	6,894
79th	1,396	6,194
80th	1,141	5,622
91st	1,390	5,106
29th	940	5,219
37th	992	4,931
36th	591	2,119
7th	302	1,516
92nd	185	1,495
81st	250	801
6th	97	479
88th	27	63
Total	46,739	230,664
Other units	2,170	6,471
Grand total	48,909	237,135



[The above figures showing American casualties in the war were compiled about June 1, 1919. Later figures making some slight changes and also giving additional details will be found on another page.]

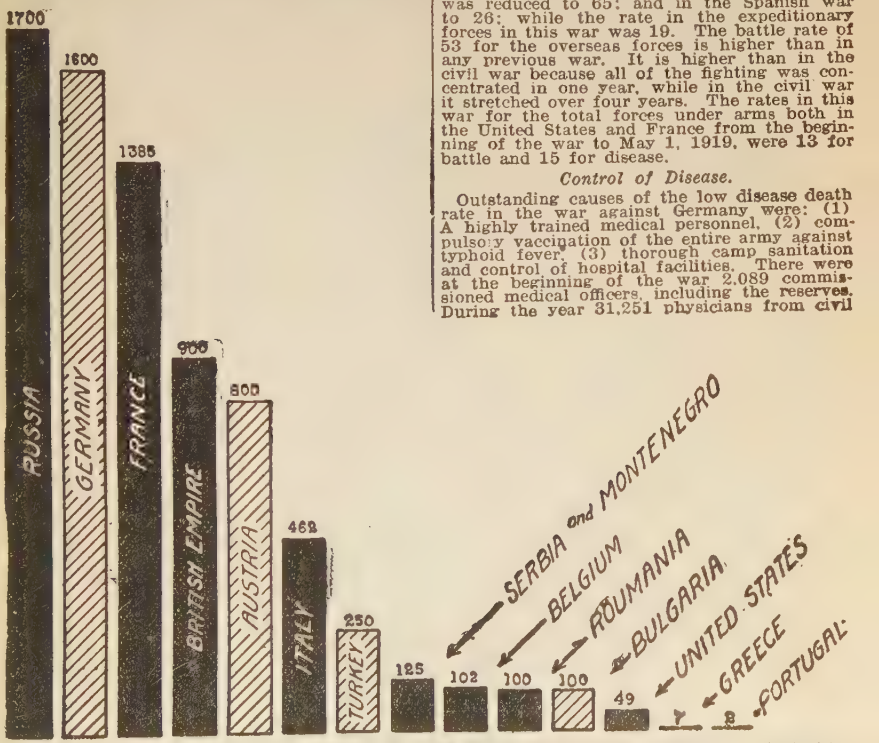
CASUALTIES SUFFERED BY EACH AMERICAN DIVISION.

Killed in action	34,180
Died of wounds	14,729
Total dead	48,909
Wounded severely	80,130
Wounded slightly	110,544
Wounded, degree undetermined	39,400
Total wounded	230,074
Missing in action	2,913
Taken prisoner	4,434
Grand total	286,330

The number of men reported as missing has been steadily reduced from a total of 22,724, exclusive of prisoners, to the figure 2,913 shown in the table. This reduction has gone

on without clearing any case as dead, except on evidence establishing beyond doubt the fact of death. Only 22 per cent of those who were originally reported as missing in action have now been returned as dead. The largest number have been found in hospitals, while a considerable number have returned to duty after being lost from their units.

The work of the central records office of the American expeditionary forces in clearing up the cases of men listed as missing has been more successful than that done in any of the other armies or in any previous great war. When the records are finally completed there will be very few American soldiers unaccounted for. The missing lists of the other nations still run into the hundreds of thousands.



TOTAL BATTLE DEATHS OF ARMIES IN THE EUROPEAN WAR (7,582,000). FIGURES FOR DEATHS BY COUNTRIES IN THOUSANDS.

Battle and Disease Losses.

The total number of lives lost in both the army and navy from the declaration of war to May 1, 1919, was 122,500. Deaths in the army, including marines attached to it, were 112,422. About two-thirds of these deaths occurred overseas. Of the 112,422 deaths 43 per cent, or 48,909, were battle deaths; 51 per cent, or 56,991, were deaths from disease, and 6 per cent, or 6,522, were from accident, etc. There were 768 lost at sea, of which 381 are included in the battle deaths, since their loss was the direct result of submarine activity. Almost exactly half the losses were from disease. If the comparison between disease and battle losses is limited to the expeditionary forces, battle losses appear more than twice as large as deaths from disease.

This is the first war in which the United States has been engaged that showed a lower death rate from disease than from battle. In previous wars insanitary conditions at camps and the ravages of epidemic diseases have resulted in disease deaths far in excess of the number killed on the battle field. Since the time of the Mexican war a steady improvement has been made in the health of troops in war operations. The death rate from disease in the Mexican war was 110 per year in each 1,000 men; in the civil war this was reduced to 65; and in the Spanish war to 26; while the rate in the expeditionary forces in this war was 19. The battle rate of 53 for the overseas forces is higher than in any previous war. It is higher than in the civil war because all of the fighting was concentrated in one year, while in the civil war it stretched over four years. The rates in this war for the total forces under arms both in the United States and France from the beginning of the war to May 1, 1919, were 13 for battle and 15 for disease.

Control of Disease.

Outstanding causes of the low disease death rate in the war against Germany were: (1) A highly trained medical personnel, (2) compulsory vaccination of the entire army against typhoid fever, (3) thorough camp sanitation and control of hospital facilities. There were at the beginning of the war 2,089 commissioned medical officers, including the reserves. During the year 31,251 physicians from civil life were commissioned in the medical corps.

Intestinal diseases such as dysentery, the typhoids, bubonic plague, cholera and typhus have ravaged and even obliterated armies in the past. In the war with Spain typhoid fever alone caused 85 per cent of the total deaths. In the war with Germany these diseases were practically eliminated as causes of deaths. During the entire war up to May 1, 1919, a total of only 2,328 cases of typhoid fever were reported and only 227 deaths from this cause.

Pneumonia was the greatest cause of death from disease. More than 40,000 died of the disease. Of these probably 25,000 resulted from the influenza-pneumonia pandemic which swept through every camp and cantonment in this country and caused thousands of

deaths in the expeditionary forces. Up to Sept. 14, 1918, only 9,840 deaths from disease had occurred in the army and the death rate for the period of the war up to that time was only 5 per year for each 1,000 men. During the eight weeks from Sept. 14 to the 8th of November 316,089 cases of influenza and 53,449 cases of pneumonia were reported among troops in this country. The disease reached its high point the second week in October, when four out of each 1,000 troops under arms in this country died. The rate subsided at the end of October, but during the succeeding months remained somewhat higher than it had been previous to the epidemic. Measles was prevalent during the first year of the war and was particularly dangerous as the predecessor of pneumonia. After vigorous efforts to control it, the number of cases was greatly reduced. Meningitis caused nearly 2,000 deaths, ranking next to pneumonia. Both of these contagious diseases were largely the result of bringing numbers of men together in the confinement of camps and cantonments where the control of contagion is difficult.

Hospitalization.

At the beginning of the war what was then considered an extravagant program of hospital construction was entered upon, with the intent that in no case should the army lack facilities for the care of the sick. The following table summarizes the hospital construction in the United States:

	No.	Beds.
New hospitals	62	88,468
Leased buildings	39	29,383
Post hospitals	48	6,056
Totals	149	123,899

The figures are exclusive of very numerous small hospitals already in army use. In addition more than 200 hospitals were put in operation overseas. On Dec. 1, 1918, there were available in army hospitals 399,510 beds, or 1 bed for every 9 men in the army. Of these 287,290 were overseas and 112,220 in this country. The hospital capacity was exceeded in this country only during the influenza epidemic, when it became necessary to take over barracks for hospital purposes. The overseas record was even better. Except during two weeks in October, at the height of the attack on the Hindenburg line, the number of patients did not exceed the normal bed capacity of the hospitals and at that time there were approximately 60,000 unused emergency beds.

Over 130,000 patients have been evacuated from the expeditionary forces to hospitals in this country. They have been distributed to hospitals in this country in accordance with a twofold plan permitting the specialization of hospitals for the most efficient treatment of the various kinds of cases and placing the convalescents near their homes.

Summary.

1. Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Germany two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities.

2. The total battle deaths of all nations in this war were greater than all the deaths in all the wars in the previous 100 years.

3. Russian battle deaths were 34 times as heavy as those of the United States, those of Germany 32 times as great, the French 28 times and the British 18 times as large.

4. The number of American lives lost was 122,500, of which about 10,000 were in the navy and the rest in the army and the marines attached to it.

5. In the American army the casualty rate in the infantry was higher than in any other service and that for officers was higher than for men.

6. For every man killed in battle seven were wounded.

7. Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were cured and returned to duty.

8. In the expeditionary forces battle losses were twice as large as deaths from disease.

9. In this war the death rate from disease was lower and the death rate from battle was higher than in any other previous American war.

10. Inoculation, clean camps and safe drinking water practically eliminated typhoid fever among our troops in this war.

11. Pneumonia killed more soldiers than were killed in battle. Meningitis was the next most serious disease.

12. Of each 100 cases of venereal disease recorded in the United States, 96 were contracted before entering the army and only 4 afterward.

13. During the entire war available hospital facilities in the American expeditionary forces were in excess of the needs.

WAR EXPENDITURES.

For a period of twenty-five months, from April, 1917, through April, 1919, the war cost the United States considerably more than $1,000,000 an hour. Treasury disbursements during the period reached a total of $23,500,000,000, of which $1,650,000,000 may be charged to the normal expenses which would have occurred in time of peace. The balance may be counted as the direct money cost of the war to the end of April, 1919, a sum of $21,850,000,000. The figure is twenty times the prewar national debt. It is nearly large enough to pay the entire cost of our government from 1791 up to the outbreak of the European war. Our expenditure in this war was sufficient to have carried on the revolutionary war continuously for more than 1,000 years at the rate of expenditure which that war actually involved.

In addition to this huge expenditure loans were advanced to the allies at the rate of nearly half a million dollars an hour. Congress authorized for this purpose $10,000,000,000, and there was actually paid to various governments the sum of $8,850,000,000.

Of the United States government war costs, the army was responsible for the expenditure of 64 per cent. or just short of two-thirds of the entire amount. Through April 30, 1919, there had been withdrawn from the treasury on the army account $14,244,061,000. If there is deducted from this figure what would be the normal expenditure for a peace time army for a similar period there remains a total of $13,930,000,000 directly chargeable to the war.

The rate of expenditure for the army and for the entire government increased rapidly as the war progressed. During the first three months war expenditures were at the rate of $2,000,000 a day. During the next year they averaged more than $22,000,000 a day. For the final ten months of the period the daily total reached the enormous sum of over $44,000,000. The very high daily average in the last period, most of which is in the months after the termination of hostilities, is surprising until we consider that the building of ships for the emergency fleet corporation, the construction and operation of naval vessels, the food, clothing, pay and land and ocean transportation of the army have had to go forward at about the same rate as during the war. The great flow of munitions and supplies for the army and navy could not, out of regard for the industrial balance of the country, be stopped with too great abruptness. A considerable number of war time activities and purchases had still to be paid for as well.

Army Expenditures.

The following table shows the amounts expended by each important army bureau to April 30, 1919:

Bureau.	Amount.	Pct.
Quartermaster corps, pay	$1,831,273,000	12.9
Other	6,242,745,000	43.8
Ordnance department	4,087,347,000	28.7

Bureau.	Amount.	Pct.
Air service	$859,291,000	6.0
Engineer corps	638,974,000	4.5
Medical department	314,544,000	2.2
Signal corps	128,920,000	.9
Chemical warfare	83,299,000	.6
Provost marshal	24,301,000	.2
Secretary's office	33,367,000	.2
Totals	14,244,061,000	100.0

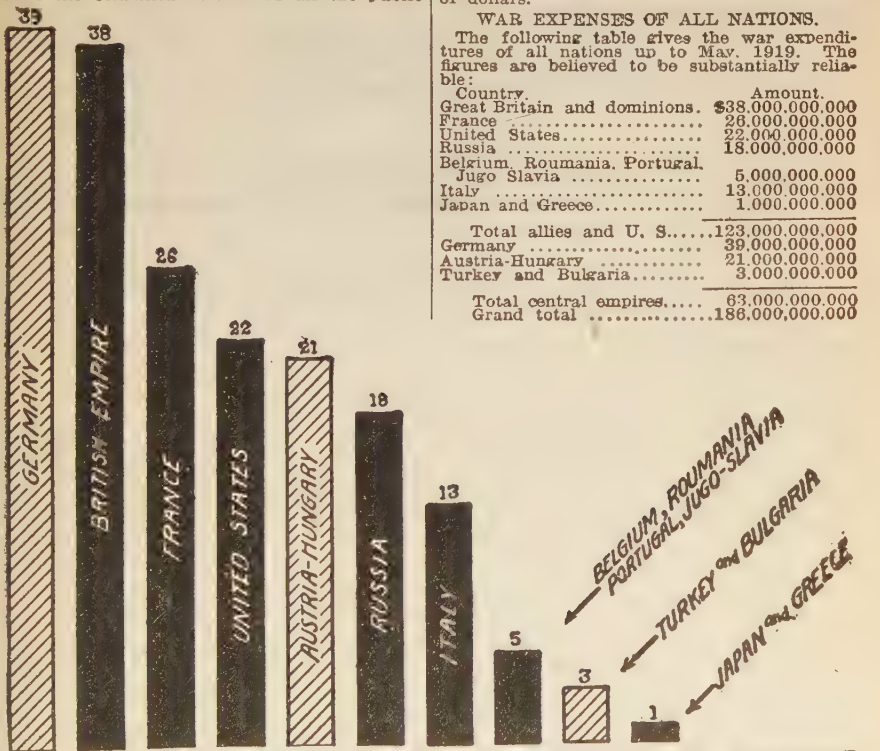
The total of our army expenditures equals the value of all the gold produced in the whole world from the discovery of America up to the beginning of the European war. The single item of pay for the army is larger than the combined salaries of all the public ammunition, light and heavy artillery and ammunition tanks and tractors, of these we have a supply more than sufficient to equip fully an army of a million men and maintain them in active combat for six months. These munitions are of the best quality and latest design—Springfield and Enfield rifles, Browning machine guns and automatic rifles, field guns and howitzers of tried French design. Articles of miscellaneous equipment are available in like quantity and quality.

Thousands of Liberty motors and service planes are immediately available for any emergency. Engineer, signal and medical equipment is on hand to the value of millions of dollars.

WAR EXPENSES OF ALL NATIONS.

The following table gives the war expenditures of all nations up to May, 1919. The figures are believed to be substantially reliable:

Country.	Amount.
Great Britain and dominions	$38,000,000,000
France	26,000,000,000
United States	22,000,000,000
Russia	18,000,000,000
Belgium, Roumania, Portugal, Jugo Slavia	5,000,000,000
Italy	13,000,000,000
Japan and Greece	1,000,000,000
Total allies and U. S.	123,000,000,000
Germany	39,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	21,000,000,000
Turkey and Bulgaria	3,000,000,000
Total central empires	63,000,000,000
Grand total	186,000,000,000



TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF BELLIGERENTS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR. FIGURES AT THE HEAD OF EACH COLUMN INDICATE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

school principals and teachers in the United States for the five years from 1912 to 1916.

Permanent Assets.

As a result of the war efforts large quantities of munitions, supplies and equipment have been secured which will be of value for many years to come. The army now owns some of the finest docks in the world. The sixteen national army cantonments and three of the national guard camps will be retained permanently as training camps. A number of first class aviation fields and depots and balloon schools will be a permanent asset. We have stocks of most articles of clothing sufficient to last our army for a number of years. There is a large supply of standardized trucks. As to rifles and machine guns and their

It is noteworthy that the United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war and something less than one-fifth of the expenditures on the allies' side.

Summary.

1. The war cost the United States considerably more than $1,000,000 an hour for over two years.

2. The direct cost was about $22,000,000,000, or nearly enough to pay the entire cost of running the United States government from 1791 up to the outbreak of the European war.

3. Our expenditure in this war was sufficient to have carried on the revolutionary war continuously for more than 1,000 years at the rate of expenditure which that war actually involved.

Rifles

Great Britain	1,963,514
France	1,396,938
United States	2,505,910

Machine Guns and Automatic Rifles

Great Britain	179,127
France	223,317
United States	181,662

Rifle and Machine Gun Ammunition

Great Britain	3,428,195,000
France	2,959,285,000
United States	2,879,148,000

Smokeless Powder

Great Britain	291,706,000
France	342,155,000
United States	632,504,000

High Explosive

Great Britain	765,110,000
France	702,964,000
United States	375,656,000

PRODUCTION OF ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE FROM APRIL 6, 1917, TO NOV. 11, 1918.

4. In addition to this huge expenditure nearly $10,000,000,000 has been loaned by the United States to the allies.

5. The army expenditures have been over $14,000,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of our total war costs.

6. During the first three months our war expenditures were at the rate of $2,000,000 per day. During the next year they averaged more than $22,000,000 a day. For the final ten months of the period from April, 1917, to April, 1919, the daily average was over $44,000,000.

7. Although the army expenditures are less than two-thirds of our total war costs, they are nearly equal to the value of all the gold produced in the world from the discovery of America up to the outbreak of the European war.

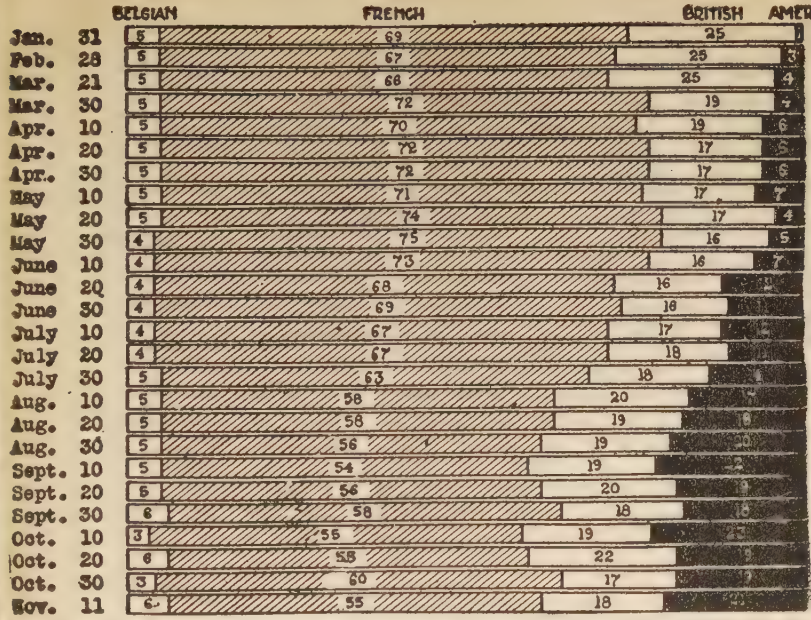
8. The pay of the army during the war cost more than the combined salaries of all the public school principals and teachers in

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS.

Duration of the War

Allied and associated nations.	War declared by central powers.	War declared against central powers.	Duration of war. Years.	Months.	Days.
1. Serbia	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914	4	3	14
2. Russia*	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3
3. France	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	8
4. Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
5. Great Britain	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
6. Montenego	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5
7. Japan	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19
8. Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1914	3	11	19
9. Italy		May 23, 1915	3	5	19
10. San Marino		June 6, 1915	3	5	4
11. Roumania†	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10
12. Greece		Nov. 23, 1916	1	11	18
13. United States		Apr. 6, 1917	1	7	5
14. Panama		Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
15. Cuba		Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
16. Siam		July 22, 1917	1	3	20
17. Liberia		Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
18. China		Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
19. Brazil		Oct. 26, 1917	1	..	16
20. Guatemala		Apr. 21, 1918	..	6	21
21. Nicaragua		May 6, 1918	..	6	5
22. Haiti		July 12, 1918	..	3	30
23. Honduras		July 19, 1918	..	3	23

*Treaty March 3, 1918. †Treaty March 6, 1918



PER CENT OF FRONT LINE HELD BY EACH ARMY IN 1918. ITALIAN TROOPS ARE INCLUDED WITH THE FRENCH AND THE PORTUGUESE WITH THE BRITISH.

the United States for the five years from 1912 to 1916.

9. The total war costs of all nations were about $186,000,000,000, of which the allies and the United States spent two-thirds and the enemy one-third.

10. The three nations spending the greatest amounts were Germany, Great Britain and France, in that order. After them come the United States and Austria-Hungary, with substantially equal expenditures.

11. The United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war, and something less than one-fifth of the expenditures of the allies' side.

HONORS FOR GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING.

Gen. John J. Pershing, who arrived in France June 13, 1917, to prepare the way for the American expeditionary forces, returned to America Sept. 8, 1919. Both before and after his return he was the recipient of many signal marks of honor because of the distinguished part he and the great army under his command had taken in the war resulting in the defeat of the central powers and their allies, Bulgaria and Turkey. Riding at the head of picked American troops, he was acclaimed by millions in the victory celebrations in Paris July 14 and London July 19, 1919, as the chief representative of America's share in the victory. All of the allied countries awarded him the highest military decorations in their power to give. King Albert of Belgium bestowed upon him the Order of Leopold, April 4, 1919; England made him a knight of the grand cross of the Order of the Bath, July 17, 1919; France gave him the grand cross of Legion of Honor Aug. 3, 1918; King Victor Emmanuel conferred upon him the grand cross of the Military Order of Savoy Aug. 18, 1919; Roumania gave him the decoration of the Order of Michael the Brave in December, 1918, and he was also decorated by Belgium, Montenegro, Panama and other countries.

June 25, 1919, Oxford university conferred upon Gen. Pershing the degree of doctor of civil laws and on July 24 following he was honored in a similar way by Cambridge university. He was awarded the gold medal of the city of Paris July 3, 1919 and on July 18, 1919, the city of London presented him with a gold mounted and jeweled sword of honor bearing the inscription:

"Presented by the corporation of the city of London to Gen. John J. Pershing, G. C. B., commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces, in testimony of its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him and the troops under his command in the cause of freedom in the great war just concluded."

On July 26, 1919, Gen. Pershing was presented by the Franco-American committee in Paris with an artistic plate inspired by his historic words, "Lafayette, we are here," uttered at the time he laid a wreath on the tomb of America's great friend June 15, 1917, soon after his arrival in France.

After the conclusion of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, Gen. Pershing first devoted his energies to organizing the American army of occupation in Germany and then to the sending home for demobilization as rapidly as possible of the soldiers under his command. This work was practically accomplished in the summer of 1919 and by the end of September only those forces assigned to remain for an indef-

finite time in the occupied area remained in Europe. On July 12 Gen. Pershing transferred his headquarters from Chaumont to Paris and on Aug. 22 these headquarters were also definitely closed.

On Sept. 1 Gen. Pershing sailed for America on the Leviathan. Just before leaving he made an address of farewell to France—"to her gallant poilus, to her patriotic men and to her noble women." "The American army," he said, "in fulfillment of the will of the people came to France because we stood for the same principles of right and because the common ideals of the two countries called for mutual action upon this foundation. Close comradeship and co-operation rapidly molded our fresh and aggressive young manhood into a army which under you [Marshal Foch] as the allies' leader was to turn the tide of the war. In leaving with France our dead we are consoled that their graves will be tenderly cared for and become a sacred shrine that will still more firmly bind us together."

The address was in reply to one by Marshal Foch, who came aboard the transport a little while before it sailed. "In leaving France," the marshal said, "you leave your dead in our hands. On our soil we will care for them religiously and zealously, as bearing witness to the powerful aid you brought us. These dead bind still more strongly our already close union."

The Leviathan arrived at New York Sept. 8 and all the way up the harbor and on landing Gen. Pershing was greeted with popular enthusiasm as well as with official greetings delivered personally or by message from innumerable personages. Mayor Hylan of New York, Secretary of War Baker and Chief of Staff March were among the most notable of the men who personally bade him welcome home. President Wilson who had already begun his speechmaking tour of the country in defense of the league of nations sent a telegram in which he said: "You have served the country with fine devotion and admirable efficiency in a war forever memorable as the world's triumphant protest against injustice and its vindication of liberty—the liberty of peoples and of nations."

On the afternoon of Sept. 9 Gen. Pershing appeared before 30,000 school children of New York in Central park, each waving a small American flag. Brief exercises were held and the general thanked the children for their patriotism during the war. The next day Gen. Pershing led 25,000 veterans of the 1st division of regulars on a parade down Fifth avenue, New York, with some 2,000,000 persons crowding up to the line of march to see him and them. On the 11th the general attended a mass meeting and reception given in his honor at Madison Square Garden and on the following day left for Washington, where he was given another hearty welcome home. In the capital on Sept. 17 he led another parade of the 1st division down Pennsylvania avenue and was again applauded by hundreds of thousands of spectators.

The final mark of honor bestowed upon Gen. Pershing by his own country was when congress at a joint session of the house and senate formally thanked him for his services in the war. He had been given the distinguished service medal on Nov. 16, 1918, and by authority granted to the president Sept. 4 had been given the rank and title of "general of the armies of the United States" and the only remaining distinction that could be conferred upon him by congress was the vote of thanks. The resolution as passed by both houses and presented to him in person at a joint session on Sept. 17 was as follows:

"The thanks of the American people and the congress of the United States are due, and are hereby tendered, to Gen. John J. Pershing for his highly distinguished services as commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces in Europe and to the officers and men under his command for their unwavering duty and valor throughout the war."

The program for the joint session consisted of speeches of welcome and congratulation by Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa (in the absence of the vice-president), for the senate, Speaker Frederick H. Gillett for the house and Champ Clark for Missouri, the general's native state, and a response by Gen. Pershing.

Having received by name the thanks of congress Gen. Pershing is entitled to admission to the floor of the house of representatives.

HONORED BY CONGRESS.

Following is a list of officers of the army who have by name been thanked or presented with medals or swords by congress:

Thanks of Congress.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey	June 11,	1864
Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks	Jan. 28.	1864
Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside	Jan. 28,	1864
Maj.-Gen. E. P. Gaines	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant	Dec. 17,	1863
Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock	April 21,	1866
Maj.-Gen. W. H. Harrison	April 4,	1818
Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker	Jan. 28,	1864
Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard	Jan. 28,	1864
Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson	Feb. 27,	1815
Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon	Dec. 24,	1861
Maj.-Gen. Alexander McComb	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade	Jan. 28,	1864
Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing	Sept. 18,	1919
Maj.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans	March 3,	1863
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	March 9,	1848
Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan	Feb. 9,	1865
Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman	Feb. 19,	1864
Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman	Jan. 10,	1865
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	July 16,	1846
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 2,	1847
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 9,	1848
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry	Jan. 24,	1865
Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas	March 3,	1865
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. J. E. Wool	Jan. 24,	1854

Gold Medals.

Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown	Nov. 3,	1814
Col. George Crogan	Feb. 13,	1835
Maj.-Gen. E. P. Gaines	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant	Dec. 17,	1863
Maj.-Gen. W. H. Harrison	April 4,	1818
Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson	Feb. 27,	1815
Maj.-Gen. Alexander McComb	Nov. 3,	1814
Brig.-Gen. James Miller	Nov. 3,	1814
Brig.-Gen. E. P. Porter	Nov. 3,	1814
Brig.-Gen. E. W. Ripley	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	Nov. 3,	1814
Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott	March 9,	1848
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	July 16,	1846
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 2,	1847
Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor	March 9,	1848

Swords.

Lieut. Cyrus A. Baylor	Feb. 13,	1835
Maj.-Gen. W. O. Butler	March 2,	1847
Ensign Joseph Duncan	Feb. 13,	1835
Brig.-Gen. T. L. Hamer	March 2,	1847
Maj.-Gen. J. P. Henderson	March 2,	1847
Capt. James Hunter	Feb. 13,	1835
Lieut. Benjamin Johnston	Feb. 13,	1835
Col. Richard M. Johnson	April 4,	1818
Lieut. John Meek	Feb. 13,	1835
Brig.-Gen. J. A. Quitman	March 2,	1847
Ensign Edmond Shipp	Feb. 13,	1835
Brig.-Gen. T. E. Twiggs	March 2,	1847
Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool	Jan. 24,	1854
Brig.-Gen. W. J. Worth	March 2,	1847

WORK OF THE RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL.

Following is the full text of a statement issued by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council of the American Red Cross, Feb. 28, 1919:

The war council of the American Red Cross appointed by President Wilson on May 10, 1917, to carry on the work of the American Red Cross during the war, will at its request and by vote of the central committee cease to exist to-morrow.

Immediately the armistice was signed the war council instituted studies to determine when the strictly war work of the organization would have been sufficiently matured to enable the direction of affairs to be resumed by the permanent staff. Henry P. Davison, being in Paris when the armistice was signed, summoned a conference there of the heads of all the Red Cross commissions in Europe to canvass the situation. After considering all the factors it was concluded to make the transition on March 1. The very fortunate choice of Dr. Livingston Farrand as the new chairman of the central committee, and thereby the permanent chief executive of the Red Cross, makes possible the consummation of this plan under the most favorable conditions.

Detailed reports to congress and a complete audit of its accounts by the war department will constitute the final record of Red Cross activity during the war. Although it has been the rule to make public all expenditures when authorized and to give detailed information relative to all work undertaken, the war council in turning over its responsibilities to Dr. Farrand and his associates desires to give a brief resume of Red Cross war time activities to the American people, to whom the Red Cross belongs and whose generous contributions have made possible all that has been accomplished.

During the last twenty-one months the American people have given in cash and supplies to the American Red Cross more than $400,000,000. No value can be placed upon the contributions of service which have been given without stint and oftentimes at great sacrifice by millions of our people.

The effort of the American Red Cross in this war has constituted by far the largest voluntary gifts of money, of hand and heart, ever contributed purely for the relief of human suffering. Through the Red Cross the heart and spirit of the whole American people have been mobilized to take care of our own, to relieve the misery incident to the war, and also to reveal to the world the supreme ideals of our national life.

Every one who has had any part in this war effort of the Red Cross is entitled to congratulate himself. No thanks from any one could be equal in value to the self-satisfaction every one should feel for the part taken. Fully 8,000,000 American women have exerted themselves in Red Cross service.

When we entered the war the American Red Cross had about 500,000 members. To-day, as the result of the recent Christmas membership roll call, there are upward of 17,000,000 full-paid members, outside of the members of the junior Red Cross, numbering, perhaps, 9,000,000 school children additional.

The chief effort of the Red Cross during the war has been to care for our men in service and to aid our army and navy wherever the Red Cross may be called on to assist. As to this phase of the work, Surgeon-General Ireland of the United States army recently said: "The Red Cross has been an enterprise as vast as the war itself. From the beginning it has done those things which the army medical corps wanted done but could not do itself."

Red Cross Endeavor in France.

The Red Cross endeavor in France has naturally been upon an exceptionally large scale where service has been rendered to the American army and to the French army and the French people as well, the latter particularly during the trying period when the allied world was waiting for the American army to arise in force and power. Hospital emergency service for our army in France has greatly diminished, but the Red Cross is still being called upon for service upon a large scale in the great base hospitals, where thousands of American sick and wounded are still receiving attention. At these hospitals the Red Cross supplies huts and facilities for the amusement and recreation of the men as they become convalescent. Our army of occupation in Germany was followed with medical units prepared to render the same emergency aid and supply service which was the primary business of the Red Cross during hostilities. The army canteen service along the lines of travel has actually increased since the armistice.

As for work among the French people, now that hostilities have ceased the French themselves naturally prefer as far as possible to provide for their own. It has accordingly been determined that the guiding principle of Red Cross policy in France henceforth shall be to have punctilious regard to its every responsibility, but to direct its efforts primarily to assisting French relief societies. The liberated and devastated regions of France have been divided by the government into small districts, each officially assigned to a designated French relief organization.

The American Red Cross work in France was initiated by a commission of eighteen men who landed on French shores June 13, 1917. Since then some 9,000 persons have been upon the rolls in France, of whom 7,000 were actively engaged when the armistice was signed. An indication of the present scale of the work will be obtained from the fact that the services of 6,000 persons are still required.

Our American expeditionary force having largely evacuated England, the activities of the Red Cross commission there are naturally upon a diminishing scale. Active operations are still in progress in Archangel and Siberia.

The work in Italy has been almost entirely on behalf of the civilian population of that country. In the critical hours of Italy's struggle the American people, through their Red Cross, sent a practical message of sympathy and relief, for which the government and people of Italy have never ceased to express their gratitude.

In the Near East.

The occasion for such concentration of effort in Italy, England, Belgium, and even in France, having naturally and normally diminished, it has been possible to divert supplies and personnel in large measure to the aid of those people in the near east who have hitherto been inaccessible to outside assistance, but whose sufferings have been upon an appalling scale. The needs of these peoples are so vast that government alone can meet them, but the American Red Cross is making an effort to relieve immediately the more acute distress.

An extensive group of American workers has been dispatched to carry vitally needed supplies, and to work this winter in the various Balkan countries. In order to co-ordinate their activities, a Balkan commission has been established, with headquarters at Rome.

Italy, from which point alone all the Balkan centers can be reached promptly.

A commission has just reached Poland with doctors and nurses, medical supplies, and food for sick children and invalids. An American Red Cross commission has also been appointed to aid in relieving the suffering of Russian prisoners still confined in German prison camps.

An important commission is still working in Palestine. Through the war special co-operation has been given to the Armenian and Syrian relief commission, which was the only agency able to carry relief in the interior of Turkish dominions.

Red Cross effort is thus far-flung. It will continue to be so. But the movement represented in this work has likewise assumed an intimate place in the daily life of our people at home. The army of workers which has been recruited and trained during the war must not be demobilized. All our experience in the war shows clearly that there is an unlimited field for service of the kind which can be performed with peculiar effectiveness by the Red Cross. What its future tasks may be it is yet impossible to forecast. We know that so long as there is an American army in the field the Red Cross will have a special function to perform.

Nothing could be of greater importance to the American Red Cross than the plans just set in motion by the five great Red Cross societies of the world to develop a program of extended activities in the interest of humanity. The conception involves not alone efforts to relieve human suffering, but to prevent it; not alone a movement by the people of an individual nation, but an attempt to arouse all people to a sense of their responsibility for the welfare of their fellow beings throughout the world. It is a program both ideal and practical. Ideal in that its supreme aim is nothing less than veritable "Peace on earth, good will to men," and practical in that it seeks to take means and measures which are actually available and make them effective in meeting without delay the crisis which is daily recurrent in the lives of all peoples.

For accomplishing its mission in the years of peace which must lie ahead of us the Red Cross will require the ablest possible leadership, and must enjoy the continued support, sympathy and participation in its work of the whole American people. It is particularly fortunate that such a man as Dr. Livingston Farrand should have been selected as the permanent head of the organization. The unstinted fashion in which all our people gave of themselves throughout the war is the best assurance that our Red Cross will continue to receive that co-operation which will make its work a source of pride and inspiration to every American.

COMMISSIONER IN EUROPE.

In conformity with plans for carrying out of Red Cross postwar activities abroad, the office of commissioner in Europe was created in March, 1919, to take the place of the commission for Europe, a body established in November, 1918. Robert E. Olds, one of the pioneers of the commission for France, was appointed to the new position with the assimilated rank of lieutenant-colonel.

RECORD OF THE BRITISH GUARDS.

The following figures will indicate the losses sustained and honors won by some of the famous British guard regiments (foot) in the fighting in France from August, 1914, to Nov. 11, 1918:

Grenadier Guards—Killed, 203 officers, 4,436 other ranks.
Wounded, 242 officers, 6,934 other ranks.
Missing, two officers, 85 other ranks.
Decorations won—V. C., 7; D. S. O., 51; military cross, 137; D. C. M., 152; military medal, 607.

Coldstream Guards—Killed, 158 officers, 3,448 other ranks.
Wounded, 324 officers, 9,435 other ranks.
Missing, 3 officers, 110 other ranks.
Decorations won—V. C., 7; D. S. O., 40; military cross, 121; D. C. M., 152; military medal, 426.

Scots Guards—Killed, 108 officers, 2,026 other ranks.
Wounded, 149 officers, 4,002 other ranks.
Missing, 595 N. C. O.'s and men. No officers.
Decorations won—V. C., 5; D. S. O., 24; military cross, 97; D. C. M., 89; military medal, 332.

Irish Guards—Killed, 108 officers, 2,149 other ranks.
Wounded, 199 officers, 5,540 other ranks.
Missing, 7 officers, 100 other ranks.
Decorations won—V. C., 4; D. S. O., 15; military cross, 63; D. C. M., 75; military medal, 195.

Welsh Guards—Killed, 33 officers, 820 other ranks.
Wounded, 55 officers, 1,700 other ranks.
Missing, no officers, 2 other ranks.
Decorations won—V. C., 1; D. S. O., 10; military cross, 30; D. C. M., 20; military medal, 147.

Guards Machine Gun Regiment (4th Bn.)—Killed, 6 officers, 174 other ranks.
Wounded, 19 officers, 1,579 other ranks.
Missing, 1 officer.
Decorations won—D. S. O., 2; military cross, 25; D. C. M., 23; military medal, 67.

DEMOBILIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Immediately after the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, the work of sending back to America the officers and men of the army of more than 2,000,000 sent to France was begun. It was done as expeditiously as possible, all available transports and warships being used for the purpose. The main ports of debarkation were Brest and St. Nazaire in France, though other ports in that country and in England were used. No serious mishaps occurred, and by Nov. 1, 1919, the task had been almost completed. Only a few thousand men and officers, mostly regulars, remained in France and the occupied part of Germany.

On their arrival in the United States the soldiers were sent to the camps nearest their homes and given their discharge papers. The system of demobilizing the men prevented any great parade like that which took place in Washington at the close of the civil war. Divisional parades were held in New York and Washington. Parades by smaller units took place by the hundreds in all the chief cities of the United States and continued throughout the spring and summer until most of the troops had returned home. Every effort was made to show honor to the men who had fought for their country on the battle fields of France.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WAR WORK.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following financial statement covering the period from April 26, 1917, to March 31, 1919, was issued by the national war work council of the Young Men's Christian associations of the United States on July 7, 1919:

Receipts.

Contributions—First campaign	$5,100,005.22
Second campaign	53,116,630.27
Third campaign	65,037,416.80
Overseas	92,455.80
Total	123,346,508.09
Miscellaneous donations	1,113,609.90
Interest balances	481,609.00
Interest securities	136,955.50
Miscellaneous income	203,851.05
Total receipts	125,282,859.54

Expenditures.

United States—Buildings	7,887,633.36
Camp activities	20,225,947.96
Local war work	570,493.56
Military dept. headquarters	1,503,033.95
Total	30,187,108.83
Overseas—Buildings	10,453,727.38
Field activities	30,769,351.66
Gibraltar and Corfu	68,957.12
Headquarters expenses	1,797,205.91
Total	43,089,242.07
Loss on operations	1,478,084.14
Loss on foreign exchange	2,432,089.70
Work with allied armies, etc.	14,409,175.95
New York headquarters	3,164,802.40
Recruiting secretaries	2,452,196.36
Training secretaries	604,306.05
Total expenditures	97,817,005.50
Balance	27,465,854.04

Current Assets.

Accounts receivable	9,735,366.75
Canteen supplies	5,992,591.90
Liberty bonds, certificates	7,650.00
Cash	27,597,558.07
Total assets	43,333,166.72

Current Liabilities.

Accounts payable (U. S.)	2,792,964.94
Accounts payable, overseas	6,594,720.13
Remittances for transfer	1,627,285.92
Reserve for leased properties	597,471.76
For trucks, supplies, etc.	3,022,533.71
Insurance, freight, etc.	1,232,331.22
Total liabilities	15,867,312.68

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES.

Work With Allied Armies, 1917-1919.

France	$6,738,744.31
Great Britain	497,369.79
Italy	3,139,951.68
Russia	4,805,935.77
Other allies	860,694.41
Total	16,042,695.96

With Prisoners of War.

In Germany	117,988.68
In Denmark	99,087.34
In Austria-Hungary	146,812.49
In Switzerland	247,950.81
In Turkey	56,206.41
In other countries	390,545.39
Total	1,058,591.12

New York Headquarters.

Office expenses	323,657.32
Comptroller's department	119,965.65
Purchasing division	141,097.41
Office equipment	105,094.48
Religious bureau	93,272.38
Construction department	26,191.28

ASSOCIATION WAR WORK.

Treasurer's department	$77,276.50
Interest on loans	77,155.83
Insurance premiums	63,584.83
Conference expenses	58,546.74
Executive department	45,770.40
Intelligence department	20,396.30
Educational bureau	32,974.29
Accounting bureaus	110,186.53
Other bureaus	270,549.66
Unclassified	347,705.79
Total	1,913,425.48

WAR WORK SUMMARIZED.

Figures are now available showing the quantity of some of the materials required and purchased by the Y. M. C. A. during the period beginning with July, 1917, and ending with March, 1919, to carry out the program of giving pleasures, luxuries and conveniences to more than 4,000,000 men mobilized at home and abroad. The materials reached the men through nearly 1,000 Y. M. C. A. huts in the home camps and through 1,965 Y. M. C. A. buildings in France.

To transport supplies and facilities the Y. M. C. A. used approximately 1,300 automobiles and trucks. Of these 916 were bought in America at an expense of more than $1,000,000 and shipped abroad.

Equipment was provided for baseball, boxing, football, volley ball, basket ball and other games. Among the articles bought and sent abroad or to the home camps were the following:

Baseballs	1,197,766
Bats (for overseas)	155,293
Mitts	44,278
Fielders' gloves	91,060
Catchers' masks	21,875
Sets of bases	1,658
Pairs of boxing gloves	69,296
Footballs	122,788
Volley balls	43,096
Basket balls	42,941
Medicine balls	9,405

Religious and Other Literature.

In the camps at home and in the work overseas, the Y. M. C. A., from the time America entered the war until the end of the period under review, March 31, 1919, distributed 5,500,000 copies of the new testament, the bible and other scripture portions and also 20,000,000 copies of religious pamphlets, booklets and books, or a grand total of 25,500,000.

The Y. M. C. A. expended almost $1,500,000 in the purchase of 6,803,178 books and pamphlets for distribution abroad, a portion of which were textbooks necessary to its educational program. Ultimately these textbooks were taken over, with the educational work, by the army. In addition the Y. M. C. A. expended $228,405.45 for hundreds of thousands of copies of American magazines for the men.

To keep a steady flow of letters from the men in service to the relatives and friends at home, the Y. M. C. A. provided almost a million and three quarters of pen points for the use of the men abroad and more than a million for the men in the United States. More than 360,000 penholders were required and more than 2,000,000 pencils.

To the men abroad the Y. M. C. A. gave more than 400,000,000 sheets of letter paper, almost half as many envelopes and 16,000,000 postcards. It has been estimated that the envelopes sent to France would have reached five times the distance from New York to Brest. The envelopes alone supplied the home camps totaled 270,000,000. All Y. M. C. A. stationery was distributed without charge.

In addition to subscribing to American magazines for the men, the Y. M. C. A. began Oct. 8, 1917, the publication of periodicals at the various home camps. In the beginning it published thirty-two, but this number had in-

creased at the time of the signing of the armistice to forty-five. The total weekly circulation of these periodicals was approximately 700,000.

Entertainment.

The entertainment phase of the Y. M. C. A. war work was made up of two distinct divisions. The first of these was devoted to that type of entertainment which necessitated the sending to the home camps and abroad actors, musicians, vaudeville performers, dramatic directors for training soldier talent, lecturers and theatrical supplies.

In carrying out this part of its program, the Y. M. C. A. sent 675 lecturers and entertainers overseas and made possible the presentation of more than 34,000 entertainments under its auspices, in Europe, to audiences varying from a few hospital patients to 5,000 men. Y. M. C. A. entertainments of this type in the home camps totaled 97,521, with an aggregate attendance estimated at approximately 43,500,000.

Motion Pictures.

The other division of this work was the field of the motion picture. From May 15, 1917, to March 31, 1919, the cinema department of the Y. M. C. A. gave the following showings:

In France and occupied Germany	114,000
On transports and in the navy	98,400
In home camps	109,568
In the West Indies	10,600
In England	12,500
Among allied armies and prisoners	40,000
Total	385,068

The Y. M. C. A. sent more than 1,600 motion picture machines to Europe and used approximately 800 in this country. More than 13,000,000 feet of film were sent or purchased abroad and shown repeatedly. The total attendance of soldiers in France alone between August, 1917 and April, 1919, was in excess of 50,000,000. Not a cent was charged for any of the entertainment provided.

Remittance Service.

For the convenience of the men in the service the Y. M. C. A. conducted in this period a banking business which involved handling approximately $38,000,000. It sold postal and express money orders at regular rates. In February, 1918, the Y. M. C. A. organized a soldiers' remittance bureau for transmitting money from the soldiers and sailors overseas to their families in this country. The service was conducted without charge to the men. The New York office up to March 31, 1919, disbursed 306,486 remittances, representing $18,159,929.84, or an average of $59.25 per remittance. On July 1, 1919, only 585 remittances, or less than one-fifth of 1 per cent, remained undelivered due to incorrect addresses of payees or the impossibility of locating the original remitters.

Post Exchanges and Canteens.

On Aug. 20, 1917, the commander-in-chief of the A. E. F., asked the organization to undertake the management of the post exchanges in order to release for combat soldiers who would otherwise be needed to conduct the exchanges. The adjutant-general, in a letter dated Sept. 29, 1917, said:

"Inasmuch as this exchange service has been entirely voluntary and as the principal object of the Y. M. C. A. is to minister to the needs of our soldiers it is not believed that any regulations are necessary which would fix the percentage of profits. The history and reputation of the Y. M. C. A. are sufficient guarantees against any unreasonable conduct of the exchanges. Sales will be made at a slight advance over cost plus cost of operations of exchanges."

By direction of the army authorities it was arranged that the post exchanges should be made as nearly self-supporting as possible. Under the original army authorization the Y. M. C. A. was directed to ship all canteen or post exchange supplies by regular merchant marine. The army arrangement provided that on this basis retail prices should be reckoned to include the cost of the merchandise, plus ocean freight, insurance, receiving, storage and delivering expenses in France, plus an item to cover losses due to shrinkage, wastage, damaged goods, etc. Later, through the assistance given by the army, the Y. M. C. A. was enabled to ship much of these supplies by government transports. This reduced the cost of transportation and made it possible to lower retail prices, which was done.

The National War Work council decided that the post exchanges should be permitted to use the Y. M. C. A. huts and abris and that no charge should be made for the service given by secretaries.

Men who have organized huge undertakings are best qualified to appreciate the task undertaken. So far as possible wherever the army went the Y. M. C. A. endeavored to push ahead with it. Buildings were taken over at every possible point where service could be given. By September, 1918, there were approximately 1,500 service centers. In more than 1,000 of these the post exchange service had been set up, as well as in many of the 1,000 or more foyers du soldat with the French army.

Within a few months there had been reared a large chain store system in the face of the most trying obstacles. Experts in this work had been called from America to supervise the task of organization and operation. These men found themselves supervising a merchandising system which in the eleven months ended March 31, 1919, had totaled over $37,000,000 in gross sales in France and in ten months over $2,600,000 in England.

While the bulk of the merchandise disposed of at the post exchanges came from America, the difficulties of ocean transportation made it impossible to obtain a sufficient supply to meet rapidly growing demands. As a solution, the Y. M. C. A., through the courtesy and assistance of the French government, succeeded in reopening forty-four disused French factories for the manufacture of necessary materials. The Y. M. C. A. supplied the raw materials, supervised the manufacture and took the entire product. The twenty biscuit factories, thirteen chocolate factories, three candy factories and eight jam factories operated in this fashion, when working at their maximum, produced monthly: 10,160,000 packages of biscuits; 7,400,000 tablets of drinking chocolate; 3,500,000 bars of sweet chocolate; 1,000,000 bars of milk chocolate; 3,800,000 bars of chocolate cream; 1,500,000 nut-covered chocolate rolls; 3,100,000 cartons of caramels and 2,000,000 tins of jam.

For the manufacture of chocolate, the Y. M. C. A had to transport cocoa beans and at times even the lumber for the cases in which the chocolate was packed, as well as the paper in which it was wrapped. For the manufacture of biscuits, it had to transport ingredients such as flour, sugar, bicarbonate of soda, almonds, peanuts, figs, etc., as well as lumber for packing cases. For the manufacture of confiture, fruit pulp was brought from Spain and southern France. For the manufacture of cans, tin was brought from Bordeaux. For the manufacture of paper and envelopes, it was necessary at times to transport the pulp of which the paper was made, the machinery for its manufacture, lamp-black for the printing-ink, gum arabic for the mucilage on the envelopes, and talc with which to surface the paper. The Y. M. C. A. also had to manufacture writing paper and other supplies. For example, it employed the paper factories in Tolosa, Spain, to manufacture paper. One hundred million sheets were made

there. This employed practically the entire town's population of men, women and children, for a considerable period of time.

In addition to these products manufactured abroad, the Y. M. C. A. in equipping its overseas canteens with supplies purchased 25,000,000 pounds of sugar. It further met the demand for sweets by the purchase of 2,000,000 cans of jam, 1,320,000 pounds of chocolate, 1,000,000 packages of cough drops, 2,500,000 packages of biscuits and crackers, and approximately 1,250,000 pounds of hard candy. Chewing gum was especially in demand and the Y. M. C. A. supplied 30,232,000 packages, enough, it might be said, to provide almost a stick and a half of gum to every man, woman and child in the United States.

At its overseas canteens the Y. M. C. A. served cocoa, sometimes free and sometimes at a nominal charge. To supply this service it purchased 1,873,000 pounds of cocoa powder. Although the soldiers were given coffee at their regular mess, there was a sufficient demand to necessitate the purchase of 393,000 pounds for use abroad. Fresh milk was practically impossible to obtain in France. The Y. M. C. A. bought and sent overseas approximately 4,500,000 cans of condensed milk, and 3,400 cases of dry, powdered and malted milk. The supply of flour for overseas aggregated more than 22,000,000 pounds, purchased at a cost of more than $1,250,000.

Tobacco was one of the largest single items in the Y. M. C. A. purchases for the men overseas. From July, 1917, to March 31, 1919, there were either sold at canteens or distributed as gifts 1,906,186,664 cigarettes, and in addition 50,000,000 cigars and approximately 5,250,000 pounds of smoking and chewing tobacco.

Secretaries were instructed by the Y. M. C. A. to make no charge whatever for any supplies distributed to men going into or coming out of combat. The total valuation of supplies thus distributed was $1,794,771.16.

In February, 1919, the Y. M. C. A., at its own request, was relieved by the army of the post exchange service because of "the increased responsibilities in promoting educational, athletic and entertainment activities, which are placing a rapidly increasing burden on our personnel," as the chief secretary of the A. E. F.-Y. M. C. A. expressed it. The commander-in-chief, in directing that the army resume control of the service, wrote:

"In making this change, permit me to thank you for the very valuable services and assistance which the Y. M. C. A. has rendered to the American expeditionary force in handling these exchanges. Handicapped by a shortage of tonnage and land transportation, the Y. M. C. A. has by extra exertion served the army better than would have been expected, and you may be assured that its aid has been a large factor in the final great accomplishments of the American army."

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS WAR ACTIVITIES.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Receipts.

Balance, July 1, 1918	$5,287,969.00
Miscellaneous contributions	5,699,005.14
Interest on bank balances	86,241.65
Interest on investments	141,389.19
Salvage	21,344.86
Miscellaneous refunds	108,950.01
United war work campaign	17,000,000.00
Total	28,344,899.85

Disbursements.

Activities in United States	6,338,780.13
Activities overseas	10,455,772.28
Total disbursements	16,794,552.41
Balance unexpended	11,550,347.44

Disbursements in the United States.

	1919	1918.
Building program	$1,730,616.19	$860,547.00
Personnel expense	1,193,060.18	261,564.07
Activities—Athletics	96,989.01	7,536.69
Motion pictures	663,485.60	101,626.14
Educational, social	93,455.02	10,422.06
Employm't service	13,243.12	.....
Total activities	867,172.75	119,584.89
Motor transport	215,956.25	47,558.82

Supplies (free)—		
Papers, etc.	$346,228.36	$65,475.39
Tobacco	101,856.75	.....
Food and candy	120,286.54	.....
Miscellaneous	555,623.63	.....
Total supplies	1,123,995.28	65,475.39
Freight & insurance	113,514.74	26,893.13
Gen'l administration	166,616.76	63,387.83
Other disbursements	927,847.98	39,690.62
Total	6,338,780.13	1,484,701.80

Disbursements Overseas.

Bldg. & equipment	69,289.89	2,918.86
Personnel expense	675,386.35	21,302.72
Activities—Athletics	416,975.42	1,884.43
Motion pictures, etc.	38,552.51	1,860.30
Total activities	455,527.93	3,744.73
Motor transport	138,957.90	3,248.65
Supplies (free)—		
Papers, etc.	34,498.39	103.30
Writing material	13,634.35	92.90
Tobacco	3,477,249.27	.....
Food and candy	863,136.51	.....
Miscellaneous	435,773.97	55.00
Total supplies	4,824,292.49	251.20
Freight & insurance	191,456.71	7,830.74
Gen'l administration	130,022.71	951.51
Other disbursements	3,970,298.30	694,942.25
Total	10,445,772.28	735,190.66

STRENGTH OF AMERICAN ARMY NOV. 11, 1918.

[From war department summary.]

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Army personnel in Europe	80,842	1,868,474	1,949,316
At sea, en route to Europe	1,162	21,072	22,234
Total	82,004	1,889,546	1,971,550
Marines (on duty with army in Europe)	1,002	31,383	32,385
Total, including marines	83,006	1,920,929	2,003,935
Siberian expedition	298	8,806	9,104
Total A. E. F. in Europe and Siberia	83,304	1,929,735	2,013,039
In United States	104,155	1,530,344	1,634,499
In insular possessions, Alaska, etc.	1,977	53,758	55,735
Grand total in army excluding marines	188,434	3,482,454	3,670,888
Grand total in army including marines	189,436	3,513,837	3,703,273

UNITED STATES VICTORY AND LIBERTY LOANS.

Up to the close of 1919 the United States had issued five liberty loans—two in 1917, two in 1918 and one in 1919, the last being known as the victory liberty loan. The following tables show the treasury allotment to each federal reserve district and the actual subscription:

First Liberty Loan (1917).

District.	Allotment.	Subscriptions.
New York	$600,000,000	$1,186,788,400
Chicago	260,000,000	357,195,950
Boston	240,000,000	332,447,600
Cleveland	180,000,000	286,148,700
Philadelphia	140,000,000	232,309,250
San Francisco	140,000,000	175,623,900
Richmond	80,000,000	109,737,100
Kansas City	100,000,000	91,758,850
St. Louis	80,000,000	86,134,700
Minneapolis	80,000,000	70,255,500
Atlanta	60,000,000	57,878,550
Dallas	40,000,000	48,948,350
Total	2,000,000,000	3,035,226,850

Second Liberty Loan (1917).

District.	Allotment.	Subscriptions.
Boston	$300,000,000	$476,950,050
New York	900,000,000	1,550,453,450
Philadelphia	250,000,000	380,350,250
Cleveland	300,000,000	486,106,800
Richmond	120,000,000	201,212,500
Atlanta	80,000,000	90,695,750
Chicago	420,000,000	585,853,350
St. Louis	120,000,000	184,280,750
Minneapolis	105,000,000	140,932,650
Kansas City	120,000,000	150,125,750
Dallas	75,000,000	77,899,850
San Francisco	210,000,000	292,671,150
Total	3,000,000,000	4,617,532,300

Third Liberty Loan (1918).

District.	Allotment.	Subscriptions.
Boston	$250,000,000	$354,537,250
New York	900,000,000	1,115,243,650
Philadelphia	250,000,000	361,963,500
Cleveland	300,000,000	405,051,150
Richmond	130,000,000	186,259,050
Atlanta	90,000,000	137,649,450
Chicago	425,000,000	608,878,600
St. Louis	130,000,000	199,835,900
Minneapolis	105,000,000	180,892,100
Kansas City	130,000,000	204,092,800
Dallas	80,000,000	116,220,650
San Francisco	210,000,000	287,975,000
Total	3,000,000,000	4,158,599,100

Fourth Liberty Loan (1918).

District.	Allotment.	Subscriptions.
Boston	$500,000,000	$632,221,850
Richmond	280,000,000	352,688,200
Philadelphia	500,000,000	598,763,650
Cleveland	600,000,000	702,059,800
Dallas	126,000,000	145,944,450
Minneapolis	210,000,000	241,628,300
San Francisco	402,000,000	459,000,000
St. Louis	260,000,000	296,388,550
New York	1,800,000,000	2,044,778,600
Atlanta	192,000,000	217,885,200
Kansas City	260,000,000	294,649,450
Chicago	870,000,000	969,209,000
Total	6,000,000,000	6,954,875,200

Fifth "Victory" Liberty Loan (1919).

District.	Allotment.	Subscriptions.
New York	$1,350,000,000	$1,762,684,900
Chicago	652,500,000	772,046,550
Boston	375,000,000	425,259,950
Philadelphia	375,000,000	422,756,100
Minneapolis	157,500,000	176,114,850
Cleveland	450,000,000	496,750,650
St. Louis	195,000,000	310,431,950
Richmond	$210,000,000	$225,146,850
San Francisco	301,500,000	319,120,800
Kansas City	195,000,000	197,989,100
Atlanta	144,000,000	143,062,050
Dallas	94,500,000	87,504,250
Total	4,500,000,000	5,249,908,300

THE VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN.

Congress in an act known as the "Victory liberty loan act," approved March 3, 1919, authorized the secretary of the treasury to borrow on the credit of the United States not to exceed $7,000,000,000 and to issue notes therefor from time to time in such forms and on such terms as he might prescribe. The full text of this act will be found beginning on page 91 of this volume. The amount and the terms of the bond issue were announced by Secretary Glass on April 13. The total amount was fixed at $4,500,000,000 and the bonds were to be of two classes of short term notes bearing 4¾ and 3¾ per cent interest, respectively. The two classes of securities were further described thus:

"The 4¾ per cent convertible gold notes of the United States are exempt from state and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes, and exempt from normal federal income taxes, but not exempt from federal income surtaxes. These notes will mature in four years, be redeemable in three years, and will be convertible into the following class at any time during their life at the option of the holder.

"The 3¾ per cent convertible gold notes of the United States are exempt from all federal, state and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes. These notes will mature in four years, be redeemable in three years and will be convertible into notes of the foregoing class at any time during their life at the option of the holder.

"Oversubscriptions will be rejected and allotments made on a graduated scale similar in its general plan to that adopted in connection with the first liberty loan. Allotment will be made in full on subscriptions up to and including $10,000.

"The notes of both series will be dated and bear interest from May 20, 1919, and will mature on May 20, 1923. Interest will be payable on Dec. 15, 1919, and thereafter semi-annually on June 15 and Dec. 15, and at maturity. All or any of the notes may be redeemed before maturity at the option of the United States on June 15 or Dec. 15, 1922, at par and accrued interest."

The "drive" for the loan began April 21 and closed May 10. It was conducted in the same manner as were the previous campaigns by means of posters, advertisements, speeches, personal canvassing, the giving of Victory buttons and "plus" chevrons and by other methods. It was perhaps less spectacular than on former occasions while the war was still in progress but it was equally successful and the issue was heavily oversubscribed.

DETAILS OF LOANS.

First liberty, 30 year 3½ per cent loan—Subscriptions began May 14, 1917, and ended June 16; bonds issued June 15, 1917; maturity, June 15, 1947; interest payable June 15 and Dec. 15 each year; convertible into higher rate bonds but not into short term obligations; exempt from all taxation, except inheritance and estate taxes, both as to principal and interest; redeemable by the government on and after June 15, 1932.

Second liberty, 15 and 30 year, 4 per cent loan—Subscriptions began Oct. 1, 1917, and ended Oct. 27; bonds issued Nov. 15; maturity Nov. 15, 1942, and June 15, 1947; interest payable Nov. 15 and May 15; convertible into subsequent issues of bonds bearing interest at a higher rate than 4 per cent; exempt from state and local taxes and from normal income tax but not from estate, inheritance, supertax, excess and war profits taxes on all incomes above $5,000; redeemable by the government on or after Nov. 15, 1927.

Third liberty, 10 year, 4¼ per cent loan—Subscriptions began April 6, 1918, and ended May 4; issued May 9, 1918; maturity, Sept. 15, 1928; interest payable Sept. 15 and March 15; exemptions same as in second loan; not convertible into future issues and not redeemable until maturity.

Fourth liberty, 15 and 20 year, 4¼ per cent loan—Subscriptions began Sept. 28, 1918, and closed Oct. 18; issued Oct. 24, 1918; maturity, Oct. 15, 1933 and Oct. 15, 1938; interest payable April 15 and Oct. 15; exemption practically the same as in case of second and third loans; not convertible into future issues; redeemable at government's option on and after Oct. 15, 1933.

Fifth victory, 3 and 4 year, 3¾ and 4¾ per cent loan—Subscriptions began April 21, 1919, and ended May 10; issued May 20, 1919; maturity, May 20, 1923; interest payable Dec. 15 and June 15; 3¾ notes exempt from all except state and inheritance taxes; 4¾ notes exempt from all except inheritance, graduated additional income taxes or surtaxes and excess profits and war profits; two series convertible and reconvertible into each other before maturity or call for redemption; redeemable after June 15, 1922, upon four months' notice.

LIBERTY LOAN EXEMPTIONS FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAXES.

The bond department of the Merchants Loan and Trust company of Chicago in the fall of 1919 prepared the following list of liberty and victory loan exemptions from federal income taxes:

1. Any issue 4% and 4¼% during life of bonds	$ 5,000
2. Any issue 4% and 4¼% for five years after close of war	30,000
3. Any issue 4% and 4¼% provided ⅛ of amount is subscribed for in victory loan notes and still held	20,000
4. Fourth loan 4¼% for two years after close of war	30,000
5. Original subscriber holding $30,000 4th loan 4¼% receives 150% additional exemption in any other issue of 4% and 4¼% bonds for two years after close of war	45,000
6. First loan 4¼%, 2nd converted, for two years after close of war	30,000
Total possible exemption	$160,000

Note—First loan 3½% and victory loan 3¾% exempt from all income taxes. Victory loan 4¾% exempt from normal income tax only.

AMERICAN WAR EXPENSE.

Secretary Glass of the treasury department sent a communication July 9, 1919, to Senator Penrose of the senate finance committee and to Representative Fordney a letter in which he set forth the manner in which the United States provided the necessary finances for taking part in the world war from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919. In his letter to Mr. Fordney the secretary said:

"I take pleasure in handing you herewith for your information and that of the committee on ways and means the following statements:

"A. Preliminary financial statement of the United States government for the period from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919.

"B. Preliminary statement of the public debt on June 30, 1919.

"C. Statement showing classified receipts, exclusive of the principal of the public debt, by months from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, as published in daily treasury statements.

"D. Statement showing classified disbursement, exclusive of the principal of the public debt; by months from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, as published in daily treasury statements.

"Expenditures in the month of June just ended amounted in round figures to $809,000,000, or less than for any month since September, 1917.

"Expenditures for the fiscal year just ended amounted to $18,514,000,000.

"Expenditures for the war period amounted to $32,427,000,000 and of these more than $9,384,000,000, or about 29 per cent, were met out of tax receipts and other revenues than borrowed money, although payment of nearly half of the income and profits taxes for the fiscal year 1919 has not yet been made, such payment being deferred until the fiscal year 1920.

"In this calculation no deduction is made of expenditures for loans to the allies, which on June 30 amounted to $9,102,000,000, or for other investments, such as ships, stocks of the war finance corporation, bonds of the federal land banks, etc.

"If we assume that the expenditures of the government on a peace basis would have been at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year, or for the period under discussion of nearly twenty-seven months would have equaled $2,250,000,000, then we may estimate the gross cost of the war to June 30, 1919, at $30,177,000,000.

"The gross public debt (without any deduction for loans to the allies or other investments) amounted on June 30, 1919, to $25,484,000,000. Of this sum only $3,634,000,000 was in the form of treasury certificates, or floating debt. Of such certificates more than $608,000,000 matured or were reduced on July 1, 1919, and were paid out of the net balance in the general fund on June 30, 1919, which amounted to $1,251,000,000. Deducting the certificates last referred to, the floating debt on June 30, 1919, was little more than $3,000,000,000, which is roughly the estimated amount of the deferred installments of the income and profits taxes for the fiscal year 1919 and of the deferred installments of the victory loan subscriptions.

"In the announcement given to the press on April 14, 1919, of the terms of the victory liberty loan, I made the following statement with reference to financing the future requirements of the government:

"'This will be the last liberty loan. Although as the remaining war bills are pre-

sented further borrowing must be done, I anticipate that the requirements of the government in excess of the amount of taxes and other incomes can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditure, be readily financed by the issue of treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore, which may be ultimately refunded by the issue of notes or bonds without the aid of another great popular campaign such as has characterized the liberty loans.'

"I confirm the statement above quoted. The decision then taken has been fully sustained by the experience of the last three months.

"The successful flotation of the victory loan and the adjustment of the amount and terms of the issue have resulted, as I hoped they would, in a strong market at about par for these notes, without the necessity of government support, and in an improving market for the bonds of the second, third and fourth liberty loans, evidenced not only by the firm market quotations but by strong undercurrents of investment buying, which give reason for the hope that, with the continuance of favorable general conditions, there will be consistent appreciation in the market prices of these bonds.

"I do not now think it will be wise to make any further issues of long term bonds before the maturity or redemption of the victory notes, when there will have been such an interval in government offerings of all kinds as must inevitably result in marked improvement of the market prices of the existing issues, with corresponding decreases in the interest bases at which they are selling, and consequent assurance that the government will be able to finance itself for a longer period upon better terms.

"It is not possible at this time, when appropriations for the coming year are under consideration by the congress, when contract claims by and against the United States are still in process of settlement, when demobilization is still incomplete, when the extent of the liability on the wheat guaranty is unascertained, and when the business upon which the income and profits tax receipts in the first half of the calendar year 1920 are to be based is still only half transacted, to make a formal estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the United States during the fiscal year 1920.

"But so large a part of the war expenditures has been paid or provided for out of taxes and the issues of bonds or notes already sold, and so small a part is unfunded, that I confidently expect that the government will be able not only to meet its further temporary requirements for the decreasing scale of expenditure by the sale of treasury certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, in moderate amounts, at convenient intervals, when market conditions are favorable, and upon terms advantageous to the government.

"It will not be desirable to fund all the certificates of indebtedness, for the issue of certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of income and profits tax installments not only furnishes a means of financing the requirements of the government temporarily on easy terms, but constitutes an almost necessary financial expedient to enable the taxpayer to save and to prepare gradually for the great tax payments, and to relieve banking machinery of the government of the great strain which would be imposed upon it if these tax installments had to be paid on a single day without such preparation. * * *

"I need scarcely say to you that the realization of these sanguine expectations is contingent upon the practice of the most rigid economy by the government and the continuance of ample revenues from taxation. Such a course, accompanied by the practice of sober economy and wise investment by our people, and strict avoidance of waste and speculation, will make it possible for the American people to respond to the demands to be made upon them privately for capital and credit by the nations and peoples of Europe—demands which are re-enforced by the strongest and most vital ties of sympathy for the allies who fought and won the war with us, as well as by the most obvious dictates of self-interest.

"I am writing a similar letter to the Hon. Boies Penrose, chairman of the committee on finance.

"It has seemed to me only proper at the end of the last fiscal year of the war period to lay these facts and opinions before the committee on ways and means and the finance committee, which bear so large a measure of responsibility for the war loan legislation; and to make them public also, since they vitally concern the millions of Americans whose purchases of government securities, and tax payments, made this record of war finance possible. CARTER GLASS."

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Totals of receipts and disbursements for the period from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, on the basis of daily treasury statements:

Receipts.	
Net balance in the general fund April 5, 1917	$92,317,710.27
Receipts, exclusive of principal of public debt, April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919	9,384,278,708.22
Public debt receipts, April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919	48,385,572,063.47
Total	57,862,168,481.96
Disbursements.	
Disbursements, exclusive of principal of public debt, April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919	$32,427,469,054.72
Public debt disbursements, April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919	24,183,034,599.70
Net balance in the general fund June 30, 1919	1,251,664,827.54
Total	57,862,168,481.96

DEBT AND EXPENDITURES.

These tables are presented by the treasury department under the heading, "Public debt and expenditures":

Total disbursements for war period	$32,427,469,054.72
Total receipts for war period, exclusive of principal public debt	9,384,278,708.22
Excess of disbursements over receipts for war period	23,043,190,346.50
Total gross debt June 30, 1919	25,484,506,160.05
Total gross debt April 5, 1917	1,281,968,696.28
Gross debt increase for war period	24,202,537,463.77
Net balance in the general fund June 30, 1919	1,251,664,827.54
Net balance in the general fund April 5, 1917	92,317,710.27
Net increase in balance in general fund	1,159,347,117.27
Net debt increase for war period	23,043,190,346.50

RECEIPTS OUTSIDE WAR LOANS.

Statement showing receipts in detail of the United States government exclusive of the

principal of the public debt, from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919:

Customs—April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$65,210,500.96
Fiscal year 1918	179,998,383.49
Fiscal year 1919	184,457,867.39
Total since April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919	429,666,751.84
Income and profits tax—	
April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$146,533,426.49
Fiscal year 1918	2,314,006,291.84
Fiscal year 1919	3,018,783,687.29
Total	5,479,323,405.62
Miscellaneous internal revenue—	
April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$322,764,537.75
Fiscal year 1918	872,028,020.27
Fiscal year 1919	1,296,501,291.67
Total	2,491,293,849.69
Miscellaneous revenue—	
April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$31,286,970.82
Fiscal year 1918	202,513,814.82
Fiscal year 1919	646,139,700.05
Total	969,940,485.69
Panama canal—	
April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$1,643,271.07
Fiscal year 1918	6,036,354.28
Fiscal year 1919	6,374,590.03
Total	14,054,215.38

The total of all these receipts combined is as follows:

April 6, 1917, to April 30, 1917	$567,438,707.09
Fiscal year 1918	3,664,582,864.70
Fiscal year 1919	5,152,257,136.43
Grand total	9,384,278,708.22

TABLE OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Classified disbursements of the United States government, exclusive of the principal of the public debt, from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919.

Ordinary.

April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$317,118,665.99
Fiscal year 1918	7,874,386,324.91
Fiscal year 1919	14,935,848,739.62
Total	23,127,353,730.52

Foreign Loans.

April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$885,000,000.00
Fiscal year 1918	4,738,029,750.00
Fiscal year 1919	3,479,255,265.56
Total	9,102,285,015.56

Other Special.

April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	13,767,962.56
Fiscal year 1918	84,286,396.23
Fiscal year 1919	99,775,949.85
Total	197,830,308.64

The total of these disbursements combined is as follows:

April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$1,215,886,628.55
Fiscal year 1918	12,696,702,471.14
Fiscal year 1919	18,514,879,955.03
Grand total	32,427,469,054.72

PUBLIC DEBT AND LIBERTY LOANS.

Preliminary statement of the public debt of the United States government June 30, 1919:

Bonds:	
Consols of 1930	$599,724,050.00
Loan of 1925	118,489,900.00
Panamas of 1916-36	48,954,180.00
Panamas of 1918-38	25,947,400.00
Panamas of 1961	50,000,000.00
Conversion bonds	28,894,500.00
Postal savings bonds	11,349,960.00
Total	883,359,990.00
First liberty loan	1,984,796,730.00
Second liberty loan	3,566,464,969.00
Third liberty loan	3,958,560,357.50
Fourth liberty loan	6,794,504,557.00
Total	16,304,326,613.50
Total bonds	17,187,686,603.50
Notes:	
Victory liberty loan	3,467,840,956.77
Treasury certificates:	
Loan and tax	3,273,000,000.00
Pittman act	178,723,000.00
Special issues	182,494,490.00
Total	3,634,217,490.00
War savings certificates (net cash receipts)	956,023,121.45
Old debt on which interest has ceased	2,355,250.26
Noninterest bearing debt	236,382,738.07
Total gross debt	25,484,506,160.05

AMERICAN AVIATION ACES.

Following is an official list of American aviators who gained five or more air victories in the war, with the number credited to each:

Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, 26, 1334 East Livingston avenue, Columbus, O.

First Lieut. Frank Luke, Jr. (deceased), 18, 2200 West Monroe street, Phœnix, Ariz.

Maj. Victor Raoul Lufbery (deceased), 17, Dieppe, France.

First Lieut. David E. Putnam (deceased), 12, 47 Englewood avenue, Brookline, Mass.

Maj. Reed G. Landis, 12, Hotel Windermere, Chicago, Ill.

First Lieut. Fields Kinley, 10, Gravette, Ark.

First Lieut. George A. Vaughn, Jr., 10, 441 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Lieut. Jacques Michael Swaab, 10, Sixteenth and Diamond streets, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. Thomas G. Cassady, 9. (No home address.)

First Lieut. Chester E. Wright, 9, 41 Dana Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

First Lieut. William P. Erwin, 9, 814 Fine Arts building, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Elliott W. Springs, 9, Lancaster, Pa.

First Lieut. Henry R. Clay, Jr., 8, 1703 Summit avenue, Forth Worth, Tex.

Maj. James A. Meissner, 8, 45 Lenox road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. Hamilton Coolidge (deceased), 8, 10 West place, Boston, Mass.

Capt. G. DeFreest Larner, 8, Highland apartments, Washington, D. C.

First Lieut. Paul Frank Baer, 8, 1304 Maud street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

First Lieut. Frank O. D. Hunter, 8, 218 Gaston street, Savannah, Ga.

First Lieut. Wilbert Wallace White (deceased), 8, 541 Lexington avenue, New York city.

Second Lieut. Clinton Jones, 8, 2617 Buchanan street, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Reid M. Chambers, 7, 276 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn.

First Lieut. Harvey Cook, 7, Toledo, O.

First Lieut. Lansing C. Holden, 7, 103 Park avenue, New York, N. Y.
First Lieut. Karl Harold J. Schoen (deceased), 7, 5001 College avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
First Lieut. Wendel A. Robertson, 7, Fort Smith, Ark.
First Lieut. Leslie J. Rummell, 7, 798 South Eleventh street, Newark, N. J.
First Lieut. Lloyd A. Hamilton (deceased), 7, Burlington, Vt.
First Lieut. Jesse O. Creech, 6, 6614 Harlan place, Takoma Park, Wash.
Second Lieut. Howard Burdick, 6, 175 Remsen street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
First Lieut. Clayton L. Bissell, 6, 114 Janeway street, Kane, Pa.
Maj. Harold E. Hartney, 6, care of R. Hartney, Esq., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
Capt. Douglas Campbell, 6, Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal.
Capt. Jerry Cox Vasconcelles, 6, 1925 East 11th avenue, Denver, Col.
Capt. Edgar Gardner Tobin, 6, San Antonio, Tex.
First Lieut. E. P. Curtis, 6, 8 North Goodman street, Rochester, N. Y.
First Lieut. Sumner Sewell, 6. (No address.)
First Lieut. Ralph A. O'Neill, 6. 218 Sonoita street, Nogales, Ariz.
First Lieut. Donald Hudson, 6, 4119 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.
First Lieut. Murray K. Guthrie, 6, Mobile, Ala.
First Lieut. William H. Stovall, 6, Stovall, Miss.
First Lieut. James D. Beane (missing in action), 6, Concord, Mass.
First Lieut. Arthur R. Brooks, 6, New Kendall hotel, Framingham, Mass.
First Lieut. Robert O. Lindsay, 6, Madison, N. C.
First Lieut. Martinus Stenseth, 6, Twin Valley, Minn.
Second Lieut. Frank K. Hays, 6, 2000 West 101st place, Chicago, Ill.
First Lieut. Howard C. Klotts, 5. (No address.)
Lieut.-Col. William Thaw, 5, care of Equitable Trust company, 123 Rue de la Paix, Paris, France; Pittsburgh, Pa.
Maj. David McK. Peterson, 5, Honesdale, Pa.
Capt. H. R. Buckley, 5, Federal street, Agawan, Mass.
Maj. Charles J. Biddle, 5, 505 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
First Lieut. James Knowles, 5, Cambridge, Mass.
First Lieut. James A. Healey, 5, 361 Union Street, Jersey City, N. J.
First Lieut. Innes Potter, 5. (No address.)
First Lieut. Francis M. Symonds, 5, 20 West 8th street, New York, N. Y.
First Lieut. Joseph Fritz Wehner (deceased), 5, 124 East 28th street, New York.
First Lieut. John J. Seerley, 5, 5747 University avenue, Chicago, Ill.
First Lieut. Edward M. Haight, 5, Astoria, N. Y.
First Lieut. Harold H. George, 5, 421 Jefferson avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
First Lieut. George W. Furlow, 5, 504 West College street, Rochester, Minn.
First Lieut. Arthur E. Esterbrook, 5 (Maj. E. P. Esterbrook), Fort Flagler, Wash.
First Lieut. Byrne V. Bancom, 5, Milford, Tex.
Second Lieut. Harold McArthur, 5. (No address.)
Second Lieut. J. Sidney Owens, 5, 15 Forrest Vieco avenue, Raspburg postoffice, Baltimore county, Md.

AVIATION LOSSES IN THE WAR.

American.

Casualties in the United States air service personnel, serving with the armies of the United States and the allies at the front, numbered 554. Of the total, 171 men were killed in combat, 135 were taken prisoners, 129 wounded, 73 missing, 42 killed in accidents and four met their deaths from other causes. The record by months shows the rapid rise in casualties as the American flyers began to get into action. It follows: March, 1918, 2; April, 0; May, 27; June, 29; August, 65; September, 181; October, 125; November to the 11th, 43.

In a statement issued by the war department in Washington June 5, 1919, these figures were given, the killed including training casualties and deaths from accident and the missing including also prisoners: Killed, 509, or 50 per cent of the total; wounded, 241, or 23 per cent; missing, 277, or 27 per cent of the actual casualties of American airmen.

French.

Statistics of the losses in French aviation in the war showed that this branch of the French army had proportionately the heaviest casualties of any of the services. The number killed was 1,945. This included pilots and observers. In the battle zone 1,461 were missing and 2,922 were wounded. In the interior zone 1,927 were lost. The total loss was 7,757, or 61 per cent of the total effectives. The total number of airmen in the French aviation service Dec. 1, 1918, was 19,219.

British.

The British aviation casualties were: Killed, 2,680, or 36 per cent; wounded, 2,988, or 40 per cent; missing, 1,837, or 23 per cent. The casualties include both those killed in combat and those killed in accidents.

STRENGTH OF ARMIES ON WESTERN FRONT.

In February, 1919, the statistics branch of the American expeditionary force general staff gave the rifle strength of the allied and German armies on the western front from April 1 to Nov. 1, 1918, by months, as follows:

Date.	Allies.	German.
Apr. 1	1,245,000	1,569,000
May 1	1,343,000	1,600,000
June 1	1,496,000	1,639,000
July 1	1,556,000	1,412,000
Aug. 1	1,672,000	1,395,000
Sept. 1	1,682,000	1,339,000
Oct. 1	1,594,000	1,223,000
Nov. 1	1,485,000	866,000

By "rifle strength" is meant the "number of men standing in the trench ready to go over with the bayonet." There are 12,250 rifles in an American division.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN GERMANY.

The American troops remaining in the occupied part of Germany after Sept. 30, 1919, consisted of the following units:

Unit.	Officers.	Men.
8th infantry	114	3,720
7th machine gun battalion	16	379
2d battalion, 6th F. A.	20	620
35th field signal battalion	15	473
1st supply train	16	485
1st mobile ordnance repair shop	3	45
Company A, 1st engineers	6	250
Field hospital No. 13	6	82
Ambulance company No. 26	5	153
Total	201	6,207

FINAL FIGURES ON AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

The war department on Sept. 1 issued its final report on the casualties of the American army in the European war. These included casualties in the Archangel and Vladivostok expeditions and were as follows:

Killed in action	35,585
Died of wounds	14,742
Total battle deaths	50,327
Died of disease	58,073
Died from accident, etc.	8,092
Total all deaths	116,492
Wounded in action	205,690
Total casualties	322,182

Note—Under the head of "missing" the department announced that all had been accounted for and that no one belonged under that classification.

CASUALTY RATES BY ARM OF SERVICE.

Based on the final returns of the central records office the battle deaths and wounded are measured against the total number of troops in each service reaching France.

Service.	Dead and wounded. Ofcrs.	Men.	Per 1,000. Ofcrs.	Men.
Marines	350	9,806	402.3	313.7
Infantry and M. G.	6,982	211,119	330.2	262.8
Tank corps	50	354	82.0	38.4
Air service	328	187	57.5	2.5
Engineer and gas	290	8,237	52.3	43.2
Artillery and am. tr.	592	11,557	47.3	33.5
Antiaircraft	4	154	29.4	43.5
Signal	41	1,817	25.8	50.4
Police and hdqrs. tr.	11	376	19.9	24.0
Headquarters	62	313	15.6	31.6
Cavalry	5	40	15.2	6.4
Medical	161	1,656	10.4	12.6
Motor transport	8	218	8.1	7.3
Quartermaster	10	128	1.8	.7
Pioneer infantry	4	299	1.7	3.6
Ordnance	.....	29	.....	1.4

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

Reported by Maj.-Gen. Commandant Barnett, March 24, 1919.

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed in action	48	1,459	1,507
Died of wounds	29	694	723
Died of disease	18	260	278
Accidentally killed	1	4	5
Died (other causes)	2	3	5
Total	98	2,420	2,518
Wounded (severely)	92	1,950	2,042
Wounded (slightly)	..	578	578
Wounded (undetermined)	146	5,810	5,956
Total	238	8,338	8,576
Missing	..	215	215
Total casualties			11,309

BATTLE DEATHS OF OFFICERS.

Of the 11,000 regular army officers who served in the war 148 died on the field of battle. This number included 1 general officer, 5 colonels, 11 lieutenant-colonels, 16 majors, 45 captains, 55 first lieutenants and 15 second lieutenants. Of the 189,000 emergency officers who served in the war, 2,043 were killed. The deaths per 1,000 of regular officers were 13.5 and of emergency officers 10.8.

NAVAL VESSELS LOST IN THE WAR.

The following figures obtained by Reuter's Agency from an authoritative source in Paris, Feb. 28, 1919, show the total war losses incurred by the navies of the allies and the central powers in the period between Aug. 1, 1914, and Nov. 11, 1918:

	Britain.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	U. S.
Battle ships	13	4	3	1	..
Battle cruisers	3	..	..	..	..
Cruisers	27	5	2	4	1
Monitors	6	..	1	..	..
Destroyers	64	14	10	3	2
Torpedo boats	10	8	5	1	..
Submarines	50	14	8	..	1
Small craft	27	9	..	..	..
Total tonnage	550,000	110,000	76,000	50,000	17,000

Total for all the allies—803,000 tons.

	Germany.	Austria-Hungary.
Battle ships	1	3
Battle cruisers	1	..
Cruisers	24	2
Monitors	..	3
Destroyers	72	5
Torpedo boats	51	4
Submarines	205	8
Total tonnage	350,000	65,000

Total for the central powers—415,000 tons.

These figures include vessels lost through accident as well as those sunk through enemy action. This fact accounts for the large number of battle ships figuring in Great Britain's losses.

The total casualties in the British navy were 39,766, of whom 33,361 were killed or died from wounds and other causes.

SCUTTLING OF GERMAN FLEET IN SCAPA FLOW.

Most of the German warships surrendered to the allies under the terms of the armistice and delivered to the British Nov. 20, 21, 24 and Dec. 1, 1918, were sunk by the German officers and crews aboard on June 21, 1919. In accordance with the armistice, ships had been interned with skeleton crews and with no British guards aboard. Immediately after the surrender they were taken to Scapa Flow, a landlocked harbor in the Orkney islands, about 200 miles north of Edinburgh, Scotland. According to a statement made subsequently by the British admiralty ten battleships were sunk, one (the Baden) remaining afloat; five light cruisers were sunk and three beached; thirty destroyers were sunk, eighteen were beached and two remained afloat.

Admiral von Reuter of the German navy, who was in charge of the ships, admitted that he had given orders to sink the ships. His excuse was that he thought the armistice had been terminated and that he acted in obedience to orders given by the emperor early in the war that no German warship should be surrendered. He was placed under arrest and the men under him were interned until the

responsibility for the affair could be placed. It was agreed later that the German government must make reparation for the sinking of the fleet.

There was from the first a division of opinion as to the disposition of the captured German warships, some being in favor of sinking them all in the ocean, while others thought they should be retained and allotted proportionately to the allied powers. No conclusion had been reached by the peace conference at the time when the Germans took matters into their own hands. The vessels surrendered to the British Nov. 21, 1918, were:

Battle ships—Friedrich der Grosse.
Koenig Albert.
Kaiser.
Kronprinz Wilhelm.
Kaiserin.
Bayern.
Markgraf.
Prinzregent Luitpold.
Grosser Kurfuerst.

Battle Cruisers—Seydlitz.
Derfflinger.
Von der Tann.
Hindenburg.
Moltke.

Light Cruisers—Karlsruhe.
Frankfort.
Emden.
Nuernberg.
Brummer.
Koeln.
Bremse.

On Dec. 4, 1918, to make up for deficiencies in the list of the ships surrendered, the battle ship Koenig, the light cruiser Dresden and a destroyer were turned over and on Jan. 10, 1919, the Baden battleship was sent to take the place of the battle cruiser Mackensen which had not reached Scapa Flow.

Fifty destroyers of the latest type and 114 submarines were surrendered.

CASUALTIES IN PARIS BOMBARDMENT.

Official statistics published early in 1919 showed that in the various bombardments from the air and by the long range gun from the beginning to the end of the war the Germans killed 522 and wounded 1,223 persons in Paris and its suburbs. The number of projectiles that fell on the city was 1,049. The casualties caused by airplane bombs and gun shells were divided as follows:

Projectiles.	Killed.	Wounded.
Airplanes and Zeppelins. 746	266	603
Long distance shells..... 303	256	620
Total.....1,049	522	1,223

The raids by airplanes and Zeppelins continued more or less frequently throughout the war. The bombardment by the long range gun began March 23, 1918 and ended Aug. 9, the same year. The days on which casualties from the shelling occurred were:

Date.	Killed.	Wounded.
March 23	15	36
March 24	11	34
March 25	1	3
March 29	88	68
March 30	10	60
March 31	1	1
April 1	8	8
April 2	..	3
April 6	..	3
April 11	9	21
April 12	2	14
April 16	17	114
April 25	1	....
May 1	..	5
May 27	4	20
May 28	1	2
May 29	1	7
May 30	13	5
June 3	2	8
June 4	4	16
June 7	1	4
June 8	3	....
June 9	1	9
June 10	3	13
July 15	6	9
July 16	3	8
Aug. 5	32	61
Aug. 6	8	39
Aug. 7	7	43
Aug. 8	1	....
Aug. 9	3	6
Total	256	620

The heaviest loss of life in one place was in the church of St. Gervais in the Place Lobau back of the hotel de ville or city hall. It was Good Friday (March 29) and services were in progress when a shell pierced the roof, killing and wounding many of the worshipers.

AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSELS SUNK BY ENEMY.

Prior to April 6, 1917.

	No.	Gross tons.
Torpedoed	6	25,988
Mined	5	11,579
Gunfire, etc.	8	29,576
Total	19	67,143

April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918.

	No.	Gross tons.
Torpedoed	45	190,357
Mined	2	8,116
Gunfire, etc.	79	88,833
Total	126	287,306
Grand total	145	354,449

In the destruction of these vessels a total of 775 lives were lost—703 by torpedoes, 38 by gunfire and 34 by drifting mines. Sixty-seven lives were lost prior to April 6, 1917, when America entered the war.

TRANSPORTATION OF U. S. TROOPS TO EUROPE.

Month.	Vessels sailed.	Troops carried.
May, 1917	5	1,543
June, 1917	18	15,091
July, 1917	15	12,876
Aug., 1917	17	19,403
Sept., 1917	27	33,588
Oct., 1917	24	40,027
Nov., 1917	19	23,722
Dec., 1917	25	48,815
Jan., 1918	26	48,055
Feb., 1918	22	49,239
Mar., 1918	45	85,710
April, 1918	63	120,072
May, 1918	141	247,714
June, 1918	128	280,434
July, 1918	147	311,359
Aug., 1918	140	286,375
Sept., 1918	129	259,670
Oct., 1918	127	184,063
Nov., 1918	24	12,124
Total	1,142	2,079,880

Of the American troops transported across the Atlantic in 1917 and 1918 912,082 were carried on United States naval transports, and 40,499 on other United States vessels, or 46¼ per cent of the total. British vessels carried 1,006,987 or 48¼ per cent, while the remainder of the troops were carried on British-leased Italian vessels (3 per cent) and other vessels (2½ per cent). Classified according to the nationality of the naval escort the United States carried 1,720,360 troops, or 82¾ per cent; the British, 297,903, or 14⅓, and the French 61,617, or 3⅓ per cent.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORLD WAR.

1914.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia; general mobilization begun.
Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4—State of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; Germany declares war on Belgium.
Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege.
Aug. 20—German troops enter Brussels.
Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russians victorious in East Prussia.
Aug. 26—Large part of Louvain destroyed by Germans.
Aug. 28—British win naval battle near Helgoland.
Aug. 29—Germans inflict heavy defeat on Russians at Allenstein; Germans occupy Amiens.
Sept. 1—Germans win decisive victory at Tannenberg, East Prussia; cross the Marne in France.
Sept. 2—Lemberg captured by Russians; seat of French government transferred from Paris to Bordeaux.
Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign compact not to conclude peace separately.
Sept. 6—Allies win battle of Marne.
Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne; capture Maubeuge.
Sept. 7-10—Germans retreat to the Aisne.
Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne begins; pursuit by allies halted.
Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.
Sept. 18—Germans bombard Reims and damage cathedral.
Sept. 19—Battle of Aisne develops into continuous trench fighting.
Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslau and begin siege of Przemysl.
Sept. 22—British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue torpedoed and sunk in the North sea.
Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.
Oct. 12—Germans capture Ghent.
Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins.
Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.
Nov. 1—British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth sunk off coast of Chile.
Nov. 7—Tsingtao captured by Japanese.
Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.
Dec. 8—German cruisers sunk near Falkland islands by British fleet.
Dec. 9—French government officials return to Paris.
Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.
Dec. 17—Britain formally assumes a protectorate over Egypt.
Dec. 25—Italy occupies Avlona, Albania.

1915.

Jan. 1—British battle ship Formidable sunk.
Jan. 11—Heavy fighting northeast of Soissons.
Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North sea, sinking the German cruiser Bluecher and damaging two other cruisers.
Feb. 11—Germans evacuate Lodz.
Feb. 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 26,000 prisoners.
Feb. 19—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.
March 1—Premier Asquith announces blockade by allies of all German, Austrian and Turkish ports.
March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.
March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk.
March 18—British battle ships Irresistible and Ocean and French battle ship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles strait.
March 22—Fortress of Przemysl surrenders to Russians.
April 23—Germans force way across Ypres canal at Steenstraate and Het Sas.
May 2—Austro-Hungarian and German forces repulse Russians along the entire front of Malatow, Gorlice, Gromik and north of these places in West Galicia.
May 7—Liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine.
May 23—Italy formally declares war on Austria and orders mobilization of army.
June 3—Przemysl recaptured by Germans and Austrians.
June 22—Germans and Austrians capture Lemberg.
July 3—Tolmino falls into hands of Italians.
July 29—Warsaw evacuated; Lublin captured by Austrians.
Aug. 2—Germans occupy Mitau.
Aug. 3-9—Battle of Hooge.
Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.
Aug. 5—Ivangorod taken by Germans.
Aug. 6—British land at Suvla bay, Gallipoli.
Aug. 17—Germans capture Kovno.
Aug. 19-20—Germans take Novo Georgievsk.
Aug. 26—Germans take Brest-Litovsk.
Sept. 2—Germans capture Grodno.
Sept. 5—Grand Duke Nicholas sent to the Caucasus.
Sept. 8—Russians stop Germans at Tarnopol.
Sept. 19—Germans capture Vilna.
Sept. 20—Austrians and Germans begin drive on Serbia.
Sept. 25-30—Battle of the Champagne.
Oct. 9-10—Austro-Germans capture Belgrade.
Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.
Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
Oct. 22—Bulgarians occupy Uskub.
Nov. 7—Italian liner Ancona sunk.
Nov. 22—British victory near Bagdad.
Nov. 30—Bulgarians take Prizrend.
Dec. 1—British retreat from near Bagdad.
Dec. 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.
Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French.
Dec. 27-30—Heavy Russian offensive in Galicia and Bessarabia.
Dec. 30—Liner Persia sunk in Mediterranean.

1916.

Jan. 6—Russians capture Czartorysk.
Jan. 8—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded.
Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.
Jan. 10—Austrians capture Mount Lovcen in Montenegro; predreadnought King Edward VII. sunk.
Jan. 13—Cetinje, capital of Montenegro, captured by Austrians.
Jan. 23—Scutari, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians.
Feb. 15—Erzerum captured by the Russians.
Feb. 21—Germans under crown prince begin attack on Verdun defenses.
Feb. 26—Germans capture Fort Douaumont; French transport La Provence sunk.
March 2—Bitlis captured by Russians.
March 16—Admiral von Tirpitz resigns.
March 24—Sussex torpedoed and sunk.
April 5-7—Battle of St. Eloi.
April 17—Trebizond captured by Russians.
April 18—President Wilson sends final note to Germany.
April 19—President Wilson explains diplomatic situation in speech before congress in joint session.
April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.
April 29—British force at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to the Turks.
April 30—Irish insurrection suppressed.
May 3—Several leaders of Irish revolt executed.
May 15—Austrians begin offensive against Italians in Trentino.
May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast.
June 3—Germans assail British at Ypres; Russians under Gen. Brussiloff begin successful offensive.
June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.

June 6—Italians stop enemy in Trentino.
June 11—Russians capture Dubno.
June 18—Russians capture Czernowitz.
June 25—Gen. Brussiloff's army completes possession of Bukowina.
July 1—Battle of Somme begins.
July 25—Erzingan captured by the Russians.
July 26—Pozieres taken by British.
July 27—British take Delville wood; Serbs begin attack on Bulgars in Macedonia.
Aug. 2—French take Fleury.
Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed for treason.
Aug. 5—British win victory north of Pozieres.
Aug. 9—Italians take Goritz by assault.
Aug. 15—Russians capture Jablonitza.
Aug. 18—Serbs capture Florina from Bulgars.
Aug. 24—French take Maurepas.
Aug. 27—Italy declares war against Germany.
Aug. 28—Roumania declares war against Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 30—Roumanians take Kronstadt in Transylvania; Bulgars seize Drama.
Sept. 2—Roumanians take Orsova and Hermannstadt.
Sept. 3—Allies take Guillemont and Clery.
Sept. 7—Germans capture Tutrakan.
Sept. 9—French recapture Fort Douaumont.
Sept. 10—German-Bulgar forces take Silistria.
Sept. 15—British take Flers, Martinpuich and Courcelette; French reach outskirts of Rancourt.
Sept. 17—French take Vermandovillers and Berny.
Sept. 25—British capture Morval and Les Bœufs.
Sept. 26—French and British take Combles; British take Thiepval and Guedecourt.
Sept. 28—Venizelos proclaims provisional government in Greece; to aid allies.
Sept. 30—Germans defeat Roumanians at Hermannstadt.
Oct. 8—Germans recapture Kronstadt from Roumanians.
Oct. 11—Germans defeat Roumanians in Alt valley and begin invasion of Roumania.
Oct. 13—Italians win victory on Carso plateau.
Oct. 23—Germans capture Constanza.
Oct. 24—Germans take Predeal.
Oct. 25—Germans capture Vulcan pass.
Nov. 3—French reoccupy Fort Vaux.
Nov. 12—French take all of Saillisel.
Nov. 13—British win battle of Ancre.
Nov. 19—Monastir taken by Serbs, French and Italians.
Nov. 24—Germans capture Orsova and Turnu-Severin.
Nov. 25—Venizelist provisional government in Greece declares war on Germany.
Nov. 28—Seat of Roumanian government removed from Bukharest to Jassy.
Dec. 3—Battle of Argesu won by Germans.
Dec. 5—British cabinet resigns.
Dec. 6—Bukharest occupied by German forces.
Dec. 10—New British cabinet formed with David Lloyd George at its head.
Dec. 11—Italian battle ship Regina Margherita sunk.
Dec. 12—Germany proposes peace negotiations.
Dec. 15—French recapture Vacherauville, Louvemont and Fort Hardaumont.
Dec. 18—President Wilson sends note to belligerent nations asking them to make known their peace terms and to neutral nations suggesting that they support America's action.
Dec. 27—Rimnik Sarat taken by Germans.
Dec. 28—Germany replies to President Wilson saying a direct exchange of views would be best way to bring about peace; gives no terms.
Dec. 30—Allies make joint reply to Germany's peace proposal rejecting it as a war maneuver.

1917.

Jan. 5—Germans capture Braila.
Jan. 7—Russians take offensive along Sereth river.
Jan. 8—Germans capture Focsani fortress.
Jan. 9—British battle ship Cornwallis sunk.
Jan. 10—Allies make joint reply to President Wilson and give their peace terms.
Jan. 11—German government issues note commenting on entente's reply of Dec. 30.
Jan. 17—British advance on both sides of Ancre creek.
Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses United States senate on subject of world peace and the establishment of a league of nations.
Jan. 23—Battle between British and German destroyers in North sea.
Jan. 31—Ambassador Count von Bernstorff hands note to Secretary Lansing in Washington announcing the inauguration by Germany of an unrestricted submarine warfare on Feb. 1; Germany proclaims boundaries of blockade zones.
Feb. 1—Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare.
Feb. 3—President Wilson orders that Ambassador Count von Bernstorff be handed his passports, directs the withdrawal of Ambassador James W. Gerard and all American consuls from Germany and announces his action in a speech before congress; suggests to neutral countries that they follow America's example.
Feb. 3—American steamer Housatonic torpedoed and sunk.
Feb. 7—United States senate indorses president's action in breaking with Germany; British capture Grandcourt; German ships interned in American ports found crippled by crews.
Feb. 8—Germany detains Ambassador Gerard in Berlin; liner California torpedoed and sunk with loss of forty-one lives.
Feb. 9—European neutrals decline to break with Germany; British take Sailly-Saillisel.
Feb. 13—Ambassador Bernstorff sails for Germany via Halifax and Norway.
Feb. 15—Germans under crown prince take a mile and a half of French trenches between Reims and Verdun.
Feb. 17—British troops capture enemy positions along a front of two miles on both sides of the Ancre.
Feb. 25—"Hindenburg retreat" from Somme sector in full progress; British win at Sannaiyat on the Tigris; British take Serre and Butte de Warlencourt.
Feb. 26—President Wilson appears before congress and asks authority to supply merchant ships with defensive arms and to employ other methods to protect American ships and citizens; British capture Kut-el-Amara.
Feb. 27—British take Gonnecourt.
Feb. 28—The Associated Press reveals German plot to bring Mexico and Japan in alliance against the United States; letter from the German secretary of foreign affairs, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, to the German minister to Mexico suggesting the plan published.
March 1—President Wilson, at request of senate, confirms existence of German plot in Mexico; house grants president power to arm merchant ships.
March 3—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann admits authenticity of letter to German minister to Mexico suggesting alliance against the United States.
March 4—Filibuster by Senator La Follette and others prevents passage by senate of bill giving president power to arm ships; president rebukes senate for its lack of power to legislate.
March 5—President Wilson inaugurated for second term in office; outlines American policy for foreign relations.
March 6—British invade Palestine and cap-

ture Hebron; United States Supreme court decides Appam case in favor of owners.

March 9—President Wilson calls a special session of congress for April 16; issues orders for the arming of American merchant ships.

March 10—Belgian relief steamer Storstad torpedoed.

March 11—Successful revolution in Russia; British capture Bagdad; Ambassador Gerard reaches Havana.

March 12—French capture Hill 185 in Champagne; state department in Washington gives formal notice of arming of American ships; American steamer Algonquin sunk without warning by German submarine; China breaks relations with Germany.

March 15—Extra session of United States senate ends; Czar Nicholas II. of Russia abdicates throne for himself and his son.

March 16—American steamer Vigilancia torpedoed with loss of fifteen lives.

March 17—British take Bapaume; French take Roye; American ship City of Memphis sunk.

March 18—British and French take Peronne, Chaulnes, Nesle and Noyon; make ten mile gain on seventy mile front; Germans destroy everything in abandoned territory; American ship Illinois sunk by submarine.

March 19—American oil ship Healdton torpedoed with loss of a score of lives; French battle ship Danton torpedoed with loss of 296 men; British and French continue advance

March 21—President Wilson calls extra session of congress to begin April 2 instead of April 16; "state of war" admitted to exist.

March 22—America recognizes new government in Russia.

March 24—Washington announces withdrawal of Minister Brand Whitlock and American relief workers from Belgium; constitutionalist party in Russia votes for republican form of government.

March 26—British defeat large force of Turks at Gaza, Palestine; President Wilson calls into federal service 20,000 guardsmen in eighteen central states.

March 30—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, in reichstag, explains his effort to embroil Mexico and Japan with the United States; President Wilson and cabinet decide that war with Germany is the only honorable recourse left to the United States.

April 1—The Aztec, an armed American steamer, sunk by submarine; Russian armies invade Turkey from Persia.

April 2—Special session of American congress opens; president in address asks that existence of a state of war with Germany be declared.

April 4—Senate passes war resolution; American steamship Missourian sunk in Mediterranean.

April 6—House passes war resolution; president signs resolution and issues war proclamation; all American naval forces mobilized; German vessels in American ports seized.

April 8—Austria-Hungary announces break in relations with the United States.

April 9—Canadians take Vimy ridge in great British offensive north and south of Arras.

April 15—Great French offensive between Soissons and Reims begins; British transports Cameronia and Arcadian sunk with heavy loss of life.

April 20—"America day" in Britain; special services held in St. Paul's cathedral; Berlin admits retirement to "Hindenburg line" in face of allied attacks; two German destroyers sunk off Dover.

April 21—Turkey breaks off relations with the United States.

April 22—British mission arrives in Washington; "United States day" celebrated in Paris.

April 23—British begin new attack on Arras front; British capture Samara.

April 24—Joffre-Viviani French mission arrives in America.

April 25—Joffre-Viviani mission given ovation in Washington; president appoints Elihu Root head of mission to visit Russia.

April 26—Vacuum, American steamship, torpedoed, thirty lives lost.

April 28—Senate and house pass army draft bill.

May 3—Canadians take Fresnoy; United States begins making large loans to allies.

May 4—American destroyers arrive in British waters and begin patrol work; Russian council of workmen and soldiers declares for peace without annexations or indemnities but sustains provisional government; British transport Transylvania sunk with loss of 413 lives.

May 5—Great Britain joins French in asking that American troops be sent to France at once. Marshal Joffre speaks in Chicago.

May 7—War department in Washington announces that nine regiments of engineers are to be organized and sent to France.

May 17—First American Red Cross hospital unit arrives in England for service with the British in France.

May 18—President Wilson orders the sending of a division of regulars to France under Maj.-Gen. J. J. Pershing; announces that he will not sanction raising of volunteer troops by Theodore Roosevelt for service in Europe.

May 19—President Wilson asks Herbert C. Hoover to take charge of food administration in America during the war.

May 24—Rear-Admiral W. S. Sims appointed vice-admiral; plan of raising $100,000,000 for Red Cross announced by Henry P. Davison.

May 25—German aircraft raid England, killing seventy-six persons and injuring 174.

May 26—Italians storm second Austrian line on Carso plateau.

June 5—Military registration day under selective draft law in the United States; approximately 10,000,000 men register.

June 7—British begin great offensive at Messines, storming Wytschaete ridge and exploding great mines.

June 8—Gen. Pershing with staff and clerical force reaches London; force of 100 American aviators reach France.

June 10—British gain more ground around Messines in Ypres region.

June 11—American tank steamer Petrolite torpedoed; British take German trench system on mile front east of Messines ridge.

June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate his throne.

June 13—Gen. Pershing lands in France; German airplanes raid London, killing 157 persons and wounding 430.

June 17—Two Zeppelins raid British coast; one burned; Londoners demand reprisals for air raids; Germans attack French positions on the Chemin des Dames.

June 20—Canadians capture trenches before Lens.

June 27—American troops arrive in France; French cruiser Kleber sunk by mine.

June 29—Greece severs relations with Germany and her allies.

June 30—Russians open new offensive in Galicia; eighty-seven German ships seized in American ports turned over to shipping board for operation.

July 9—President Wilson proclaims mobilization of national guard.

July 10—Russians reach Halicz.

July 12—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg resigns.
July 14—Georg Michaelis becomes German chancellor.
July 20—Draft day in the United States.
July 22—Germans capture Tarnopol.
July 31—British drive in Flanders begun, extending from Warneton to Dixmude.
Aug. 2—Germans advance in Bukowina.
Aug. 3—Austrians take Czernowitz; Russians evacuate Kimpolung.
Aug. 10—British drive Germans back on a two-mile front between Frezenberg and Ypres-Menin road; British take Westhoek ridge.
Aug. 14—China declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 16—British and French gain on nine mile front east and north of Ypres; British take Langemarck.
Aug. 20—French attack on both sides of Meuse in Verdun region, taking Avocourt wood, Le Mort Homme, Corbeaux wood, Cumieres, Talou ridge, Hills 240 and 244, Mormont farm and 4,000 prisoners.
Aug. 21—Canadians take 2,000 yards of German trenches in outskirts of Lens.
Aug. 24—Italians take Monte Santo; French take Hill 304 near Verdun.
Aug. 29—Italians gain complete control of Bainsizza plateau.
Sept. 3—Riga captured by the Germans.
Sept. 4 and 5—German airplanes drop bombs on American hospital camp in France, killing five and wounding ten persons; Italians take Monte San Gabriele.
Sept. 7—American liner Minnehaha sunk.
Sept. 13—State department reveals secret aid given by Swedish charge d'affaires in Mexico to Germany.
Oct. 4—British win on an eight mile front north of Langemarck.
Oct. 6—Extra session of congress ends.
Oct. 9—British drive Germans from Poelcapelle; mutiny on German fleet made public.
Oct. 17—United States transport Antilles sunk.
Oct. 23—French capture Malmaison fort and four villages.
Oct. 24—Big Austro-German drive against Italian front begun; part of Bainsizza plateau taken.
Oct. 26—Italians evacuate Bainsizza plateau.
Oct. 27—Austrian and German troops advance through Julian Alps; 2d Italian army defeated; American troops in French trenches for practice.
Oct. 28—German-Austrian forces take Monte Santo, Goritz and Cividale; United States transport Finland torpedoed, but returns to port; nine men killed.
Oct. 29—Whole Italian Isonzo line falls; Italians retreat to the Tagliamento river.
Oct. 30—Germans and Austrians take Udine.
Nov. 1—Germans advance southeastward from Udine; British take Beersheba.
Nov. 2—American steamship Rochester torpedoed and sunk; Italians abandon eastern bank of the Tagliamento river.
Nov. 6—Italians abandon the Tagliamento line.
Nov. 7—Austro-Germans reach the Livenza river; British take Gaza.
Nov. 9—Gen. Armando Diaz made commander-in-chief of Italian army in place of Gen. Cadorna; Italians make stand on the Piave river; interallied military council formed.
Nov. 11—Austro-Germans take Belluno, the Vidor bridgehead and attack Italian positions in the Sette Comuni plateau.
Nov. 18—British take Jaffa.
Nov. 21—British under Gen. Byng take Germans by surprise in Cambrai region, advancing five miles and taking thousands of prisoners.
Nov. 23—Battle of Cambrai continues; German emissaries sent to parley with Russian peace faction.
Nov. 28—Armistice negotiations begun with Germany by bolsheviki.
Nov. 30—The Germans in a determined attack drive the British back from their positions at Cambrai.
Dec. 1—British succeed in regaining nearly a mile of the front lost near Gouzeaucourt; several American engineers killed in German attack.
Dec. 3—London announces officially that "East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy"; every German colony is now occupied by allied forces; armistice arranged between Russians and Germans.
Dec. 4—President Wilson asks congress to declare war on Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 6—Great disaster caused at Halifax by explosion of munitions ship; United States destroyer Jacob Jones torpedoed and sunk.
Dec. 7—Congress passes resolution declaring state of war to exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 9—Jerusalem captured by Gen. Allenby.
Dec. 11—Gen. Allenby formally enters Jerusalem.
Dec. 15—Armistice signed by Russia and central powers at Brest-Litovsk.
Dec. 19—Gen. Sarrail recalled from Saloniki.
Dec. 26—The United States takes over all railroad lines (beginning Dec. 28); Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo appointed director-general.

1918.

Jan. 4—President Wilson at joint session of houses of congress asks for railroad legislation; shipping board asks power to contract for $2,000,000,000 worth of ships; hospital ship Rewa torpedoed and sunk.
Jan. 7—Earl Reading appointed British high commissioner and ambassador to the United States.
Jan. 8—President Wilson in address before joint session of houses of congress gives war aims of the United States in detail.
Jan. 14—Britain calls for 500,000 more men for the army.
Jan. 16—Fuel Administrator Garfield orders manufacturing concerns to shut down five days and also on Mondays until the end of March to save coal.
Jan. 18—Fuelless period under Garfield order goes into effect; approved by President Wilson in statement to public.
Jan. 20—Turkish cruiser Breslau sunk in battle at entrance to the Dardanelles; battle cruiser Goben runs aground.
Jan. 21—Americans take informal charge of sector of French front.
Jan. 23—Germany demands all of Baltic provinces from Russia; all-Russian convention of soviets begins sessions in Petrograd.
Jan. 27—President Wilson issues proclamation asking people to save more food; Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and two other American officers wounded in explosion in France; Cunard liner Andania sunk by submarine.
Jan. 29—Eastern England raided by German airplanes.
Jan. 31—Americans hold sector on French front.
Feb. 3—Sector of Lorraine front officially announced to have been taken over by American troops; United States and allies agree on unified campaign.
Feb. 5—Transport Tuscania, carrying American troops, torpedoed and sunk with large loss of life; American general takes command of sector of front in France.
Feb. 9—Peace agreement between central powers and the Ukraine signed.
Feb. 10—Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk declare state of war at end; Russian armies to be demobilized.

Feb. 11—President Wilson addresses congress in reply to German and Austrian peace speeches; text of Ukraine-German peace treaty is made public.
Feb. 13—Suspension of fuelless Monday order announced by Dr. Garfield.
Feb. 15—Capt. Vernon Castle killed in flying accident near Fort Worth, Tex.; all United States foreign trade put under license.
Feb. 16—President Wilson issues proclamation requiring licenses for all imports and exports.
Feb. 18—Germans resume operations on the Russian front, crossing the Dvina.
Feb. 19—Germans occupy Dvinsk and Lutsk and press on into Russia; Lenin and Trotzky sign statement announcing surrender of Russia.
Feb. 22—British capture Jericho; heavy bombardment along whole of French front; Russian soviet orders "defense to the death" against Germans.
Feb. 26—Five American soldiers killed and 100 or more disabled by German gas attack; U. S. naval tug Cherokee founders in storm; twenty-nine lives lost.
March 1—Americans in Toul sector repulse heavy German raid, killing many of the enemy.
March 2—Germans capture Kiev in the Ukraine; Germans occupy Aland islands; Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk accepts German peace terms.
March 4—Roumania accepts German armistice conditions; Russians stop fighting.
March 6—Announcement made that Americans hold eight-mile front in France.
March 7—Finland and Germany sign peace treaty.
March 11—American troops make successful raid on German trenches in Lorraine.
March 14—American troops in Luneville sector occupy German trenches northeast of Badenvillers; allies decide to commandeer 1,000,000 tons of Dutch shipping; congress of soviets in Moscow ratifies German peace terms.
March 15—Hindenburg and Ludendorff threaten big offensive on west front if allies are not responsive to peace overtures.
March 16—Germans make strong attack on American lines north of Toul, but are defeated.
March 20—The United States and Britain requisition all Dutch ships in their waters; total tonnage taken about 1,000,000.
March 21—Germans begin heavy offensive along British front from the Oise to the Scarpe, a distance of fifty miles; British bombard Ostend from the sea; four German destroyers and torpedo boats sunk by British and French destroyers off Dunkerque; Americans smash German first and second line defenses at Luneville.
March 22—British line bent back in some places by Germans, who claim to have taken 16,000 prisoners.
March 23—Germans drive the British back over a front of about twenty-one miles to a depth of four or five miles west of Cambrai; Berlin claims that large part of British army is beaten and that 25,000 enemy troops have been captured; Paris is bombarded by German gun seventy-four miles away.
March 24—Germans capture Chauny, Ham, Peronne and the heights of Monchy and cross the River Somme; British line after a retreat of about fifteen miles holds fast.
March 25—Germans capture Bapaume, Nesle and Guiscard; French take over part of front in southern Somme region.
March 26—Germans take Roye and Lihons and cross the Bapaume-Albert road near Courcelette and Pozieres; French, British and American troops fight side by side in the Noyon region and help to slow up German advance.
March 27—British recapture Morlancourt and Chipilly but lose Albert; allied armies hold at most places; French troops give ground and lose Montdidier but repulse all attacks in the regions of Lassigny and Noyon; Germans make brief attack on American sector without success; Premier Lloyd George asks United States to hasten troops to France.
March 28—Gen. Foch made commander-in-chief of allied armies.
March 29—Gen. Pershing places American forces at the disposal of Gen. Foch; offer accepted.
March 30—American troops march to front to take part in great battle; Germans attack French between Moreuil and Lassigny on a thirty-five-mile front, but gain only minor advantages.
April 1—Germans carry out new attacks against Grivesnes, but are repulsed.
April 4—Germans take Mailly-Raineval and Morisel from French, but fail to capture Grivesnes; Germans launch strong attack on British front between Somme and Avre rivers and advance slightly near Hamel; Germans attack Americans holding sector on Meuse heights south of Verdun but are repulsed.
April 7—Two German raids on American trenches northwest of Toul repulsed, with enemy casualties; British retake positions on the west side of the Ancre river, north of Albert.
April 8—German artillery begins activity on whole British battle front.
April 9—Germans attack in the La Bassee canal region and force their way into British and Portuguese positions in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle, Fauquissart and Cardonnerie farm; also take part of Givenchy, but are driven out.
April 10—North of Armentieres the British troops are pressed back to the line of Wytschaete, Messines ridge and Ploegsteert. Americans beat off heavy attack in Toul sector.
April 11—British forced to evacuate Armentieres, but hold Messines ridge after heavy fighting; resistance to Germans on north front stiffening; violent fighting near Montdidier; French government publishes letter showing that Emperor Charles of Austria favored restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France.
April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues order to army to "fight it out" to the end; Americans defeat Germans in long fight on Toul front, taking thirty-six prisoners.
April 13—British retake Neuve Eglise and post near Givenchy; British and French recapture Hangard.
April 14—Heavy fighting about Neuve Eglise and in the neighborhood of Bailleul; Germans take Merris and Vieux Berquin; Germans continue attack on Americans north of St. Mihiel and are repulsed with heavy loss.
April 15—Germans again take Neuve Eglise; seven assaults against British trenches at Merville repulsed.
April 16—Germans capture Bailleul, Wulverghem, Wytschaete and the greater part of Messines ridge.
April 17—French troops come to aid British line in north, co-operating on the Meteren-Merris line; Germans announce capture of Poelcapelle, Passchendaele and Langemarck; British gain ground at Meteren, but are forced back.
April 18—British repel attacks on a twelve-mile front from St. Venant to Givenchy; German attempts to cross La Bassee canal in the direction of Bethune fail with heavy

loss; French forces gain ground on a two mile front on the Avre river.

April 20—Twelve hundred German shock troops attack Americans near Renners forest and take village of Seicheprey from them; all the lost ground recovered by counterattack; German raid near St. Mihiel easily repulsed by Americans.

April 23—British and French attack Zeebrugge and Ostend and sink five old cruisers in harbor channels to bottle up "U" boat bases.

April 24—Germans attack French and Americans in vicinity of Hangard and press them back slightly; also attack British front south of the Somme, capturing Villers-Bretonneux.

April 25—Germans occupy part of Mont Kemmel after heavy fighting; British recapture Villers-Bretonneux; French forced out of Hangard, but hold ground in vicinity.

April 26—Germans complete capture of Mont Kemmel and take Dranoutre and St. Eloi; allies retake some ground at Hangard, occupying part of the town; battle continuing with extreme violence; tanks taking part in struggle on both sides.

April 28—Hard fighting continues about Locre and Voormezeele; British withdraw over the Steenbach river east of Ypres; Germans take Hill 60; violent bombardments from Villers-Bretonneux to the Luce river and in regions west of Novon.

April 29—British positions from Meteren to Zillebeke heavily attacked but are unshaken; attacks on Belgian front also repulsed; Germans fail in attacks on Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge; presence of American troops on line defending Amiens and Paris announced.

April 30—French recapture Locre.

May 6—Australians drive Germans back near Morlancourt, between the Ancre and Somme rivers; Canadian line extended in vicinity of Neuville-Vitasse, Mercatel and Boisleux-St. Marie; Germans rain mustard shells on American troops on Picardy front.

May 7—American troops arriving on French front in force.

May 8—Germans take parts of allied front trenches in the Voormezeele-La Clytte sector, near Ypres, but are driven out by counterattack; Germans also attack on the Flanders front north of Kemmel and suffer heavy casualties; American patrol wiped out in Toul sector.

May 10—Old cruiser Vindictive sunk by the British at entrance to Ostend harbor, blocking the channel.

May 14—Italians torpedo Austrian dreadnought in Pola harbor.

May 17—Announcement made that American troops have joined the British in Picardy; Sinn Fein leaders arrested and discovery of German plot in Ireland proclaimed.

May 19—Maj. Raoul Lufbery, American ace aviator, killed in aerial fight; Australian troops take Ville-sur-Ancre with 380 Germans and twenty machine guns.

May 20—French advance on a two-mile front near Mont Kemmel and take 400 prisoners.

May 21—Savage fighting on the northern side of the Lys salient in Flanders; Americans take prisoners in reconnoissance combats in Lorraine.

May 23—Troopship Moldavia torpedoed with loss of fifty-three American soldiers.

May 27—Germans begin second great offensive, taking the Chemin des Dames from the French and crossing the Aisne; also attack British divisions at Berry-au-Bac, forcing the troops on the left to fall back; French repulse Germans on Lys battle front.

May 28—American troops northwest of Montdidier attack German line on a front of one and one-quarter miles, capture village of Cantigny and take 200 prisoners.

May 29—Soissons taken by the Germans, but allies hold outskirts of that city and also Reims, giving ground slowly without using many reserves; Americans consolidate their positions at Cantigny and repel several counterattacks.

May 30—Germans approach close to the Marne at a point about fifty-five miles from Paris, occupying Fere-en-Tardenois and Vezilly; French hold enemy back near Soissons and Reims; enemy attacks on Americans at Cantigny repulsed.

May 31—Germans reach Chateau Thierry and other points on the Marne, where they are halted by the Americans and French; attacks near Blerancourt and Neuilly-St. Front broken up; Americans in Woevre region destroy advanced enemy positions; submarine sinks United States transport President Lincoln, westbound from European port.

June 1—Germans capture Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front; fierce fighting on both sides of the Ourcq river.

June 2—French resist successfully strong enemy attacks north of the Ourcq and the Marne and recapture several small villages, including Longpont, Corcy and Troesnes; halt Germans at Chateau Thierry; German submarines on coast of United States sink several American vessels.

June 3—Ten American ships sunk on Atlantic coast by German submarines between about May 26 and June 3.

June 4—Germans take Pernant; Gen. Pershing reports that Americans brigaded with French troops helped to repulse Germans at Chateau Thierry, Veuilly-la-Poterie and Jaulgonne.

June 5—French repulse attacks at Montalagache, Vingre and Chavigny farm; American patrols in Picardy and Lorraine penetrate enemy positions and inflict losses in killed and wounded.

June 6—American marines gain two miles on a two and a half mile front and take 100 prisoners near Veuilly, northwest of Chateau Thierry; take Hill 142 near Torcy and enter Torcy itself; Germans repeatedly thrown back in attempting to cross the Oise river south of Noyon.

June 7—French and Americans complete capture of Vilny, Veuilly-la-Poterie, Bussaires, Torcy, Belleau and the heights southeast of Haute Vesnes; Americans in second battle northwest of Chateau Thierry advance nearly two and a half miles on a six-mile front and take 300 prisoners.

June 9—Germans begin new offensive between Montdidier and the Oise and advance about four miles, reaching villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil, but making little progress elsewhere; Americans beat off attacks on Hill 204; American steamer Pinar del Rio sunk by submarine off coast of Maryland.

June 10—Germans advance two miles and take villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maury, claiming the capture of 8,000 French; Italians torpedo and sink Austrian battle ship Szent Istvan.

June 11—French inflict severe defeat on Germans on a front of seven miles between Rubescourt and St. Maur, taking 1,000 prisoners; Americans complete capture of Belleau wood, taking 300 prisoners and several machine guns and mortars.

June 12—Germans cross the Matz river and take the village of Melicocq and the heights of Croix Ricard; French retire from salient south of Noyon and east of the Oise river, giving up positions in Carlepont wood.

June 15—Austrians begin offensive against Italians along 100-mile front, crossing the

Piave in several places and obtaining other small successes.

June 16—Italians in counterattacks drive back the Austrians in most places and take 3,000 prisoners.

June 17—Allies on the Italian front take the offensive.

June 18—Austrians halted with enormous losses on most parts of the front.

June 23—On the Piave river front in Italy from the Montello to the Adriatic the Austrians retreat in disorder, abandoning many guns and much war material; Italians, pursuing vigorously, capture thousands of prisoners; Americans clear out remainder of Belleau wood, taking five machine guns.

June 24—Losses of Austrians on Piave front enormous; 40,000 prisoners taken by the Italians.

June 26—In battle beginning June 25 Americans kill 700 Germans and capture more than 250 out of 1,200 on a ridge north of the Bois de Belleau.

June 28—First American troops arrive in Italy.

June 30—Italians take the whole of Val Bella, Rosso and Echele mountains, with 2,000 prisoners.

July 1—American troops capture village of Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, with more than 300 prisoners, including five officers; complete unit of 220,000 Americans guarding road to Paris, it is announced; United States transport Covington torpedoed and sunk.

July 2—Germans make counterattack near Vaux and Hill 204 but lose heavily, one regiment being nearly annihilated by the Americans.

July 3—Germans make further futile counterattacks against Americans at Vaux, their losses being estimated at 3,000; heavy bombardment of American positions continues; Italians attack on the lower Piave between Capo Sile and Zenson, taking 1,900 prisoners.

July 4—American Independence day celebrated in England, France and Italy as well as in the United States.

July 6—Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated in Moscow; John Purroy Mitchel, former mayor of New York, killed in airplane accident near Lake Charles, La.

July 9—Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann's resignation as German foreign secretary accepted.

July 10—Italian forces in Albania advance on a forty mile front between the middle Osum river and the Adriatic; Admiral von Hintze appointed German foreign secretary.

July 11—Austrians retreat from Berat and Fieri in Albania toward the Skumbi river and Elbassan; French forces west of Lake Ochrida in Serbian Macedonia make progress against the Bulgarians.

July 13—War department in Washington announces formation of three army corps in France; President Wilson given authority by congress to take over telegraph wires.

July 14—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt killed in aerial battle.

July 15—Germans begin big offensive from Chateau Thierry on the west to Main de Massiges, farther east, along a sixty-five-mile front, crossing the Marne at various places; Americans in the Chateau region retire a short distance but by a strong counterattack drive the enemy back across the Marne with heavy losses.

July 16—German offensive west and east of Reims continues; allied lines hold at all important points; Festigny the farthest point reached by the Germans.

July 17—Battle continues violently on both sides of Reims.

July 18—Gen. Foch delivers heavy counterattack against the western side of the German salient along a line from the Marne to the Aisne; takes Germans by surprise and captures more than a score of towns and many heavy cannon; Americans take part in drive and with the French advance six miles; cavalry and tanks used in the battle.

July 19—French and Americans continue offensive between the Aisne and the Marne, taking 17,000 prisoners and 360 guns.

July 20—German troops south of the Marne forced to retreat to north side; French and American troops between the Aisne and the Marne continue to press forward; French, British, American and Italian forces attack and gain ground along the line extending from Chateau Thierry east to Reims; number of prisoners taken by the allies increased to more than 20,000; transport Justicia, 32,234 tons, torpedoed and sunk.

July 21—Germans driven out of Chateau Thierry by French and Americans; submarine sinks four coal barges and a tug off coast of Massachusetts.

July 23—Allies take more towns on north side of the Marne, including Jaulgonne, Buzancy, Oulchy-le-Chateau, Marfaux and Mailly-Raineval; German losses since July 15 estimated at 180,000.

July 24—Americans take Epieds and advance toward Fere-en-Tardenois.

July 26—French and American troops capture Oulchy-le-Chateau; Gen. Mangin's forces take Villemontoire; French also recapture Main de Massiges.

July 27—Germans retreat all along the line north of the Marne, the allies reaching a point ten miles from Chateau Thierry; American troops capture Le Charmel and cross the Ourcq east of Fere-en-Tardenois.

July 28—Allies force the Germans across the Ourcq in many places, driving the Germans five miles; allies enter Fere-en-Tardenois and reach Ville-en-Tardenois.

July 29—Allies advance to within ten miles of Fismes on the Vesle river; take Grand Rozy and Cugny by storm; Americans take Seringes-et-Nesle, Sergy and Roncheres.

Aug. 2—Allies capture Soissons, cross the Crise and progress widely north of the Ourcq; they also take Goussaincourt, Villers-Agron, Ville-en-Tardenois, Gueux and Thilloy; German crown prince's army in full retreat everywhere; American troops advance with the French five miles north of Fere-en-Tardenois.

Aug. 3—American troops enter suburbs of Fismes after taking Cohan and other towns; French and American troops continue advancing on a forty-five-mile front.

Aug. 4—Americans take whole of Fismes; British troops advance in Picardy; Germans evacuate Albert.

Aug. 7—American infantry cross to north bank of Vesle river at various places; Maj.-Gen. William S. Graves made commander of American military expedition to Siberia.

Aug. 8—British and French begin great offensive in Picardy east of Amiens.

Aug. 10—French recapture Montdidier; British and American troops capture Morlancourt.

Aug. 11—Organization of first American field army in France announced.

Aug. 13—Czecho-Slovaks recognized as a nation by Great Britain.

Aug. 14—Germans fall back on five-mile front north of Albert; French capture Ribecourt.

Aug. 15—American troops arrive at Vladivostok, Siberia.

Aug. 19—British strike in the Lys salient and the French between the Aisne and the Oise; British enter Merville; French capture Fresnieres.

Aug. 20—Gen. Mangin's 4th French army takes 8,000 Germans in smash between the

Oise and the Aisne.
Aug. 21—Gen. Mangin takes Lassigny and advances over a front of fifteen miles to a depth of five miles; British attack on a ten-mile front from the Ancre river to the vicinity of Moyenville, taking seven villages.
Aug. 22—British capture Albert with 1,400 prisoners.
Aug. 23—Gen. Byng advances on six-mile front from southeast of Albert to the vicinity of Grandcourt; British take Achiet-le-Grand and Gomiecourt; Gen. Mangin drives the Germans across the valley of the Allette.
Aug. 24—Americans advance to the Soissons-Reims road; British capture Bray and Thiepval.
Aug. 25—British hold road from Albert to Bapaume and reach outskirts of Bullecourt.
Aug. 26—Canadian and other British troops capture Monchy-le-Preux; French capture Fresnoy-le-Roy and St. Mard.
Aug. 27—British capture section of Hindenburg line and occupy Cherisy, Vis-en-Artois and Bois du Sart; Americans make attack on Bazoches.
Aug. 28—Chaulnes taken by the French.
Aug. 29—Noyon captured by French; Bapaume taken by the British; Americans and French with the assistance of numerous tanks drive Germans from Juvigny.
Sept. 1—Americans in Belgium capture Voormezeele; Australian troops capture Peronne and 2,000 prisoners.
Sept. 2—English, Scotch and Canadian troops carry the Queant-Drocourt "switch line."
Sept. 3—British troops push forward to Baralle, eight miles from Cambrai, driving the Germans to the Canal du Nord; a dozen villages taken in an advance along a twenty-mile front to a maximum depth of six miles; 10,000 Germans taken prisoners.
Sept. 4—Germans retreat on Vesle front before Americans and French.
Sept. 7—Allies advance on fifty-mile front from Havrincourt wood to the Chemin des Dames; Americans reach the Aisne in the vicinity of Vieil Arcy.
Sept. 8—British clear Germans out of Havrincourt wood; reach line held at beginning of German offensive March 21.
Sept. 12—Gen. Pershing attacks St. Mihiel salient after heavy artillery preparation; takes many towns and a large number of prisoners; advances five miles at some points; French occupy town of St. Mihiel.
Sept. 13—American troops wipe out remainder of St. Mihiel salient, forcing Germans back on Wotan line.
Sept. 14—Americans take 150 square miles of territory in St. Mihiel offensive, with 15,000 prisoners.
Sept. 15—French and Serbians pierce Bulgarian front for a width of ten miles.
Sept. 17—Allies continue their successful offensive in Macedonia; Germans rush up heavy reserves to oppose the Americans.
Sept. 18—British and French pierce Hindenburg line on a twenty-two-mile front, taking ten towns and 6,000 prisoners in St. Quentin sector; Bulgarian resistance on Macedonian front weakening.
Sept. 19—French fight their way over the St. Quentin canal, capturing Contescourt and Castres; Field Marshal Haig reports capture of 10,000 prisoners and sixty guns.
Sept. 23—French forces reach the Oise river between Vandeuil and Travecy; Germans start evacuating Cambrai; Germans and Bulgarians in flight through Serbia.
Sept. 24—French cavalrymen take Prilep in Serbia.
Sept. 25—Bulgar armies on Macedonian front split into groups; Gen. Allenby in Palestine reports capture of 40,000 Turks and 265 guns in great offensive.
Sept. 26—Gen. Pershing's 1st army smashes its way seven miles deep into the German lines over a front of twenty miles from the Meuse westward through the Argonne forest, capturing twelve towns, 5,000 prisoners and twenty large guns; Varennes, Montblainville, Vauquois and Cheppy taken by storm; French attack from Auberive eastward to Main Massiges; Serbians capture Veles.
Sept. 27—Bulgarians ask for armistice and terms of peace; British take Strumnitza.
Sept. 28—Americans repulse German counter-blows north of Dannevoux; French capture Fort Malmaison; Belgians begin offensive in Dixmude-Ypres area and with the British take Houthulst forest.
Sept. 29—Armistice between allies and Bulgarians signed; French capture Urvillers and Cerizy and break Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and La Fere; Americans and French take western part of the Chemin des Dames; Americans capture Montfaucon; entire department of the Somme liberated from the Germans; American troops help British to take Bellicourt, Nauroy and other places on the Hindenburg line where the Scheldt canal passes through a tunnel; Belgians drive close to Roulers, taking Dixmude, Moorslede, Passchendaele and other towns with more than 5,000 prisoners.
Sept. 30—British enter part of Cambrai; capture Thorigny, Le Tronquoy and Gonnelieu; Belgians enter Roulers; French cavalry enter Uskup in Serbia.
Oct. 1—French troops enter St. Quentin as far as canal; heavy fighting by British all along the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector; Belgians clear Roulers of foes.
Oct. 2—St. Quentin taken by the French. Americans cut off for two days in advanced position between Cambrai and St. Quentin rescued; heavy German artillery fire on American front between the Aisne and the Meuse.
Oct. 3—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates in favor of Prince Boris; British smash large and vital section of Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and Cambrai, taking many small towns and 5,000 prisoners; French advance from one to two miles north, east and south of St. Quentin and also in the Champagne region.
Oct. 4—American troops resume offensive west of the Meuse, advancing their lines from one to three miles, taking Hill 240 and the villages of Gesnes, Fleville, Chehery and La Forges, attaining all their objectives.
Oct. 5—Germans hurriedly evacuating Lille and beginning a movement to abandon the Belgian coast region; British troops enter Lens; Germans retreat on a twenty-eight-mile front north of Reims; French take Fort Brimont.
Oct. 6—Germany sends appeal for peace; Germans fire Bruges docks and withdraw stores from Ghent; fighting by Americans west of the Meuse declared to be bloodiest in their experience, the Germans using their best troops against them
Oct. 7—Americans win hot battle for possession of north end of Argonne forest.
Oct. 8—British, French and American troops deliver assault on twenty-mile front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, taking thousands of prisoners; Americans take Brancourt and Premont; in Verdun region the Americans continue fight for remainder of Argonne forest; Franco-American forces advance two miles on a seven-mile front east of the Meuse.
Oct. 9—Americans reach southern outskirts of Sivry and enter Chaune wood; penetrate German main lines west of the Meuse between Cunel and Romagne; British-American lines sweeping through twenty-mile gap between Cambrai and St. Quentin almost to the line of the Selle and Sambre rivers; Cambrai fully occupied.

Oct. 10—British take Le Cateau and drive Germans many miles; French advance four miles east of St. Quentin.
Oct. 11—Argonne forest completely cleared of Germans by the American troops.
Oct. 12—Germans fall back on Champagne front from Laon to the Argonne; French drive forward on a front of seventy-five miles from La Fere to the Argonne; vast quantities of ammunition captured by Americans and British in Bohain region; Germany accepts peace terms laid down by President Wilson Jan. 8; Washington finds flaws in reply.
Oct. 13—Americans advance on both sides of the Meuse, taking all their objectives; Laon taken by the French without a fight.
Oct. 14—French, British and Belgian troops take many villages in Belgium, with 7,000 prisoners; American troops advance beyond Cunel and Romagne west of the Meuse and farther west reach St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges.
Oct. 15—American troops hit the German line north of Verdun, taking St. Juvin and Hill 299 west of Bantheville; left wing crosses Aire river and approaches Grandpre; in Flanders the British advance to the vicinity of Courtrai; capture Gulleghem and Heule and advance to suburbs of Lille.
Oct. 16—Americans capture Grandpre; Germans continue their great retreat from northern Belgium.
Oct. 17—Belgians enter Bruges and Zeebrugge and British occupy Ostend, Lille and Douai; King Albert enters Ostend; Americans take Cote Chatillon.
Oct. 18—Belgian flags fly over every town on the Belgian coast; French occupy and pass beyond Thielt; French drive on Guise; Lille evacuated by the Germans and entered by British; Americans take Bantheville.
Oct. 22—British troops enter suburbs of Valenciennes.
Oct. 23—Americans advance on fifteen-mile front, taking Brieulles, Tamla farm and other places north of Bantheville.
Oct. 24—Americans attack east of the Meuse and reach the Freya position; British drive Germans back along whole front between the Sambre and the Meuse.
Oct. 25—British, French and Italian troops begin new offensive on Italian front between the Brenta and Piave rivers, taking 3,000 prisoners.
Oct. 26—British troops advance south of Valenciennes; French pierce the Hunding line; Italians gain in attacks on Austrian defenses on Piave line.
Oct. 27—Gen. Ludendorff resigns as first quartermaster-general of German army; French gain five miles on Serre front and take ten towns; Italian forces cross the Piave and take 9,000 Austrians and fifty-one guns.
Oct. 28—Austria again urgently asks for peace; French continue drive beyond the Oise; German administration moves from Brussels.
Oct. 29—Allied forces in Italy capture Conegliano, five miles from the Piave, and push on along a front of thirty-seven miles; Rhine Germans in wild flight.
Oct. 30—German note seeks to hasten decision on armistice terms; Czechs take over rule of Prague; Italians capture Vittorio and drive the Austrians back along the Piave from the mountains to the sea; taking of 33,000 Austrians in drive announced.
Oct. 31—Turkey makes full surrender; Austrian collapse on Italian front; troops abandon everything in flight to escape.
Nov. 1—Armistice terms given to Austria; Americans advance four miles in new drive east of the Argonne; British get grip on Valenciennes; allies in Belgium take nineteen towns and gain ten miles; Americans capture Landres-et-St. Georges, Remonville, Clery le Grand and other towns with 2,000 prisoners.
Nov. 2—British take Valenciennes; Americans break through the Freya line and take Champigneulle, Buzancy, Fosse, Baricourt and Doulcon.
Nov. 3—Italians capture Trent and Udine; whole Austrian front smashed.
Nov. 4—Austria makes complete surrender; Americans advance toward Sedan, reaching Stenay; British in advance between the Scheldt and the Oise-Sambre canal and with the French co-operating take 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns.
Nov. 5—German armies on western front retreat everywhere.
Nov. 6—French win on 100-mile front, taking Vervins, Montcornet and Rethel; Americans enter Sedan; cross the Meuse river; Germans give up Ghent; Germans seeking truce reach French lines.
Nov. 7—Passage of German peace envoys to French headquarters arranged; allied armies drive along whole front.
Nov. 8—British, French and American armies press forward along whole of long line from extreme north to east of the Meuse; scores of towns taken; German plenipotentiaries arrive at Marshal Foch's headquarters and are given armistice terms fixed by allied war council with time limit for acceptance fixed for 11 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 11; German socialists demand abdication of Emperor William; revolution in Berlin; Bavaria deposes king and proclaims a republic.
Nov. 9—Chancellor Prince Maximilian of Germany announces that kaiser and crown prince have decided to renounce the throne; Deputy Ebert made imperial chancellor.
Nov. 10—First and 2d American armies advance along the Moselle and the Meuse on a front of about seventy-one miles; capture Stenay and numerous fortified positions in Lorraine; Gen. Gouraud makes official entry into Sedan; Emperor William takes refuge in Holland.
Nov. 11—German envoys sign armistice terms and fighting ceases at 11 a. m. all along the line; President Wilson announces to congress that "the war thus comes to an end"; great peace celebration held in all the allied countries with scenes of unparalleled enthusiasm.

CHRONOLOGY OF OTHER RECENT WARS.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

Maine blown up	Feb. 15
Diplomatic relations broken	April 21
Cuban blockade declared	April 22
War declared by Spain	April 24
War declared by United States	April 25
Dewey's victory at Manila	May 1
Hobson's Merrimac exploit	June 3
U. S. army corps lands in Cuba	June 21
Battle at El Caney and San Juan	July 1
Cervera's fleet destroyed	July 3
Santiago de Cuba surrenders	July 17
Peace protocol signed	Aug. 12
Surrender of Manila	Aug. 13
Peace treaty signed in Paris	Dec. 12

PHILIPPINE WAR, 1899-1902.

Hostilities begun	Feb. 4, 1899
Battles around Manila	Feb. 4-7, 1899
Battle at Pasig	March 13, 1899
Battle at Pasig	April 25, 1899
Santa Cruz captured	May 5, 1899
San Fernando captured	June 13, 1899
Battle of Bacoor	June 16, 1899
Battle of Imus	July 26, 1899
Battle of Colamba	Aug. 9, 1899
Battle of Calulut	Aug. 16, 1899
Battle of Angeles	

Maj. John A. Logan killed	Nov. 11, 1899
Gen. Gregorio del Pilar killed	Dec. 10, 1899
Gen. Lawton killed	Dec. 19, 1899
Taft commission appointed	Feb. 25, 1900
Aguinaldo captured	March 23, 1901
End of war	April 30, 1902
Military governorship ended	July 4, 1902

ANGLO-BOER WAR, 1899-1902.

Boers declare war	Oct. 10, 1899
Boers invade Natal	Oct. 12, 1899
Battle of Glencoe	Oct. 20, 1899
Battle of Magersfontein	Dec. 10, 1899
Battle of Colesburg	Dec. 31, 1899
Spion Kop battles	Jan. 23-25, 1900
Kimberley relieved	Feb. 15, 1900
Gen. Cronje surrenders	Feb. 27, 1900
Ladysmith relieved	March 1, 1900
Mafeking relieved	May 17, 1900
Johannesburg captured	May 30, 1900
Orange Free State annexed	May 30, 1900
Pretoria captured	June 4, 1900
South African Republic annexed	Sept. 1, 1900
Gen. Methuen captured	March 7, 1902
Treaty of peace signed	May 31, 1902

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 1904-1905.

Hostilities begun by Japan	Feb. 8, 1904
War declared	Feb. 10, 1904
Petropavlovsk sunk	April 13, 1904
Battle of the Yalu	May 1, 1904
Battle ship Hatsuse sunk	May 15, 1904
Cruiser Yoshino sunk	May 15, 1904
Nanshan hill battles	May 21-27, 1904
Dalny captured	May 30, 1904
Vafangow battle	June 14, 1904
Kaiping captured	July 8, 1904
Port Arthur invested	July 20-31, 1904
Newchwang evacuated	July 25, 1904
Haicheng evacuated	Aug. 3, 1904
Port Arthur naval battle	Aug. 10, 1904
Battle of Liaoyang	Aug. 26-Sept. 4, 1904
Battle of Sha river	Oct. 12-19, 1904
Dogger bank affair	Oct. 22, 1904
203-Meter hill captured	Nov. 30, 1904
North Keekwan captured	Dec. 18, 1904
Ehrlungshan captured	Dec. 25, 1904
Sungshushan captured	Dec. 31, 1904
Kilkish is captured	July 4, 1913
Port Arthur surrendered	Jan. 1-2, 1905
Battle of Heikoutai	Jan. 27-Feb. 4, 1905
Battle of Mukden	Feb. 24-March 12, 1905
Battle of Sea of Japan	May 27-28, 1905
Roosevelt peace proposal	June 7, 1905
Sakhalin captured	July 31, 1905
Portsmouth peace conference	Aug. 9-29, 1905
Peace treaty signed	Sept. 5, 1905

ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR, 1911-1912.

War declared by Italy	Sept. 29, 1911
Tripoli bombarded	Oct. 3, 1911
Tripoli captured	Oct. 5, 1911
Turks repulsed by Italians	Oct. 30, 1911
Seven Turkish gunboats sunk	Jan. 7, 1912
Beirut bombarded	Feb. 24, 1912
Tripoli annexed	Feb. 25, 1912
Island of Rhodes seized	May 4, 1912
Battle of Zanzur oasis	June 9, 1912
Town of Sidi Ali captured	July 14, 1912
Peace treaty signed	Oct. 18, 1912

BALKAN-TURKISH WAR, 1912-1913.

Balkan-Turkish war begun	Oct. 9, 1912
War formally declared	Oct. 18, 1912
Battle of Kirk Kilesseh	Oct. 24, 1912
Battle of Lule Burgas	Oct. 29-31, 1912
Saloniki captured	Nov. 8, 1912
Monastir captured	Nov. 18, 1912
London peace conference	Dec. 16, 1912
Peace conference ended	Jan. 29, 1913
War resumed	Feb. 3, 1913
Janina captured	March 6, 1913
Adrianople captured	March 27, 1913
Scutari captured	April 23, 1913
Powers occupy Scutari	May 14, 1913
Peace treaty signed	May 30, 1913

BALKAN-BULGARIAN WAR, 1913.

Fighting is begun	May 23, 1913
Battle of Makres	June 10, 1913
Seres and Kavala are captured	July 9, 1913
Roumania wars on Bulgaria	July 12, 1913
Turks attack Bulgaria	July 12, 1913
Turks reoccupy Adrianople	July 21, 1913
Peace treaty signed	Aug. 10, 1913

Note—For chronology of world war see special account in this volume.

TRANSCONTINENTAL AIRPLANE RACE.

Many of the best military aviators in the United States took part in a twice across the American continent race beginning simultaneously on the Atlantic and Pacific coast on Oct. 8 and ending Nov. 1, 1919. It was under the auspices of the army air service in conjunction with the American Flying Club of New York city. Trophies for the best time made were offered by various chambers of commerce in the cities selected as stopping places or controls. Each flyer had to make a stop of half an hour at each halting place and flying after dark, except where unavoidable, was prohibited. There was an observer as well as a pilot on each machine. The distance to be covered in the round trip was 5,400 miles. The official stops and the distance to the next control follow:

Mineola, N. Y., zero; Binghamton, N. Y., 142; Rochester, N. Y., 125; Buffalo, 56; Cleveland, O., 180; Bryan, O., 147; Chicago, 160; Rock Island, Ill., 155; Des Moines, Iowa, 158; Omaha, Neb., 118; St. Paul, Neb., 132; North Platte, Neb., 118; Sidney, Neb., 112; Cheyenne, Wyo., 93; Rawlins, Wyo., 113; Green River, Wyo., 137; Salt Lake City, Utah, 137; Salduro, Utah, 100; Battle Mountain, Nev., 162; Reno, Nev., 169; Sacramento, Cal., 112; San Francisco, Cal., 75.

Sixty-three aviators started in the race on Oct. 8 and several others of more than eighty who had entered started later. Forty-eight ascended from Roosevelt field at Mineola, L. I., and fifteen from San Francisco, Cal. Not all finished. Some met with mishaps of various kinds, which took them out of the race, and a number, unfortunately, were killed by falls or collisions.

The aviator making the most spectacular race and finishing first in the west bound and the round trip race was Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, a Baptist minister and winner of trip contest between New York and Montreal. Of the sixty-odd who started only eight completed the entire race. These in the order of finish were: Lieut. B. W. Maynard, Capt. J. O. Donaldson, Capt. Lowell H. Smith, Lieut. Alexander Pearson, Jr., Lieut. Earl Manzelman, Lieut.-Col. Hartney, Lieut. R. H. Bagby and Lieut. Robert Worthington.

Race officials in Washington announced unofficially Oct. 23, that Lieut. Alexander Pearson had completed the double trip across the continent in the best time. Pearson, fourth to finish, made the 5,400 miles in 48 hours, 37 minutes and 16 seconds, ten hours less than the time of Capt. Lowell H. Smith or Capt. J. O. Donaldson and better than Lieut. B. W. Maynard's record, even after subtracting eighteen hours spent by Maynard in replacing his motor at Wahoo, Neb.

Those who lost their lives in the race were: Maj. D. H. Crissy, pilot, and Sergt. Virgil Thomas, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 8; Sergt. W. H. Nevitt at Port Deposit, N. Y., Oct. 8; Lieut. E. V. Wales, pilot, near Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 9; Worth D. McClure, passenger, at Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10; Lieut. French Kirby, pilot, and Lieut. Stanley C. Miller, observer, in Summit county, Utah, Oct. 15.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY.

Following is the complete text of the treaty of peace with Germany as finally adopted and signed at Versailles, France, June 28, 1919:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY and JAPAN,

These Powers being described in the present Treaty as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHINA, CUBA, ECUADOR, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, THE HEDJAZ, HONDURAS, LIBERIA, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE, SIAM, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA and URUGUAY.

These Powers constituting with the Principal Powers mentioned above the Allied and Associated Powers,

of the one part:

And GERMANY,

of the other part:

Bearing in mind that on the request of the Imperial German Government an Armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, to Germany by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in order that a Treaty of Peace might be concluded with her, and

The Allied and Associated Powers being equally desirous that the war in which they were successively involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable Peace.

For this purpose the HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES represented as follows:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by:
- The Honourable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, acting in his own name and by his own proper authority;
- The Honourable Robert Lansing, Secretary of State;
- The Honourable Henry White, formerly Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Rome and Paris;
- The Honourable Edward M. House;
- General Tasker H. Bliss, Military Representative of the United States on the Supreme War Council;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA, by:
- The Right Honourable David Lloyd George, M. P., First Lord of His Treasury and Prime Minister;
- The Right Honourable Andrew Bonar Law, M. P., His Lord Privy Seal;
- The Right Honourable Viscount Milner, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., His Secretary of State for the Colonies;
- The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., His Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
- The Right Honourable George Nicoll Barnes, M. P., Minister without portfolio;

And

for the DOMINION OF CANADA, by:
- The Honourable Charles Joseph Doherty, Minister of Justice;
- The Honourable Arthur Lewis Sifton, Minister of Customs;

for the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, by:
- The Right Honourable William Morris Hughes, Attorney General and Prime Minister;
- The Right Honourable Sir Joseph Cook, G. C. M. G., Minister for the Navy;

for the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, by:
- General the Right Honourable Louis Botha, Minister of Native Affairs and Prime Minister;
- Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Jan Christiaan Smuts, K. C., Minister of Defence;

for the DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, by:
- The Right Honourable William Ferguson Massey, Minister of Labour and Prime Minister;

for INDIA, by:
- The Right Honourable Edwin Samuel Montagu, M. P., His Secretary of State for India;
- Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahnadur, Maharaja of Bikaner, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., K. C. B., A. D. C.;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, by:
- Mr. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council, Minister of War;
- Mr. Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Louis-Lucien Klotz, Minister of Finance;
- Mr. Andre Tardieu, Commissary General for Franco-American Military Affairs;
- Mr. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY, by:
- Baron S. Sonnino, Deputy;
- Marquis G. Imperiali, Senator, Ambassador of His Majesty the King of Italy at London;
- Mr. S. Crespi, Deputy;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN, by:
- Marquis Saionzi, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;
- Baron Makino, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Diplomatic Council;
- Viscount Chinda, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at London;
- Mr. K. Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at Paris;
- Mr. H. Ijuin, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at Rome;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, by:
- Mr. Paul Hymans, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of State;
- Mr. Jules van de Heuvel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Minister of State;
- Mr. Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Justice, Minister of State;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA, by:
- Mr. Ismael Montes, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL, by:
- Mr. Joao Pandia Calogeras, Deputy, formerly Minister of Finance;
- Mr. Paul Fernandes, Deputy;
- Mr. Rodrigo Octavio de L. Menezes, Professor of International Law of Rio de Janeiro;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, by:
- Mr. Lou Tseng-Tsiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Chengting Thomas Wang, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC, by:
- Mr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Havana, President of the Cuban Society of International Law;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR, by:

Mr. Enrique Dorn y de Alsua, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador at Paris;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES, by:
Mr. Eleftherios K. Veniselos, President of the Council of Ministers;
Mr. Nicolas Politis, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA, by:
Mr. Joaquin Mendez, formerly Minister of State for Public Works and Public Instruction, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala at Washington, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on special mission at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI, by:
Mr. Tertullien Guilbaud, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti at Paris;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HEDJAZ, by:
Mr. Rustem Haidar;
Mr. Abdul Hadi Aouni;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS, by:
Dr. Policarpo Bonilla, on special mission to Washington, formerly President of the Republic of Honduras, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, by:
The Honourable Charles Dunbar Burgess King, Secretary of State;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, by:
Mr. Salvador Chamorro, President of the Chamber of Deputies;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, by:
Mr. Antonio Burgos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama at Madrid;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU, by:
Mr. Carlos G. Candamo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC, by:
Mr. Ignace J. Paderewski, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Roman Dmowski, President of the Polish National Committee;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC, by:
Dr. Affonso Augusto da Costa, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;
Dr. Augusto Luiz Vieira Soares, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA, by:
Mr. Ion I. C. Bratiano, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
General Constantin Coanda, Corps Commander, A. D. C. to the King, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, THE CROATS AND THE SLOVENES, by:
Mr. Nicholas P. Pachitch, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;
Mr. Ante Trumbic, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Milenko Vesnitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes at Paris;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM, by:
His Highness Prince Charoon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of Siam at Paris;
His Serene Highness Prince Traidos Prabandhu, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC, by:
Mr. Karel Kramar, President of the Council of Ministers;
Mr. Eduard Benes, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY, by:
Mr. Juan Antonio Buero, Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Minister of Industry;

GERMANY, by:
Mr. Hermann Muller, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Empire;
Dr. Bell, Minister of the Empire;
Acting in the name of the German Empire and of each and every component State.

WHO having communicated their full powers found in good and due form have AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the state of war will terminate. From that moment and subject to the provisions of this Treaty official relations with Germany, and with any of the German States, will be resumed by the Allied and Associated Powers.

PART I.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The High Contracting Parties,

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,

by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and

by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another,

Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

Article 1.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

Article 2.

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

Article 3.

The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

Article 4.

The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, together with representatives of four other Members of the League. These four members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League.

At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

Article 5.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

Article 6.

The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article 7.

The Seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

Article 8.

The Members of the League recognise that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to war-like purposes.

Article 9.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 and on military, naval and air questions generally.

Article 10.

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article 11.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article 12.

The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reason-

able time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

Article 13.

The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

Article 14.

The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

Article 15.

If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 12 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

Article 16.

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

Article 17.

In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

Article 18.

Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Article 19.

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

Article 20.

The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Article 21.

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

Article 22.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilisation, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

Article 23.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League:

(a) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organisations:

(b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control:

(c) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs:

(d) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;

(e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind:

(f) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

Article 24.

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

Article 25.

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and cooperation of duly authorised voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

Article 26.

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.

ANNEX.

I. Original Members of the League of Nations Signatories of the Treaty of Peace.

United States of America.
Belgium.
Bolivia.
Brazil.
British Empire.
Canada.
Australia.
South Africa.
New Zealand.
India.
China.
Cuba.
Ecuador.
France.
Greece.
Guatemala.
Haiti.
Hedjaz.
Honduras.
Italy.
Japan.
Liberia.
Nicaragua.
Panama.
Peru.
Poland.
Portugal.
Roumania.
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.
Siam.
Czecho-Slovakia.
Uruguay.

States Invited to Accede to the Covenant.

Argentine Republic.
Chili.
Colombia.
Denmark.
Netherlands.
Norway.
Paraguay.
Persia.
Salvador.
Spain.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Venezuela.

II. First Secretary General of the League of Nations.

The Honorable Sir James Eric Drummond, K. C. M. G., C. B.

PART II.

BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY.

Article 27.

The boundaries of Germany will be determined as follows:

1. With Belgium.

From the point common to the three frontiers of Belgium, Holland and Germany and in a southerly direction:

the north-eastern boundary of the former territory of neutral Moresnet, then the eastern boundary of the Kreis of Eupen, then the frontier between Belgium and the Kreis of Montjoie, then the north-eastern and eastern boundary of the Kreis of Malmedy to its junction with the frontier of Luxemburg.

2. With Luxemburg:

The frontier of August 3, 1914, to its junction with the frontier of France of the 18th July, 1870.

3. With France:

The frontier of July 18, 1870, from Luxemburg to Switzerland with the reservations made in Article 48 of Section IV (Saar Basin) of Part III.

4. With Switzerland:

The present frontier.

5. With Austria:

The frontier of August 3, 1914, from Switzerland to Czecho-Slovakia as hereinafter defined.

6. With Czecho-Slovakia:

The frontier of August 3, 1914, between Germany and Austria from its junction with the old administrative boundary separating Bohemia and the province of Upper Austria to the point north of the salient of the old province of Austrian Silesia situated at about 8 kilometres east of Neustadt.

7. With Poland:

From the point defined above to a point to be fixed on the ground about 2 kilometres east of Lorzendorf:

the frontier as it will be fixed in accordance with Article 88 of the present Treaty;

thence in a northerly direction to the point where the administrative boundary of Posnania crosses the river Bartsch;

a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the following places in Poland: Skorischau, Reichthal, Trembatschau, Kunzendorf, Schleise, Gross Kosel, Schreibersdorf, Rippin, Fürstlich-Niefken, Pawelau, Tscheschen, Konradau, Johannisdorf, Modzenowe, Bogdaj, and in Germany: Lorzendorf, Kaulwitz, Glausche, Dalbersdorf, Reesewitz, Stradam, Gross Wartenberg, Kraschen, Neu Mittelwalde, Domaslawitz, Wedelsdorf, Tscheschen Hammer;

thence the administrative boundary of Posnania north-westwards to the point where it cuts the Rawitsch-Herrnstadt railway;

thence to the point where the administrative boundary of Posnania cuts the Reisen-Tschirnau road;

a line to be fixed on the ground passing west of Triebusch and Gabel and east of Saborwitz;

thence the administrative boundary of Posnania to its junction with the eastern administrative boundary of the Kreis of Fraustadt;

thence in a north-westerly direction to a point to be chosen on the road between the villages of Unruhstadt and Kopnitz;

a line to be fixed on the ground passing west of Geyersdorf, Brenno, Fehlen, Altkloster, Klebel, and east of Ulbersdorf, Buchwald, Ilgen, Weine, Lupitz, Schwenten;

thence in a northerly direction to the northernmost point of Lake Chlop;

a line to be fixed on the ground following the median line of the lakes; the town and the station of Bentschen, however (including the junction of the lines Schwiebus-Bentschen and Zullichau-Bentschen), remaining in Polish territory;

thence in a north-easterly direction to the point of junction of the boundaries of the Kreise of Schwerin, Birnbaum and Meseritz;

a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Betsche;

thence in a northerly direction the boundary separating the Kreise of Schwerin and Birnbaum, then in an easterly direction the northern boundary of Posnania to the point where it cuts the river Netze;

thence upstream to its confluence with the Kuddow;

the course of the Netze;

thence upstream to a point to be chosen about 6 kilometres southeast of Schneidemuhl;

the course of the Kuddow;

thence north-eastwards to the most southern point of re-entrant of the northern boundary of Posnania about 5 kilometres west of Stahren;

a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the

Schneidemuhl-Konitz railway in this area entirely in German territory;

thence the boundary of Posnania northeastwards to the point of the salient it makes about 15 kilometres east of Flatow;

thence north-eastwards to the point where the river Kamionka meets the southern boundary of the Kreis of Konitz about 3 kilometres northeast of Grunau;

a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the following places to Poland: Jasdrowo, Gr. Lutau, Kl. Lutau, Witkau, and to Germany: Gr. Butzig, Cziskowo, Battrow, Bock, Grunau;

thence in a northerly direction the boundary between the Kreise of Konitz and Schlochau to the point where this boundary cuts the river Brahe;

thence to a point on the boundary of Pomerania 15 kilometres east of Rummelsburg;

a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the following places in Poland: Konarzin, Kelpin, Adl. Briesen, and in Germany: Sampohl, Neuguth, Steinfort, Gr. Peterkau;

then the boundary of Pomerania in an easterly direction to its junction with the boundary between the Kreise of Konitz and Schlochau;

thence northwards the boundary between Pomerania and West Prussia to the point on the river Rheda about 3 kilometres north-west of Gohra where that river is joined by a tributary from the north-west;

thence to a point to be selected in the bend of the Piasnitz river about 1½ kilometres north-west of Warschkau;

a line to be fixed on the ground;

thence this river downstream, then the median line of Lake Zarnowitz, then the old boundary of West Prussia to the Baltic Sea.

8. With Denmark:

The frontier as it will be fixed in accordance with Articles 109 to 111 of Part III, Section XII (Schleswig).

Article 28.

The boundaries of East Prussia, with the reservations made in Section IX (East Prussia) of Part III, will be determined as follows:

from a point on the coast of the Baltic Sea about 1½ kilometres north of Probbernau church in a direction of about 159 degrees East from true North:

a line to be fixed on the ground for about 2 kilometres;

thence in a straight line to the light at the bend of the Elbing Channel in approximately latitude 54 degrees 19½ minutes North, longitude 19 degrees 26 minutes East of Greenwich;

thence to the easternmost mouth of the Nogat River at a bearing of approximately 209 degrees East from true North;

thence up the course of the Nogat River to the point where the latter leaves the Vistula (Weichsel);

thence up the principal channel of navigation of the Vistula, then the southern boundary of the Kreis of Marienwerder, then that of the Kreis of Rosenberg eastwards to the point where it meets the old boundary of East Prussia.

thence the old boundary between East and West Prussia, then the boundary between the Kreise of Osterode and Neidenburg, then the course of the river Skottau downstream, then the course of the Neide upstream to a point situated about 5 kilometres west of Bialutten, being the nearest point to the old frontier of Russia;

thence in an easterly direction to a point immediately south of the intersection of the road Neidenburg-Mlava with the old frontier of Russia;

a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Bialutten;

thence the old frontier of Russia to a point east of Schmalleningken, then the principal channel of navigation of the Niemen (Memel) downstream, then the Skierwieth arm of the delta to the Kurisches Haff;

thence a straight line to the point where the eastern shore of the Kurische Nehrung meets the administrative boundary about 4 kilometres southwest of Nidden.

thence this administrative boundary to the western shore of the Kurische Nehrung.

Article 29.

The boundaries as described above are drawn in red on a one-in-a-million map which is annexed to the present Treaty (Map No. 1).

In the case of any discrepancies between the text of the Treaty and this map or any other map which may be annexed the text will be final.

Article 30.

In the case of boundaries which are defined by a waterway the terms "course" and "channel" used in the present Treaty signify: in the case of non-navigable rivers the median line of the waterway or of its principal arm, and in the case of navigable rivers, the median line of the principal channel of navigation. It will rest with the Boundary Commissions provided by the present Treaty to specify in each case whether the frontier line shall follow any changes of the course or channel which may take place or whether it shall be definitely fixed by the position of the course or channel at the time when the present Treaty comes into force.

PART III.

POLITICAL CLAUSES FOR EUROPE.

Section I.

BELGIUM.

Article 31.

Germany, recognising that the Treaties of April 19, 1839, which established the status of Belgium before the war, no longer conform to the requirements of the situation, consents to the abrogation of the said Treaties and undertakes immediately to recognise and to observe whatever conventions may be entered into by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, or by any of them, in concert with the Governments of Belgium and of the Netherlands, to replace the said Treaties of 1839. If her formal adhesion should be required to such conventions or to any of their stipulations, Germany undertakes immediately to give it.

Article 32.

Germany recognises the full sovereignty of Belgium over the whole of the contested territory of Moresnet (called Moresnet neutre).

Article 33.

Germany renounces in favour of Belgium all rights and title over the territory of Prussian Moresnet situated on the west of the road from Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle; the road will belong to Belgium where it bounds this territory.

Article 34.

Germany renounces in favour of Belgium all rights and title over the territory comprising the whole of the Kreise of Eupen and of Malmedy.

During the six months after the coming into force of this Treaty registers will be opened by the Belgian authority at Eupen and Malmedy in which the inhabitants of the above territory will be entitled to record in writing a desire to see the whole or part of it remain under German sovereignty.

The results of this public expression of opinion will be communicated by the Belgian government to the League of Nations, and Belgium undertakes to accept the decision of the League.

Article 35.

A Commission of seven persons, five of whom will be appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Germany

and one by Belgium, will be set up fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty to settle on the spot the new frontier line between Belgium and Germany, taking into account the economic factors and the means of communication.

Decisions will be taken by a majority and will be binding on the parties concerned.

Article 36.

When the transfer of the sovereignty over the territories referred to above has become definite, German nationals habitually resident in the territories will definitively acquire Belgian nationality ipso facto, and will lose their German nationality.

Nevertheless, German nationals who became resident in the territories after August 1, 1914, shall not obtain Belgian nationality without a permit from the Belgian government.

Article 37.

Within the two years following the definitive transfer of the sovereignty over the territories assigned to Belgium under the present Treaty, German nationals over 18 years of age habitually resident in those territories will be entitled to opt for German nationality.

Option by a husband will cover his wife, and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the ensuing twelve months transfer their place of residence to Germany.

They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in the territories acquired by Belgium. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

Article 38.

The German Government will hand over without delay to the Belgian Government the archives, registers, plans, title deeds and documents of every kind concerning the civil, military, financial, judicial or other administrations in the territory transferred to Belgian sovereignty.

The German Government will likewise restore to the Belgian Government the archives and documents of every kind carried off during the war by the German authorities from the Belgian public administrations, in particular from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Brussels.

Article 39.

The proportion and nature of the financial liabilities of Germany and of Prussia which Belgium will have to bear on account of the territories ceded to her shall be fixed in conformity with Articles 254 and 256 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Section II.

LUXEMBURG.

Article 40.

With regard to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Germany renounces the benefit of all the provisions inserted in her favour in the Treaties of February 8, 1842, April 2, 1847, October 20-25, 1865, August 18, 1866, February 21 and May 11, 1867, May 10, 1871, June 11, 1872, and November 11, 1902, and in all Conventions consequent upon such Treaties.

Germany recognizes that the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg ceased to form part of the German Zollverein as from January 1, 1919, renounces all rights to the exploitation of the railways, adheres to the termination of the regime of neutrality of the Grand Duchy, and accepts in advance all international arrangements which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers relating to the Grand Duchy.

Article 41.

Germany undertakes to grant to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, when a demand to that effect is made to her by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, the rights and advantages stipulated in favour of such Powers or their nationals in the present Treaty with regard to economic questions, to questions relative to transport and to aerial navigation.

Section III.

LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.

Article 42.

Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometres to the East of the Rhine.

Article 43.

In the area defined above the maintenance and the assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military manœuvres of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization, are in the same way forbidden.

Article 44.

In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of Articles 42 and 43, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the Powers signatory of the present Treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world.

Section IV.

SAAR BASIN.

Article 45.

As compensation for the destruction of the coal-mines in the north of France and as part payment towards the total reparation due from Germany for the damages resulting from the war, Germany cedes to France in full and absolute possession, with exclusive rights of exploitation, unencumbered and free from all debts and charges of any kind, the coal-mines situated in the Saar Basin as defined in Article 48.

Article 46.

In order to assure the rights and welfare of the population and to guarantee to France complete freedom in working the mines, Germany agrees to the provisions of Chapters I and II of the Annex hereto.

Article 47.

In order to make in due time permanent provision for the government of the Saar Basin in accordance with the wishes of the populations, France and Germany agree to the provisions of Chapter III of the Annex hereto.

Article 48.

The boundaries of the territory of the Saar Basin, as dealt with in the present stipulations, will be fixed as follows:

On the south and south-west: by the frontier of France as fixed by the present Treaty.

On the north-west and north: by a line following the northern administrative boundary of the Kreis of Merzig from the point where it leaves the French frontier to the point where it meets the administrative boundary separating the commune of Saarhombach from the commune of Britten; followir this communal boundary southwards and reaching the administrative boundary of the canton of Merzig so as to include in the territory of the Saar Basin the canton of Mettlach, with the exception of the commune of Britten; following successively the northern administrative boundaries of the cantons of Merzig and Haustadt, which are incorporated in the aforesaid Saar Basin, then successively the administrative boundaries separating the Kreise of Sarrelouis, Ottweiler and Saint-Wendel from the Kreise of Merzig, Treves (Trier)

and the Principality of Birkenfeld as far as a point situated about 500 metres north of the village of Furschweiler (viz., the highest point of the Metzelberg).

On the north-east and east: from the last point defined above to a point about 3½ kilometres east-north-east of Saint-Wendel:

a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Furschweiler, west of Roschberg, east of points 418, 329 (south of Roschberg), west of Leitersweiler, north-east of point 464, and following the line of the crest southwards to its junction with the administrative boundary of the Kreis of Kusel;

thence in a southerly direction the boundary of the Kreis of Kusel, then the boundary of the Kreis of Homburg towards the south-south-east to a point situated about 1000 metres west of Dunzweiler;

thence to a point about 1 kilometre south of Hornbach;

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through point 424 (about 1000 meters south-east of Dunzweiler), point 363 (Fuchs-Berg), point 322 (south-west of Waldmohr), then east of Jagersburg and Erbach, then encircling Homburg, passing through the points 361 (about 2½ kilometres north-east by east of that town), 342 (about 2 kilometres south-east of that town), 347 (Schreiners-Berg); 356, 350 (about 1½ kilometres south-east of Schwarzenbach), then passing east of Einod, south-east of points 322 and 333, about 2 kilometres east of Webenheim, about 2 kilometres east of Mimbach, passing east of the plateau which is traversed by the road from Mimbach to Bockweiler (so as to include this road in the territory of the Saar Basin), passing immediately north of the junction of the roads from Bockweiler and Altheim situated about 2 kilometres north of Altheim, then passing south of Ringweilerhof and north of point 322, rejoining the frontier of France at the angle which it makes about 1 kilometre south of Hornbach (see Map No. 2 scale 1|100,000 annexed to the present treaty).

A Commission composed of five members, one appointed by France, one by Germany, and three by the Council of the League of Nations, which will select nationals of other Powers, will be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to trace on the spot the frontier line described above.

In those parts of the preceding line which do not coincide with administrative boundaries, the Commission will endeavour to keep the line indicated, while taking into consideration, so far as is possible, local economic interests and existing communal boundaries.

The decisions of this Commission will be taken by a majority and will be binding on the parties concerned.

Article 49.

Germany renounces in favour of the League of Nations, in the capacity of trustees, the government of the territory defined above.

At the end of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present Treaty the inhabitants of the said territory shall be called upon to indicate the sovereignty under which they desire to be placed.

Article 50.

The stipulations under which the cession of the mines in the Saar Basin shall be carried out, together with the measures intended to guarantee the rights and the well-being of the inhabitants and the government of the territory, as well as the conditions in accordance with which the plebiscite hereinbefore provided for is to be made, are laid down in the Annex hereto. This Annex shall be considered as an integral part of the present Treaty, and Germany declares her adherence to it.

ANNEX.

In accordance with the provisions of Articles 45 to 50 of the present Treaty, the stipulations under which the cession by Germany to France of the mines of the Saar Basin will be effected, as well as the measures intended to ensure respect for the rights and well-being of the population and the government of the territory, and the conditions in which the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate the sovereignty under which they may wish to be placed, have been laid down as follows:

Chapter I.

CESSION AND EXPLOITATION OF MINING PROPERTY.

1.

From the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, all the deposits of coal situated within the Saar Basin as defined in Article 48 of the said Treaty, become the complete and absolute property of the French State.

The French State will have the right of working or not working the said mines, or of transferring to a third party the right of working them, without having to obtain any previous authorization or to fulfil any formalities.

The French State may always require that the German mining laws and regulations referred to below shall be applied in order to ensure the determination of its rights.

2.

The right of ownership of the French State will apply not only to the deposits which are free and for which concessions have not yet been granted, but also to the deposits for which concessions have already been granted, whoever may be the present proprietors, irrespective of whether they belong to the Prussian State, to the Bavarian State, to other States or bodies, to companies or to individuals, whether they have been worked or not, or whether a right of exploitation distinct from the right of the owners of the surface of the soil has or has not been recognized.

3.

As far as concerns the mines which are being worked, the transfer of the ownership to the French State will apply to all the accessories and subsidiaries of the said mines, in particular to their plant and equipment both on and below the surface, to their extracting machinery, their plants for transforming coal into electric power, coke and by-products, their workshops, means of communication, electric lines, plant for catching and distributing water, land, buildings such as offices, managers', employees' and workmen's dwellings, schools, hospitals and dispensaries, their stocks and supplies of every description, their archives and plans, and in general everything which those who own or exploit the mines possess or enjoy for the purpose of exploiting the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries.

The transfer will apply also to the debts owing for products delivered before the entry into possession by the French State, and after the signature of the present Treaty, and to deposits of money made by customers, whose rights will be guaranteed by the French State.

4.

The French State will acquire the property free and clear of all debts and charges. Nevertheless, the rights acquired, or in course of being acquired, by the employees of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, in connection with pensions for old age or disability, will not be affected. In return, Germany must pay over to the French State a sum representing the actuarial amounts to which the said employees are entitled.

5.

The value of the property thus ceded to the French State will be determined by the

Reparation Commission referred to in Article 233 of Part VIII (Reparation) of the present Treaty.

This value shall be credited to Germany in part payment of the amount due for reparation.

It will be for Germany to indemnify the proprietors or parties concerned, whoever they may be.

6.

No tariff shall be established on the German railways and canals which may directly or indirectly discriminate to the prejudice of the transport of the personnel or products of the mines and their accessories or subsidiaries, or of the material necessary to their exploitation. Such transport shall enjoy all the rights and privileges which any international railway conventions may guarantee to similar products of French origin.

7.

The equipment and personnel necessary to ensure the despatch and transport of the products of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, as well as the carriage of workmen and employees, will be provided by the local railway administration of the Basin.

8.

No obstacle shall be placed in the way of such improvements of railways or waterways as the French State may judge necessary to assure the despatch and the transport of the products of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, such as double trackage, enlargement of stations, and construction of yards and appurtenances. The distribution of expenses will, in the event of disagreement, be submitted to arbitration.

The French State may also establish any new means of communication, such as roads, electric lines and telephone connections, which it may consider necessary for the exploitation of the mines.

It may exploit freely and without any restrictions the means of communication of which it may become the owner, particularly those connecting the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries with the means of communication situated in French territory.

9.

The French State shall always be entitled to demand the application of the German mining laws and regulations in force on November 11, 1918, excepting provisions adopted exclusively in view of the state of war, with a view of the acquisition of such land as it may judge necessary for the exploitation of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries.

The payment for damage caused to immovable property by the working of the said mines and their accessories and subsidiaries shall be made in accordance with the German mining laws and regulations above referred to.

10.

Every person whom the French State may substitute for itself as regards the whole or part of its rights to the exploitation of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries shall enjoy the benefit of the privileges provided in this Annex.

11.

The mines and other immovable property which become the property of the French State may never be made the subject of measures of forfeiture, forced sale, expropriation or requisition, nor of any other measure affecting the right of property.

The personnel and the plant connected with the exploitation of these mines or their accessories and subsidiaries, as well as the product extracted from the mines or manufactured in their accessories and subsidiaries, may not at any time be made the subject of any measures of requisition.

The exploitation of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, which become the property of the French State, will continue, subject to the provisions of paragraph 23 below, to be subject to the regime established by the German laws and regulations in force on November 11, 1918, excepting provisions adopted exclusively in view of the state of war.

The rights of the workmen shall similarly be maintained, subject to the provisions of the said paragraph 23, as established on November 11, 1918, by the German laws and regulations above referred to.

12.

No impediment shall be placed in the way of the introduction or employment in the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries of workmen from without the Basin.

The employees and workmen of French nationality shall have the right to belong to French labour unions.

13.

The amount contributed by the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries, either to the local budget of the territory of the Saar Basin or to the communal funds, shall be fixed with due regard to the ratio of the value of the mines to the total taxable wealth of the Basin.

14.

The French State shall always have the right of establishing and maintaining, as incidental to the mines, primary or technical schools for its employees and their children, and of causing instruction therein to be given in the French language, in accordance with such curriculum and by such teachers as it may select.

It shall also have the right to establish and maintain hospitals, dispensaries, workmen's houses and gardens and other charitable and social institutions.

15.

The French State shall enjoy complete liberty with respect to the distribution, dispatch and sale prices of the products of the mines and their accessories and subsidiaries.

Nevertheless, whatever may be the total product of the mines, the French Government undertakes that the requirements of local consumption for industrial and domestic purposes shall always be satisfied in the proportion existing in 1913 between the amount consumed locally and the total output of the Saar Basin.

Chapter II.

Government of the Territory of the Saar Basin.

16.

The Government of the territory of the Saar Basin shall be entrusted to a Commission representing the League of Nations. This Commission shall sit in the territory of the Saar Basin.

17.

The Governing Commission provided for by paragraph 16 shall consist of five members chosen by the Council of the League of Nations, and will include one citizen of France, one native inhabitant of the Saar Basin, not a citizen of France, and three members belonging to three countries other than France or Germany.

The members of the Governing Commission shall be appointed for one year and may be re-appointed. They can be removed by the Council of the League of Nations, which will provide for their replacement.

The Members of the Governing Commission will be entitled to a salary which will be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations, and charged on the local revenues.

18.

The Chairman of the Governing Commission shall be appointed for one year from

among the members of the Commission by the Council of the League of Nations and may be re-appointed.

The Chairman will act as the executive of the Commission.

19.

Within the territory of the Saar Basin the Governing Commission shall have all the powers of government hitherto belonging to the German Empire, Prussia, or Bavaria, including the appointment and dismissal of officials, and the creation of such administrative and representative bodies as it may deem necessary.

It shall have full powers to administer and operate the railways, canals and the different public services.

Its decisions shall be taken by a majority.

20.

Germany will place at the disposal of the Governing Commission all official documents and archives under the control of Germany, of any German State, or of any local authority, which relate to the territory of the Saar Basin or to the rights of the inhabitants thereof.

21.

It will be the duty of the Governing Commission to ensure, by such means and under such condition as it may deem suitable, the protection abroad of the interests of the inhabitants of the territory of the Saar Basin.

22.

The Governing Commission shall have the full right of user of all property, other than mines, belonging, either in public or in private domain, to the Government of the German Empire, or the Government of any German State, in the territory of the Saar Basin.

As regards the railways an equitable apportionment of rolling stock shall be made by a mixed Commission on which the Government of the territory of the Saar Basin and the German railways will be represented.

Persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails coming from or going to the Saar Basin shall enjoy all the rights and privileges relating to transit and transport which are specified in the provisions of Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty.

23.

The laws and regulations in force on November 11, 1918, in the territory of the Saar Basin (except those enacted in consequence of the state of war) shall continue to apply.

If, for general reasons or to bring these laws and regulations into accord with the provisions of the present Treaty, it is necessary to introduce modifications, these shall be decided on and put into effect by the Governing Commission, after consultation with the elected representatives of the inhabitants in such a manner as the Commission may determine.

No modification may be made in the legal regime for the exploitation of the mines, provided for in paragraph 12, without the French State being previously consulted, unless such modification results from a general regulation respecting labour.

In fixing the conditions and hours of labour for men, women and children, the Governing Commission is to take into consideration the wishes expressed by the local labour organisations, as well as the principles adopted by the League of Nations.

24.

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, no rights of the inhabitants of the Saar Basin acquired or in process of acquisition at the date of the coming into force of this Treaty, in respect of any insurance system of Germany or in respect of any pension of any kind, are affected by any of the provisions of the present Treaty.

Germany and the Government of the territory of the Saar Basin will preserve and continue all of the aforesaid rights.

25.

The civil and criminal courts existing in the territory of the Saar Basin shall continue.

A civil and criminal court will be established by the Governing Commission to hear appeals from the decisions of the said courts and to decide matters for which these courts are not competent

The Governing Commission will be responsible for settling the organisation and jurisdiction of the said court.

Justice will be rendered in the name of the Governing Commission.

26.

The Governing Commission will alone have the power of levying taxes and dues in the territory of Saar Basin.

These taxes and dues will be exclusively applied to the needs of the territory.

The fiscal system existing on November 11, 1918, will be maintained as far as possible, and no new tax except customs duties may be imposed without previously consulting the elected representatives of the inhabitants.

27.

The present stipulations will not affect the existing nationality of the inhabitants of the territory of the Saar Basin.

No hindrance shall be placed in the way of those who wish to acquire a different nationality, but in such case the acquisition of the new nationality will involve the loss of any other.

28.

Under the control of the Governing Commission the inhabitants will retain their local assemblies, their religious liberties, their schools and their language.

The right of voting will not be exercised for any assemblies other than the local assemblies, and will belong to every inhabitant over the age of twenty years, without distinction of sex.

29.

Any of the inhabitants of the Saar Basin who may desire to leave the territory will have full liberty to retain in it their immovable property or to sell it at fair prices, and to remove their movable property free of any charges.

30.

There will be no military service, whether compulsory or voluntary, in the territory of the Saar Basin, and the construction of fortifications therein is forbidden.

Only a local gendarmerie for the maintenance of order may be established.

It will be the duty of the Governing Commission to provide in all cases for the protection of persons and property in the Saar Basin.

31.

The territory of the Saar Basin as defined by Article 48 of the present Treaty shall be subjected to the French customs regime. The receipts from the customs duties on goods intended for local consumption shall be included in the budget of the said territory after deduction of all costs of collection.

No export tax shall be imposed upon metallurgical products or coal exported from the said territory to Germany, nor upon German exports for the use of the industries of the territory of the Saar Basin.

Natural or manufactured products originating in the Basin in transit over German territory and, similarly, German products in transit over the territory of the Basin shall be free of all customs duties.

Products which both originate in and pass from the Basin into Germany shall be free of import duties for a period of five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, and during the same period arti-

cles imported from Germany into the territory of the Basin for local consumption shall likewise be free of import duties.

During these five years the French Government reserves to itself the right of limiting to the annual average of the quantities imported into Alsace-Lorraine and France in the years 1911 to 1913 the quantities which may be sent into France of all articles coming from the Basin which include raw materials and semi-manufactured goods imported duty free from Germany. Such average shall be determined after reference to all available official information and statistics.

32.

No prohibition or restriction shall be imposed upon the circulation of French money in the territory of the Saar Basin.

The French State shall have the right to use French money in all purchases, payments and contracts connected with the exploitation of the mines or their accessories and subsidiaries.

33.

The Governing Commission shall have power to decide all questions arising from the interpretation of the preceding provisions.

France and Germany agree that any dispute involving a difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the said provisions shall in the same way be submitted to the Governing Commission, and the decision of a majority of the Commission shall be binding on both countries.

Chapter III.

Plebiscite.

34.

At the termination of a period of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the population of the territory of the Saar Basin will be called upon to indicate their desires in the following manner:

A vote will take place by communes or districts, on the three following alternatives: (a) maintenance of the regime established by the present Treaty and by this Annex; (b) union with France; (c) union with Germany.

All persons without distinction of sex, more than twenty years old at the date of voting, resident in the territory at the date of the signature of the present Treaty, will have the right to vote.

The other conditions, methods and the date of the voting shall be fixed by the Council of the League of Nations in such a way as to secure the freedom, secrecy and trustworthiness of the voting.

35.

The League of Nations shall decide on the sovereignty under which the territory is to be placed, taking into account the wishes of the inhabitants as expressed by the voting:

(a) If, for the whole or part of the territory, the League of Nations decides in favour of the maintenance of the regime established by the present Treaty and this Annex, Germany hereby agrees to make such renunciation of her sovereignty in favour of the League of Nations as the latter shall deem necessary. It will be the duty of the League of Nations to take appropriate steps to adapt the regime definitely adopted to the permanent welfare of the territory and the general interest;

(b) If, for the whole or part of the territory the League of Nations decides in favour of union with France, Germany hereby agrees to cede to France in accordance with the decision of the League of Nations all rights and title over the territory specified by the League;

(c) If for the whole or part of the territory the League of Nations decides in favour of union with Germany it will be the duty of the League of Nations to cause the German Government to be re-established in the government of the territory specified by the League.

36.

If the League of Nations decides in favour of the union of the whole or part of the territory of the Saar Basin with Germany, France's rights of ownership in the mines situated in such part of the territory will be repurchased by Germany in their entirety at a price payable in gold. The price to be paid will be fixed by three experts, one nominated by Germany, one by France and one, who shall be neither a Frenchman nor a German, by the Council of the League of Nations; the decision of the experts will be given by a majority.

The obligation of Germany to make such payment shall be taken into account by the Reparation Commission, and for the purpose of this payment Germany may create a prior charge upon her assets or revenues upon such detailed terms as shall be agreed to by the Reparation Commission.

If, nevertheless, Germany after a period of one year from the date on which the payment becomes due shall not have effected the said payment, the Reparation Commission shall do so in accordance with such instructions as may be given by the League of Nations, and, if necessary, by liquidating that part of the mines which is in question.

37.

If, in consequence of the repurchase provided for in paragraph 36, the ownership of the mines or any part of them is transferred to Germany the French State and French nationals shall have the right to purchase such amount of coal of the Saar Basin as their industrial and domestic needs are found at that time to require. An equitable arrangement regarding amounts of coal, duration of contract and prices will be fixed in due time by the Council of the League of Nations.

38.

It is understood that France and Germany may, by special agreements concluded before the time fixed for the payment of the price for the repurchase of the mines, modify the provisions of paragraphs 36 and 37.

39.

The Council of the League of Nations shall make such provisions as may be necessary for the establishment of the regime which is to take effect after the decisions of the League of Nations mentioned in paragraph 35 have become operative, including an equitable apportionment of any obligations of the government of the territory of the Saar Basin arising from loans raised by the Commission or from other causes.

From the coming into force of the new regime the powers of the Governing Commission will terminate, except in the case provided for in paragraph 35 (a).

40.

In all matters dealt with in the present Annex the decisions of the Council of the League of Nations will be taken by a majority.

Section V.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The High Contracting Parties, recognizing the moral obligation to redress the wrong done by Germany in 1871 both to the rights of France and to the wishes of the population of Alsace and Lorraine, which were separated from their country in spite of the solemn protest of their representatives at the Assembly of Bordeaux,

Agree upon the following Articles:

Article 51.

The territories which were ceded to Germany in accordance with the Preliminaries of Peace signed at Versailles on February 26, 1871, and the Treaty of Frankfort of May 10, 1871, are restored to French sovereignty as from the date of the Armistice of November 11, 1918.

The provisions of the Treaties establishing the delimitation of the frontiers before 1871 shall be restored.

Article 52.

The German Government shall hand over without delay to the French Government all archives, registers, plans, titles and documents of every kind concerning the civil, military, financial, judicial or other administrations of the territories restored to French sovereignty. If any of these documents, archives, registers, titles or plans have been misplaced they will be restored by the German Government on the demand of the French Government.

Article 53.

Separate agreements shall be made between France and Germany dealing with the interests of the inhabitants of the territories referred to in Article 51, particularly as regards their civil rights, their business and the exercise of their professions, it being understood that Germany undertakes as from the present date to recognise and accept the regulations laid down in the Annex hereto regarding the nationality of the inhabitants or natives of the said territories, not to claim at any time or in any place whatsoever as German nationals those who shall have been declared on any ground to be French, to receive all others in her territory, and to conform, as regards the property of German nationals in the territories indicated in Article 51, with the provisions of Article 297 and the Annex to Section IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Those German nationals who without acquiring French nationality shall receive permission from the French Government to reside in the said territories shall not be subjected to the provisions of the said Article.

Article 54.

Those persons who have regained French nationality in virtue of paragraph 1 of the Annex hereto will be held to be Alsace-Lorrainers for the purposes of the present Section.

The persons referred to in paragraph 2 of the said Annex will from the day on which they have claimed French nationality be held to be Alsace-Lorrainers with retroactive effect as from November 11, 1918. For those whose application is rejected, the privilege will terminate at the date of the refusal.

Such juridical persons will also have the status of Alsace-Lorrainers as shall have been recognized as possessing this quality, whether by the French administrative authorities or by a judicial decision.

Article 55.

The territories referred to in Article 51 shall return to France free and quit of all public debts under the conditions laid down in Article 255 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Article 56.

In conformity with the provisions of Article 256 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty, France shall enter into possession of all property and estate, within the territories referred to in Article 51, which belong to the German Empire or German States, without any payment or credit on this account to any of the States ceding the territories.

This provision applies to all movable or immovable property of public or private domain together with all rights whatsoever, belonging to the German Empire or German States or to their administrative areas.

Crown property and the property of the former Emperor or other German sovereigns shall be assimilated to property of the public domain.

Article 57.

Germany shall not take any action, either by means of stamping or by any other legal or administrative measures not applying equally to the rest of her territory which may be to the detriment of the legal value or redeemability of German monetary instruments or monies which, at the date of the signature of the present Treaty, are legally current and at that date are in the possession of the French Government.

Article 58.

A special Convention will determine the conditions for repayment in marks of the exceptional war expenditure advanced during the course of the war by Alsace-Lorraine or by the public bodies in Alsace-Lorraine on account of the Empire in accordance with German law, such as payment to the families of persons mobilised, requisitions, billeting of troops and assistance to persons who have been evacuated.

In fixing the amount of these sums Germany shall be credited with that portion which Alsace-Lorraine would have contributed to the Empire to meet the expenses resulting from these payments, this contribution being calculated according to the proportion of the Imperial revenues derived from Alsace-Lorraine in 1913.

Article 59.

The French Government will collect for its own account the imperial taxes, duties and dues of every kind leviable in the territories referred to in Article 51 and not collected at the time of the Armistice of November 11, 1918.

Article 60.

The German Government shall without delay restore to Alsace-Lorrainers (individuals, juridical persons and public institutions) all property, rights and interests belonging to them on November 11, 1918, in so far as these are situated in German territory.

Article 61.

The German Government undertakes to continue and complete without delay the execution of the financial clauses regarding Alsace-Lorraine contained in the Armistice Conventions.

Article 62.

The German Government undertakes to bear the expense of all civil and military pensions which had been earned in Alsace-Lorraine on date of November 11, 1918, and the maintenance of which was a charge on the budget of the German empire.

The German Government shall furnish each year the funds necessary for the payment in francs, at the average rate of exchange for that year, of the sums in marks to which persons resident in Alsace-Lorraine would have been entitled if Alsace-Lorraine had remained under German jurisdiction.

Article 63.

For the purposes of the obligation assumed by Germany in Part VIII (Reparation) of the present Treaty to give compensation for damages caused to the civil populations of the Allied and Associated countries in the form of fines, the inhabitants of the territories referred to in Article 51 shall be assimilated to the above-mentioned populations.

Article 64

The regulations concerning the control of the Rhine and of the Moselle are laid down in Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty.

Article 65.

Within a period of three weeks after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the port of Strasburg and the port of Kehl shall be constituted, for a period of seven years, a single unit from the point of view of exploitation.

The administration of this single unit will be carried on by a manager named by the Central Rhine Commission, which shall also have power to remove him.

This manager shall be of French nationality. He will reside in Strasburg and will be subject to the supervision of the Central Rhine Commission.

There will be established in the two ports free zones in conformity with Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty.

A special Convention between France and Germany, which shall be submitted to the approval of the Central Rhine Commission, will fix the details of this organisation, particularly as regards finance.

It is understood that for the purpose of the present Article the port of Kehl includes the whole of the area necessary for the movements of the port and the trains which serve it, including the harbour, quays and railroads, platforms, cranes, sheds and warehouses, silos, elevators and hydro-electric plants, which make up the equipment of the port.

The German Government undertakes to carry out all measures which shall be required of it in order to assure that all the making-up and switching of trains arriving at or departing from Kehl, whether for the right bank or the left bank of the Rhine, shall be carried on in the best conditions possible.

All property rights shall be safeguarded. In particular the administration of the ports shall not prejudice any property rights of the French or Baden railroads.

Equality of treatment as respects traffic shall be assured in both ports to the nationals, vessels and goods of every country.

In case at the end of the sixth year France shall consider that the progress made in the improvement of the port of Strasburg still requires a prolongation of this temporary regime, she may ask for such prolongation from the Central Rhine Commission, which may grant an extension for a period not exceeding three years.

Throughout the whole period of any such extension the free zones above provided for shall be maintained.

Pending appointment of the first manager by the Central Rhine Commission a provisional manager who shall be of French nationality may be appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers subject to the foregoing provisions.

For all purposes of the present Article the Central Rhine Commission will decide by a majority of votes.

Article 66.

The railway and other bridges across the Rhine now existing within the limits of Alsace-Lorraine shall, as to all their parts and their whole length, be the property of the French State, which shall ensure their upkeep.

Article 67.

The French government is substituted in all the rights of the German Empire over all the railways which were administered by the Imperial railway administration and which are actually working or under construction.

The same shall apply to the rights of the Empire with regard to railway and tramway concessions within the territories referred to in Article 51.

This substitution shall not entail any payment on the part of the French State.

The frontier railway stations shall be established by a subsequent agreement, it being stipulated in advance that on the Rhine frontier they shall be situated on the right bank.

Article 68.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 268 of Chapter I of Section I of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, for a period of five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, natural or manufactured products originating in and coming from the territories referred to in Article 51 shall, on importation into German customs territory, be exempt from all customs duty.

The French government may fix each year, by decree, communicated to the German Government, the nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy this exemption.

The amount of each product which may be sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

Further, during the period of five years above mentioned, the German Government shall allow the free export from Germany and the free reimportation into Germany, exempt from all customs duties and other charges (including internal charges), of yarns, tissues and other textile materials or textile products of any kind and in any condition, sent from Germany into the territories referred to in Article 51, to be subjected there to any finishing process, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerization gassing, twisting or dressing.

Article 69.

During a period of ten years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, central electric supply works situated in German territory and formerly furnishing electric power to the territories referred to in Article 51 or to any establishment the working of which passes permanently or temporarily from Germany to France, shall be required to continue such supply up to the amount of consumption corresponding to the undertakings and contracts current on November 11, 1918.

Such supply shall be furnished according to the contracts in force and at a rate which shall not be higher than that paid to the said works by German nationals.

Article 70.

It is understood that the French Government preserves its right to prohibit in the future in the territories referred to in Article 51 all new German participation:

(1) In the management or exploitation of the public domain and of public service, such as railways, navigable waterways, water works, gas works, electric power, etc.;

(2) In the ownership of mines and quarries of every kind and in enterprises connected therewith;

(3) In metallurgical establishments, even though their working may not be connected with that of any mine.

Article 71.

As regards the territories referred to in Article 51, Germany renounces on behalf of herself and her nationals as from November 11, 1918, all rights under the law of May 25, 1910, regarding the trade in potash salts, and generally under any stipulations for the intervention of German organisations in the working of the potash mines. Similarly, she renounces on behalf of herself and her nationals all rights under any agreements, stipulations or laws which may exist to her benefit with regard to other products of the aforesaid territories.

Article 72.

The settlement of the questions relating to debts contracted before November 11, 1918, between the German Empire and the German States or their nationals residing in Germany on the one part and Alsace-Lorrainers residing in Alsace-Lorraine on the other part shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of Section III of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, the expression "before the war" therein being replaced by the expression "before November 11, 1918." The rate of exchange applicable in the case of such settlement shall be the average rate quoted on the Geneva Exchange during the month preceding November 11, 1918.

There may be established in the territories referred to in Article 51, for the settlement of the aforesaid debts under the conditions laid

down in Section III of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, a special clearing office, it being understood that this office shall be regarded as a "central office" under the provisions of paragraph 1 of the Annex to the said Section.

Article 73.

The private property, rights and interests of Alsace-Lorrainers in Germany will be regulated by the stipulations of Section IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Article 74.

The French government reserves the right to retain and liquidate all the property, rights and interests which German nationals or societies controlled by Germany possessed in the territories referred to in Article 51 on November 11, 1918, subject to the conditions laid down in the last paragraph of Article 53 above.

Germany will directly compensate her nationals who may have been dispossessed by the aforesaid liquidations.

The product of these liquidations shall be applied in accordance with the stipulations of Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Article 75.

Notwithstanding the stipulations of Section V of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, all contracts made before the date of the promulgation in Alsace-Lorraine of the French decree of November 30, 1918, between Alsace-Lorrainers (whether individuals or juridical persons) or other resident in Alsace-Lorraine on the one part and the German Empire or German States and their nationals resident in Germany on the other part, the execution of which has been suspended by the Armistice or by subsequent French legislation, shall be maintained.

Nevertheless, any contract of which the French Government shall notify the cancellation to Germany in the general interest within a period of six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be annulled except in respect of any debt or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done or money paid thereunder before November 11, 1918. If this dissolution would cause one of the parties substantial prejudice, equitable compensation, calculated solely on the capital employed without taking account of loss of profits, shall be accorded to the prejudiced party.

With regard to prescriptions, limitations and forfeitures in Alsace-Lorraine, the provisions of Articles 300 and 301 of Section V of Part X (Economic Clauses) shall be applied with the substitution for the expression "outbreak of war" of the expression "November 11, 1918," and for the expression "duration of the war" of the expression "period from November 11, 1918, to the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty."

Article 76.

Questions concerning rights in industrial, literary or artistic property of Alsace-Lorrainers shall be regulated in accordance with the general stipulations of Section VII of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, it being understood that Alsace-Lorrainers holding rights of this nature under German legislation will preserve full and entire enjoyment of those rights on German territory.

Article 77.

The German Government undertakes to pay over to the French Government such proportion of all reserves accumulated by the Empire or by public or private bodies dependent upon it, for the purposes of disability and old age insurance, as would fall to the disability and old age insurance fund at Strasburg.

The same shall apply in respect of the capital and reserves accumulated in Germany falling legitimately to other social insurance funds, to miners' superannuation funds, to the fund of the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, to other superannuation organisations established for the benefit of the personnel of public administrations and institutions operating in Alsace-Lorraine, and also in respect of the capital and reserves due by the insurance fund of private employees at Berlin, by reason of engagements entered into for the benefit of insured persons of that category resident in Alsace-Lorraine.

A special Convention shall determine the conditions and procedure of these transfers.

Article 78.

With regard to the execution of judgments, appeals and prosecutions, the following rules shall be applied:

(1) All civil and commercial judgments which shall have been given since August 3, 1914, by the Courts of Alsace-Lorraine between Alsace-Lorrainers, or between Alsace-Lorrainers and foreigners, or between foreigners, and which shall not have been appealed from before November 11, 1918, shall be regarded as final and susceptible of immediate execution without further formality.

When the judgment has been given between Alsace-Lorrainers and Germans or between Alsace-Lorrainers and subjects of the allies of Germany, it shall only be capable of execution after the issue of an exequatur by the corresponding new tribunal in the restored territory referred to in Article 51.

(2) All judgments given by German Courts since August 3, 1914, against Alsace-Lorrainers for political crimes or misdemeanors shall be regarded as null and void.

(3) All sentences passed since November 11, 1918, by the Court of the Empire at Leipzig on appeals against the decisions of the Courts of Alsace-Lorraine shall be regarded as null and void and shall be so pronounced. The papers in regard to the cases in which such sentences have been given shall be returned to the Courts of Alsace-Lorraine concerned.

All appeals to the Court of the Empire against decisions of the Courts of Alsace-Lorraine shall be suspended. The papers shall be returned under the aforesaid conditions for transfer without delay to the French Cour de Cassation, which shall be competent to decide them.

(4) All prosecutions in Alsace-Lorraine for offenses committed during the period between November 11, 1918, and the coming into force of the present Treaty will be conducted under German law except in so far as this has been modified by decrees duly published on the spot by the French authorities.

(5) All other questions as to competence, procedure or administration of justice shall be determined by a special Convention between France and Germany.

Article 79.

The stipulations as to nationality contained in the Annex hereto shall be considered as of equal force with the provisions of the present Section.

All other questions concerning Alsace-Lorraine which are not regulated by the present Section and the Annex thereto or by the general provisions of the present Treaty will form the subject of further conventions between France and Germany.

ANNEX.

1.

As from November 11, 1918, the following persons are ipso facto reinstated in French nationality:

(1) Persons who lost French nationality by the application of the Franco-German Treaty of May 10, 1871, and who have not since that date acquired any nationality other than German:

(2) The legitimate or natural descendants of the persons referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph, with the exception of those whose ascendants in the paternal line include a German who migrated into Alsace-Lorraine after July 15, 1870:

(3) All persons born in Alsace-Lorraine of unknown parents, or whose nationality is unknown.

2.

Within the period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty, persons included in any of the following categories may claim French nationality:

(1) All persons not restored to French nationality under paragraph 1 above, whose ascendants include a Frenchman or French woman who lost French nationality under the conditions referred to in the said paragraph:

(2) All foreigners, not nationals of a German State, who acquired the status of a citizen of Alsace-Lorraine before August 3, 1914:

(3) All Germans domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine, if they have been so domiciled since a date previous to July 15, 1870, or if one of their ascendants was at that date domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine;

(4) All Germans born or domiciled in Alsace Lorraine who have served in the Allied or Associated armies during the present war, and their descendants;

(5) All persons born in Alsace-Lorraine before May 10, 1871, of foreign parents, and the descendants of such persons:

(6) The husband or wife of any person whose French nationality may have been restored under paragraph 1, or who may have claimed and obtained French nationality in accordance with the preceding provisions.

The legal representative of a minor may exercise, on behalf of that minor, the right to claim French nationality; and if that right has not been exercised, the minor may claim French nationality within the year following his majority.

Except in the cases provided for in No. (6) of the present paragraph, the French authorities reserve to themselves the right, in individual cases, to reject the claim to French nationality.

3.

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2, Germans born or domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine shall not acquire French nationality by reason of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, even though they may have the status of citizens of Alsace-Lorraine.

They may acquire French nationality only by naturalisation, on condition of having been domiciled in Alsace-Lorraine from a date previous to August 3, 1914, and of submitting proof of unbroken residence within the restored territory for a period of three years from November 11, 1918.

France will be solely responsible for their diplomatic and consular protection from the date of their application for French naturalisation.

The French Government shall determine the procedure by which reinstatement in French nationality as of right shall be effected, and the conditions under which decisions shall be given upon claims to such nationality and applications for naturalisation, as provided by the present Annex.

Section VI.

AUSTRIA.

Article 80.

Germany acknowledges and will respect strictly the independence of Austria, within the frontiers which may be fixed in a Treaty between that State and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers; she agrees that this independence shall be inalienable, except with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations.

Section VII.

CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE.

Article 81.

Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers, recognises the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak State which will include the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians to the south of the Carpathians. Germany hereby recognises the frontiers of this State as determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the other interested States.

Article 82.

The old frontier as it existed on August 3, 1914, between Austria-Hungary and the German Empire will constitute the frontier between Germany and the Czecho-Slovak State.

Article 83.

Germany renounces in favour of the Czecho-Slovak State all rights and title over the portion of Silesian territory defined as follows:

starting from a point about 2 kilometres south-east of Katscher, on the boundary between the Kreise of Leobschutz and Ratibor:

the boundary between the two Kreise;

then, the former boundary between Germany and Austria-Hungary up to a point on the Oder immediately to the south of the Ratibor-Oderberg railway;

thence, towards the north-west and up to a point about 2 kilometres to the south-east of Katscher;

a line to be fixed on the spot passing to the west of Kranowitz.

A Commission composed of seven members, five nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Poland and one by the Czecho-Slovak State, will be appointed fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line between Poland and the Czecho-Slovak State.

The decisions of this Commission will be taken by a majority and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

Germany hereby agrees to renounce in favour of the Czecho-Slovak State all rights and title over the part of the Kreis of Leobschutz comprised within the following boundaries in case after the determination of the frontier between Germany and Poland the said part of that Kreis should become isolated from Germany:

from the south-eastern extremity of the salient of the former Austrian frontier at about 5 kilometres to the west of Leobschutz southwards and up to the point of junction with the boundary between the Kreise of Leobschutz and Ratibor:

the former frontier between Germany and Austria-Hungary;

then, northwards, the administrative boundary between the Kreise of Leobschutz and Ratibor up to a point situated about 2 kilometres to the south-east of Katscher;

thence, north-westwards and up to the starting-point of this definition:

a line to be fixed on the spot passing to the east of Katscher.

Article 84.

German nationals habitually resident in any of the territories recognised as forming part of the Czecho-Slovak State will obtain Czecho-Slovak nationality ipso facto and lose their German nationality.

Article 85.

Within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, German nationals over eighteen years of age habitually resident in any of the territories recognised as forming part of the Czecho-Slovak State will be entitled to opt for German nationality. Czecho-Slovaks who are German nationals and are habitually resident in Germany will have a similar right to opt for Czecho-Slovak nationality.

Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under eighteen years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted.

They will be entitled to retain their landed property in the territory of the other State where they had their place of residence before exercising the right to opt. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

Within the same period Czecho-Slovaks who are German nationals and are in a foreign country will be entitled, in the absence of any provisions to the contrary in the foreign law, and if they have not acquired the foreign nationality, to obtain Czecho-Slovak nationality and lose their German nationality by complying with the requirements laid down by the Czecho-Slovak State.

Article 86.

The Czecho-Slovak State accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the said Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

The Czecho-Slovak State further accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the said Powers such provisions as they may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations.

The proportion and nature of the financial obligations of Germany and Prussia which the Czecho-Slovak State will have to assume on account of the Silesian territory placed under its sovereignty will be determined in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Subsequent agreements will decide all questions not decided by the present Treaty which may arise in consequence of the cession of the said territory.

Section VIII.

POLAND.

Article 87.

Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers, recognizes the complete independence of Poland, and renounces in her favour all rights and title over the territory bounded by the Baltic Sea, the eastern frontier of Germany as laid down in Article 27 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) of the present Treaty up to a point situated about 2 kilometres to the east of Lorzendorf, then a line to the acute angle which the northern boundary of Upper Silesia makes about 3 kilometres north-west of Simmenau, then the boundary of Upper Silesia to its meeting point with the old frontier between Germany and Russia, then this frontier to the point where it crosses the course of the Niemen, and then the northern frontier of East Prussia as laid down in Article 28 of Part II aforesaid.

The provisions of this Article do not, however, apply to the territories of East Prussia and the Free City of Danzig, as defined in Article 28 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) and in Article 100 of Section XI (Danzig) of this Part.

The boundaries of Poland not laid down in the present Treaty will be subsequently determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

A Commission consisting of seven members, five of whom shall be nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Germany and one by Poland, shall be constituted fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty to delimit on the spot the frontier line between Poland and Germany.

The decisions of the Commission will be taken by a majority of votes and shall be binding upon the parties concerned.

Article 88.

In the portion of Upper Silesia included within the boundaries described below, the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate by a vote whether they wish to be attached to Germany or to Poland:

starting from the northern point of the salient of the old province of Austrian Silesia situated about 8 kilometres east of Neustadt, the former frontier between Germany and Austria to its junction with the boundary between the Kriese of Leobschutz and Ratibor;

thence in a northerly direction to a point about 2 kilometres south-east of Katscher;

the boundary between the Kreise of Leobschutz and Ratibor;

thence in a south-easterly direction to a point on the course of the Oder immediately south of the Ratibor-Oderberg railway;

a line to be fixed on the ground passing south of Kranowitz;

thence the old boundary between Germany and Austria, then the old boundary between Germany and Russia to its junction with the administrative boundary between Posnania and Upper Silesia;

thence this administrative boundary to its junction with the administrative boundary between Upper and Middle Silesia;

thence westwards to the point where the administrative boundary turns in an acute angle to the south-east about 3 kilometres north-west of Simmenau;

the boundary between Upper and Middle Silesia;

then in a westerly direction to a point to be fixed on the ground about 2 kilometres east of Lozendorf;

a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Klein Hennersdorf;

thence southwards to the point where the boundary between Upper and Middle Silesia cuts the Stadtel-Karlsruhe road;

a line to be fixed on the ground passing west of Hennersdorf, Polkowitz, Noldau, Steinersdorf and Dammer, and east of Strehlitz, Nassadel, Eckersdorf, Schwirz and Stadtel;

thence the boundary between Upper and Middle Silesia to its junction with the eastern boundary of the Kreis of Falkenberg;

thence the eastern boundary of the Kreis of Falkenberg to the point of the salient which is 3 kilometres east of Puschine;

thence to the northern point of the salient of the old province of Austrian Silesia situated about 8 kilometres east of Neustadt;

a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Zulz.

The regime under which this plebiscite will be taken and given effect to is laid down in the Annex hereto.

The Polish and German Governments hereby respectively bind themselves to conduct no prosecutions on any part of their territory and to take no exceptional proceedings for any political action performed in Upper Silesia during the period of the regime laid down in the Annex hereto and up to the settlement of the final status of the country.

Germany hereby renounces in favour of Poland all rights and title over the portion of Upper Silesia lying beyond the frontier line fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers as the result of the plebiscite.

ANNEX.

1.

Within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty the German troops and such officials as may be designated by the Commission set up under the provisions of paragraph 2 shall evacuate the plebiscite area. Up to the moment of the completion of the evacuation they shall refrain from any

form of requisitioning in money or in kind and from all acts likely to prejudice the material interests of the country.

Within the same period the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils which have been constituted in this area shall be dissolved. Members of such Councils who are natives of another region and are exercising their functions at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, or who have gone out of office since March 1, 1919, shall be evacuated.

All military and semi-military unions formed in the said area by inhabitants of the district shall be immediately disbanded. All members of such military organisations who are not domiciled in the said area shall be required to leave it.

2.

The plebiscite area shall be immediately placed under the authority of an International Commission of four members to be designated by the following Powers: The United States of America, France, the British Empire and Italy. It shall be occupied by troops belonging to the Allied and Associated Powers and the German government undertakes to give facilities for the transference of these troops to Upper Silesia.

3.

The Commission shall enjoy all the powers exercised by the German or the Prussian Government, except those of legislation or taxation. It shall also be substituted for the Government of the province and the Regierungsbezirk.

It shall be within the competence of the Commission to interpret the powers hereby conferred upon it and to determine to what extent it shall exercise them and to what extent they shall be left in the hands of the existing authorities.

Changes in the existing laws and the existing taxation shall only be brought into force with the consent of the Commission.

The Commission will maintain order with the help of the troops which will be at its disposal and to the extent which it may deem necessary by means of gendarmerie recruited among the inhabitants of the country.

The Commission shall provide immediately for the replacement of the evacuated German officials and, if occasion arises, shall itself order the evacuation of such authorities and proceed to the replacement of such local authorities as may be required.

It shall take all steps which it thinks proper to insure the freedom, fairness and secrecy of the vote. In particular it shall have the right to order the expulsion of any person who may in any way have attempted to distort the result of the plebiscite by methods of corruption or intimidation.

The Commission shall have full power to settle all questions arising from the execution of the present clauses. It shall be assisted by technical advisers chosen by it from among the local population.

The decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a majority vote.

4.

The vote shall take place at such date as may be determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, but not sooner than six months or later than eighteen months after the establishment of the Commission in the area.

The right to vote shall be given to all persons without distinction of sex who:

(a) Have completed their twentieth year on the 1st January of the year in which the plebiscite takes place;

(b) Were born in the plebiscite area or have been domiciled there since a date to be determined by the Commission, which shall not be subsequent to January 1, 1919, or who have been expelled by the German authorities and have not retained their domicile there.

Persons convicted of political offences shall be enabled to exercise their right of voting.

Every person will vote in the commune where he is domiciled or in which he was born, if he has not retained his domicile in the area.

The result of the vote will be determined by communes according to the majority of votes in each commune.

5.

On the conclusion of the voting the number of votes cast in each commune will be communicated by the Commission to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, with a full report as to the taking of the vote and a recommendation as to the line which ought to be adopted as the frontier of Germany in Upper Silesia. In this recommendation regard will be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by the vote, and to the geographical and economic conditions of the locality.

6.

As soon as the frontier has been fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers the German authorities will be notified by the International Commission that they are free to take over the administration of the territory which it is recognised should be German; the said authorities must proceed to do so within one month of such notification and in the manner prescribed by the Commission.

Within the same period and in the manner prescribed by the Commission the Polish Government must proceed to take over the administration of the territory which it is recognised should be Polish.

When the administration of the territory has been provided for by the German and Polish authorities respectively the powers of the Commission will terminate.

The cost of the army of occupation and expenditure by the Commission, whether in discharge of its own functions or in the administration of the territory, will be charge on the area.

Article 89.

Poland undertakes to accord freedom of transit to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails in transit between East Prussia and the rest of Germany over Polish territory, including territorial waters, and to treat them at least as favourably as the persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails respectively of Polish or of any other more favoured nationality, origin, importation, starting point, or ownerships as regards facilities, restrictions and all other matters.

Goods in transit shall be exempt from all customs or other similar duties.

Freedom of transit will extend to telegraphic and telephonic services under the conditions laid down by the conventions referred to in Article 98.

Article 90.

Poland undertakes to permit for a period of fifteen years the exportation to Germany of the products of the mines in any part of Upper Silesia transferred to Poland in accordance with the present Treaty.

Such products shall be free from all export duties or other charges or restrictions on exportation.

Poland agrees to take such steps as may be necessary to secure that any such products shall be available for sale to purchasers in Germany on terms as favourable as are applicable to like products sold under similar conditions to purchasers in Poland or in any other country.

Article 91.

German nationals habitually resident in territories recognised as forming part of Poland will acquire Polish nationality ipso facto and will lose their German nationality.

German nationals, however, or their descendants who became resident in these territories after January 1, 1918, will not acquire

Polish nationality without a special authorisation from the Polish State.

Within a period of two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty, German nationals over 18 years of age habitually resident in any of the territories recognised as forming part of Poland will be entitled to opt for German nationality.

Poles who are German nationals over 18 years of age and habitually resident in Germany will have a similar right to opt for Polish nationality.

Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt may within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted.

They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in the territory of the other State where they had their place of residence before exercising the right to opt.

They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties or charges may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

Within the same period Poles who are German nationals and are in a foreign country will be entitled, in the absence of any provisions to the contrary in the foreign law, and if they have not acquired the foreign nationality, to obtain Polish nationality and to lose their German nationality by complying with the requirements laid down by the Polish State.

In the portion of Upper Silesia submitted to a plebiscite the provisions of this Article shall only come into force as from the definite attribution of the territory.

Article 92.

The proportion and the nature of the financial liabilities of Germany and Prussia which are to be borne by Poland will be determined in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

There shall be excluded from the share of such financial liabilities assumed by Poland that portion of the debt which, according to the finding of the Reparation Commission referred to in the above-mentioned Article, arises from measures adopted by the German and Prussian Governments with a view to German colonisation in Poland.

In fixing under Article 256 of the present Treaty the value of the property and possessions belonging to the German Empire and to the German States which pass to Poland with the territory transferred above, the Reparation Commission shall exclude from the valuation buildings, forests and other State property which belonged to the former Kingdom of Poland; Poland shall acquire these properties free of all costs and charges.

In all the German territory transferred in accordance with the present Treaty and recognised as forming definitively part of Poland, the property, rights and interests of German nationals shall not be liquidated under Article 297 by the Polish Government except in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) The proceeds of the liquidation shall be paid direct to the owner;

(2) If on his application the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, or an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal, is satisfied that the conditions of the sale or measures taken by the Polish Government outside its general legislation were unfairly prejudicial to the price obtained, they shall have discretion to award to the owner equitable compensation to be paid by the Polish Government.

Further agreements will regulate all questions arising out of the cession of the above territory which are not regulated by the present Treaty.

Article 93.

Poland accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by the said Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of Poland who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

Poland further accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the said Powers such provisions as they may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations.

Section IX.

EAST PRUSSIA.

Article 94.

In the area between the southern frontier of East Prussia, as described in Article 28 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) of the present Treaty, and the line described below, the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate by a vote the State to which they wish to belong:

The western and northern boundary of Regierungsbezirk Allenstein to its junction with the boundary between the Kreise of Oletsko and Angerburg; thence, the northern boundary of the Kreis of Oletsko to its junction with the old frontier of East Prussia.

Article 95.

The German troops and authorities will be withdrawn from the area defined above within a period not exceeding fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty. Until the evacuation is completed they will abstain from all requisitions in money or in kind and from all measures injurious to the economic interests of the country.

On the expiration of the above-mentioned period the said area will be placed under the authority of an International Commission of five members appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. This Commission will have general powers of administration and, in particular, will be charged with the duty of arranging for the vote and of taking such measures as it may deem necessary to ensure its freedom, fairness and secrecy. The Commission will have all necessary authority to decide any questions to which the execution of these provisions may give rise. The Commission will make such arrangements as may be necessary for assistance in the exercise of its functions by officials chosen by itself from the local population. Its decisions will be taken by a majority.

Every person, irrespective of sex, will be entitled to vote who:

(a) Is 20 years of age at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, and

(b) Was born within the area where the vote will take place or has been habitually a resident there from a date to be fixed by the Commission.

Every person will vote in the commune where he is habitually resident or, if not habitually resident in the area, in the commune where he was born.

The result of the vote will be determined by communes (Gemeinde) according to the majority of the votes in each commune.

On the conclusion of the voting the number of votes cast in each commune will be communicated by the Commission to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, with a full report as to the taking of the vote and a recommendation as to the line which ought to be adopted as the boundary of East Prussia in this region. In this recommendation regard will be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by the vote and to the geographical and economic conditions of the locality. The Principal Allied and Associated

Powers will then fix the frontier between East Prussia and Poland in this region.

If the line fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers is such as to exclude from East Prussia any part of the territory defined in Article 94, the renunciation of its rights by Germany in favour of Poland, as provided in Article 87 above, will extend to the territories so excluded.

As soon as the line has been fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, the authorities administering East Prussia will be notified by the International Commission that they are free to take over the administration of the territory to the north of the line so fixed, which they shall proceed to do within one month of such notification and in the manner prescribed by the Commission. Within the same period and as prescribed by the Commission, the Polish Government must proceed to take over the administration of the territory to the south of the line. When the administration of the territory by the East Prussian and Polish authorities respectively has been provided for, the powers of the Commission will terminate.

Expenditure by the Commission, whether in the discharge of its own functions or in the administration of the territory, will be borne by the local revenues. East Prussia will be required to bear such proportion of any deficit as may be fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Article 96.

In the area comprising the Kreise of Stuhm and Rosenberg and the portion of the Kreis of Marienburg which is situated east of the Nogat and that of Marienwerder east of the Vistula, the inhabitants will be called upon to indicate by a vote, to be taken in each commune (Gemeinde), whether they desire the various communes situated in this territory to belong to Poland or to East Prussia.

Article 97.

The German troops and authorities will be withdrawn from the area defined in Article 96 within a period not exceeding fifteen days after the coming into force of the present Treaty. Until the evacuation is completed they will abstain from all requisitions in money or in kind and from all measures injurious to the economic interests of the country.

On the expiration of the above-mentioned period, the said area will be placed under the authority of an International Commission of five members appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. This Commission, supported if occasion arises by the necessary forces, will have general powers of administration and in particular will be charged with the duty of arranging for the vote and of taking such measures as it may deem necessary to ensure its freedom, fairness and secrecy. The Commission will conform as far as possible to the provisions of the present Treaty relating to the plebiscite in the Allenstein area; its decisions will be taken by a majority.

Expenditure by the Commission, whether in the discharge of its own functions or in the administration of the territory, will be borne by the local revenues.

On the conclusion of the voting the number of votes cast in each commune will be communicated by the Commission to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers with a full report as to the taking of the vote and a recommendation as to the line which ought to be adopted as the boundary of East Prussia in this region. In this recommendation regard will be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by the vote and to the geographical and economic conditions of the locality. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers will then fix the frontier between East Prussia and Poland in this region, leaving in any case to Poland for the whole of the section bordering on the Vistula full and complete control of the river including the east bank as far east of the river as may be necessary for its regulation and improvement. Germany agrees that in any portion of the said territory which remains German, no fortifications shall at any time be erected.

The Principal Allied and Associated Powers will at the same time draw up regulations for assuring to the population of East Prussia to the fullest extent and under equitable conditions access to the Vistula and the use of it for themselves, their commerce and their boats.

The determination of the frontier and the foregoing regulations shall be binding upon all the parties concerned.

When the administration of the territory has been taken over by the East Prussian and Polish authorities respectively, the powers of the Commission will terminate.

Article 98.

Germany and Poland undertake, within one year of the coming into force of the Treaty, to enter into conventions of which the terms, in case of difference, shall be settled by the Council of the League of Nations, with the object of securing, on the one hand to Germany full and adequate railroad, telegraphic and telephonic facilities for communication between the rest of Germany and East Prussia over the intervening Polish territory, and on the other hand to Poland full and adequate railroad, telegraphic and telephonic facilities for communication between Poland and the Free City of Danzig over any German territory that may, on the right bank of the Vistula, intervene between Poland and the Free City of Danzig.

Section X.

MEMEL.

Article 99.

Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights and title over the territories included between the Baltic, the north-eastern frontier of East Prussia as defined in Article 28 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) of the present Treaty and the former frontier between Germany and Russia.

Germany undertakes to accept the settlement made by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in regard to these territories, particularly in so far as concerns the nationality of the inhabitants.

Section XI.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG.

Article 100.

Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights and title over the territory comprised within the following limits:

from the Baltic sea southwards to the point where the principal channels of navigation of the Nogat and the Vistula (Weichsel) meet:

the boundary of East Prussia as described in Article 28 of Part II (Boundaries of Germany) of the present Treaty,

thence the principal of navigation of the Vistuala downstream to a point about 6½ kilometres north of the bridge of Dirschau;

thence north-west to point 5, 1½ kilometres south-east of the church of Guttland,

a line to be fixed on the ground;

thence in a general westerly direction to the salient made by the boundary of the Kreis of Berent 8½ kilometres north-east of Schoneck;

a line to be fixed on the ground passing between Muhlbanz on the south and Rambeltsch on the north;

thence the boundary of the Kreis of Berent westwards to the re-entrant which it forms 6 kilometres north-north-west of Schoneck;

thence to a point on the median line of Lonkener See:
a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Neu Fietz and Schatarpi and south of Barenhutte and Lonken;
thence the median line of Lonkener See to its northernmost point;
thence to the southern end of Pollenziner See;
a line to be fixed on the ground;
thence the median line of Pollenziner See to its northernmost point;
thence in a north-easterly direction to a point about 1 kilometre south of Kohebken church, where the Danzig-Neustadt railway crosses a stream;
a line to be fixed on the ground passing south-east of Kamehlen, Fidlin, Sulmin (Richthof), Mattern, Krissau, Schaferei, and to the north-west of Neuendorf, Marschau, Czapielken, Hoch- and Klein- Kelbin, Pulvermuhl, Kenneberg and the towns of Oliva and Zoppot;
thence the course of the stream mentioned above to the Baltic Sea.

The boundaries described above are drawn in a German map, scale 1/100,000, attached to the present Treaty (Map No. 3).

Article 101.

A Commission composed of three members appointed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, including a High Commissioner as President, one member appointed by Germany and one member appointed by Poland, shall be constituted within fifteen days of the coming into force of the present Treaty for the purpose of delimiting on the spot the frontier of the territory as described above, taking into account as far as possible the existing communal boundaries.

Article 102.

The Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertake to establish the town of Danzig, together with the rest of the territory described in Article 100, as a Free City. It will be placed under the protection of the League of Nations.

Article 103.

A constitution for the Free City of Danzig shall be drawn up by the duly appointed representatives of the Free City in agreement with a High Commissioner to be appointed by the League of Nations. This constitution shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

The High Commissioner will also be entrusted with the duty of dealing in the first instance with all differences arising between Poland and the Free City of Danzig in regard to this Treaty or any arrangements or agreements made thereunder.

The High Commissioner shall reside at Danzig.

Article 104.

The Principal Allied and Associated Powers undertake to negotiate a Treaty between the Polish Government and the Free City of Danzig, which shall come into force at the same time as the establishment of the said Free City, with the following objects:

(1) To effect the inclusion of the Free City of Danzig within the Polish Customs frontiers, and to establish a free area in the port;

(2) To ensure to Poland without any restriction the free use and service of all waterways, docks, basins, wharves and other works within the territory of the Free City necessary for Polish imports and exports;

(3) To ensure to Poland the control and administration of the Vistula and of the whole railway system within the Free City, except such street and other railways as serve primarily the needs of the Free City, and of postal telegraphic and telephonic communication between Poland and the port of Danzig;

(4) To ensure to Poland the right to develop and improve the waterways, docks, basins, wharves, railways and other works and means of communication mentioned in this Article, as well as to lease or purchase through appropriate processes such land and other property as may be necessary for these purposes;

(5) To provide against any discrimination within the Free City of Danzig to the detriment of citizens of Poland and other persons of Polish origin or speech;

(6) To provide that the Polish Government shall undertake the conduct of the foreign relations of the Free City of Danzig as well as the diplomatic protection of citizens of that city when abroad.

Article 105.

On the coming into force of the present Treaty German nationals ordinarily resident in the territory described in Article 100 will ipso facto lose their German nationality in order to become nationals of the Free City of Danzig.

Article 106.

Within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty German nationals over 18 years of age ordinarily resident in the territory described in Article 100 will have the right to opt for German nationality.

Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children less than 18 years of age.

All persons who exercise the right of option referred to above must during the ensuing twelve months transfer their place of residence to Germany.

These persons will be entitled to preserve the immoveable property possessed by them in the territory of the Free City of Danzig. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties shall be imposed upon them in this connection.

Article 107.

All property situated within the territory of the Free City of Danzig belonging to the German Empire or to any German State shall pass to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers for transfer to the Free City of Danzig or to the Polish State as they may consider equitable.

Article 108.

The proportion and nature of the financial liabilities of Germany and of Prussia to be borne by the Free City of Danzig shall be fixed in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

All other questions which may arise from the cession of the territory referred to in Article 100 shall be settled by further agreements.

Section XII.

SCHLESWIG.

Article 109.

The frontier between Germany and Denmark shall be fixed in conformity with the wishes of the population.

For this purpose the population inhabiting the territories of the former German Empire situated to the north of a line from East to West (shown by a brown line on the map No. 4, annexed to the present Treaty):

leaving the Baltic Sea about 13 kilometres east-north-east of Flensburg,

running

south-west so as to pass south-east of: Sygum, Ringsberg, Munkbrarup, Adelby, Tastrup, Jarplund, Oversee and north-west of: Langballigholz, Langballig, Bonstrup, Rullschau, Weseby, Kleinwolstrup, Gross-Solt,

thence westwards passing south of Frorup and north of Wanderup,

thence in a south-westerly direction, passing south-east of Oxlund, Stieglund and Ostenau and north-west of the villages on the Wanderup-Kollund road.

thence in a north-westerly direction, passing south-west of Lowenstedt, Joldelund, Goldelund and north-east of Kolkerheide and Hogel to the bend of the Soholmer An, about 1 kilometre east of Soholm, where it meets the southern boundary of the Kreis of Tondern.

following this boundary to the North Sea, passing south of the islands of Fohr and Amrum and north of the islands of Oland and Langeness,

shall be called upon to pronounce by a vote which will be taken under the following conditions:

(1) Within a period not exceeding ten days from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the German troops and authorities (including the Oberprasidenten, Regierungsprasidenten, Landrathe, Amtsvorsteher, Oberburgermeister) shall evacuate the zone lying to the north of the line above fixed.

Within the same period the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils which have been constituted in this zone shall be dissolved; members of such Councils who are natives of another region and are exercising their functions at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty or who have gone out of office since March 1, 1919, shall also be evacuated.

The said zone shall immediately be placed under the authority of an International Commission, composed of five members, of whom three will be designated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers; the Norwegian and Swedish Governments will each be requested to designate a member; in the event of their failing to do so these two members will be chosen by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

The Commission, assisted in case of need by the necessary forces, shall have general powers of administration. In particular it shall at once provide for filling the places of the evacuated German authorities, and if necessary shall itself give orders for their evacuation, and proceed to fill the places of such local authorities as may be required. It shall take all steps which it thinks proper to insure the freedom, fairness and secrecy of the vote. It shall be assisted by German and Danish technical advisers chosen by it from among the local population. Its decisions will be taken by a majority.

One-half of the expenses of the Commission and of the expenditure occasioned by the plebiscite shall be paid by Germany.

(2) The right to vote shall be given to all persons, without distinction of sex, who:

(a) Have completed their twentieth year at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty; and

(b) Were born in the zone in which the plebiscite is taken, or have been domiciled there since a date before January 1, 1900, or had been expelled by the German authorities without having retained their domicile there.

Every person will vote in the commune (Gemeinde) where he is domiciled or of which he is a native.

Military persons, officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the German army, who are natives of the zone of Schleswig in which the plebiscite is taken, shall be given the opportunity to return to their native place in order to take part in the voting there.

(3) In the section of the evacuated zone lying to the north of a line, from East to West (shown by a red line on map No. 4 which is annexed to the present Treaty):

passing south of the island of Alsen and following the median line of Flensburg Fjord,

leaving the fjord about 6 kilometres north of Flensburg and following the course of the stream flowing past Kupfermahle upstream to a point north of Niehuus,

passing north of Pattburg and Ellund and south of Froslee to meet the eastern boundary of the Kreis of Tondern at its junction with the boundary between the old jurisdictions of Slogs and Kjær (Slogs Herred and Kiæ Herred),

following the latter boundary to where it meets the Scheidebek,

following the course of the Scheidebek (Alte Au), Suder Au and Wied Au downstream successively to the point where the latter bends northwards about 1,500 metres west of Ruttebull,

thence, in a west-north-westerly direction to meet the North Sea north of Sieltoft,

thence, passing north of the island of Sylt; the vote above provided for shall be taken within a period not exceeding three weeks after the evacuation of the country by the German troops and authorities.

The result will be determined by the majority of votes cast in the whole of this section. This result will be immediately communicated by the Commission to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and proclaimed.

If the vote results in favour of the reincorporation of this territory in the Kingdom of Denmark, the Danish Government in agreement with the Commission will be entitled to effect its occupation with their military and administrative authorities immediately after the proclamation.

(4) In the section of the evacuated zone situated to the south of the preceding section and to the north of the line which starts from the Baltic Sea 13 kilometres from Flensburg and ends north of the islands of Oland and Langeness, the vote will be taken within a period not exceeding five weeks after the plebiscite shall have been held in the first section.

The result will be determined by communes (Gemeinden), in accordance with the majority of the votes cast in each commune (Gemeinde).

Article 110.

Pending a delimitation on the spot, a frontier line will be fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers according to a line based on the result of the voting, and proposed by the International Commission, and taking into account the particular geographical and economic conditions of the localities in question.

From that time the Danish Government may effect the occupation of these territories with the Danish civil and military authorities, and the German Government may reinstate up to the said frontier line the German civil and military authorities whom it has evacuated.

Germany hereby renounces definitely in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights of sovereignty over the territories situated to the north of the frontier line fixed in accordance with the above provisions. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers will hand over the said territories to Denmark.

Article 111.

A Commission composed of seven members, five of whom shall be nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Denmark, and one by Germany, shall be constituted within fifteen days from the date when the final result of the vote is known, to trace the frontier line on the spot.

The decisions of the Commission will be taken by a majority of votes and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

Article 112.

All the inhabitants of the territory which is returned to Denmark will acquire Danish nationality ipso facto, and will lose their German nationality.

Persons, however, who had become habitually resident in this territory after October 1, 1918, will not be able to acquire Danish nationality without permission from the Danish Government.

Article 113.

Within two years from the date on which the sovereignty over the whole or part of the territory of Schleswig subjected to the plebiscite is restored to Denmark:

Any person over 18 years of age, born in the territory restored to Denmark, not habitually resident in this region, and possessing German nationality, will be entitled to opt for Denmark;

Any person over 18 years of age habitually resident in the territory restored to Denmark will be entitled to opt for Germany.

Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children less than 18 years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the ensuing twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State in favour of which they have opted.

They will be entitled to retain the immovable property which they own in the territory of the other State in which they were habitually resident before opting. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

Article 114.

The proportion and nature of the financial or other obligations of Germany and Prussia which are to be assumed by Denmark will be fixed in accordance with Article 254 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Further stipulations will determine any other questions arising out of the transfer to Denmark of the whole or part of the territory of which she was deprived by the Treaty of October 30, 1864.

Section XIII.

HELIGOLAND.

Article 115.

The fortifications, military establishments, and harbours of the Islands of Heligoland and Dune shall be destroyed under the supervision of the Principal Allied Governments by German labour and at the expense of Germany within a period to be determined by the said Governments.

The term "harbours" shall include the north-east mole, the west wall, the outer and inner breakwaters and reclaimed land within them, and all naval and military works, fortifications and buildings, constructed or under construction, between lines connecting the following positions taken from the British Admiralty chart No. 126 of April 19, 1918.

(a) lat. 54° 10′ 49″ N.; long. 7° 53′ 39″ E.;
(b) lat. 54° 10′ 35″ N.; long. 7° 54′ 18″ E.;
(c) lat. 54° 10′ 14″ N.; long. 7° 54′ 00″ E.;
(d) lat. 54° 10′ 17″ N.; long. 7° 53′ 37″ E.;
(e) lat. 54° 10′ 44″ N.; long. 7° 53′ 26″ E.

These fortifications, military establishments and harbours shall not be reconstructed nor shall any similar works be constructed in future.

Section XIV.

RUSSIA AND RUSSIAN STATES.

Article 116.

Germany acknowledges and agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all the territories which were part of the former Russian Empire on August 1, 1914.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 259 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) and Article 292 of Part X (Economic Clauses) Germany accepts definitely the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaties and of all other treaties, conventions and agreements entered into by her with the Maximalist Government in Russia.

The Allied and Associated Powers formally reserve the rights of Russia to obtain from Germany restitution and reparation based on the principles of the present Treaty.

Article 117.

Germany undertakes to recognise the full force of all treaties or agreements which may be entered into by the Allied and Associated Powers with States now existing or coming into existence in future in the whole or part of the former Empire of Russia as it existed on August 1, 1914, and to recognise the frontiers of any such States as determined therein.

Part IV.

GERMAN RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OUTSIDE GERMANY.

Article 118.

In territory outside her European frontiers as fixed by the present Treaty, Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges whatever in or over territory which belonged to her or to her allies, and all rights, titles and privileges whatever their origin which she held as against the Allied and Associated Powers.

Germany hereby undertakes to recognise and to conform to the measures which may be taken now or in the future by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, in agreement where necessary with third Powers, in order to carry the above stipulation into effect.

In particular Germany declares her acceptance of the following Articles relating to certain special subjects.

Section 1.

GERMAN COLONIES.

Article 119.

Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions.

Article 120.

All movable and immovable property in such territories belonging to the German Empire or to any German State shall pass to the Government exercising authority over such territories, on the terms laid down in Article 257 of part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty. The decision of the local courts in any dispute as to the nature of such property shall be final.

Article 121.

The provisions of Sections I and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty shall apply in the case of these territories whatever be the form of Government adopted for them.

Article 122.

The Government exercising authority over such territories may make such provisions as it thinks fit with reference to the repatriation from them of German nationals and to the conditions upon which German subjects of European origin shall, or shall not, be allowed to reside, hold property, trade or exercise a profession in them.

Article 123.

The provisions of Article 260 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty shall apply in the case of all agreements concluded with German nationals for the construction or exploitation of public works in the German oversea possessions, as well as any sub-concessions or contracts resulting therefrom which may have been made to or with such nationals.

Article 124.

Germany hereby undertakes to pay, in accordance with the estimate to be presented by the French Government and approved by the Reparation Commission, reparation for damage suffered by French nationals in the Cameroons or the frontier zone by reason of the acts of the German civil and military authorities and of German private individuals during the period from January 1, 1900, to August 1, 1914.

Article 125.

Germany renounces all rights under the Conventions and Agreements with France of November 4, 1911, and September 28, 1912, relating to Equatorial Africa. She undertakes to pay to the French Government, in accordance with the estimate to be presented by that Government and approved by the Reparation Commission, all the deposits, credits, advances, etc., effected by virtue of these instruments in favour of Germany.

Article 126.

Germany undertakes to accept and observe the agreements made or to be made by the Allied and Associated Powers or some of them with any other Power with regard to the trade in arms and spirits, and to the matters dealt with in the General Act of Berlin of February 26, 1885, the General Act of Brussels of July 2, 1890, and the conventions completing or modifying the same.

Article 127.

The native inhabitants of the former German oversea possessions shall be entitled to the diplomatic protection of the Government exercising authority over those territories.

Section II.

CHINA.

Article 128.

Germany renounces in favour of China all benefits and privileges resulting from the provisions of the final Protocol signed at Peking on September 7, 1901, and from all annexes, notes and documents supplementary thereto. She likewise renounces in favour of China any claim to indemnities accruing thereunder subsequent to March 14, 1917.

Article 129.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them respectively:

(1) The Arrangement of August 29, 1902, regarding the new Chinese customs tariff;

(2) The Arrangement of September 27, 1905, regarding Whang-Poo, and the provisional supplementary Arrangement of April 4, 1912.

China, however, will no longer be bound to grant to Germany the advantages or privileges which she allowed Germany under these Arrangements.

Article 130.

Subject to the provisions of Section VIII of this Part, Germany cedes to China all the buildings, wharves and pontoons, barracks, forts, arms and munitions of war, vessels of all kinds, wireless telegraphy installations and other public property belonging to the German Government, which are situated or may be in the German Concessions at Tientsin and Hankow or elsewhere in Chinese territory.

It is understood, however, that premises used as diplomatic or consular residences or offices are not included in the above cession, and, furthermore, that no steps shall be taken by the Chinese Government to dispose of the German public and private property situated within the so-called Legation Quarter at Peking without the consent of the Diplomatic Representatives of the Powers which, on the coming into force of the present Treaty, remain Parties to the Final Protocol of September 7, 1901.

Article 131.

Germany undertakes to restore to China within twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty all the astronomical instruments which her troops in 1900-1901 carried away from China, and to defray all expenses which may be incurred in effecting such restoration, including the expenses of dismounting, packing, transporting, insurance and installation in Peking.

Article 132.

Germany agrees to the abrogation of the leases from the Chinese Government under which the German Concessions at Hankow and Tientsin are now held.

China, restored to the full exercise of her sovereign rights in the above areas, declares her intention of opening them to international residence and trade. She further declares that the abrogation of the leases under which these concessions are now held shall not affect the property rights of nationals of Allied and Associated Powers who are holders of lots in these concessions.

Article 133.

Germany waives all claims against the Chinese Government or against any Allied or Associated Government arising out of the internment of German nationals in China and their repatriation. She equally renounces all claims arising out of the capture and condemnation of German ships in China, or the liquidation, sequestration or control of German properties, rights and interests in that country since August 14, 1917. This provision, however, shall not affect the rights of the parties interested in the proceeds of any such liquidation, which shall be governed by the provisions of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Article 134.

Germany renounces in favour of the Government of His Britannic Majesty the German State property in the British Concession at Shameen at Canton. She renounces in favour of the French and Chinese Governments conjointly the property of the German school situated in the French Concession at Shanghai.

Section III.

SIAM.

Article 135.

Germany recognises that all treaties, conventions and agreements between her and Siam, and all rights, title and privileges derived therefrom, including all rights of extraterritorial jurisdiction, terminated as from July 22, 1917.

Article 136.

All goods and property in Siam belonging to the German Empire or to any German State, with the exception of premises used as diplomatic or consular residences or offices, pass ipso facto and without compensation to the Siamese Government.

The goods, property and private rights of German nationals in Siam shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Article 137.

Germany waives all claims against the Siamese Government on behalf of herself or her nationals arising out of the seizure or condemnation of German ships, the liquidation of German property, or the internment of German nationals in Siam. This provision shall not affect the rights of the parties interested in the proceeds of any such liquidation, which shall be governed by the provisions of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Section IV.

LIBERIA.

Article 138.

Germany renounces all rights and privileges arising from the arrangements of 1911 and 1912 regarding Liberia, and particularly the right to nominate a German Receiver of Customs in Liberia.

She further renounces all claim to participate in any measures whatsoever which may be adopted for the rehabilitation of Liberia.

Article 139.

Germany recognizes that all treaties and arrangements between her and Liberia terminated as from August 4, 1917.

Article 140.

The property, rights and interests of Germans in Liberia shall be dealt with in accordance with Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Section V.

MOROCCO.

Article 141.

Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges conferred on her by the General Act of Algeciras of April 7, 1906, and by the Franco-German Agreements of February 9, 1909, and November 4, 1911. All treaties, agreements, arrangements and contracts concluded by her with the Sherifian Empire are regarded as abrogated as from August 3, 1914.

In no case can Germany take advantage of these instruments and she undertakes not to intervene in any way in negotiations relating to Morocco which may take place between France and the other Powers.

Article 142.

Germany having recognized the French Protectorate in Morocco, hereby accepts all the consequences of its establishment, and she renounces the regime of the capitulations therein.

This renunciation shall take effect as from August 3, 1914.

Article 143.

The Sherifian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regulating the status of German nationals in Morocco and the conditions in which they may establish themselves there.

German protected persons, semsars and "associes agricoles" shall be considered as having ceased, as from August 3, 1914, to enjoy the privileges attached to their status and shall be subject to the ordinary law.

Article 144.

All property and possessions in the Sherifian Empire of the German Empire and the German States pass to the Maghzen without payment.

For this purpose, the property and possessions of the German Empire and States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire or the States, and the private property of the former German Emperor and other Royal personages.

All movable and immovable property in the Sherifian Empire belonging to German nationals shall be dealt with in accordance with Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Mining rights which may be recognised as belonging to German nationals by the Court of Arbitration set up under the Moroccan Mining Regulations shall form the subject of a valuation, which the arbitrators shall be requested to make, and these rights shall then be treated in the same way as property in Morocco belonging to German nationals.

Article 145.

The German Government shall ensure the transfer to a person nominated by the French Government of the shares representing Germany's portion of the capital of the State Bank of Morocco. The value of these shares, as assessed by the Reparation Commission, shall be paid to the Reparation Commission for the credit of Germany on account of the sums due for reparation. The German Government shall be responsible for indemnifying its nationals so dispossessed.

This transfer will take place without prejudice to the repayment of debts which German nationals may have contracted towards the State Bank of Morocco.

Article 146.

Moroccan goods entering Germany shall enjoy the treatment accorded to French goods.

Section VI.

EGYPT.

Article 147.

Germany declares that she recognises the Protectorate proclaimed over Egypt by Great Britain on December 18, 1914, and that she renounces the regime of the Capitulations in Egypt.

This renunciation shall take effect as from August 4, 1914.

Article 148.

All treaties, agreements, arrangements and contracts concluded by Germany with Egypt are regarded as abrogated as from August 4, 1914.

In no case can Germany avail herself of these instruments and she undertakes not to intervene in any way in negotiations relating to Egypt which may take place between Great Britain and the other Powers.

Article 149.

Until an Egyptian law of judicial organization establishing courts with universal jurisdiction comes into force, provision shall be made, by means of decrees issued by His Highness the Sultan, for the exercise of jurisdiction over German nationals and property by the British Consular Tribunals.

Article 150.

The Egyptian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regulating the status of German nationals and the conditions under which they may establish themselves in Egypt.

Article 151.

Germany consents to the abrogation of the decree issued by His Highness the Khedive on November 28, 1904, relating to the Commission of the Egyptian Public Debt, or to such changes as the Egyptian Government may think it desirable to make therein.

Article 152.

Germany consents, in so far as she is concerned, to the transfer to His Britannic Majesty's Government of the powers conferred on His Imperial Majesty the Sultan by the Convention signed at Constantinople on October 29, 1888, relating to the free navigation of the Suez Canal.

She renounces all participation in the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt and consents, in so far as she is concerned, to the transfer to the Egyptian Authorities of the powers of that Board.

Article 153.

All property and possessions in Egypt of the German Empire and the German States pass to the Egyptian Government without payment.

For this purpose, the property and possessions of the German Empire and States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire or the States, and the private property of the former German Emperor and other Royal personages.

All movable and immovable property in Egypt belonging to German nationals shall be dealt with in accordance with Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Article 154.

Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the treatment accorded to British goods.

Section VII.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Article 155.

Germany undertakes to recognise and accept all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers may make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, interests and privileges whatever which might be claimed by Germany or her nationals in

Turkey and Bulgaria and which are not dealt with in the provisions of the present Treaty.

Section VIII.

SHANTUNG.

Article 156.

Germany renounces, in favour of Japan, all her rights, title and privileges—particularly those concerning the territory of Kiaochow, railways, mines and submarine cables—which she acquired in virtue of the Treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the Province of Shantung.

All German rights in the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway, including its branch lines, together with its subsidiary property of all kinds, stations, shops, fixed and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines, are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attaching thereto.

The German State submarine cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and from Tsingtao to Chefoo, with all the rights, privileges and properties attaching thereto, are similarly acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and incumbrances.

Article 157.

The movable and immovable property owned by the German State in the territory of Kiaochow, as well as all the rights which Germany might claim in consequence of the works or improvements made or of the expenses incurred by her, directly or indirectly, in connection with this territory, are and remain acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and incumbrances.

Article 158.

Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the archives, registers, plans, title-deeds and documents of every kind, wherever they may be, relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial or other, of the territory of Kiaochow.

Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements or agreements relating to the rights, title or privileges referred to in the two preceding articles.

PART V.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow.

Section I.

MILITARY CLAUSES.

Chapter I.

Effectives and Cadres of the German Army.

Article 159.

The German military forces shall be demobilized and reduced as prescribed hereinafter.

Article 160.

(1) By a date which must not be later than March 31, 1920, the German Army must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry.

After that date the total number of effectives in the Army of the States constituting Germany must not exceed one hundred thousand men, including officers and establishments of depots. The Army shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory and to the control of the frontiers.

The total effective strength of officers, including the personnel of staffs, whatever their composition, must not exceed four thousand.

(2) Divisions and Army Corps headquarters staffs shall be organised in accordance with Table No. I annexed at this Section.

The number and strength of the units of infantry, artillery, engineers, technical services and troops laid down in the aforesaid Table constitute maxima which must not be exceeded.

The following units may each have their own depot:

An Infantry regiment;
A Cavalry regiment;
A regiment of Field Artillery;
A battalion of Pioneers.

(3) The divisions must not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters staffs.

The maintenance or formation of forces differently grouped or of other organisations for the command of troops or for preparation for war is forbidden.

The Great German General Staff and all similar organisations shall be dissolved and may not be reconstituted in any form.

The officers, or persons in the position of officers, in the Ministries of War in the different States in Germany and in the Administrations attached to them, must not exceed three hundred in number and are included in the maximum strength of four thousand laid down in the third sub-paragraph of paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 161.

Army administrative service consisting of civilian personnel not included in the number of effectives prescribed by the present Treaty will have such personnel reduced in each class to one-tenth of that laid down in the Budget of 1913.

Article 162.

The number of employees or officials of the German States, such as customs officers, forest guards and coastguards, shall not exceed that of the employees or officials functioning in these capacities in 1913.

The number of gendarmes and employees or officials of the local or municipal police may only be increased to an extent corresponding to the increase of population since 1913 in the districts or municipalities in which they are employed.

These employees and officials may not be assembled for military training.

Article 163.

The reduction of the strength of the German military forces as provided for in Article 160 may be effected gradually in the following manner:

Within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the total number of effectives must be reduced to 200,000 and the number of units must not exceed twice the number of those laid down in Article 160.

At the expiration of this period, and at the end of each subsequent period of three months, a Conference of military experts of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers will fix the reductions to be made in the ensuing three months, so that by March 31, 1920, at the latest the total number of German effectives does not exceed the maximum number of 100,000 men laid down in Article 160. In these successive reductions the same ratio between the number of officers and of men, and between the various kinds of units, shall be maintained as is laid down in that Article.

Chapter II.

Armament, Munitions and Material.

Article 164.

Up till the time at which Germany is admitted as a member of the League of Nations the German Army must pot possess an armament greater than the amounts fixed in Table No. II annexed to this Section, with the exception of an optional increase not exceeding one-twenty-fifth part for small arms and one-fiftieth part for guns, which shall be exclu-

sively used to provide for such eventual replacements as may be necesary.

Germany agrees that after she has become a member of the League of Nations the armaments fixed in the said Table shall remain in force until they are modified by the Council of the League. Furthermore she hereby agrees strictly to observe the decisions of the Council of the League on this subject.

Article 165.

The maximum number of guns, machine guns, trench-mortars, rifles and the amount of ammunition and equipment which Germany is allowed to maintain during the period between the coming into force of the present Treaty and the date of March 31, 1920, referred to in Article 160, shall bear the same proportion to the amount authorized in Table No. III annexed to this Section as the strength of the German Army as reduced from time to time in accordance with Article 163 bears to the strength permitted under Article 160.

Article 166.

At the date of March 31, 1920, the stock of munitions which the German Army may have at its disposal shall not exceed the amounts fixed in Table No. III annexed to this Section.

Within the same period the German Government will store these stocks at points to be notified to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The German Government is forbidden to establish any other stocks, deposits or reserves of munitions.

Article 167.

The number and calibre of the guns constituting at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty the armament of the fortified works, fortresses, and any land or coast forts which Germany is allowed to retain must be notified immediately by the German Government to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and will constitute maximum amounts which may not be exceeded

Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the maximum stock of ammunition for these guns will be reduced to, and maintained at, the following uniform rates:—fifteen hundred rounds per piece for those the calibre of which is 10.5 cm. and under; five hundred rounds per piece for those of higher calibre.

Article 168.

The manufacture of arms, munitions, or any war material, shall only be carried out in factories or works the location of which shall be communicated to and approved by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and the number of which they retain the right to restrict.

Within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, all other establishments for the manufacture, preparation, storage or design of arms, munitions, or any war material whatever shall be closed down. The same applies to all arsenals except those used as depots for the authorised stocks of munitions. Within the same period the personnel of these arsenals will be dismissed.

Article 169.

Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty German arms, munitions and war material, including anti-aircraft material, existing in Germany in excess of the quantities allowed must be surrendered to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers to be destroyed or rendered useless. This will also apply to any special plant intended for the manufacture of military material except such as may be recognised as necessary for equipping the authorised strength of the German army.

The surrender in question will be effected at such points in German territory as may be selected by the said Governments.

Within the same period arms, munitions and war material, including antiaircraft material, of origin other than German, in whatever state they may be, will be delivered to the said Governments, who will decide as to their disposal.

Arms and munitions which on account of the successive reductions in the strength of the German army become in excess of the amounts authorised by Tables II and III annexed to this Section must be handed over in the manner laid down above within such periods as may be decided by the Conferences referred to in Article 163.

Article 170.

Importation into Germany of arms, munitions and war material of every kind shall be strictly prohibited.

The same applies to the manufacture for, and export to, foreign countries of arms, munitions and war material of every kind.

Article 171.

The use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous liquids, materials or devices being prohibited, their manufacture and importation are strictly forbidden in Germany.

The same applies to materials specially intended for the manufacture, storage and use of the said products or devices.

The manufacture and the importation into Germany of armoured cars, tanks and all similar constructions suitable for use in war are also prohibited.

Article 172.

Within a period of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the German Government will disclose to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers the nature and mode of manufacture of all explosives, toxic substances or other like chemical preparations used by them in the war or prepared by them for the purpose of being so used.

Chapter III.

Recruiting and Military Training.

Article 173.

Universal compulsory military service shall be abolished in Germany.

The German Army may only be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

Article 174.

The period of enlistment for non-commissioned officers and privates must be twelve consecutive years.

The number of men discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of enlistment must not exceed in any year 5 per cent. of the total effectives fixed by the second sub-paragraph of paragraph (1) of Article 160 of the present Treaty.

Article 175.

The officers who are retained in the Army must undertake the obligation to serve in it up to the age of forty-five years at least.

Officers newly appointed must undertake to serve on the active list for twenty-five consecutive years at least.

Officers who have previously belonged to any formations whatever of the Army, and who are not retained in the units allowed to be maintained, must not take part in any military exercise whether theoretical or practical and will not be under any military obligations whatever.

The number of officers discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of service must not exceed in any year five per cent. of the total effectives of officers provided for in the third sub-paragraph (1) of Article 160 of the present Treaty.

Article 176

On the expiration of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty there

must only exist in Germany the number of military schools which is absolutely indispensable for the recruitment of the officers of the units allowed. These schools will be exclusively intended for the recruitment of officers of each arm, in the proportion of one school per arm.

The number of students admitted to attend the courses of the said schools will be strictly in proportion to the vacancies to be filled in the cadres of officers. The students and the cadres will be reckoned in the effectives fixed by the second and third sub-paragraphs of paragraph (1) of Article 160 of the present Treaty.

Consequently, and during the period fixed above, all military academies or similar institutions in Germany, as well as the different military schools for officers, student officers (Aspiranten), cadets, non-commissioned officers or student non-commissioned officers (Aspiranten), other than the schools above provided for, will be abolished.

Article 177.

Educational establishments, the universities, societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs and, generally speaking, associations of every description, whatever be the age of their members, must not occupy themselves with any military matters.

In particular they will be forbidden to instruct or exercise their members, or to allow them to be instructed or exercised, in the profession or use of arms.

These societies, associations, educational establishments and universities must have no connection with the Ministries of War or any other military authority.

Article 178.

All measures of mobilisation or appertaining to mobilisation are forbidden.

In no case must formations, administrative services or General Staffs include supplementary cadres.

Article 179.

Germany agrees, from the coming into force of the present Treaty, not to accredit nor to send to any foreign country any military, naval or air mission, nor to allow any such mission to leave her territory, and Germany further agrees to take appropriate measures to prevent German nationals from leaving her territory to become enrolled in the Army, Navy or Air Service of any foreign Power, or to be attached to such Army, Navy or Air service for the purpose of assisting in the military, naval or air training thereof, or otherwise for the purpose of giving military, naval or air instruction in any foreign country.

The Allied and Associated Powers agree, so far as they are concerned, from the coming into force of the present Treaty, not to enrol in nor to attach to their armies or naval or air forces any German national for the purpose of assisting in the military training of such armies or naval or air forces, or otherwise to employ any such German national as military, naval or aeronautic instructor.

The present provision does not, however, affect the right of France to recruit for the Foreign Legion in accordance with French military laws and regulations.

Chapter IV.

Fortifications.

Article 180.

All fortified works, fortresses and field works situated in German territory to the west of a line drawn fifty kilometres to the east of the Rhine shall be disarmed and dismantled.

Within a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty such of the above fortified works, fortresses and field works as are situated in territory not occupied by Allied and Associated troops shall be disarmed, and within a further period of four months they shall be dismantled. Those which are situated in territory occupied by Allied and Associated troops shall be disarmed and dismantled within such periods as may be fixed by the Allied High Command.

The construction of any new fortification, whatever its nature and importance, is forbidden in the zone referred to in the first paragraph above.

The system of fortified works of the southern and eastern frontiers of Germany shall be maintained in its existing state.

Table No. I.

State and Establishment of Army Corps Headquarters Staffs and of Infantry and Cavalry Division.

These tabular statements do not form a fixed establishment to be imposed on Germany, but the figures contained in them (number of units and strengths) represent maximum figures, which should not in any case be exceeded.

I.—Army Corps Headquarters Staffs.

Unit.	Maximum No. authorised.	Maximum strengths of each unit.—Officers.	Maximum strengths of each unit.—N. C. O.'s and men.
Army Corps Headquarters Staff	2	30	150
Total for Headquarters Staffs		60	300

II.—Establishment of an Infantry Division.

Unit.	Maximum No. of such units in a single division.	Maximum strengths of each unit.—Officers.	Maximum strengths of each unit.—N. C. O.'s and men.
Headquarters of an infantry division	1	25	70
Headquarters of divisional infantry	1	4	30
Headquarters of divisional artillery	1	4	30
Regiment of infantry. (Each regiment comprises 3 battalions of infantry. Each battalion comprises 3 companies of infantry and 1 machine gun company.)	3	70	2,300
Trench mortar company	3	6	150
Divisional squadron	1	6	150
Field artillery regiment (Each regiment comprises 3 groups of artillery. Each group comprises 3 batteries.)	1	85	1,300
Pioneer battalion. (This battalion comprises 2 companies of pioneers, 1 pontoon detachment, 1 searchlight section.)	1	12	400
Signal detachment. (This detachment comprises 1 telephone detachment, 1 listening section, 1 carrier pigeon section.)	1	12	300
Divisional medical service	1	20	400
Parks and convoys		14	800
Total for infantry division		410	10,830

III.—Establishment of a Cavalry Division.

Unit.	Maximum No. of such units in a single division.	Maximum strengths —of each unit— Officers.	N. C. O.'s and men.
Headquarters of a cavalry division	1	15	50
Cavalry regiment..... (Each regiment comprises 4 squadrons.)	6	40	800
Horse artillery group (3 batteries).....	1	20	400
Total for cavalry division		275	5,250

man Navy, including the manning of the fleet, coast defences, signal stations, administration and other land services, must not exceed fifteen thousand, including officers and men of all grades and corps.

The total strength of officers and warrant officers must not exceed fifteen hundred.

Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the personnel in excess of the above strength shall be demobilized.

No naval or military corps or reserve force in connection with the Navy may be organized in Germany without being included in the above strength.

Table No. II.

Tabular Statement of Armament Establishment for a Maximum of Seven Infantry Divisions, Three Cavalry Divisions and Two Army Corps Headquarters Staffs.

Material.	Infantry division. (1)	For 7 infantry divisions. (2)	Cavalry division. (3)	For 3 cavalry divisions. (4)	Two army corps headquarters staffs. (5)	Total of columns 2, 4 and 5. (6)
Rifles.....	12,000	84,000	.....	.....	This establishment	84,000
Carbines.....	.....	.....	6,000	18,000	must be drawn	18,000
Heavy machine guns.....	108	756	12	36	from the in-	792
Light machine guns.....	162	1,134	.....	.....	creased arma-	1,134
Medium trench mortars..	9	63	.....	.....	ments of the di-	63
Light trench mortars...	27	189	.....	.....	visional infantry.	189
7.7-cm. guns.....	24	168	12	36		204
10.5-cm. howitzers.....	12	84	.....	.....		84

Table No. III.

Maximum Stocks Authorised.

Material.	Maximum number of arms authorised.	Establishment, per unit. Rounds.	Maximum, totals. Rounds.
Rifles 84,000		400	40,800,000
Carbines 18,000			
Heavy machine guns	792	8,000	15,408,000
Light machine guns	1,134		
Medium trench mortars	63	400	25,200
Light trench mortars	189	800	151,200
Field artillery:			
7.7-cm. guns...	204	1,000	204,000
10.5-cm. howitzers ..	84	800	67,200

Section II.

NAVAL CLAUSES.

Article 181.

After the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the German naval forces in commission must not exceed:

6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen type,
6 light cruisers,
12 destroyers,
12 torpedo boats,

or an equal number of ships constructed to replace them as provided in Article 190.

No submarines are to be included.

All other warships, except where there is provision to the contrary in the present Treaty, must be placed in reserve or devoted to commercial purposes.

Article 182.

Until the completion of the minesweeping prescribed by Article 193 Germany will keep in commission such number of minesweeping vessels as may be fixed by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Article 183.

After the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the total personnel of the German Navy

Article 184.

From the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty all the German surface warships which are not in German ports cease to belong to Germany, who renounces all rights over them.

Vessels which, in compliance with the Armistice of November 11, 1918, are now interned in the ports of the Allied and Associated Powers are declared to be finally surrendered.

Vessels which are now interned in neutral ports will be there surrendered to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The German Government must address a notification to that effect to the neutral Powers on the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Article 185.

Within a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the German surface warships enumerated below will be surrendered to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in such Allied ports as the said Powers may direct.

These warships will have been disarmed as provided in Article XXIII of the Armistice of November 11, 1918. Nevertheless, they must have all their guns on board.

Battleships.

Oldenburg.	Posen.
Thuringen.	Westfalen.
Ostfriesland.	Rheinland.
Helgoland.	Nassau.

Light Cruisers.

Stettin.	Stralsund.
Danzig.	Augsburg.
Munchen.	Kolberg.
Lubeck.	Stuttgart.

and, in addition, forty-two modern destroyers and fifty modern torpedo boats, as chosen by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Article 186.

On the coming into force of the present Treaty the German Government must undertake, under the supervision of the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, the breaking-up of all the German surface warships now under construction.

Article 187.

The German auxiliary cruisers and fleet

auxiliaries enumerated below will be disarmed and treated as merchant ships:

Interned in Neutral Countries.

Berlin.	Seydlitz.
Santa Fe.	Yorck.

In Germany.

Ammon.	Furst Bulow.
Answald.	Gertrud.
Bosnia.	Kigoma.
Cordoba.	Rugia.
Cassel.	Santa Elena.
Dania.	Schleswig.
Rio Negro.	Mowe.
Rio Pardo.	Sierra Ventana.
Santa Cruz.	Chemnitz.
Schwaben.	Emil Georg von Strauss
Solingen.	Habsburg.
Steigerwald.	Meteor.
Franken.	Waltraute.
Jundomar.	Scharnhorst.

Article 188.

On the expiration of one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty all German submarines, submarine salvage vessels and docks for submarines, including the tubular dock, must have been handed over to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Such of these submarines, vessels and docks as are considered by the said Governments to be fit to proceed under their own power or to be towed shall be taken by the German Government into such Allied ports as have been indicated.

The remainder, and also those in course of construction, shall be broken up entirely by the German Government under the supervision of the said Governments. The breaking-up must be completed within three months at the most after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Article 189.

Articles, machinery and material arising from the breaking-up of German warships of all kinds, whether surface vessels or submarines, may not be used except for purely industrial or commercial purposes. They may not be sold or disposed of to foreign countries.

Article 190.

Germany is forbidden to construct or acquire any warships other than those intended to replace the units in commission provided for in Article 181 of the present Treaty.

The warships intended for replacement purposes as above shall not exceed the following displacement.

Armoured ships.....	10,000 tons
Light cruisers.....	6,000 tons
Destroyers	800 tons
Torpedo boats.....	200 tons

Except where a ship has been lost, units of the different classes shall only be replaced at the end of a period of twenty years in the case of battleships and cruisers, and fifteen years in the case of destroyers and torpedo boats, counting from the launching of the ship.

Article 191.

The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, shall be forbidden in Germany.

Article 192.

The warships in commission of the German fleet must have on board or in reserve only the allowance of arms, munitions and war material fixed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Within a month from the fixing of the quantities as above, arms, munitions and war material of all kinds, including mines and torpedoes, now in the hands of the German Government and in excess of the said quantities shall be surrendered to the Governments of the said Powers at places to be indicated by them. Such arms, munitions and war material will be destroyed or rendered useless.

All other stocks, depots or reserves of arms, munitions or naval war material of all kinds are forbidden.

The manufacture of these articles in German territory for, and their export to, foreign countries shall be forbidden.

Article 193.

On the coming into force of the present Treaty Germany will forthwith sweep up the mines in the following areas in the North Sea to the eastward of longitude 4 degrees 0 minutes E. of Greenwich:

(1) Between parallels of latitude 53 degrees 0 minutes N. and 59 degrees 0 minutes N.; (2) To the northward of latitude 60 degrees 30 minutes N.

Germany must keep these areas free from mines.

Germany must also sweep and keep free from mines such areas in the Baltic as may ultimately be notified by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Article 194.

The personnel of the German Navy shall be recruited entirely by voluntary engagements entered into for a minimum period of twenty-five consecutive years for officers and warrant officers; twelve consecutive years for petty officers and men.

The number engaged to replace those discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of service must not exceed five per cent. per annum of the totals laid down in this Section (Article 183).

The personnel discharged from the Navy must not receive any kind of naval or military training or undertake any further service in the Navy or Army.

Officers belonging to the German Navy and not demobilised must engage to serve till the age of forty-five, unless discharged for sufficient reasons.

No officer or man of the German mercantile marine shall receive any training in the Navy.

Article 195.

In order to ensure free passage into the Baltic to all nations, Germany shall not erect any fortifications in the area comprised between latitudes 55 degrees 27 minutes North and 54 degrees 0 minutes N. and longitudes 9 degrees 0 minutes E. and 16 degrees 0 minutes E. of the meridian of Greenwich, nor instal any guns commanding the maritime routes between the North Sea and the Baltic. The fortifications now existing in this area shall be demolished and the guns removed under the supervisions of the Allied Governments and in periods to be fixed by them.

The German Government shall place at the disposal of the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all hydrographical information now in its possession concerning the channels and adjoining waters between the Baltic and the North Sea.

Article 196.

All fortified works and fortifications, other than those mentioned in Section XIII (Heligoland) of Part III (Political Clauses for Europe) and in Article 195, now established within fifty kilometres of the German coast or on German islands off that coast shall be considered as of a defensive nature and may remain in their existing condition.

No new fortifications shall be constructed within these limits. The armament of these defenses shall not exceed, as regards the number and calibre of guns, those in position at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty. The German Government shall communicate forthwith particulars thereof to all the European Governments.

On the expiration of a period of two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the stocks of ammunition for these guns shall be reduced to and maintained at a maximum figure of fifteen hundred rounds per

piece for calibres of 4.1-inch and under, and five hundred rounds per piece for higher calibres.

Article 197.

During the three months following the coming into force of the present Treaty the German high-power wireless telegraphy stations at Nauen, Hanover and Berlin shall not be used for the transmission of messages concerning naval, military or political questions of interest to Germany or any State which has been allied to Germany in the war, without the assent of the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. These stations may be used for commercial purposes, but only under the supervision of the said Governments, who will decide the wave-length to be used.

During the same period Germany shall not build any more high-power wireless telegraphy stations in her own territory or that of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey.

Section III.

AIR CLAUSES.

Article 198.

The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces.

Germany may, during a period not extending beyond October 1, 1919, maintain a maximum number of one hundred seaplanes or flying boats, which shall be exclusively employed in searching for submarine mines, shall be furnished with the necessary equipment for this purpose, and shall in no case carry arms, munitions or bombs of any nature whatever.

In addition to the engines installed in the seaplanes or flying boats above mentioned, one spare engine may be provided for each engine of each of these craft.

No dirigible shall be kept.

Article 199.

Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the personnel of air forces on the rolls of the German land and sea forces shall be demobilised. Up to October 1, 1919, however, Germany may keep and maintain a total number of one thousand men, including officers, for the whole of the cadres and personnel, flying and non-flying, of all formations and establishments.

Article 200.

Until the complete evacuation of German territory by the Allied and Associated troops, the aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy in Germany freedom of passage through the air, freedom of transit and of landing.

Article 201.

During the six months following the coming into force of the present Treaty, the manufacture and importation of aircraft, parts of aircraft, engines for aircraft, and parts of engines for aircraft, shall be forbidden in all German territory.

Article 202.

On the coming into force of the present Treaty, all military and naval aeronautical material, except the machines mentioned in the second and third paragraphs of Article 198, must be delivered to the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Delivery must be effected at such places as the said Governments may select, and must be completed within three months.

In particular, this material will include all items under the following heads which are or have been in use or were designed for warlike purposes:

Complete aeroplanes and seaplanes, as well as those being manufactured, repaired or assembled.

Dirigibles able to take the air, being manufactured, repaired or assembled.

Plant for the manufacture of hydrogen.

Dirigible sheds and shelters of every kind for aircraft.

Pending their delivery, dirigibles will, at the expense of Germany, be maintained inflated with hydrogen; the plant for the manufacture of hydrogen, as well as the sheds for dirigibles, may, at the discretion of the said Powers, be left to Germany until the time when the dirigibles are handed over.

Engines for aircraft.

Nacelles and fuselages.

Armament (guns, machine guns, light machine guns, bomb-dropping apparatus, torpedo-dropping apparatus, synchronization apparatus, aiming apparatus).

Munitions (cartridges, shells, bombs loaded or unloaded, stocks of explosives or of material for their manufacture).

Instruments for use on aircraft.

Wireless apparatus and photographic or cinematograph apparatus for use on aircraft.

Component parts of any of the items under the preceding heads.

The material referred to above shall not be removed without special permission from the said Governments.

Section IV.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSIONS OF CONTROL.

Article 203.

All the military, naval and air clauses contained in the present Treaty, for the execution of which a time-limit is prescribed, shall be executed by Germany under the control of Inter-Allied Commissions specially appointed for this purpose by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Article 204.

The Inter-Allied Commissions of Control will be specially charged with the duty of seeing to the complete execution of the delivery, destruction, demolition and rendering things useless to be carried out at the expense of the German Government in accordance with the present Treaty.

They will communicate to the German authorities the decisions which the Principal Allied and Associated Powers have reserved the right to take, or which the execution of the military, naval and air clauses may necessitate.

Article 205.

The Inter-Allied Commissions of Control may establish their organisations at the seat of the central German Government.

They shall be entitled as often as they think desirable to proceed to any point whatever in German territory, or to send subcommissions, or to authorise one or more of their members to go, to any such point.

Article 206.

The German Government must give all necessary facilities for the accomplishment of their missions to the Inter-Allied Commissions of Control and to their members.

It shall attach a qualified representative to each Inter-Allied Commission of Control for the purpose of receiving the communications which the Commission may have to address to the German Government and of supplying or procuring for the Commission all information or documents which may be required.

The German Government must in all cases furnish at its own cost all labour and material required to effect the deliveries and the works of destruction, dismantling, demolition, and of rendering things useless, provided for in the present Treaty.

Article 207.

The upkeep and cost of the Commissions of Control and the expenses involved by their work shall be borne by Germany.

Article 208.

The Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of

the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the military clauses.

In particular it will be its duty to receive from the German Government the notifications relating to the location of the stocks and depots of munitions, the armament of the fortified works, fortresses and forts which Germany is allowed to retain, and the location of the works or factories for the production of arms, munitions and war material and their operations.

It will take delivery of the arms, munitions and war material, will select the points where such delivery is to be effected, and will supervise the works of destruction, demolition, and of rendering things useless, which are to be carried out in accordance with the present Treaty.

The German Government must furnish to the Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control all such information and documents as the latter may deem necessary to ensure the complete execution of the military clauses, and in particular all legislative and administrative documents and regulations.

Article 209.

The Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the naval clauses.

In particular it will be its duty to proceed to the building yards and to supervise the breaking-up of the ships which are under construction there, to take delivery of all surface ships or submarines, salvage ships, docks and the tubular docks, and to supervise the destruction and breaking-up provided for.

The German Government must furnish to the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control all such information and documents as the Commission may deem necessary to ensure the complete execution of the naval clauses, in particular the designs of the warships, the composition of their armaments, the details and models of the guns, munitions, torpedoes, mines, explosives, wireless telegraphic apparatus and, in general, everything relating to naval war material, as well as all legislative or administrative documents or regulations.

Article 210.

The Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commission of Control will represent the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in dealing with the German Government in all matters concerning the execution of the air clauses.

In particular it will be its duty to make an inventory of the aeronautical material existing in German territory, to inspect aeroplane, balloon and motor manufactories, and factories producing arms, munitions and explosives capable of being used by aircraft, to visit all aerodromes, sheds, landing grounds, parks and depots, to authorise, where necessary, a removal of material and to take delivery of such material.

The German Government must furnish to the Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commission of Control all such information and legislative, administrative or other documents which the Commission may consider necessary to ensure the complete execution of the air clauses, and in particular a list of the personnel belonging to all the German Air Services, and of the existing material, as well as of that in process of manufacture or on order, and a list of all establishments working for aviation, of their positions, and of all sheds and landing grounds.

Section V.

GENERAL ARTICLES.

Article 211.

After the expiration of a period of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the German laws must have been modified and shall be maintained by the German Government in conformity with this Part of the present Treaty.

Within the same period all the administrative or other measures relating to the execution of this Part of the Treaty must have been taken.

Article 212.

The following portions of the Armistice of November 11, 1918: Article VI, the first two and the sixth and seventh paragraphs of Article VII; Article IX; Clauses I, II and V of Annex No. 2, and the Protocol, dated April 4, 1919, suplementing the Armistice of November 11, 1918, remain in force so far as they are not inconsistent with the above stipulations.

Article 213.

So long as the present Treaty remains in force Germany undertakes to give every facility for any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations, acting if need be by a majority vote, may consider necessary.

PART VI.

PRISONERS OF WAR AND GRAVES.

Section I.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Article 214.

The repatriation of prisoners of war and interned civilians shall take place as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Treaty and shall be carried out with the greatest rapidity.

Article 215.

The repatriation of German prisoners of war and interned civilians shall, in accordance with Article 214, be carried out by a Commission composed of representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers on the one part and of the German Government on the other part.

For each of the Allied and Associated Powers a Sub-Commission, composed exclusively of Representatives of the interested Power and of Delegates of the German Government, shall regulate the details of carrying into effect the repatriation of the prisoners of war.

Article 216.

From the time of their delivery into the hands of the German authorities the prisoners of war and interned civilians are to be returned without delay to their homes by the said authorities.

Those amongst them who before the war were habitually resident in territory occupied by the troops of the Allied and Associated Powers are likewise to be sent to their homes, subject to the consent and control of the military authorities of the Allied and Associated armies of occupation.

Article 217.

The whole cost of repatriation from the moment of starting shall be borne by the German Government, who shall also provide the land and sea transport and staff considered necessary by the Commission referred to in Article 215.

Article 218.

Prisoners of war and interned civilians awaiting disposal or undergoing sentence for offenses against discipline shall be repatriated irrespective of the completion of their sentence or of the proceedings pending against them.

This stipulation shall not apply to prisoners of war and interned civilians punished for offenses committed subsequent to May 1, 1919.

During the period pending their repatriation all prisoners of war and interned civilians shall remain subject to the existing regulations more especially as regards work and discipline.

Article 219.

Prisoners of war and interned civilians who

are awaiting disposal or undergoing sentence for offences other than those against discipline may be detained.

Article 220.

The German Government undertakes to admit to its territory without distinction all persons liable to repatriation.

Prisoners of war or other German nationals who do not desire to be repatriated may be excluded from repatriation; but the Allied and Associated Governments reserve to themselves the right either to repatriate them or to take them to a neutral country or to allow them to reside in their own territories.

The German Government undertakes not to institute any exceptional proceedings against these persons or their families nor to take any repressive or vexatious measures of any kind whatsoever against them on this account.

Article 221.

The Allied and Associated Governments reserve the right to make the repatriation of German prisoners of war or German nationals in their hands conditional upon the immediate notification and release by the German Government of any prisoners of war who are nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and may still be in Germany.

Article 222.

Germany undertakes:

(1) To give every facility to Commissions to enquire into the cases of those who cannot be traced; to furnish such commissions with all necessary means of transport; to allow them access to camps, prisons, hospitals and all other places; and to place at their disposal all documents, whether public or private, which would facilitate their enquiries;

(2) To impose penalties upon any German officials or private persons who have concealed the presence of any nationals of any of the Allied and Associated Powers or have neglected to reveal the presence of any such after it had come to their knowledge.

Article 223.

Germany undertakes to restore without delay from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty all articles, money, securities and documents which have belonged to nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and which have been retained by the German authorities.

Article 224.

The High Contracting Parties waive reciprocally all repayment of sums due for the maintenance of prisoners of war in their respective territories.

Section II.

GRAVES.

Article 225.

The Allied and Associated Governments and the German Government will cause to be respected and maintained the graves of the soldiers and sailors buried in their respective territories.

They agree to recognise any commission appointed by an Allied or Associated Government for the purpose of identifying, registering, caring for or erecting suitable memorials over the said graves and to facilitate the discharge of its duties.

Furthermore they agree to afford, so far as the provisions of their laws and the requirements of public health allow, every facility for giving effect to requests that the bodies of their soldiers and sailors may be transferred to their own country.

Article 226.

The graves of prisoners of war and interned civilians who are nationals of the different belligerent States and have died in captivity shall be properly maintained in accordance with Article 225 of the present Treaty.

The Allied and Associated Governments on the one part and the German Government on the other part reciprocally undertake also to furnish to each other:

(1) A complete list of those who have died, together with all information useful for identification;

(2) All information as to the number and position of the graves of all those who have been buried without identification.

Part VII.

PENALTIES.

Article 227.

The Allied and Associated Powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

A special tribunal will be constituted to try the accused thereby assuring him the guarantees essential to the right of defence. It will be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following Powers: namely, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

In its decision the tribunal will be guided by the highest motives of international policy, with a view to vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings, and the validity of international morality. It will be its duty to fix the punishment which it considers should be imposed

The Allied and Associated Powers will address a request to the Government of the Netherlands for the surrender to them of the ex-Emperor in order that he may be put on trial.

Article 228.

The German Government recognises the right of the Allied and Associated Powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war. Such persons shall, if found guilty, be sentenced to punishments laid down by law. This provision will apply notwithstanding any proceedings or prosecution before a tribunal in Germany or in the territory of her allies.

The German Government shall hand over to the Allied and Associated Powers, or to such one of them as shall so request, all persons accused of having committed an act in violation of the laws and customs of war, who are specified either by name or by the rank office or employment which they held under the German authorities.

Article 229.

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before the military tribunals of that Power

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of more than one of the Allied and Associated Powers will be brought before military tribunals composed of members of the military tribunals of the Powers concerned.

In every case the accused will be entitled to name his own counsel.

Article 230.

The German Government undertakes to furnish all documents and information of every kind, the production of which may be considered necessary to ensure the full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of offenders and the just appreciation of responsibility.

PART VIII.

REPARATION.

Section I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 231.

The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

Article 232.

The Allied and Associated Governments recognise that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent diminutions of such resources which will result from other provisions of the present Treaty, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage.

The Allied and Associated Governments, however, require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency of each as an Allied or Associated Power against Germany by such aggression by land, by sea and from the air, and in general all damage as defined in Annex I hereto.

In accordance with Germany's pledges, already given, as to complete restoration for Belgium, Germany undertakes, in addition to the compensation for damage elsewhere in this Part provided for, as a consequence of the violation of the Treaty of 1839, to make reimbursement of all sums which Belgium has borrowed from the Allied and Associated Governments up to November 11, 1918, together with interest at the rate of five per cent. (5%) per annum on such sums. This amount shall be determined by the Reparation Commission, and the German Government undertakes thereupon forthwith to make a special issue of bearer bonds to an equivalent amount payable in marks gold, on May 1, 1926, or at the option of the German Government, on the 1st of May in any year up to 1926. Subject to the foregoing, the form of such bonds shall be determined by the Reparation Commission. Such bonds shall be handed over to the Reparation Commission, which has authority to take and acknowledge receipt thereof on behalf of Belgium.

Article 233.

The amount of the above damage for which compensation is to be made by Germany shall be determined by an Inter-Allied Commission, to be called the Reparation Commission and constituted in the form and with the powers set forth hereunder and in Annexes II and VII inclusive hereto.

This Commission shall consider the claims and give to the German Government a just opportunity to be heard.

The findings of the Commission as to the amount of damage defined as above shall be concluded and notified to the German Government on or before May 1, 1921, as representing the extent of that Government's obligations.

The Commission shall concurrently draw up a schedule of payments prescribing the time and manner for securing and discharging the entire obligation within a period of thirty years from May 1, 1921. If, however, within the period mentioned Germany fails to discharge her obligations, any balance remaining unpaid may, within the discretion of the Commission, be postponed for settlement in subsequent years, or may be handled otherwise in such manner as the Allied and Associated Governments, acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Part of the present Treaty, shall determine.

Article 234.

The Reparation Commission shall after May 1, 1921, from time to time, consider the resources and capacity of Germany, and, after giving her representatives a just opportunity to be heard, shall have discretion to extend the date, and to modify the form of payments, such as are to be provided for in accordance with Article 233; but not to cancel any part except with the specific authority of the several Governments represented upon the Commission.

Article 235.

In order to enable the Allied and Associated Powers to proceed at once to the restoration of their industrial and economic life, pending the full determination of their claims, Germany shall pay in such instalments and in such manner (whether in gold, commodities, ships, securities or otherwise) as the Reparation Commission may fix, during 1919, 1920 and the first four months of 1921, the equivalent of 20,000,000,000 gold marks. Out of this sum the expenses of the armies of occupation subsequent to the Armistice of November 11, 1918, shall first be met, and such supplies of food and raw materials as may be judged by the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers to be essential to enable Germany to meet her obligations for reparation may also, with the approval of the said Governments, be paid for out of the above sum. The balance shall be reckoned toward liquidation of the amounts due for reparation. Germany shall further deposit bonds as prescribed in Paragraph 12 (c) of Annex II hereto.

Article 236.

Germany further agrees to the direct application of her economic resources to reparation as specified in Annexes III, IV, V and VI, relating respectively to merchant shipping, to physical restoration, to coal and derivatives of coal, and to dyestuffs and other chemical products; provided always that the value of the property transferred and any services rendered by her under these Annexes, assessed in the manner therein prescribed, shall be credited to her toward liquidation of her obligations under the above Articles.

Article 237.

The successive instalments, including the above sum, paid over by Germany in satisfaction of the above claims will be divided by the Allied and Associated Governments in proportions which have been determined upon by them in advance on a basis of general equity and of the rights of each.

For the purposes of this division the value of property transferred and services rendered under Article 243, and under Annexes III, IV, V, VI and VII, shall be reckoned in the same manner as cash payments effected in that year.

Article 238.

In addition to the payments mentioned above Germany shall effect, in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Reparation Commission, restitution in cash of cash taken away, seized or sequestrated, and also restitution of animals, objects of every nature and securities taken away, seized or sequestrated in the case in which it proves possible to identify them in territory belonging to Germany or her allies.

Until this procedure is laid down, restitution will continue in accordance with the provisions of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, and its renewals and the Protocols thereto.

Article 239.

The German Government undertakes to make forthwith the restitution contemplated by Article 238 and to make the payments and deliveries contemplated by Articles 233, 234, 235 and 236.

Article 240.

The German Government recognises the Commission provided for by Article 233 as the same may be constituted by the Allied and Associated Governments in accordance with Annex II and agrees irrevocably to the possession and exercise by such Commission of the power and authority given to it under the present Treaty.

The German Government will supply to the Commission all the information which the Commission may require relative to the financial situation and operations and to the property, productive capacity, and stocks and current production of raw materials and manufactured articles of Germany and her nationals, and further any information relative to military operations which in the judgment of

the Commission may be necesary for the assessment of Germany's liability for reparation as defined in Annex I.

The German Government will accord to the members of the Commission and its authorised agents the same rights and immunities as are enjoyed in Germany by duly accredited diplomatic agents of friendly Powers.

Germany further agrees to provide for the salaries and expenses of the Commission and of such staff as it may employ.

Article 241.

Germany undertakes to pass, issue and maintain in force any legislation, orders and decrees that may be necessary to give complete effect to these provisions.

Article 242.

The provisions of this Part of the present Treaty do not apply to the property, rights and interests referred to in Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, nor to the product of their liquidation, except so far as concerns any final balance in favor of Germany under Article 243 (a).

Article 243.

The following shall be reckoned as credits to Germany in respect of her reparation obligations:

(a) Any final balance in favour of Germany under Section V (Alsace-Lorraine) of Part III (Political Clauses for Europe) and Sections III and IV of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty;

(b) Amounts due to Germany in respect of transfers under Section IV (Saar Basin) of Part III (Political Clauses for Europe), Part IX (Financial Clauses), and Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways);

(c) Amounts which in the judgment of the Reparation Commission should be credited to Germany on account of any other transfers under the present Treaty of property, rights, concessions or other interests.

In no case however shall credit be given for property restored in accordance with Article 238 of the present Part.

Article 244.

The transfer of the German submarine cables which do not form the subject of particular provisions of the present Treaty is regulated by Annex VII hereto.

ANNEX I.

Compensation may be claimed from Germany under Article 232 above in respect of the total damage under the following categories:

(1) Damage to injured persons and to surviving dependents by personal injury to or death of civilians caused by acts of war, including bombardments or other attacks on land, on sea, or from the air, and of all the direct consequences thereof, and of all operations of war by the two groups of belligerents wherever arising.

(2) Damage caused by Germany or her allies to civilian victims of acts of cruelty, violence or maltreatment (including injuries to life or health as a consequence of imprisonment, deportation, internment or evacuation, of exposure at sea or of being forced to labour), wherever arising, and to the surviving dependents of such victims.

(3) Damage caused by Germany or her allies in their own territory or in occupied or invaded territory to civilian victims of all acts injurious to health or capacity to work or to honour, as well as to the surviving dependents of such victims.

(4) Damage caused by any kind of maltreatment of prisoners of war.

(5) As damage caused to the peoples of the Allied and Associated Powers, all pensions and compensation in the nature of pensions to naval and military victims of war (including members of the air force), whether mutilated, wounded, sick or invalided, and to the dependents of such victims, the amount due to the Allied and Associated Governments being calculated for each of them as being the capitalised cost of such pensions and compensation at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty on the basis of the scales in force in France at such date.

(6) The cost of assistance by the Government of the Allied and Associated Powers to prisoners of war and to their families and dependents.

(7) Allowances by the Governments of the Allied and Associated Powers to the families and dependents of mobilised persons or persons serving with the forces, the amount due to them for each calendar year in which hostilities occurred being calculated for each Government on the basis of the average scale for such payments in force in France during that year.

(8) Damage caused to civilians by being forced by Germany or her allies to labour without just remuneration.

(9) Damage in respect of all property wherever situated belonging to any of the Allied or Associated States or their nationals, with the exception of naval and military works or materials, which has been carried off, seized, injured or destroyed by the acts of Germany or her allies on land, on sea or from the air, or damage directly in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war.

(10) Damage in the form of levies, fines and other similar exactions imposed by Germany or her allies upon the civilian population.

ANNEX II.

1.

The Commission referred to in Article 233 shall be called "The Reparation Commission" and is hereinafter referred to as "the Commission."

2.

Delegates to this Commission shall be nominated by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. Each of these Powers will appoint one Delegate and also one Assistant Delegate, who will take his place in case of illness, or necessary absence, but at other times will only have the right to be present at proceedings without taking any part therein.

On no occasion shall the Delegates of more than five of the above Powers have the right to take part in the proceedings of the Commission and to record their votes. The Delegates of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy shall have this right on all occasions. The Delegate of Belgium shall have this right on all occasions other than those referred to below. The Delegate of Japan shall have this right on occasions when questions relating to damage at sea and questions arising under Article 260 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) in which Japanese interests are concerned are under consideration. The Delegate of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State shall have this right when questions relating to Austria, Hungary or Bulgaria are under consideration.

Each Government represented on the Commission shall have the right to withdraw therefrom upon twelve months' notice filed with the Commission and confirmed in the course of the sixth month after the date of the original notice.

3.

Such of the other Allied and Associated Powers as may be interested shall have the right to appoint a Delegate to be present and act as Assessor only while their respective claims and interests are under examination or discussion, but without the right to vote.

4.

In case of the death, resignation, or recall of any Delegate, Assistant Delegate or Assessor, a successor to him shall be nominated as soon as possible.

5.

The Commission will have its principal permanent Bureau in Paris and will hold its first

meeting in Paris as soon as practicable after the coming into force of the present Treaty, and thereafter will meet in such place or places and at such time as it may deem convenient and as may be necessary for the most expeditious discharge of its duties.

6.

At its first meeting the Commission shall elect, from among the Delegates referred to above, a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year and shall be eligible for re-election. If a vacancy in the Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship should occur during the annual period, the Commission shall proceed to a new election for the remainder of the said period.

7.

The Commission is authorised to appoint all necessary officers, agents and employees who may be required for the execution of its functions, and to fix their remuneration; to constitute committees, whose members need not necessarily be members of the Commission, and to take all executive steps necessary for the purpose of discharging its duties; and to delegate authority and discretion to officers, agents and committees.

8.

All proceedings of the Commission shall be private, unless, on particular occasions, the Commission shall otherwise determine for special reasons.

9.

The Commission shall be required, if the German Government so desire, to hear, within a period which it will fix from time to time, evidence and arguments on the part of Germany on any question connected with her capacity to pay.

10.

The Commission shall consider the claims and give to the German Government a just opportunity to be heard, but not to take any part whatever in the decisions of the Commission. The Commission shall afford a similar opportunity to the allies of Germany when it shall consider that their interests are in question.

11.

The Commission shall not be bound by any particular code or rules of law or by any particular rule of evidence or of procedure but shall be guided by justice, equity and good faith. Its decisions must follow the same principles and rules in all cases where they are applicable. It will establish rules relating to methods of proof of claims. It may act on any trustworthy modes of computation.

12.

The Commission shall have all the powers conferred upon it, and shall exercise all the functions assigned to it, by the present Treaty.

The Commission shall in general have wide latitude as to its control and handling of the whole reparation problem as dealt with in this Part of the present Treaty and shall have authority to interpret its provisions. Subject to the provisions of the present Treaty, the Commission is constituted by the several Allied and Associated Governments referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above as the exclusive agency of the said governments respectively for receiving, selling, holding and distributing the reparation payments to be made by Germany under this Part of the present Treaty. The Commission must comply with the following conditions and provisions:

(a) Whatever part of the full amount of the proved claims is not paid in gold, or in ships, securities and commodities or otherwise, Germany shall be required, under such conditions as the Commission may determine, to cover by way of guarantee by an equivalent issue of bonds, obligations or otherwise, in order to constitute an acknowledgment of the said part of the debt.

(b) In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the Commission shall examine the German system of taxation first, to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan, and, secondly, so as to satisfy itself that, in general, the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the powers represented on the Commission.

(c) In order to facilitate and continue the immediate restoration of the economic life of the Allied and Associated countries, the Commission will as provided in Article 235 take from Germany by way of security for and acknowledgment of her debt a first instalment of gold bearer bonds free of all taxes and charges of every description established or to be established by the Government of the German Empire or of the German States, or by any authority subject to them; these bonds will be delivered on account and in three portions, the Marks gold being payable in conformity with Article 262 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty as follows:

(1) To be issued forthwith, 20,000,000,000 Marks gold bearer bonds, payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest. There shall be specially applied towards the amortisation of these bonds the payments which Germany is pledged to make in conformity with Article 235, after deduction of the sums used for the reimbursement of expenses of the armies of occupation and for payment of foodstuffs and raw materials. Such bonds as have not been redeemed by May 1, 1921, shall then be exchanged for new bonds of the same type as those provided for below (paragraph 12, (c) (2).)

(2) To be issued forthwith, further 40,000,000,000 Marks gold bearer bonds, bearing interest at 2½ per cent. per annum between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter at 5 per cent. per annum with an additional 1 per cent. for amortisation beginning in 1926 on the whole amount of the issue.

(3) To be delivered forthwith a covering undertaking in writing to issue when, but not until, the Commission is satisfied that Germany can meet such interest and sinking fund obligations, a further instalment of 40,000,000,000 Marks gold 5 per cent. bearer bonds, the time and mode of payment of principal and interest to be determined by the Commission.

The dates for payment of interest, the manner of applying the amortisation fund, and all other questions relating to the issue, management and regulation of the bond issue shall be determined by the Commission from time to time.

Further issues by way of acknowledgment and security may be required as the Commission subsequently determines from time to time.

(d) In the event of bonds, obligations or other evidence of indebtedness issued by Germany by way of security for or acknowledgment of her reparation debt being disposed of outright, not by way of pledge, to persons other than the several Governments in whose favour Germany's original reparation indebtedness was created, an amount of such reparation indebtedness shall be deemed to be extinguished, corresponding to the nominal value of the bonds, etc., so disposed of outright, and the obligation of Germany in respect of such bonds shall be confined to her liabilities to the holders of the bonds, as expressed upon their face.

(e) The damage for repairing, reconstructing and rebuilding property in the invaded and devastated districts, including reinstallation of furniture, machinery and other equipment, will be calculated according to the cost at the dates when the work is done.

(f) Decisions of the Commission relating to

the total or partial cancellation of the capital or interest of any verified debt of Germany must be accompanied by a statement of its reasons.

13.

As to voting, the Commission will observe the following rules:

When a decision of the Commission is taken, the votes of all the Delegates entitled to vote, or in the absence of any of them, of their Assistant Delegates, shall be recorded. Abstention from voting is to be treated as a vote against the proposal under discussion. Assessors have no vote.

On the following questions unanimity is necessary:

(a) Questions involving the sovereignty of any of the Allied and Associated Powers, or the cancellation of the whole or any part of the debt or obligations of Germany:

(b) Questions of determining the amount and conditions of bonds or other obligations to be issued by the German Government and of fixing the time and manner for selling, negotiating or distributing such bonds:

(c) Any postponement, total or partial, beyond the end of 1930, of the payment of instalments falling due between May 1, 1921, and the end of 1926 inclusive:

(d) Any postponement, total or partial, of any instalment falling due after 1926 for a period exceeding three years:

(e) Questions of applying in any particular case a method of measuring damages different from that which has been previously applied in a similar case:

(f) Questions of the interpretation of the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty.

All other questions shall be decided by the vote of the majority.

In case of any difference of opinion among the Delegates, which cannot be solved by reference to their Governments, upon the question whether a given case is one which requires a unanimous vote for its decision or not, such difference shall be referred to the immediate arbitration of some impartial person to be agreed upon by their Governments, whose award the Allied and Associated Governments agree to accept.

14.

Decisions of the Commission, in accordance with the powers conferred upon it, shall forthwith become binding and may be put into immediate execution without further proceedings.

15.

The Commission will issue to each of the interested Powers in such form as the Commission shall fix:

(1) A certificate stating that it holds for the account of the said Power bonds of the issues mentioned above, the said certificate, on the demand of the Power concerned, being divisible in a number of parts not exceeding five:

(2) From time to time certificates stating the goods delivered by Germany on account of her reparation debt which it holds for the account of the said Power.

The said certificates shall be registered and upon notice to the Commission, may be transferred by endorsement.

When bonds are issued for sale or negotiation and when goods are delivered by the Commission, certificates to an equivalent value must be withdrawn.

16.

Interest shall be debited to Germany as from May 1, 1921, in respect of her debt as determined by the Commission, after allowing for sums already covered by cash payments or their equivalent, or by bonds issued to the Commission, or under Article 243. The rate of interest shall be 5 per cent, unless the Commission shall determine at some future time that circumstances justify a variation of this rate.

The Commission, in fixing on May 1, 1921, the total amount of the debt of Germany, may take account of interest due on sums arising out of the reparation of material damage as from November 11, 1918, up to May 1, 1921.

17.

In case of default by Germany in the performance of any obligation under this Part of the present Treaty, the Commission will forthwith give notice of such default to each of the interested Powers and may make such recommendations as to the action to be taken in consequence of such default as it may think necessary.

18.

The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take, in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

19.

Payments required to be made in gold or its equivalent on account of the proved claims of the Allied and Associated Powers may at any time be accepted by the Commission in the form of chattels, properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, within or without German territory, ships, bonds, shares or securities of any kind, or currencies of Germany or other States, the value of such substitutes for gold being fixed at a fair and just amount by the Commission itself.

20.

The Commission, in fixing or accepting payment in specified properties or rights, shall have due regard for any legal or equitable interests of the Allied and Associated Powers or of neutral Powers or of their nationals therein.

21.

No member of the Commission shall be responsible, except to the Government appointing him, for any action or omission as such member. No one of the Allied or Associated Governments assumes any responsibility in respect of any other Government.

22.

Subject to the provisions of the present Treaty this Annex may be amended by the unanimous decision of the Governments represented from time to time upon the Commission.

23.

When all the amounts due from Germany and her allies under the present Treaty or the decisions of the Commission have been discharged and all sums received, or their equivalents, shall have been distributed to the Powers interested, the Commission shall be dissolved.

ANNEX III.

1.

Germany recognises the right of the Allied and Associated Powers to the replacement, ton for ton (gross tonnage) and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war.

Nevertheless, and in spite of the fact that the tonnage of German shipping at present in existence is much less than that lost by the Allied and Associated Powers in consequence of the German aggression, the right thus recognised will be enforced on German ships and boats under the following conditions:

The German Government, on behalf of themselves and so as to bind all other persons interested, cede to the Allied and Associated Governments the property in all the German merchant ships which are of 1,600 tons gross and upwards, in one-half, reckoned in tonnage, of the ships which are between 1,000 tons and 1,600 tons gross; in one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage, of the steam trawlers, and in one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage, of the other fishing boats.

2.

The German Government will, within two months of the coming into force of the pres-

ent Treaty, deliver to the Reparation Commission all the ships and boats mentioned in paragraph 1.

3.

The ships and boats mentioned in paragraph 1 include all ships and boats which (a) fly, or may be entitled to fly, the German merchant flag; or (b) are owned by any German national, company or corporation or by any company or corporation belonging to a country other than an Allied or Associated country and under the control or direction of German nationals; or (c) are now under construction (1) in Germany, (2) in other than Allied or Associated countries for the account of any German national, company or corporation.

4.

For the purpose of providing documents of title for the ships and boats to be handed over as above mentioned the German Government will:

(a) Deliver to the Reparation Commission in respect of each vessel a bill of sale or other document of title evidencing the transfer to the Commission of the entire property in the vessel, free from all encumbrances, charges and liens of all kinds, as the Commission may require;

(b) Take all measures that may be indicated by the Reparation Commission for ensuring that the ships themselves shall be placed at its disposal.

5.

As an additional part of reparation, Germany agrees to cause merchant ships to be built in German yards for the account of the Allied and Associated Governments as follows:

(a) Within three months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Reparation Commission will notify to the German Government the amount of tonnage to be laid down in German shipyards in each of the two years next succeeding the three months mentioned above.

(b) Within two years of the coming into force of the present Treaty the Reparation Commission will notify to the German Government the amount of tonnage to be laid down in each of the three years following the two years mentioned above.

(c) The amount of tonnage to be laid down in each year shall not exceed 200,000 tons, gross tonnage.

(d) The specifications of the ships to be built, the conditions under which they are to be built and delivered, the price per ton at which they are to be accounted for by the Reparation Commission, and all other questions relating to the accounting, ordering, building and delivery of the ships, shall be determined by the Commission.

Germany undertakes to restore in kind and in normal condition of upkeep to the Allied and Associated Powers, within two months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, in accordance with procedure to be laid down by the Reparation Commission, any boats and other movable appliances belonging to inland navigation which since August 1, 1914, have by any means whatever come into her possession or into the possession of her nationals, and which can be identified.

With a view to make good the loss in inland navigation tonnage, from whatever cause arising, which has been incurred during the war by the Allied and Associated Powers, and which cannot be made good by means of the restitution prescribed above, Germany agrees to cede to the Reparation Commission a portion of the German river fleet up to the amount of the loss mentioned above, provided that such cession shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the river fleet as it existed on November 11, 1918.

The conditions of this cession shall be settled by the arbitrators referred to in Article 339 of Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty, who are charged with the settlement of difficulties relating to the apportionment of river tonnage resulting from the new international regime applicable to certain river systems or from the territorial changes affecting those systems.

7.

Germany agrees to take any measures that may be indicated to her by the Reparation Commission for obtaining the full title to the property in all ships which have during the war been transferred, or are in process of transfer, to neutral flags, without the consent of the Allied and Associated Governments.

8.

Germany waives all claims of any description against the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals in respect of the detention, employment, loss or damage of any German ships or boats, exception being made of payments due in respect of the employment of ships in conformity with the Armistice Agreement of January 13, 1919, and subsequent Agreements.

The handing over of the ships of the German mercantile marine must be continued without interruption in accordance with the said Agreement.

9.

Germany waives all claims to vessels or cargoes sunk by or in consequence of naval action and subsequently salved, in which any of the Allied or Associated Governments or their nationals may have any interest either as owners, charterers, insurers or otherwise, notwithstanding any decree of condemnation which may have been made by a Prize Court of Germany or of her allies.

ANNEX IV.

1.

The Allied and Associated Powers require, and Germany undertakes, that in part satisfaction of her obligations expressed in the present Part she will, as hereinafter provided, devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas of the Allied and Associated Powers, to the extent that these Powers may determine.

2.

The Allied and Associated Governments may file with the Reparation Commission lists showing:

(a) Animals, machinery, equipment, tools and like articles of a commercial character, which have been seized, consumed or destroyed by Germany or destroyed in direct consequence of military operations, and which such Governments, for the purpose of meeting immediate and urgent needs, desire to have replaced by animals and articles of the same nature which are in being in German territory at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

(b) Reconstruction materials (stones, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, wood, window-glass, steel, lime, cement, etc.) machinery, heating apparatus, furniture and like articles of a commercial character which the said Governments desire to have produced and manufactured in Germany and delivered to them to permit of the restoration of the invaded areas.

3.

The lists relating to the articles mentioned in 2 (a) above shall be filed within sixty days after the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

The lists relating to the articles in 2 (b) above shall be filed on or before December 31, 1919.

The lists shall contain all such details as are customary in commercial contracts dealing with the subject matter, including specifications, dates of delivery (but not extending over more than four years), and places of delivery, but not price or value, which shall be fixed as hereinafter provided by the Commission.

4.

Immediately upon the filing of such lists with the Commission, the Commission shall

onsider the amount and number of the ma- rials and animals mentioned in the lists pro- ided for above which are to be required of ermany. In reaching a decision on this mat- , the Commission shall take into account ch domestic requirements of Germany as it ems essential for the maintenance of Ger- any's social and economic life, the prices and es at which similar articles can be obtained the Allied and Associated countries as com- red with those to be fixed for German arti- s, and the general interest of the Allied and ssociated Governments that the industrial fe of Germany be not so disorganized as to ffect adversely the ability of Germany to per- rm the other acts of reparation stipulated or.

Machinery, equipment, tools and like arti- les of a commercial character in actual in- ustrial use are not, however, to be demanded f Germany unless there is no free stock of uch articles respectively which is not in use nd is available, and then not in excess of hirty per cent. of the quantity of such arti- les in use in any one establishment or under- aking.

The Commission shall give representatives f the German Government an opportunity nd a time to be heard as to their capacity furnish the said materials, articles and nimals.

The decision of the Commission shall there- pon and at the earliest possible moment be ommunicated to the German Government nd to the several interested Allied and Asso- iated Governments.

The German Government undertakes to de- iver the materials, articles and animals as pecified in the said communication, and the nterested Allied and Associated Governments everally agree to accept the same, provided hey conform to the specification given, or re not, in the judgment of the Commission, unfit to be utilized in the work of reparation.

5.

The Commission shall determine the value o be attributed to the materials, articles nd animals to be delivered in accordance with the foregoing, and the Allied or Asso- iated Power receiving the same agrees to be harged with such value, and the amount hereof shall be treated as a payment by Germany to be divided in accordance with Article 237 of this part of the present Treaty.

In cases where the right to require phys- ical restoration as above provided is exer- ised, the Commission shall ensure that the mount to be credited against the reparation obligation of Germany shall be the fair value of work done or materials supplied by Ger- many, and that the claim made by the inter- ested Power in respect of the damage so re- paired by physical restoration shall be dis- harged to the extent of the proportion which he damage thus repaired bears to the whole of the damage thus claimed for.

6.

As an immediate advance on account of the nimals referred to in paragraph 2 (a) above, Germany undertakes to deliver in equal monthly instalments in the three months fol- owing the coming into force of the present Treaty the following quantities of live stock:

(1) To the French Government.

500 stallions (3 to 7 years);
30,000 fillies and mares (18 months to 7 years), type: Ardennais, Boulonnais or Belgian;
2,000 bulls (18 months to 3 years);
90,000 milch cows (2 to 6 years);
1,000 rams;
00,000 sheep;
10,000 goats;

(2) To the Belgian Government.

200 stallions (3 to 7 years), large Belgian type;
5,000 mares (3 to 7 years), large Belgian type;
5,000 fillies (18 months to 3 years), large Belgian type;
2,000 bulls (18 months to 3 years);
50,000 milch cows (2 to 6 years);
40,000 heifers;
200 rams;
20,000 sheep;
15,000 sows;

The animals delivered shall be of average health and condition.

To the extent that animals so delivered cannot be identified as animals taken away or seized, the value of such animals shall be credited against the reparation obligations of Germany in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Annex.

7.

Without waiting for the decisions of the Commission referred to in paragraph 4 of this Annex to be taken, Germany must continue the delivery to France of the agricultural material referred to in Article III of the renewal dated January 16, 1919, of the Armistice.

ANNEX V.

1.

Germany accords the following options for the delivery of coal and derivatives of coal to the undermentioned signatories of the present Treaty.

Germany undertakes to deliver to France seven million tons of coal per year for ten years. In addition, Germany undertakes to deliver to France annually for a period not exceeding ten years an amount of coal equal to the difference between the annual production before the war of the coal mines of the Nord and Pas de Calais, destroyed as a result of the war, and the production of the mines of the same area during the years in question; such delivery not to exceed twenty million tons in any one year of the first five years, and eight million tons in any one year of the succeeding five years.

It is understood that due diligence will be exercised in the restoration of the destroyed mines in the Nord and the Pas de Calais.

3.

Germany undertakes to deliver to Belgium eight million tons of coal annually for ten years.

4.

Germany undertakes to deliver to Italy up to the following quantities of coal.

	Tons.
July, 1919, to June, 1920	4,500,000
July, 1920, to June, 1921	6,000,000
July, 1921, to June, 1922	7,500,000
July, 1922, to June 1923	8,000,000
July, 1923, to June, 1924	8,500,000
and each of the following five years.	8,500,000

At least two-thirds of the actual deliveries to be land-borne.

5.

Germany further undertakes to deliver annually to Luxemburg, if directed by the Reparation Commission, a quantity of coal equal to the pre-war annual consumption of German coal in Luxemburg.

6.

The prices to be paid for coal delivered under these options shall be as follows:

(a) For overland delivery, including delivery by barge, the German pithead price to German nationals, plus the freight to French, Belgian, Italian or Luxemburg frontiers, provided that the pithead price does not exceed the pithead price of British coal for export. In the case of Belgian bunker coal, the price shall not exceed the Dutch bunker price.

Railroad and barge tariffs shall not be higher than the lowest similar rates paid in Germany.

(b) For sea delivery, the German export price f. o. b. German ports, or the British

export price f. o. b. British ports, whichever may be lower.

7.

The Allied and Associated Governments interested may demand the delivery in place of coal, of metallurgical coke in the proportion of three tons of coke to four tons of coal.

8.

Germany undertakes to deliver to France, and to transport to the French frontier by rail or by water, the following products, during each of the three years following the coming into force of this Treaty:

	Tons.
Benzol	35,000
Coal tar	50,000
Sulphate of ammonia	30,000

All or part of the coal tar may, at the option of the French Government, be replaced by corresponding quantities of products of distillation, such as light oils, heavy oils, anthracene, naphthalene or pitch.

9.

The price paid for coke and for the articles referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be the same as the price paid by German nationals under the same conditions of shipment to the French frontier or to the German ports, and shall be subject to any advantages which may be accorded similar products furnished to German nationals.

10.

The foregoing options shall be exercised through the intervention of the Reparation Commission, which, subject to the specific provisions hereof, shall have power to determine all questions relative to procedure and the qualities and quantities of products, the quantity of coke which may be substituted for coal, and the times and modes of delivery and payment. In giving notice to the German Government of the foregoing options the Commission shall give at least 120 days' notice of deliveries to be made after January 1, 1920, and at least 30 days' notice of deliveries to be made between the coming into force of this Treaty and January 1, 1920. Until Germany has received the demands referred to in this paragraph, the provisions of the Protocol of December 25, 1918 (Execution of Article VI of the Armistice of November 11, 1918) remain in force. The notice to be given to the German Government of the exercise of the right of substitution accorded by paragraphs 7 and 8 shall be such as the Reparation Commission may consider sufficient. If the Commission shall determine that the full exercise of the foregoing options would interfere unduly with the industrial requirements of Germany, the Commission is authorised to postpone or to cancel deliveries, and in so doing to settle all questions of priority; but the coal to replace coal from destroyed mines shall receive priority over other deliveries.

ANNEX VI.

1.

Germany accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require as part of reparation the delivery by Germany of such quantities and kinds of dyestuffs and chemical drugs as the Commission may designate, not exceeding 50 per cent. of the total stock of each and every kind of dyestuff and chemical drug in Germany or under German control at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

This option shall be exercised within sixty days of the receipt by the Commission of such particulars as to stocks as may be considered necessary by the Commission.

2.

Germany further accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require delivery during the period from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty until January 1, 1920, and during each period of six months thereafter until January 1, 1925, of any specified kind of dyestuff and chemical drug up to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the German production of such dyestuffs and chemical drugs during the previous six months period. If in any case the production during such previous six months was, in the opinion of the Commission, less than normal, the amount required may be 25 per cent. of the normal production.

Such option shall be exercised within four weeks after the receipt of such particulars as to production and in such form as may be considered necessary by the Commission, these particulars shall be furnished by the German Government immediately after the expiration of each six months period.

3.

For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under paragraph 1, the price shall be fixed by the Commission, having regard to pre-war net export prices and to subsequent increases of cost.

For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under paragraph 2, the price shall be fixed by the Commission, having regard to pre-war net export prices and subsequent variations of cost, or the lowest net selling price of similar dyestuffs and chemical drugs to any other purchaser.

4.

All details, including mode and times of exercising the options, and making delivery, and all other questions arising under this arrangement shall be determined by the Reparation Commission; the German Government will furnish to the Commission all necessary information and other assistance which it may require.

5.

The above expression "dyestuffs and chemical drugs" includes all synthetic dyes and drugs and intermediate or other products used in connection with dyeing, so far as they are manufactured for sale. The present arrangement shall also apply to cinchona bark and salts of quinine.

ANNEX VII.

Germany renounces on her own behalf and on behalf of her nationals in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights, titles or privileges of whatever nature in the submarine cables set out below, or in any portions thereof:

Emden-Vigo: from the Straits of Dover to off Vigo;

Emden-Brest: from off Cherbourg to Brest;

Emden-Teneriffe: from off Dunkirk to off Teneriffe;

Emden-Azores (1): from the Straits of Dover to Fayal;

Emden-Azores (2): from the Straits of Dover to Fayal;

Azores-New York (1): from Fayal to New York;

Azores-New York (2): from Fayal to the longitude of Halifax;

Teneriffe-Monrovia: from off Teneriffe to off Monrovia;

Monrovia-Lome:

from about.... {lat. :2° 30′ N.; long. :7° 40′ W. of Greenwich
to about..... {lat. :2° 20′ N.; long. :5° 30′ W. of Greenwich
and from about {lat. :3° 48′ N.; long. :0° 00′, to Lome.

Lome-Duala: from Lome to Duala;

Monrovia-Pernambuco: from off Monrovia to off Pernambuco.

Constantinople-Constanza: from Constantinople to Constanza;

Yap-Shanghai, Yap-Guam and Yap-Menado (Celebes): from Yap Island to Shanghai, from Yap Island to Guam Island and from Yap Island to Menado.

The value of the above mentioned cables or portions thereof in so far as they are private property owned, calculated on the basis of the origin

ost less a suitable allowance for depreciation shall be credited to Germany in the Reparation account.

Section II.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Article 245.

Within six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty the German Government must restore to the French Government the trophies, archives, historical souvenirs or works of art carried away from France by the German authorities in the course of the war of 1870-1871 and during this last war, in accordance with a list which will be communicated to it by the French Government; particularly the French flags taken in the course of the war of 1870-1871 and all the political papers taken by the German authorities on October, 10, 1870, at the chateau of Cercay near Brunoy (Seine-et-Oise), belonging at the time to Mr. Rouher, formerly Minister of State.

Article 246.

Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, Germany will restore to His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz the original Koran of the Caliph Othman, which was removed from Medina by the Turkish authorities and is stated to have been presented to the ex-Emperor William II.

Within the same period Germany will hand over to His Britannic Majesty's Government the skull of the Sultan Mkwawa, which was removed from the Protectorate of German East Africa and taken to Germany.

The delivery of the articles above referred to will be effected in such place and in such conditions as may be laid down by the Governments to which they are to be restored.

Article 247.

Germany undertakes to furnish to the University of Louvain, within three months after a request made by it and transmitted through the intervention of the Reparation Commission, manuscripts, incunabula, printed books, maps and objects of collection corresponding in number and value to those destroyed in the burning by Germany of the Library of Louvain. All details regarding such replacement will be determined by the Reparation Commission.

Germany undertakes to deliver to Belgium, through the Reparation Commission, within six months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, in order to enable Belgium to reconstitute two great artistic works:

(1) The leaves of the triptych of the Mystic Lamb painted by the Van Eyck brothers, formerly in the Church of St. Bavon at Ghent, now in the Berlin Museum;

(2) The leaves of the triptych of the Last Supper, painted by Dierick Bouts, formerly in the Church of St. Peter at Louvain, two of which are now in the Berlin Museum and two in the Old Pinakothek at Munich.

PART IX.

FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

Article 248.

Subject to such exceptions as the Reparation Commission may approve, a first charge upon all the assets and revenues of the German Empire and its constituent States shall be the cost of reparation and all other costs arising under the present Treaty or any treaties or agreements supplementary thereto or under arrangements concluded between Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers during the Armistice or its extensions.

Up to May 1, 1921, the German Government shall not export or dispose of, and shall forbid the export or disposal of, gold without the previous approval of the Allied and Associated Powers acting through the Reparation Commission.

Article 249.

There shall be paid by the German Government the total cost of all armies of the Allied and Associated Governments in occupied German territory from the date of the signature of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, including the keep of men and beasts, lodging and billeting, pay and allowances, salaries and wages, bedding, heating, lighting, clothing, equipment, harness and saddlery, armament and rolling stock, air services, treatment of sick and wounded, veterinary and remount services, transport service of all sorts (such as by rail, sea or river, motor lorries), communications and correspondence, and in general the cost of all administrative or technical services the working of which is necessary for the training of troops and for keeping their numbers up to strength and preserving their military efficiency.

The cost of such liabilities under the above heads so far as they relate to purchases or requisitions by the Allied and Associated Governments in the occupied territories shall be paid by the German Government to the Allied and Associated Governments in marks at the current or agreed rate of exchange. All other of the above costs shall be paid in gold marks.

Article 250.

Germany confirms the surrender of all material handed over to the Allied and Associated Powers in accordance with the Armistice of November 11, 1918, and subsequent Armistice Agreements, and recognises the title of the Allied and Associated Powers to such material.

There shall be credited to the German Government, against the sums due from it to the Allied and Associated Powers for reparation, the value, as assessed by the Reparation Commission, referred to in Article 233 of Part VIII (Reparation) of the present Treaty, of the material handed over in accordance with Article VII of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, or Article III of the Armistice Agreement of January 16, 1919, as well as of any other material handed over in accordance with the Armistice of November 11, 1918, and of subsequent Armistice Agreements, for which, as having nonmilitary value, credit should in the judgment of the Reparation Commission be allowed to the German Government.

Property belonging to the Allied and Associated Governments or their nationals restored or surrendered under the Armistice Agreements in specie shall not be credited to the German Government.

Article 251.

The priority of the charges established by Article 248 shall, subject to the qualifications made below, be as follows:

(a) The cost of the armies of occupation as defined under Article 249 during the Armistice and its extensions;

(b) The cost of any armies of occupation as defined under Article 249 after the coming into force of the present Treaty;

(c) The cost of reparation arising out of the present Treaty or any treaties or conventions supplementary thereto;

(d) The cost of all other obligations incumbent on Germany under the Armistice Conventions or under this Treaty or any treaties or conventions supplementary thereto.

The payment for such supplies of food and raw material for Germany and such other payments as may be judged by the Allied and Associated Powers to be essential to enable Germany to meet her obligations in respect of reparation will have priority to the extent and upon the conditions which have been or may be determined by the Governments of the said Powers.

Article 252.

The right of each of the Allied and Associated Powers to dispose of enemy assets and property within its jurisdiction at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty is not affected by the foregoing provisions.

Article 253.

Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall prejudice in any manner charges or mortgages lawfully effected in favour of the Allied

or Associated Powers or their nationals respectively, before the date at which a state of war existed between Germany and the Allied or Associated Power concerned, by the German Empire or its constituent States, or by German nationals, on assets in their ownership at that date.

Article 254.

The Powers to which German territory is ceded shall, subject to the qualifications made in Article 255, undertake to pay:

(1) A portion of the debt of the German Empire as it stood on August 1, 1914, calculated on the basis of the ratio between the average for the three financial years 1911, 1912, 1913, of such revenues of the ceded territory, and the average for the same years of such revenues of the whole German Empire as in the judgment of the Reparation Commission are best calculated to represent the relative ability of the respective territories to make payment;

(2) A portion of the debt as it stood on August 1, 1914, of the German State to which the ceded territory belonged, to be determined in accordance with the principle stated above.

Such portions shall be determined by the Reparation Commission.

The method of discharging the obligation both in respect of capital and of interest, so assumed shall be fixed by the Reparation Commission. Such method may take the form, inter alia, of the assumption of the Power to which the territory is ceded of Germany's liability for the German debt held by her nationals. But in the event of the method adopted involving any payments to the German Government, such payments shall be transferred to the Reparation Commission on account of the sums due for reparation so long as any balance in respect of such sums remains unpaid.

Article 255.

(1) As an exception to the above provision and inasmuch as in 1871 Germany refused to undertake any portion of the burden of the French debt, France shall be, in respect of Alsace-Lorraine, exempt from any payment under Article 254.

(2) In the case of Poland that portion of the debt which, in the opinion of the Reparation Commission, is attributable to the measures taken by the German and Prussian Governments for the German colonisation of Poland shall be excluded from the apportionment to be made under Article 254.

(3) In the case of all ceded territories other than Alsace-Lorraine, that portion of the debt of the German Empire of German States which, in the opinion of the Reparation Commission represents expenditure by the Governments of the German Empire or States upon the Government properties referred to in Article 256 shall be excluded from the apportionment to be made under Article 254.

Article 256.

Powers to which German territory is ceded shall acquire all property and possessions situated therein belonging to the German Empire or to the German States, and the value of such acquisitions shall be fixed by the Reparation Commission, and paid by the State acquiring the territory to the Reparation Commission for the credit of the German Government on account of the sums due for reparation.

For the purposes of this Article the property and possessions of the German Empire and States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire or the States and the private property of the former German Emperor and other Royal personages.

In view of the terms on which Alsace-Lorraine was ceded to Germany in 1871, France shall be exempt in respect thereof from making any payment or credit under this Article for any property or possessions of the German Empire or States situated therein.

Belgium also shall be exempt from making any payment or credit under this Article for any property or possessions of the German Empire or States situated in German territory ceded to Belgium under the present Treaty.

Article 257.

In the case of the former German territories, including colonies, protectorates or dependencies, administered by a Mandatory under Article 22 of Part I (League of Nations) of the present Treaty, neither the territory nor the Mandatory Power shall be charged with any portion of the debt of the German Empire or States.

All property and possessions belonging to the German Empire or to the German States situated in such territories shall be transferred with the territories to the Mandatory Power in its capacity as such and no payment shall be made nor any credit given to those Governments in consideration of this transfer.

For the purposes of this Article the property and possessions of the German Empire and of the German States shall be deemed to include all the property of the Crown, the Empire or the States and the private property of the Former German Emperor and other Royal personages.

Article 258.

Germany renounces all rights accorded to her or her nationals by treaties, conventions or agreements, of whatsoever kind, to representation upon or participation in the control or administration of commissions, state banks, agencies or other financial or economic organisations of an international character, exercising powers of control or administration, and operating in any of the Allied or Associated States, or in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, or in the dependencies of these States, or in the former Russian Empire.

Article 259.

(1) Germany agrees to deliver within one month from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, to such authority as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers may designate the sum in gold which was to be deposited in the Reichsbank in the name of the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt as security for the first issue of Turkish Government currency notes.

(2) Germany recognises her obligation to make annually for the period of twelve years the payments in gold for which provision is made in the German Treasury Bonds deposited by her from time to time in the name of the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt as security for the second and subsequent issues of Turkish Government currency notes.

(3) Germany undertakes to deliver, within one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to such authority as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers may designate, the gold deposit constituted in the Reichsbank or elsewhere, representing the residue of the advance in gold agreed to on May 5, 1915, by the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt to the Imperial Ottoman Government.

(4) Germany agrees to transfer to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers any title that she may have to the sum in gold and silver transmitted by her to the Turkish Ministry of Finance in November, 1918, in anticipation of the payment to be made in May 1919, for the service of the Turkish International Loan.

(5) Germany undertakes to transfer to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, within a period of one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty, any sums in gold transferred as pledge or as collateral security to the German Government or its nationals in connection with loans made by them to the Austro-Hungarian Government.

(6) Without prejudice to Article 292 of Part X (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty Germany confirms the renunciation provided for in Article XV of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, of any benefit disclosed by the

Treaties of Bucharest and of Brest-Litovsk and by the treaties supplementary thereto.

Germany undertakes to transfer, either to Roumania or to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers as the case may be, all monetary instruments, specie, securities and negotiable instruments, or goods, which she has received under the aforesaid Treaties.

(7) The sums of money and all securities, instruments and goods of whatsoever nature, to be delivered, paid and transferred under the provisions of this article, shall be disposed of by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in a manner hereafter to be determined by these Powers.

Article 260.

Without prejudice to the renunciation of any rights by Germany on behalf of herself or of her nationals in the other provisions of the present Treaty, the Reparation Commission may within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty demand that the German Government become possessed of any rights and interests of German nationals in any public utility undertaking or in any concession operating in Russia, China, Turkey, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, or in the possessions of dependencies of these States or in any territory formerly belonging to Germany or her allies, to be ceded by Germany or her allies to any Power or to be administered by a Mandatory under the present Treaty, and may require that the German Government transfer, within six months of the date of demand, all such rights and interests and any similar rights and interests the German Government may itself possess to the Reparation Commission.

Germany shall be responsible for indemnifying her nationals so dispossessed, and the Reparation Commission shall credit Germany, on account of sums due for reparation, with such sums in respect of the value of the transferred rights and interests as may be assessed by the Reparation Commission, and the German Government shall, within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, communicate to the Reparation Commission all such rights and interests, whether already granted, contingent or not yet exercised, and shall renounce on behalf of itself and its nationals in favour of the Allied and Associated Powers, all such rights and interests which have not been so communicated.

Article 261.

Germany undertakes to transfer to the Allied and Associated Powers any claims she may have to payment or repayment by the governments of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, and, in particular, any claims which may arise, now or hereafter, from the fulfilment of undertakings made by Germany during the war to those Governments.

Article 262.

Any monetary obligation due by Germany arising out of the present Treaty and expressed in terms of gold marks shall be payable at the option of the creditors in pounds sterling payable in London; gold dollars of the United States of America payable in New York; gold francs payable in Paris; or gold lire payable in Rome.

For the purpose of this Article the gold coins mentioned above shall be defined as being of the weight and fineness of gold as enacted by law on Jan. 1, 1914.

Article 263.

Germany gives a guarantee to the Brazilian Government that all sums representing the sale of coffee belonging to the State of Sao Paolo in the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Trieste, which were deposited with the Bank of Bleichroeder at Berlin, shall be reimbursed together with interest at the rate or rates agreed upon. Germany having prevented the transfer of the sums in question to the State of Sao Paolo at the proper time, guarantees also that the reimbursement shall be effected at the rate of exchange of the day of the deposit.

PART X.

ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

Section 1.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Chapter I.

Customs Regulations, Duties and Restrictions.

Article 264.

Germany undertakes that goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the Allied or Associated States imported into German territory, from whatsoever place arriving, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges (including internal charges) than those to which the like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such State or of any other foreign country are subject.

Germany will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction on the importation into German territory of any goods the produce or manufacture of the territories of any one of the Allied or Associated States, from whatsoever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such State or of any other foreign country.

Article 265.

Germany further undertakes that, in the matter of the regime applicable on importation, no discrimination against the commerce of any of the Allied and Associated States as compared with any other of the said States or any other foreign country shall be made, even by indirect means, such as customs regulations or procedure, methods or verification or analysis conditions of payment of duties, tariff classification, or interpretation, or the operation of monopolies.

Article 266.

In all that concerns exportation Germany undertakes that goods, natural products or manufactured articles, exported from German territory to the territories of any one of the Allied or Associated States shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges (including internal charges) than those paid on the like goods exported to any other such State or to any other foreign country.

Germany will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction on the exportation of any goods sent from her territory to any one of the Allied or Associated States which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like goods, natural products or manufactured articles, sent to any other such State or to any other foreign country.

Article 267.

Every favour, immunity or privilege in regard to the importation, exportation or transit of goods granted by Germany to any Allied or Associated State or to any other foreign country whatever shall simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be extended to all the Allied and Associated States.

Article 268.

The provisions of Articles 264 to 267 inclusive of this Chapter and of Article 323 of Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty are subject to the following exceptions:

(a) For a period of five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, natural or manufactured products which both originate in and come from the territories of Alsace and Lorraine reunited to France shall, on importation into German customs territory, be exempt from all customs duty.

The French Government shall fix each year, by decree communicated to the German Government, the nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy this exemption.

The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

Further, during the period above mentioned the German Government shall allow the free export from Germany and the free re-importation into Germany, exempt from all customs duties and other charges (including internal charges), of yarns, tissues and other textile materials or textile products of any kind and in any condition, sent from Germany into the territories of Alsace or Lorraine, to be subjected there to any finishing process, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerisation, gassing, twisting or dressing.

(b) During a period of three years from the coming into force of the present Treaty natural or manufactured products which both originate in and come from Polish territories which before the war were part of Germany shall, on importation into German customs territory, be exempt from all customs duty.

The Polish Government shall fix each year, by decree communicated to the German Government, the nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy this exemption.

The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

(c) The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to require Germany to accord freedom from customs duty, on importation into German customs territory, to natural products and manufactured articles which both originate in and come from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, for a period of five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

The nature and amount of the products which shall enjoy the benefits of this regime shall be communicated each year to the German Government.

The amount of each product which may be thus sent annually into Germany shall not exceed the average of the amounts sent annually in the years 1911-1913.

Article 269.

During the first six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the duties imposed by Germany on imports from Allied and Associated States shall not be higher than the most favourable duties which were applied to imports into Germany on July 31, 1914.

During a further period of thirty months after the expiration of the first six months, this provision shall continue to be applied exclusively with regard to products which, being comprised in Section A of the First Category of the German Customs Tariff of December 25, 1902, enjoyed at the above-mentioned date (July 31, 1914) rates conventionalised by treaties with the Allied and Associated Powers, with the addition of all kinds of wine and vegetable oils, or artificial silk and of washed or scoured wool, whether or not they were the subject of special conventions before July 31, 1914.

Article 270.

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to apply to German territory occupied by their troops a special customs regime as regards imports and exports, in the event of such a measure being necessary in their opinion in order to safeguard the economic interests of the population of these territories.

Chapter II.

SHIPPING.

Article 271.

As regards sea fishing, maritime coasting trade and maritime towage, vessels of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy, in German territorial waters, the treatment accorded to vessels of the most favoured nation.

Article 272.

Germany agrees that, notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary contained in the Conventions relating to the North Sea fisheries and liquor traffic, all rights of inspection and police shall, in the case of fishing boats of the Allied Powers, be exercised solely by ships belonging to those Powers.

Article 273.

In the case of vessels of the Allied or Associated Powers, all classes of certificates or documents relating to the vessel, which were recognised as valid by Germany before the war, or which may hereafter be recognised as valid by the principal maritime States, shall be recognised by Germany as valid and as equivalent to the corresponding certificates issued to German vessels.

A similar recognition shall be accorded to the certificates and documents issued to their vessels by the Governments of new States, whether they have a sea-coast or not, provided that such certificates and documents shall be issued in conformity with the general practice observed in the principal maritime States.

The High Contracting Parties agree to recognise the flag flown by vessels of an Allied or Associated Power having no sea-coast which are registered at some one specified place situated in its territory; such place shall serve as the port of registry of such vessels.

Chapter III.

Unfair Competition.

Article 274.

Germany undertakes to adopt all the necessary legislative and administrative measures to protect goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the Allied and Associated Powers from all forms of unfair competition in commercial transactions.

Germany undertakes to prohibit and repress by seizure and by other appropriate remedies the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale in its territory of all goods bearing upon themselves or their usual get-up or wrappings any marks, names, devices or description whatsoever which are calculated to convey directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, type, nature or special characteristics of such goods.

Article 275.

Germany undertakes on condition that reciprocity is accorded in these matters to respect any law, or any administrative or judicial decision given in conformity with such law, in force in any Allied or Associated State and duly communicated to her by the proper authorities, defining or regulating the right to any regional appellation in respect of wine or spirits produced in the State to which the region belongs, or the conditions under which the use of any such appellation may be permitted, and the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale of products or articles bearing regional appellations inconsistent with such law or order shall be prohibited by the German Government and repressed by the measures prescribed in the preceding article.

Chapter IV.

Treatment of Nationals of Allied and Associated Powers.

Article 276.

Germany undertakes:

(a) Not to subject the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers to any prohibition in regard to the exercise of occupations, professions, trade and industry, which shall not be equally applicable to all aliens without exception;

(b) Not to subject the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers in regard to the rights referred to in paragraph (a) to any regulation or restriction which might contravene directly or indirectly the stipulations of the said paragraph, or which shall be other or more disadvantageous than those which are applicable to nationals of the most favoured nation;

(c) Not to subject the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers, their property, rights or interests, including companies and

associations in which they are interested, to any charge, tax or impost, direct or indirect, other or higher than those which are or may be imposed on her own nationals or their property, rights or interests;

(d) Not to subject the nationals of any one of the Allied and Associated Powers to any restriction which was not applicable on July 1, 1914 to the nationals of such Powers unless such restriction is likewise imposed on her own nationals.

Article 277.

The nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy in German territory a constant protection for their persons and for their property, rights and interests, and shall have free access to the courts of law.

Article 278.

Germany undertakes to recognise any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the Allied and Associated Powers and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these Powers pursuant to naturalisation laws or under treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance to their country of origin.

Article 279.

The Allied and Associated Powers may appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents in German towns and ports. Germany undertakes to approve the designation of the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, whose names shall be notified to her, and to admit them to the exercise of their functions in conformity with the usual rules and customs.

Chapter V.

General Articles.

Article 280.

The obligations imposed on Germany by Chapter I and by Articles 271 and 272 of Chapter II above shall cease to have effect five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, unless otherwise provided in the text, or unless the Council of the League of Nations shall, at least twelve months before the expiration of that period, decide that these obligations shall be maintained for a further period with or without amendment.

Article 276 of Chapter IV shall remain in operation, with or without amendment after the period of five years for such further period, if any, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 281.

If the German Government engages in international trade, it shall not in respect thereof have or be deemed to have any rights, privileges or immunities of sovereignty.

Section II.

TREATIES.

Article 282.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty and subject to the provisions thereof the multilateral treaties, conventions and agreements of an economic or technical character enumerated below and in the subsequent Articles shall alone be applied as between Germany and those of the Allied and Associated Powers party thereto:

(1) Conventions of March 14, 1884, December 1, 1886, and March 23, 1887, and Final Protocol of July 7, 1887, regarding the protection of submarine cables.

(2) Convention of October 11, 1909, regarding the international circulation of motor-cars.

(3) Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the sealing of railway trucks subject to customs inspection, and Protocol of May 18, 1907.

(4) Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the technical standardisation of railways.

(5) Convention of July 5, 1890, regarding the publication of customs tariffs and the organisation of an International Union for the publication of customs tariffs.

(6) Convention of December 31, 1913, regarding the unification of commercial statistics.

(7) Convention of April 25, 1907, regarding the raising of the Turkish customs tariff.

(8) Convention of March 14, 1857, for the redemption of toll dues on the Sound and Belts.

(9) Convention of June 22, 1861, for the redemption of the Stade Toll on the Elbe.

(10) Convention of July 16, 1863, for the redemption of the toll dues on the Scheldt.

(11) Convention of October 29, 1888, regarding the establishment of a definite arrangement guaranteeing the free use of the Suez Canal.

(12) Conventions of September 23, 1910, respecting the unification of certain regulations regarding collisions and salvage at sea.

(13) Convention of December 21, 1904, regarding the exemption of hospital ships from dues and charges in ports.

(14) Convention of February 4, 1898, regarding the tonnage measurement of vessels for inland navigation.

(15) Convention of September 26, 1906, for the suppression of night work for women.

(16) Convention of September 26, 1906, for the suppression of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

(17) Conventions of May 18, 1904, and May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of the White Slave Traffic.

(18) Convention of May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of obscene publications.

(19) Sanitary Conventions of January 30, 1892, April 15, 1893, April 3, 1894, March 19, 1897, and December 3, 1903.

(20) Convention of May 20, 1875, regarding the unification and improvement of the metric system.

(21) Convention of November 29, 1906, regarding the unification of pharmacopœial formulæ for potent drugs.

(22) Convention of November 16 and 19, 1855, regarding the establishment of a concert pitch.

(23) Convention of June 7, 1905, regarding the creation of an International Agricultural Institute at Rome.

(24) Conventions of November 3, 1881, and April 15, 1889, regarding precautionary measures against phylloxera.

(25) Convention of March 19, 1902, regarding the protection of birds useful to agriculture.

(26) Convention of June 12, 1902, as to the protection of minors.

Article 283.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply the conventions and agreements hereinafter mentioned, in so far as concerns them, on condition that the special stipulations contained in this Article are fulfilled by Germany.

Postal Conventions:

Conventions and agreements of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna, July 4, 1891.

Conventions and agreements of the Postal Union signed at Washington June 15, 1897.

Conventions and agreements of the Postal Union signed at Rome May 26, 1906.

Telegraphic Conventions:

International Telegraphic Conventions signed at St. Petersburg July 10-22, 1875.

Regulations and Tariffs drawn up by the International Telegraphic Conference, Lisbon, June 11, 1908.

Germany undertakes not to refuse her assent to the conclusion by the new States of the special arrangements referred to in the conventions and arrangements relating to the Universal Postal Union and to the International Telegraphic Union, to which the said new States have adhered or may adhere.

Article 284.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them, the International Radio-Telegraphic Convention of July 5, 1912, on condition that Germany fulfils the provisional regulations which will be indicated to her by the Allied and Associated Powers.

If within five years after the coming into force of the present Treaty a new convention regulating international radio-telegraphic communications should have been concluded to take the place of the Convention of July 5, 1912, this new convention shall bind Germany, even if Germany should refuse either to take part in drawing up the convention, or to subscribe thereto.

This new convention will likewise replace the provisional regulations in force.

Article 285.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply in so far as concerns them and under the conditions stipulated in Article 272 the conventions hereinafter mentioned:

(1) The Conventions of May 6, 1882, and February 1, 1889, regulating the fisheries in the North Sea outside territorial waters.

(2) The Conventions and Protocols of November 16, 1887, February 14, 1893, and April 11, 1894, regarding the North Sea liquor traffic.

Article 286.

The International Convention of Paris of March 20, 1883, for the protection of industrial property, revised at Washington on June 2, 1911; and the International Convention of Berne of September 9, 1886, for the protection of literary and artistic works, revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908, and completed by the additional Protocols signed at Berne on March 20, 1914, will again come into effect as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, in so far as they are not affected or modified by the exceptions and restrictions resulting therefrom.

Article 287.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them, the Convention of the Hague of July 17, 1905, relating to civil procedure. This renewal, however, will not apply to France, Portugal and Roumania.

Article 288.

The special rights and privileges granted to Germany by Article 3 of the Convention of December 2, 1899, relating to Samoa shall be considered to have terminated on August 4, 1914.

Article 289.

Each of the Allied or Associated Powers, being guided by the general principles or special provisions of the present Treaty, shall notify to Germany the bilateral treaties or conventions which such Allied or Associated Power wishes to revive with Germany.

The notification referred to in the present Article shall be made either directly or through the intermediary of another Power. Receipt thereof shall be acknowledged in writing by Germany. The date of the revival shall be that of the notification.

The Allied and Associated Powers undertake among themselves not to revive with Germany any conventions or treaties which are not in accordance with the terms of the present Treaty.

The notification shall mention any provisions of the said conventions and treaties which, not being in accordance with the terms of the present Treaty, shall not be considered as revived.

In case of any difference of opinion, the League of Nations will be called on to decide.

A period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty is allowed to the Allied and Associated Powers within which to make the notification.

Only those bilateral treaties and conventions which have been the subject of such a notification shall be revived between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany; all the others are and shall remain abrogated.

The above regulations apply to all bilateral treaties or conventions existing between all the Allied and Associated Powers signatories to the present Treaty and Germany, even if the said Allied and Associated Powers have not been in a state of war with Germany.

Article 290.

Germany recognises that all the treaties, conventions or agreements which she has concluded with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey since August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty are and remain abrogated by the present Treaty.

Article 291.

Germany undertakes to secure to the Allied and Associated Powers, and to the officials and nationals of the said Powers, the enjoyment of all the rights and advantages of any kind which she may have granted to Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, or to the officials and nationals of these States by treaties, conventions or arrangements concluded before August 1, 1914, so long as those treaties, conventions or arrangements remain in force.

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to accept or not the enjoyment of these rights and advantages.

Article 292.

Germany recognises that all treaties, conventions or arrangements which she concluded with Russia, or with any State or Government of which the territory previously formed a part of Russia, or with Roumania, before August 1, 1914, or after that date until coming into force of the present Treaty, are and remain abrogated.

Article 293.

Should an Allied or Associated Power, Russia, or a State or Government of which the territory formerly constituted a part of Russia, have been forced since August 1, 1914, by reason of military occupation or by any other means or for any other cause, to grant or to allow to be granted by the act of any public authority, concessions, privileges and favours of any kind to Germany or to a German national, such concessions, privileges and favours are ipso facto annulled by the present Treaty.

No claims or indemnities which may result from this annulment shall be charged against the Allied or Associated Powers or the Powers, States, Governments or public authorities which are released from their engagements by the present Article.

Article 294.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty Germany undertakes to give the Allied and Associated Powers and their nationals the benefit ipso facto of the rights and advantages of any kind which she has granted by treaties, conventions, or arrangements to non-belligerent States or their nationals since August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty, so long as those treaties, conventions or arrangements remain in force.

Article 295.

Those of the High Contracting Parties who have not yet signed, or who have signed but not yet ratified, the Opium Convention signed at The Hague on January 23, 1912, agree to bring the said Convention into force, and for this purpose to enact the necessary legislation without delay and in any case within a period of twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Furthermore, they agree that ratification of the present Treaty should in the case of Powers which have not yet ratified the Opium Convention be deemed in all respects equivalent to the ratification of that Convention and to the signature of the Special Protocol which

was opened at The Hague in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Third Opium Conference in 1914 for bringing the said Convention into force.

For this purpose the Government of the French Republic will communicate to the Government of the Netherlands a certified copy of the protocol of the deposit of ratifications of the present Treaty, and will invite the Government of the Netherlands to accept and deposit the said certified copy as if it were a deposit of ratifications of the Opium Convention and a signature of the Additional Protocol of 1914.

Section III.

DEBTS.

Article 296.

There shall be settled through the intervention of clearing offices to be established by each of the High Contracting Parties within three months of the notification referred to in paragraph (e) hereafter the following classes of pecuniary obligations:

(1) Debts payable before the war and due by a national of one of the Contracting Powers, residing within its territory, to a national of an Opposing Power, residing within its territory.

(2) Debts which became payable during the war to nationals of one Contracting Power residing within its territory and arose out of transactions or contracts with the nationals of an Opposing Power, resident within its territory, of which the total or partial execution was suspended on account of the declaration of war.

(3) Interest which has accrued due before and during the war to a national of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by an Opposing Power, provided that the payment of interest on such securities to the nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

(4) Capital sums which have become payable before and during the war to nationals of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by one of the Opposing Powers, provided that the payment of such capital sums to nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

The proceeds of liquidation of enemy property, rights and interests mentioned in Section IV and in the Annex thereto will be accounted for through the Clearing Offices, in the currency and at the rate of exchange hereinafter provided in paragraph (d), and disposed of by them under the conditions provided by the said Section and Annex.

The settlements provided for in this Article shall be effected according to the following principles and in accordance with the Annex to this Section:

(a) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prohibit, as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, both the payment and the acceptance of payment of such debts, and also all communications between the interested parties with regard to the settlement of the said debts otherwise than through the clearing offices.

(b) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be respectively responsible for the payment of such debts due by its nationals, except in the cases where before the war the debtor was in a state of bankruptcy or failure, or had given formal indication of insolvency or where the debt was due by a company whose business has been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war. Nevertheless, debts due by the inhabitants on territory invaded or occupied by the enemy before the Armistice will not be guaranteed by the States of which those territories form part.

(c) The sums due to the nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties by the nationals of an Opposing State will be debited to the Clearing Office of the country of the debtor, and paid to the creditor by the Clearing Office of the country of the creditor.

(d) Debts shall be paid or credited in the currency of such one of the Allied and Associated Powers, their colonies or protectorates or the British Dominions or India, as may be concerned. If the debts are payable in some other currency they shall be paid or credited in the currency of the country concerned, whether an Allied or Associated Power, Colony, Protectorate, British Dominion or India, at the pre-war rate of exchange.

For the purpose of this provision the pre-war rate of exchange shall be defined as the average cable transfer rate prevailing in the Allied or Associated country concerned during the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war between the said country concerned and Germany.

If a contract provides for a fixed rate of exchange governing the conversion of the currency in which the debt is stated into the currency of the Allied or Associated country concerned, then the above provisions concerning the rate of exchange shall not apply.

In the case of new States the currency in which and the rate of exchange at which debts shall be paid or credited shall be determined by the Reparation Commission provided for in Part VIII (Reparation).

(e) The provisions of this Article and of the Annex hereto shall not apply as between Germany on the one hand and any one of the Allied and Associated Powers, their colonies or protectorates or any one of the British Dominions or India on the other hand, unless within a period of one month from the deposit of the ratification of the present Treaty by the Power in question, or of the ratification on behalf of such Dominion or of India, notice to that effect is given to Germany by the Government of such Allied or Associated Power or of such Dominion or of India as the case may be.

(f) The Allied and Associated Powers who have adopted this Article and the Annex hereto may agree between themselves to apply them to their respective nationals established in their territory so far as regards matters between their nationals and German nationals. In this case the payments made by application of this provision will be subject to arrangements between the Allied and Associated Clearing Offices concerned.

ANNEX.

1.

Each of the High Contracting Parties will, within three months from the notification provided for in Article 296, paragraph (e), establish a Clearing Office for the collection and payment of enemy debts.

Local Clearing Offices may be established for any particular portions of the territories of the High Contracting Parties. Such local Clearing Offices may perform all the functions of a central Clearing Office in their respective districts, except that all transactions with the Clearing Office in the Opposing State must be effected through the central Clearing Office.

2.

In this Annex the pecuniary obligations referred to in the first paragraph of Article 296 are described as "enemy debts", the persons from whom the same are due as "enemy debtors", the persons to whom they are due as "enemy creditors", the Clearing Office in the country of the creditor is called the "Creditor Clearing Office", and the Clearing Office in the country of the debtor is called the "Debtor Clearing Office."

3.

The High Contracting Parties will subject contraventions of paragraph (a) of Article 296 to the same penalties as are at present provided by their legislation for trading with the enemy. They will similarly prohibit within their territory all legal process relating to payment of enemy debts except in accordance with the provisions of this Annex.

4.

The Government guarantee specified in paragraph (b) of Article 296 shall take effect whenever, for any reason, a debt shall not be recoverable, except in a case where at the date of the outbreak of war the debt was barred by the laws of prescription in force in the country of the debtor, or where the debtor was at that time in a state of bankruptcy or failure or had given formal indication of insolvency or where the debt was due by a company whose business has been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war. In such case the procedure specified by this Annex shall apply to payment of the dividends.

The terms "bankruptcy" and "failure" refer to the application of legislation providing for such juridical conditions. The expression "formal indication of insolvency" bears the same meaning as it has in English law.

5.

Creditors shall give notice to the Creditor Clearing Office within six months of its establishment of debts due to them, and shall furnish the Clearing Office with any documents and information required of them.

The High Contracting Parties will take all suitable measures to trace and punish collusion between enemy creditors and debtors. The Clearing Offices will communicate to one another any evidence and information which might help the discovery and punishment of such collusion.

The High Contracting Parties will facilitate as much as possible postal and telegraphic communication at the expense of the parties concerned and through the intervention of the Clearing Offices between debtors and creditors desirous of coming to an agreement as to the amount of their debt.

The Creditor Clearing Office will notify the Debtor Clearing Office of all debts declared to it. The Debtor Clearing Office will, in due course, inform the Creditor Clearing Office which debts are admitted and which debts are contested. In the latter case the Debtor Clearing Office will give the grounds for the non-admission of debt.

6.

When a debt has been admitted, in whole or in part, the Debtor Clearing Office will at once credit the Creditor Clearing Office with the amount admitted, and at the same time notify it of such credit.

7.

The debt shall be deemed to be admitted in full and shall be credited forthwith to the Creditor Clearing Office unless within three months from the receipt of the notification or such longer time as may be agreed to by the Creditor Clearing Office notice has been given by the Debtor Clearing Office that it is not admitted.

8.

When the whole or part of a debt is not admitted the two Clearing Offices will examine into the matter jointly and will endeavour to bring the parties to an agreement.

9.

The Creditor Clearing Office will pay to the individual creditor the sums credited to it out of the funds placed at its disposal by the Government of its country and in accordance with the conditions fixed by the said Government, retaining any sums considered necessary to cover risks, expenses or commissions.

10.

Any person having claimed payment of an enemy debt which is not admitted in whole or in part shall pay to the Clearing Office, by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent. on the part not admitted. Any person having unduly refused to admit the whole or part of a debt claimed from him shall pay, by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent. on the amount with regard to which his refusal shall be disallowed.

Such interest shall run from the date of expiration of the period provided for in paragraph 7 until the date on which the claim shall have been disallowed or the debt paid.

Each Clearing Office shall in so far as it is concerned take steps to collect the fines above provided for, and will be responsible if such fines cannot be collected.

The fines will be credited to the other Clearing Office, which shall retain them as a contribution towards the cost of carrying out the present provisions.

11.

The balance between the Clearing Offices shall be struck monthly and the credit balance paid in cash by the debtor State within a week.

Nevertheless, any credit balances which may be due by one or more of the Allied and Associated Powers shall be retained until complete payment shall have been effected of the sums due to the Allied or Associated Powers or their nationals on account of the war.

12.

To facilitate discussion between the Clearing Offices each of them shall have a representative at the place where the other is established.

13.

Except for special reasons, all discussions in regard to claims will, so far as possible, take place at the Debtor Clearing Office.

14.

In conformity with Article 296, paragraph (b), the High Contracting Parties are responsible for the payment of the enemy debts owing by their nationals.

The Debtor Clearing Office will therefore credit the Creditor Clearing Office with all debts admitted, even in case of inability to collect them from the individual debtor. The Governments concerned will, nevertheless, invest their respective Clearing Offices with all necessary powers for the recovery of debts which have been admitted.

As an exception, the admitted debts owing by persons having suffered injury from acts of war shall only be credited to the Creditor Clearing Office when the compensation due to the person concerned in respect of such injury shall have been paid.

15.

Each Government will defray the expenses of the Clearing Office set up in its territory, including the salaries of the staff.

16.

Where the two Clearing Offices are unable to agree whether a debt claimed is due, or in case of a difference between an enemy debtor and an enemy creditor or between the Clearing Offices, the dispute shall either be referred to arbitration if the parties so agree under conditions fixed by agreement between them, or referred to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI hereafter.

At the request of the Creditor Clearing Office the dispute may, however, be submitted to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the place of domicile of the debtor.

17.

Recovery of sums found by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, the Court, or the Arbitration Tribunal to be due shall be effected through the Clearing Offices as if these sums were debts admitted by the Debtor Clearing Office.

18.

Each of the Governments concerned shall appoint an agent who will be responsible for the presentation to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal of the cases conducted on behalf of its Clearing Office. This agent will exercise a general control over the representatives or counsel employed by its nationals.

Decisions will be arrived at on documentary evidence, but it will be open to the Tribunal

to hear the parties in person, or according to their preference by their representatives approved by the two Governments, or by the agent referred to above, who shall be competent to intervene along with the party or to reopen and maintain a claim abandoned by the same.

19.

The Clearing Offices concerned will lay before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal all the information and documents in their possession, so as to enable the Tribunal to decide rapidly on the cases which are brought before it.

20.

Where one of the parties concerned appeals against the joint decision of the two Clearing Offices he shall make a deposit against the costs which deposit shall only be refunded when the first judgment is modified in favour of the appellant and in proportion to the success he may attain, his opponent in case of such a refund being required to pay an equivalent proportion of the costs and expenses. Security accepted by the Tribunal may be substituted for a deposit.

A fee of 5 per cent. of the amount in dispute shall be charged in respect of all cases brought before the Tribunal. This fee shall, unless the Tribunal directs otherwise, be borne by the unsuccessful party. Such fee shall be added to the deposit referred to. It is also independent of the security.

The Tribunal may award to one of the parties a sum in respect of the expenses of the proceedings.

Any sum payable under this paragraph shall be credited to the Clearing Office of the successful party as a separate item.

21.

With a view to the rapid settlement of claims due regard shall be paid in the appointment of all persons connected with the Clearing Offices or with the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal to their knowledge of the language of the other country concerned.

Each of the Clearing Offices will be at liberty to correspond with the other and to forward documents in its own language.

22.

Subject to any special agreement to the contrary between the Governments concerned, debts shall carry interest in accordance with the following provisions:

Interest shall not be payable on sums of money due by way of dividend, interest or other periodical payments which themselves represent interest on capital.

The rate of interest shall be 5 per cent. per annum except in cases where, by contract, law or custom, the creditor is entitled to payment of interest at a different rate. In such cases the rate to which he is entitled shall prevail.

Interest shall run from the date of commencement of hostilities (or, if the sum of money to be recovered fell due during the war from the date at which it fell due) until the sum is credited to the Clearing Office of the creditor.

Sums due by way of interest shall be treated as debts admitted by the Clearing Offices and shall be credited to the Creditor Clearing Office in the same way as such debts.

23.

Where by decision of the Clearing Offices or the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal a claim is held not to fall within Article 296, the creditor shall be at liberty to prosecute the claim before the Courts or to take such other proceedings as may be open to him.

The presentation of a claim to the Clearing Office suspends the operation of any period of prescription.

24.

The High Contracting Parties agree to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

25.

In any case where a Creditor Clearing Office declines to notify a claim to the Debtor Clearing Office, or to take any step provided for in this Annex, intended to make effective in whole or in part a request of which it has received due notice, the enemy creditor shall be entitled to receive from the Clearing Office a certificate setting out the amount of the claim, and shall then be entitled to prosecute the claim before the courts or to take such other proceedings as may be open to him.

Section IV.

PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS.

Article 297.

The question of private property, rights and interests in an enemy country shall be settled according to the principles laid down in this Section and to the provisions of the Annex hereto.

(a) The exceptional war measures and measures of transfer (defined in paragraph 3 of the Annex hereto) taken by Germany with respect to the property, rights and interests of nationals of Allied or Associated Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, when liquidation has not been completed, shall be immediately discontinued or stayed and the property, rights and interests concerned restored to their owners, who shall enjoy full rights therein in accordance with the provisions of Article 298.

(b) Subject to any contrary stipulations which may be provided for in the present Treaty, the Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to retain and liquidate all property, rights and interests belonging at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty to German nationals, or companies controlled by them, within their territories, colonies, possessions and protectorates, including territories ceded to them by the present Treaty.

The liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the Allied or Associated State concerned, and the German owner shall not be able to dispose of such property, rights or interests nor to subject them to any charge without the consent of that State.

German nationals who acquire ipso facto the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty will not be considered as German nationals within the meaning of this paragraph.

(c) The price or the amount of compensation in respect of the exercise of the right referred to in the preceding paragraph (b) will be fixed in accordance with the methods of sale or valuation adopted by the laws of the country in which the property has been retained or liquidated.

(d) As between the Allied and Associated Powers or their nationals on the one hand and Germany or her nationals on the other hand, all the exceptional war measures, or measures of transfer, or acts done or to be done in execution of such measures as defined in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto shall be considered as final and binding upon all persons except as regards the reservations laid down in the present Treaty.

(e) The nationals of Allied and Associated Powers shall be entitled to compensation in respect of damage or injury inflicted upon their property, rights or interests, including any company or association in which they are interested, in German territory as it existed on August 1, 1914, by the application either of the exceptional war measures or measures of transfer mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto. The claims made in this respect by such nationals shall be investigated, and the total of the compensation shall be determined by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal pro-

vided for in Section VI or by an Arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal. This compensation shall be borne by Germany, and may be charged upon the property of German nationals within the territory or under the control of the claimant's State. This property may be constituted as a pledge for enemy liabilities under the conditions fixed by paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. The payment of this compensation may be made by the Allied or Associated State and the amount will be debited to Germany.

(f) Whenever a national of an Allied or Associated Power is entitled to property which has been subjected to a measure of transfer in German territory and expresses a desire for its restitution, his claim for compensation in accordance with paragraph (e) shall be satisfied by the restitution of the said property if it still exists in specie.

In such case Germany shall take all necessary steps to restore the evicted owner to the possession of his property, free from all encumbrances or burdens with which it may have been charged after the liquidation, and to indemnify all third parties injured by the restitution.

If the restitution provided for in this paragraph cannot be effected, private agreements arranged by the intermediation of the Powers concerned or the Clearing Offices provided for in the Annex to Section III may be made, in order to secure that the national of the Allied or Associated Power may secure compensation for the injury referred to in paragraph (e) by the grant of advantages or equivalents which he agrees to accept in place of the property, rights or interests of which he was deprived.

Through restitution in accordance with this Article, the price or the amount of compensation fixed by the application of paragraph (e) will be reduced by the actual value of the property restored, account being taken of compensation in respect of loss of use or deterioration.

(g) The rights conferred by paragraph (f) are reserved to owners who are nationals of Allied or Associated Powers within whose territory legislative measures prescribing the general liquidation of enemy property, rights or interests were not applied before the signature of the Armistice.

(h) Except in cases where, by application of paragraph (f), restitutions in specie have been made, the net proceeds of sales of enemy property, rights or interest wherever situated carried out either by virtue of war legislation, or by application of this Article, and in general all cash assets of enemies, shall be dealt with as follows:

(1) As regards Powers adopting Section III and the Annex thereto, the said proceeds and cash assets shall be credited to the Power of which the owner is a national, through the Clearing Office established thereunder; any credit balance in favour of Germany resulting therefrom shall be dealt with as provided in Article 243.

(2) As regards Powers not adopting Section III and the Annex thereto, the proceeds of the property, rights and interests, and the cash assets, of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers held by Germany shall be paid immediately to the person entitled thereto or to his Government; the proceeds of the property, rights and interests, and the cash assets, of German nationals received by an Allied or Associated Power shall be subject to disposal by such Power in accordance with its laws and regulations and may be applied in payment of the claims and debts defined by this Article or paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. Any property, rights and interests or proceeds thereof or cash assets not used as above provided may be retained by the said Allied or Associated Power and if retained the cash value thereof shall be dealt with as provided in Article 243.

In the case of liquidations effected in new States which are signatories of the present Treaty as Allied and Associated Powers, or in States which are not entitled to share in the reparation payments to be made by Germany, the proceeds of liquidations effected by such States shall, subject to the rights of the Reparation Commission under the present Treaty, particularly under Articles 235 and 260, be paid direct to the owner. If on the application of that owner, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, provided for by Section VI of this Part, or an Arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal, is satisfied that the conditions of the sale or measures taken by the Government of the State in question outside its general legislation were unfairly prejudicial to the price obtained, they shall have discretion to award to the owner equitable compensation to be paid by that State.

(i) Germany undertakes to compensate her nationals in respect of the sale or retention of their property, rights or interests in Allied or Associated States.

(j) The amount of all taxes and imposts upon capital levied or to be levied by Germany on the property, rights and interests of the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers from November 11, 1918, until three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, or, in the case of property, rights or interests which have been subjected to exceptional measures of war, until restitution in accordance with the present Treaty, shall be restored to the owners.

Article 298.

Germany undertakes, with regard to the property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they were interested, restored to nationals of Allied and Associated Powers in accordance with the provisions of Article 297, paragraph (a) or (f):

(a) to restore and maintain, except as expressly provided in the present Treaty, the property, rights and interests of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers in the legal position obtaining in respect of the property, rights and interests of German nationals under the laws in force before the war;

(b) not to subject the property, rights or interests of the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers to any measures in derogation of property rights which are not applied equally to the property, rights and interests of German nationals, and to pay adequate compensation in the event of the application of these measures.

ANNEX.

1.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 297, paragraph (d), the validity of vesting orders and of orders for the winding up of businesses or companies, and of any other orders, directions, decisions or instructions of any court or any department of the Government of any of the High Contracting Parties made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights and interests is confirmed. The interests of all persons shall be regarded as having been effectively dealt with by any order, direction, decision or instruction dealing with property in which they may be interested, whether or not such interests are specifically mentioned in the order, direction, decision or instruction. No question shall be raised as to the regularity of a transfer of any property, rights or interests dealt with in pursuance of any such order, direction, decision or instruction. Every action taken with regard to any property, business, or company, whether as regards its investigation, sequestration, compulsory administration, use, requisition, supervision, or winding up, the sale or management of property, rights or interests, the collection or discharge of debts, the payment of costs, charges or expenses, or any other mat-

ter whatsoever, in pursuance of orders, directions, decisions or instructions of any court or of any department of the Government of any of the High Contracting Parties, made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights or interests, is confirmed. Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be held to prejudice the titles to property heretofore acquired in good faith and for value and in accordance with the laws of the country in which the property is situated by nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers.

The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to such of the above-mentioned measures as have been taken by the German authorities in invaded or occupied territory, nor to such of the above-mentioned measures as have been taken by Germany or the German authorities since November 11, 1918, all of which shall be void.

2.

No claim or action shall be made or brought against any Allied or Associated Power or against any person acting on behalf of or under the direction of any legal authority or Department of the Government of such a Power by Germany or by any German national wherever resident in respect of any act or omission with regard to his property, rights or interests during the war or in preparation for the war. Similarly no claim or action shall be made or brought against any person in respect of any act or omission under or in accordance with the exceptional war measures, laws or regulations of any Allied or Associated Power.

3.

In Article 297 and this Annex the expression "exceptional war measures" includes measures of all kinds, legislative, administrative, judicial or others, that have been taken or will be taken hereafter with regard to enemy property, and which have had or will have the effect of removing from the proprietors the power of disposition over their property, though without affecting the ownership, such as measures of supervision, of compulsory administration, and of sequestration; or measures which have had or will have as an object the seizure of, the use of, or the interference with enemy assets, for whatsoever motive, under whatsoever form or in whatsoever place. Acts in the execution of these measures include all detentions, instructions, orders or decrees of Government departments or courts applying these measures to enemy property, as well as acts performed by any person connected with the administration or the supervision of enemy property, such as the payment of debts, the collecting of credits, the payment of any costs, charges or expenses, or the collecting of fees.

Measures of transfer are those which have affected or will affect the ownership of enemy property by transferring it in whole or in part to a person other than the enemy owner, and without his consent, such as measures directing the sale, liquidation, or devolution of ownership in enemy property, or the cancelling of titles or securities.

4.

All property, rights and interests of German nationals within the territory of any Allied or Associated Power and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealing therewith may be charged by that Allied or Associated Power in the first place with payment of amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of that Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested, in German territory, or debts owing to them by German nationals, and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the German Government or by any German authorities since July 31, 1914, and before that Allied or Associated Power entered into the war. The amount of such claims may be assessed by an arbitrator appointed by Mr. Gustave Ador, if he is willing, or if no such appointment is made by him, by an arbitrator appointed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI. They may be charged in the second place with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of such Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights and interests in the territory of other enemy Powers, in so far as those claims are otherwise unsatisfied.

5.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 297, where immediately before the outbreak of war a company incorporated in an Allied or Associated State had rights in common with a company controlled by it and incorporated in Germany to the use of trade-marks in third countries, or enjoyed the use in common with such company of unique means of reproduction of goods or articles for sale in third countries, the former company shall alone have the right to use these trade-marks in third countries to the exclusion of the German company, and these unique means of reproduction shall be handed over to the former company, notwithstanding any action taken under German war legislation with regard to the latter company or its business, industrial property or shares. Nevertheless, the former company, if requested, shall deliver the latter company derivative copies permitting the continuation of reproduction of articles for use within German territory.

6.

Up to the time when restitution is carried out in accordance with Article 297, Germany is responsible for the conservation of property, rights and interests of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected by her to exceptional war measures.

7.

Within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Allied or Associated Powers will specify the property, rights and interests over which they intend to exercise the right provided in Article 297, paragraph (f).

8.

The restitution provided in Article 297 will be carried out by order of the German Government or of the authorities which have been substituted for it. Detailed accounts of the action of administrators shall be furnished to the interested persons by the German authorities upon request, which may be made at any time after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

9.

Until completion of the liquidation provided for by Article 297, paragraph (b), the property, rights and interests of German nationals will continue to be subject to exceptional war measures that have been or will be taken with regard to them.

10.

Germany will, within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to each Allied or Associated Power all securities, certificates, deeds, or other documents of title held by its nationals and relating to property, rights or interests situated in the territory of that Allied or Associated Power, including any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other obligations of any company incorporated in accordance with the laws of that Power.

Germany will at any time on demand of any Allied or Associated Power furnish such information as may be required with regard to the property, rights and interests of German nationals within the territory of such Allied or Associated Power, or with regard to any transactions concerning such property, rights or interests effected since July 1, 1914.

11.

The expression "cash assets" includes all deposits or funds established before or after the declaration of war, as well as all assets coming from deposits, revenues or profits collected by administrators, sequestrators or others from funds placed on deposit or otherwise, but does not include sums belonging to the Allied or Associated Powers or to their component States, Provinces, or Municipalities.

12.

All investments wheresoever effected with the cash assets of nationals of the High Contracting Parties, including companies and associations in which such nationals were interested, by persons responsible for the administration of enemy properties or having control over such administration, or by order of such persons or of any authority whatsoever shall be annulled. These cash assets shall be accounted for irrespective of any such investment.

13.

Within one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty, or on demand at any time, Germany will deliver to the Allied and Associated Powers all accounts, vouchers, records, documents and information of any kind which may be within German territory and which concern the property, rights and interests of the nationals of those Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected to an exceptional war measure, or to a measure of transfer either in German territory or in territory occupied by Germany or her allies.

The controllers, supervisors, managers, administrators, sequestrators, liquidators and receivers shall be personally responsible under guarantee of the German Government for the immediate delivery in full of these accounts and documents, and for their accuracy.

14.

The provisions of Article 297 and this Annex relating to property, rights and interests in an enemy country, and the proceeds of the liquidation thereof, apply to debts, credits and accounts, Section III regulating only the method of payment.

In the settlement of matters provided for in Article 297 between Germany and the Allied or Associated States, their colonies or protectorates, or any one of the British Dominions or India, in respect of any of which a declaration shall not have been made that they adopt Section III, and between their respective nationals the provisions of Section III respecting the currency in which payment is to be made and the rate of exchange and of interest shall apply unless the Government of the Allied or Associated Power concerned shall within six months of the coming into force of the present Treaty notify Germany that the said provisions are not to be applied.

15.

The provisions of Article 297 and this Annex apply to industrial, literary and artistic property which has been or will be dealt with in the liquidation of property, rights, interests, companies or businesses under war legislation by the Allied or Associated Powers, or in accordance with the stipulations of Article 297, paragraph (b).

Section V.

CONTRACTS, PRESCRIPTIONS, JUDGMENTS.

Article 299.

(a) Any contract concluded between enemies shall be regarded as having been dissolved as from the time when any two of the parties became enemies, except in respect of any debt or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done or money paid thereunder, and subject to the exceptions and special rules with regard to particular contracts or classes of contracts contained herein or in the Annex hereto.

(b) Any contract of which the execution shall be required in the general interest, within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, by the Allied or Associated Governments of which one of the parties is a national, shall be excepted from dissolution under this Article.

When the execution of the contract thus kept alive would, owing to the alteration of trade conditions, cause one of the parties substantial prejudice the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI shall be empowered to grant to the prejudiced party equitable compensation.

(c) Having regard to the provisions of the constitution and law of the United States of America, of Brazil and of Japan, neither the present Article nor Article 300, nor the Annex hereto shall apply to contracts made between nationals of these States and German nationals; nor shall Article 305 apply to the United States of America or its nationals.

(d) The present Article and the Annex hereto shall not apply to contracts the parties to which became enemies by reason of one of them being an inhabitant of territory of which the sovereignty has been transferred, if such party shall acquire under the present Treaty the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power, nor shall they apply to contracts between nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers between whom trading has been prohibited by reason of one of the parties being in Allied or Associated territory in the occupation of the enemy.

(e) Nothing in the present Article or the Annex hereto shall be deemed to invalidate a transaction lawfully carried out in accordance with a contract between enemies if it has been carried out with the authority of one of the belligerent Powers.

Article 300.

(a) All periods of prescription, or limitation of right of action, whether they began to run before or after the outbreak of war, shall be treated in the territory of the High Contracting Parties, so far as regards relations between enemies, as having been suspended for the duration of the war. They shall begin to run again at earliest three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons or for the presentation for repayment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

(b) Where, on account of failure to perform any act or comply with any formality during the war, measures of execution have been taken in German territory to the prejudice of a national of an Allied or Associated Power, the claim of such national shall, if the matter does not fall within the competence of the Courts of an Allied or Associated Power, be heard by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI.

(c) Upon the application of any interested person who is a national of an Allied or Associated Power the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall order the restoration of the rights which have been prejudiced by the measures of execution referred to in paragraph (b), wherever, having regard to the particular circumstances of the case, such restoration is equitable and possible.

If such restoration is inequitable or impossible the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal may grant compensation to the prejudiced party to be paid by the German Government.

(d) Where a contract between enemies has been dissolved by reason either of failure on the part of either party to carry out its provisions or of the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself the party prejudiced may apply to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal for relief. The Tribunal will have the powers provided for in paragraph (c).

(e) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall apply to the na-

tionals of Allied and Associated Powers who have been prejudiced by reason of measures referred to above taken by Germany in invaded or occupied territory, if they have not been otherwise compensated.

(f) Germany shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration ordered by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article.

(g) As regards negotiable instruments, the period of three months provided under paragraph (a) shall commence as from the date on which any exceptional regulations applied in the territories of the interested Power with regard to negotiable instruments shall have definitely ceased to have force.

Article 301.

As between enemies no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or indorsers or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or indorser, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made.

Article 302.

Judgments given by the Courts of an Allied or Associated Power in all cases, which, under the present Treaty, they are competent to decide, shall be recognised in Germany as final, and shall be enforced without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

If a judgment in respect to any dispute which may have arisen has been given during the war by a German Court against a national of an Allied or Associated State in a case in which he was not able to make his defence, the Allied or Associated national who has suffered prejudice thereby shall be entitled to recover compensation, to be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI.

At the instance of the national of the Allied or Associated Power the compensation above-mentioned may, upon order to that effect of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, be effected where it is possible by replacing the parties in the situation which they occupied before the judgment was given by the German Court.

The above compensation may likewise be obtained before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal by the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers who have suffered prejudice by judicial measures taken in invaded or occupied territories, if they have not been otherwise compensated.

Article 303.

For the purpose of Sections III, IV, V and VII, the expression "during the war" means for each Allied or Associated Power the period between the commencement of the state of war between that Power and Germany and the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ANNEX.

I. General Provisions.

1.

Within the meaning of Articles 299, 300 and 301, the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them shall have been prohibited or otherwise became unlawful under laws, orders or regulations to which one of those parties was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading was prohibited or otherwise became unlawful.

2.

The following classes of contracts are excepted from dissolution by Article 299 and, without prejudice to the rights contained in Article 297 (b) of Section IV, remain in force subject to the application of domestic laws, orders or regulations made during the war by the Allied and Associated Powers and subject to the terms of the contracts:

(a) Contracts having for their object the transfer of estates or of real or personal property where the property therein had passed or the object had been delivered before the parties became enemies;

(b) Leases and agreements for leases of land and houses;

(c) Contracts of mortgage, pledge or lien;

(d) Concessions concerning mines, quarries or deposits;

(e) Contracts between individuals or companies and States, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions, and concessions granted by States, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions.

3.

If the provisions of a contract are in part dissolved under Article 209, the remaining provisions of that contract shall, subject to the concurrence of the original insurer, be provided for in paragraph 2, continue in force if they are severable, but where they are not severable the contract shall be deemed to have been dissolved in its entirety.

II. Provisions Relating to Certain Classes of Contracts.

Stock Exchange and Commercial Exchange Contracts.

4.

(a) Rules made during the war by any recognised Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the High Contracting Parties, as also any action taken thereunder, provided:

(1) That the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the Exchange or Association in question;

(2) That the rules applied to all persons concerned;

(3) That the conditions attaching to the closure were fair and reasonable.

(b) The preceding paragraph shall not apply to rules made during the occupation by Exchanges or Commercial Associations in the districts occupied by the enemy.

(c) The closure of contracts relating to cotton "futures," which were closed as on July 31, 1914, under the decision of the Liverpool Cotton Association, is also confirmed.

Security.

5.

The sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner if the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence, and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted.

This stipulation shall not apply to any sale of securities effected by an enemy during the occupation in regions invaded or occupied by the enemy.

Negotiable Instruments.

6.

As regards Powers which adopt Section III and the Annex thereto the pecuniary obligations existing between enemies and resulting from the issue of negotiable instruments shall be adjusted in conformity with the said An-

nex by the instrumentality of the Clearing Offices, which shall assume the rights of the holder as regards the various remedies open to him.

7.

If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

III. Contracts of Insurance.

8.

Contracts of insurance entered into by any person with another person who subsequently became an enemy will be dealt with in accordance with the following paragraphs.

Fire Insurance.

9.

Contracts for the insurance of property against fire entered into by a person interested in such property with another person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war, or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy, or on account of the failure during the war and for a period of three months thereafter to perform his obligations under the contract, but they shall be dissolved at the date when the annual premium becomes payable for the first time after the expiration of a period of three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

A settlement shall be effected of unpaid premiums which became due during the war, or of claims for losses which occurred during the war.

10.

Where by administrative or legislative action an insurance against fire effected before the war has been transferred during the war from the original to another insurer, the transfer will be recognised and the liability of the original insurer will be deemed to have ceased as from the date of the transfer. The original insurer will, however, be entitled to receive on demand full information as to the terms of the transfer, and if it should appear that these terms were not equitable they shall be amended so far as may be necessary to render them equitable.

Furthermore, the insured shall, subject to the concurrence of the original insurer, be entitled to retransfer the contract to the original insurer as from the date of the demand.

Life Insurance.

11.

Contracts of life insurance entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war, or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy.

Any sum which during the war became due upon a contract deemed not to have been dissolved under the preceding provision shall be recoverable after the war with the addition of interest at five per cent. per annum from the date of its becoming due up to the day of payment.

Where the contract has lapsed during the war owing to non-payment of premiums, or has become void from breach of the conditions of the contract, the assured or his representatives or the person entitled shall have the right at any time within twelve months of the coming into force of the present Treaty to claim from the insurer the surrender value of the policy at the date of its lapse or avoidance.

Where the contract has lapsed during the war owing to non-payment of premiums the payment of which has been prevented by the enforcement of measures of war, the assured or his representative or the persons entitled shall have the right to restore the contract on payment of the premiums with interest at five per cent. per annum within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

12.

Any Allied or Associated Power may within three months of the coming into force of the present Treaty cancel all the contracts of insurance running between a German insurance company and its nationals under conditions which shall protect its nationals from any prejudice.

To this end the German insurance company will hand over to the Allied or Associated Government concerned the proportion of its assets attributable to the policies so cancelled and will be relieved from all liability in respect of such policies. The assets to be handed over shall be determined by an actuary appointed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

13.

Where contracts of life insurance have been entered into by a local branch of an insurance company established in a country which subsequently became an enemy country, the contract shall, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary in the contract itself, be governed by the local law, but the insurer shall be entitled to demand from the insured or his representatives the refund of sums paid on claims made or enforced under measures taken during the war, if the making or enforcement of such claims was not in accordance with the terms of the contract itself or was not consistent with the laws or treaties existing at the time when it was entered into.

14.

In any case where by the law applicable to the contract the insurer remains bound by the contract notwithstanding the non-payment of premiums until notice is given to the insured of the termination of the contract, he shall be entitled where the giving of such notice was prevented by the war to recover the unpaid premiums with interest at five per cent. per annum from the insured.

15.

Insurance contracts shall be considered as contracts of life assurance for the purpose of paragraphs 11 to 14 when they depend on the probabilities of human life combined with the rate of interest for the calculation of the reciprocal engagements between the two parties.

Marine Insurance.

16.

Contracts of marine insurance including time policies and voyage policies entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, shall be deemed to have been dissolved on his becoming an enemy, except in cases where the risk undertaken in the contract had attached before he became an enemy.

Where the risk had not attached, money paid by way of premium or otherwise shall be recoverable from the insurer.

Where the risk had attached effect shall be given to the contract notwithstanding the party becoming an enemy, and sums due under the contract either by way of premiums or in respect of losses shall be recoverable after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

In the event of any agreement being come to for the payment of interest on sums due before the war to or by the nationals of States which have been at war and recovered after the war, such interest shall in the case of losses recoverable under contracts of marine insurance run from the expiration of a period of one year from the date of the loss.

17.

No contract of marine insurance with an insured person who subsequently became an enemy shall be deemed to cover losses due to belligerent action by the Power of which the insurer was a national or by the allies or associates of such Power.

18.

Where it is shown that a person who had before the war entered into a contract of marine insurance with an insurer who subsequently became an enemy entered after the outbreak of war into a new contract covering the same risk with an insurer who was not an enemy, the new contract shall be deemed to be substituted for the original contract as from the date when it was entered into, and the premiums payable shall be adjusted on the basis of the original insurer having remained liable on the contract only up till the time when the new contract was entered into.

Other Insurances.

19.

Contracts of insurance entered into before the war between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, other than contracts dealt with in paragraphs 9 to 18, shall be treated in all respects on the same footing as contracts of fire insurance between the same persons would be dealt with under the said paragraphs.

Re-Insurance.

20.

All treaties of re-insurance with a person who became an enemy shall be regarded as having been abrogated by the person becoming an enemy, but without prejudice in the case of life or marine risks which had attached before the war to the right to recover payment after the war for sums due in respect of such risks.

Nevertheless if, owing to invasion, it has been impossible for the re-insured to find another re-insurer, the treaty shall remain in force until three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Where a re-insurance treaty becomes void under this paragraph, there shall be an adjustment of accounts between the parties in respect both of premiums paid and payable and of liabilities for losses in respect of life or marine risks which had attached before the war. In the case of risks other than those mentioned in paragraphs 11 to 18 the adjustment of accounts shall be made as at the date of the parties becoming enemies without regard to claims for losses which may have occurred since that date.

21.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph will extend equally to re-insurances existing at the date of the parties becoming enemies of particular risks undertaken by the insurer in a contract of insurance against any risks other than life or marine risks.

22.

Re-insurance of life risks effected by particular contracts and not under any general treaty remain in force.

The provisions of paragraph 12 apply to treaties of re-insurance of life insurance contracts in which enemy companies are the re-insurers.

23.

In case of a re-insurance effected before the war of a contract of marine insurance, the cession of a risk which had been ceded to the re-insurer shall, if it had attached before the outbreak of the war, remain valid and effect be given to the contract, notwithstanding the outbreak of war; sums due under the contract of re-insurance in respect either of premiums or of losses shall be recoverable after the war.

24.

The provisions of paragraphs 17 and 18 and the last part of paragraph 16 shall apply to contracts for the re-insurance of marine risks.

Section VI.

MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

Article 304.

(a) Within three months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be established between each of the Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand and Germany on the other hand. Each such Tribunal shall consist of three members. Each of the Governments concerned shall appoint one of these members. The President shall be chosen by agreement between the two Governments concerned.

In case of failure to reach agreement, the President of the Tribunal and two other persons either of whom may in case of need take his place, shall be chosen by the Council of the League of Nations, or, until this is set up, by M. Gustave Ador if he is willing. These persons shall be nationals of Powers that have remained neutral during the war.

If any Government does not proceed within a period of one month in case there is a vacancy to appoint a member of the Tribunal, such member shall be chosen by the other Government from the two persons mentioned above other than the President.

The decision of the majority of the members of the Tribunal shall be the decision of the Tribunal.

(b) The Mixed Arbitral Tribunals established pursuant to paragraph (a) shall decide all questions within their competence under Sections III, IV, V and VII.

In addition, all questions, whatsoever their nature, relating to contracts concluded before the coming into force of the present Treaty between nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and German nationals shall be decided by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, always excepting questions which, under the laws of the Allied, Associated or Neutral Powers, are within the jurisdiction of the National Courts of those Powers. Such questions shall be decided by the National Courts in question, to the exclusion of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. The party who is a national of an Allied or Associated Power may nevertheless bring the case before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal if this is not prohibited by the laws of his country.

(c) If the number of cases justifies it, additional members shall be appointed and each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall sit in divisions. Each of these divisions will be constituted as above.

(d) Each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal will settle its own procedure except in so far as it is provided in the following Annex, and it is empowered to award the sums to be paid by the loser in respect of the costs and expenses of the proceedings.

(e) Each Government will pay the remuneration of the member of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal appointed by it and of any agent whom it may appoint to represent it before the Tribunal. The remuneration of the President will be determined by special agreement between the Governments concerned; and this remuneration and the joint expenses of each Tribunal will be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties

(f) The High Contracting Parties agree that their courts and authorities shall render to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals direct all the assistance in their power, particularly as regards transmitting notices and collecting evidence.

(g) The High Contracting Parties agree to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

ANNEX.

1.

Should one of the members of the Tribunal either die, retire, or be unable for any reason whatever to discharge his function, the same procedure will be followed for filling the vacancy as was followed for appointing him.

2

The Tribunal may adopt such rules of procedure as shall be in accordance with justice

and equity and decide the order and time at which each party must conclude its arguments, and may arrange all formalities required for dealing with the evidence.

3.

The agent and counsel of the parties on each side are authorized to present orally and in writing to the Tribunal arguments in support or in defence of each case.

4.

The Tribunal shall keep record of the questions and cases submitted and the proceedings thereon, with the dates of such proceedings.

5.

Each of the Powers concerned may appoint a secretary. These secretaries shall act together as joint secretaries of the Tribunal and shall be subject to its direction. The Tribunal may appoint and employ any other necessary officer or officers to assist in the performance of its duties.

6.

The Tribunal shall decide all questions and matters submitted upon such evidence and information as may be furnished by the parties concerned.

7.

Germany agrees to give the Tribunal all facilities and information required by it for carrying out its investigations.

8.

The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted shall, unless otherwise agreed, be English, French, Italian or Japanese, as may be determined by the Allied or Associated Power concerned.

9.

The place and time for the meetings of each Tribunal shall be determined by the President of the Tribunal.

Article 305.

Whenever a competent court has given or gives a decision in a case covered by Sections III, IV, V, or VII, and such decision is inconsistent with the provisions of such Sections, the party who is prejudiced by the decision shall be entitled to obtain redress which shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. At the request of the national of an Allied or Associated Power, the redress may, whenever possible, be effected by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal directing the replacement of the parties in the position occupied by them before the judgment was given by the German court.

Section VII.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

Article 306.

Subject to the stipulations of the present Treaty, rights of industrial, literary and artistic property, as such property is defined by the International Conventions of Paris and of Berne, mentioned in Article 286, shall be reestablished or restored, as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, in the territories of the High Contracting Parties, in favour of the persons entitled to the benefit of them at the moment when the state of war commenced or their legal representatives. Equally, rights which, except for the war, would have been acquired during the war in consequence of an application made for the protection of industrial property, or the publication of a literary or artistic work, shall be recognised and established in favour of those persons who would have been entitled thereto, from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Nevertheless, all acts done by virtue of the special measures taken during the war under legislative, executive or administrative authority of any Allied or Associated Power in regard to the rights of German nationals in industrial, literary or artistic property shall remain in force and shall continue to maintain their full effect.

No claim shall be made or action brought by Germany or German nationals in respect of the use during the war by the Government of any Allied or Associated Power, or by any persons acting on behalf or with the assent of such Government, of any rights in industrial, literary or artistic property, nor in respect of the sale, offering for sale, or use of any products, articles or apparatus whatsoever to which such rights applied.

Unless the legislation of any one of the Allied or Associated Powers in force at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty otherwise directs, sums due or paid in virtue of any act or operation resulting from the execution of the special measures mentioned in paragraph I of this Article shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to German nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty; and sums produced by any special measures taken by the German Government in respect of rights in industrial, literary or artistic property belonging to the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers shall be considered and treated in the same way as other debts due from German nationals.

Each of the Allied and Associated Powers reserves to itself the right to impose such limitations, conditions or restrictions on rights of industrial, literary or artistic property (with the exception of trade-marks) acquired before or during the war, or which may be subsequently acquired in accordance with its legislation, by German nationals, whether by granting licences, or by the working, or by preserving control over their exploitation, or in any other way, as may be considered necessary for national defence, or in the public interest, or for assuring the fair treatment by Germany of the rights of industrial, literary and artistic property held in German territory by its nationals, or for securing the due fulfillment of all the obligations undertaken by Germany in the present Treaty. As regards rights of industrial, literary and artistic property acquired after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the right so reserved by the Allied and Associated Powers shall only be exercised in cases where these limitations, conditions or restrictions may be considered necessary for national defence or in the public interest.

In the event of the application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph by any Allied or Associated Power, there shall be paid reasonable indemnities or royalties, which shall be dealt with in the same way other sums due to German nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty.

Each of the Allied or Associated Powers reserves the right to treat as void and of no effect any transfer in whole or in part of or other dealing with rights of or in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property effected after August 1, 1914, or in the future, which would have the result of defeating the objects of the provisions of this Article.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to rights in industrial, literary or artistic property which have been dealt with in the liquidation of businesses or companies under war legislation by the Allied or Associated Powers, or which may be so dealt with by virtue of Article 297, paragraph (b).

Article 307.

A minimum of one year after the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be accorded to the nationals of the High Contracting Parties, without extension fees or other penalty, in order to enable such persons to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, pay any fees, and generally satisfy any obligation prescribed by the laws or regulations of the respective States relating to the obtaining, preserving, or opposing rights to, or in respect of, industrial property either acquired

before August 1, 1914, or which, except for the war, might have been acquired since that date as a result of an application made before the war or during its continuance, but nothing in this Article shall give any right to reopen interference proceedings in the United States of America where a final hearing has taken place.

All right in, or in respect of, such property which may have lapsed by reason of any failure to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, or make any payment, shall revive, but subject in the case of patents and designs to the imposition of such conditions as each Allied or Associated Power may deem reasonably necessary for the protection of persons who have manufactured or made use of the subject matter of such property while the rights had lapsed. Further, where rights to patents or designs belonging to German nationals are revived under this Article, they shall be subject in respect of the grant of licences to the same provisions as would have been applicable to them during the war, as well as to all the provisions of the present Treaty.

The period from August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked or a trade-mark or design used, and it is further agreed that no patent, registered trade-mark or design in force on August 1, 1914, shall be subject to revocation or cancellation by reason only of the failure to work such patent or use such trade-mark or design for two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Article 308.

The rights of priority, provided by Article 4 of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of Paris, of March 20, 1883, revised at Washington in 1911 or by any other Convention or Statute, for the filing or registration of applications for patents or models of utility, and for the registration of trade-marks, designs and models which had not expired on August 1, 1914, and those which have arisen during the war or would have arisen but for the war, shall be extended by each of the High Contracting Parties in favour of all nationals of the other High Contracting Parties for a period of six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Nevertheless, such extension shall in no way affect the right of any of the High Contracting Parties or of any person who before the coming into force of the present Treaty was bona fide in possession of any rights of industrial property conflicting with rights applied for by another who claims rights of priority in respect of them, to exercise such rights by itself or himself personally, or by such agents or licencees as derived their rights from it or him before the coming into force of the present Treaty; and such persons shall not be amenable to any action or other process of law in respect of infringement.

Article 309.

No action shall be brought and no claim made by persons residing or carrying on business within the territories of Germany on the one part and of the Allied or Associated Powers on the other, or persons who are nationals of such Powers respectively, or by any one deriving title during the war from such persons, by reason of any action which has taken place within the territory of the other party between the date of the declaration of war and that of the coming into force of the present Treaty, which might constitute an infringement of the rights of industrial property or rights of literary and artistic property, either existing at any time during the war or revived under the provisions of Articles 307 and 308.

Equally, no action for infringement of industrial, literary or artistic property rights by such persons shall at any time be permissible in respect of the sale or offering for sale for a period of one year after the signature of the present Treaty in the territories of the Allied or Associated Powers on the one hand or Germany on the other, of products or articles manufactured, or of literary or artistic works published, during the period between the declaration of war and the signature of the present Treaty, or against those who have acquired and continue to use them. It is understood, nevertheless, that this provision shall not apply when the possessor of the rights was domiciled or had an industrial or commercial establishment in the districts occupied by Germany during the war.

This Article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Germany on the other.

Article 310.

Licences in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property concluded before the war between nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers or persons residing in their territory or carrying on business therein, on the one part, and German nationals, on the other part, shall be considered as cancelled as from the date of the declaration of war between Germany and the Allied or Associated Power. But, in any case, the former beneficiary of a contract of this kind shall have the right, within a period of six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, to demand from the proprietor of the rights the grant of a new licence, the conditions of which, in default of agreement between the parties, shall be fixed by the duly qualified tribunal in the country under whose legislation the rights had been acquired, except in the case of licences held in respect of rights acquired under German law. In such cases the conditions shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal referred to in Section VI of this Part. The Tribunal may, if necessary, fix also the amount which it may deem just should be paid by reason of the use of the rights during the war.

No licence in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property, granted under the special war legislation of any Allied or Associated Power, shall be affected by the continued existence of any licence entered into before the war, but shall remain valid and of full effect, and a licence so granted to the former beneficiary of a licence entered into before the war shall be considered as substituted for such licence.

Where sums have been paid during the war by virtue of a licence or agreement concluded before the war in respect of rights of industrial property or for the reproduction or the representation of literary, dramatic or artistic works, these sums shall be dealt with in the same manner as other debts or credits of German nationals, as provided by the present Treaty.

This Article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Germany on the other.

Article 311.

The inhabitants of territories separated from Germany by virtue of the present Treaty shall, notwithstanding this separation and the change of nationality consequent thereon, continue to enjoy in Germany all the rights in industrial, literary and artistic property to which they were entitled under German legislation at the time of the separation.

Rights of industrial, literary and artistic property which are in force in the territories separated from Germany under the present Treaty at the moment of the separation of these territories from Germany, or which will be re-established or restored in accordance with the provisions of Article 306 of the present Treaty, shall be recognised by the State to which the said territory is transferred and shall remain in force in that territory for the same period of time given them under the German law.

Section VIII.

SOCIAL AND STATE INSURANCE IN CEDED TERRITORY.

Article 312.

Without prejudice to the provisions contained in other Articles of the present Treaty, the German Government undertakes to transfer to any Power to which German territory in Europe is ceded, and to any Power administering former German territory as a mandatory under Article 22 of Part I (League of Nations), such portion of the reserves accumulated by the Government of the German Empire or of German States, or by public or private organisations under their control, as is attributable to the carrying on of Social or State Insurance in such territory.

The Powers to which these funds are transferred must apply them to the performance of the obligations arising from such insurances.

The conditions of the transfer will be determined by special conventions to be concluded between the German Government and the Governments concerned.

In case these special conventions are not concluded in accordance with the above paragraph within three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the conditions of transfer shall in each case be referred to a Commission of five members, one of whom shall be appointed by the German Government, one by the other interested Government and three by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office from the nationals of other States. This Commission shall by majority vote within three months after appointment adopt recommendations for submission to the Council of the League of Nations, and the decisions of the Council shall forthwith be accepted as final by Germany and the other Government concerned.

PART XI.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Article 313.

The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in the territory and territorial waters of Germany, and shall enjoy the same privileges as German aircraft, particularly in case of distress by land or sea.

Article 314.

The aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall, while in transit to any foreign country whatever, enjoy the right of flying over the territory and territorial waters of Germany without landing, subject always to any regulations which may be made by Germany, and which shall be applicable equally to the aircraft of Germany and to those of the Allied and Associated countries.

Article 315.

All aerodromes in Germany open to national public traffic shall be open for the aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers, and in any such aerodrome such aircraft shall be treated on a footing of equality with German aircraft as regards charges of every description, including charges for landing and accommodation.

Article 316.

Subject to the present provisions, the rights of passage, transit and landing, provided for in Articles 313, 314 and 315 are subject to the observance of such regulations as Germany may consider it necessary to enact, but such regulations shall be applied without distinction to German aircraft and to those of the Allied and Associated countries.

Article 317.

Certificates of nationality, airworthiness, or competency, and licences, issued or recognised as valid by any of the Allied or Associated Powers, shall be recognised in Germany as valid and as equivalent to the certificates and licences issued by Germany.

Article 318.

As regards internal commercial air traffic, the aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy in Germany most favoured nation treatment.

Article 319.

Germany undertakes to enforce the necessary measures to ensure that all German aircraft flying over her territory shall comply with the Rules as to lights and signals, Rules of the Air and Rules for Air Traffic on and in the neighbourhood of aerodromes which have been laid down in the Convention relative to Aerial Navigation concluded between the Allied and Associated Powers.

Article 320.

The obligations imposed by the preceding provisions shall remain in force until January 1, 1923, unless before that date Germany shall have been admitted into the League of Nations or shall have been authorised, by consent of the Allied and Associated Powers, to adhere to the Convention relative to Aerial Navigation concluded between those Powers.

PART XII.

PORTS, WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS.

Section I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 321.

Germany undertakes to grant freedom of transit through her territories on the routes most convenient for international transit, either by rail, navigable waterway, or canal, to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails coming from or going to the territories of any of the Allied and Associated Powers (whether contiguous or not); for this purpose the crossing of territorial waters shall be allowed. Such persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails shall not be subjected to any transit duty or to any undue delays or restrictions, and shall be entitled in Germany to national treatment as regards charges, facilities, and all other matters

Goods in transit shall be exempt from all Customs or other similar duties.

All charges imposed on transport in transit shall be reasonable, having regard to the conditions of the traffic. No charge, facility or restriction shall depend directly or indirectly on the ownership or on the nationality of the ship or other means of transport on which any part of the through journey has been, or is to be, accomplished.

Article 322.

Germany undertakes neither to impose nor to maintain any control over transmigration traffic through her territories beyond measures necessary to ensure that passengers are bona fide in transit; nor to allow any shipping company or any other private body, corporation or person interested in the traffic to take any part whatever in, or to exercise any direct or indirect influence over, any administrative service that may be necessary for this purpose.

Article 323.

Germany undertakes to make no discrimination or preference, direct or indirect, in the duties, charges and prohibitions relating to importations into or exportations from her territories, or, subject to the special engagements contained in the present Treaty, in the charges and conditions of transport of goods or persons entering or leaving her territories, based on the frontier crossed; or on the kind, ownership or flag of the means of transport (including aircraft) employed; or on the original or immediate place of departure of the vessel, wagon or aircraft or other means of transport employed, or its ultimate or intermediate destination; or on the route of or places of trans-shipment on the journey; or on whether any port through which the goods are imported or exported is a German port or a port belonging to any foreign coun-

try or on whether the goods are imported or exported by sea, by land or by air.

Germany particularly undertakes not to establish against the ports and vessels of any of the Allied and Associated Powers any surtax or any direct or indirect bounty for export or import by German ports or vessels, or by those of another Power, for example by means of combined tariffs. She further undertakes that persons or goods passing through a port or using a vessel of any of the Allied and Associated Powers shall not be subjected to any formality or delay whatever to which such persons or goods would not be subjected if they passed through a German port or a port of any other Power, or used a German vessel or a vessel of any other Power.

Article 324.

All necessary administrative and technical measures shall be taken to shorten as much as possible the transmission of goods across the German frontiers and to ensure their forwarding and transport from such frontiers, irrespective of whether such goods are coming from or going to the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers or are in transit from or to those territories, under the same material conditions in such matters as rapidity of carriage and care en route as are enjoyed by other goods of the same kind carried on German territory under similar conditions of transport.

In particular, the transport of perishable goods shall be promptly and regularly carried out, and the customs formalities shall be effected in such a way as to allow the goods to be carried straight through by trains which make connection.

Article 325.

The seaports of the Allied and Associated Powers are entitled to all the favours and to all reduced tariffs granted on German railways or navigable waterways for the benefit of German ports or of any port of another Power.

Article 326.

Germany may not refuse to participate in the tariffs or combinations of tariffs intended to secure for ports of any of the Allied and Associated Powers advantages similar to those granted by Germany to her own ports or the ports of any other Power.

Section II.

NAVIGATION.

Chapter I.

FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION.

Article 327.

The nationals of any of the Allied and Associated Powers as well as their vessels and property shall enjoy in all German ports and on the inland navigation routes of Germany the same treatment in all respects as German nationals, vessels and property.

In particular the vessels of any one of the Allied or Associated Powers shall be entitled to transport goods of any description, and passengers, to or from any ports or places in German territory to which German vessels may have access, under conditions which shall not be more onerous than those applied in the case of national vessels; they shall be treated on a footing of equality with national vessels as regards port and harbour facilities and charges of every description, including facilities for stationing, loading and unloading, and duties and charges of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, and all analogous duties and charges of whatsoever nature, levied in the name of or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind.

In the event of Germany granting a preferential regime to any of the Allied or Associated Powers or to any other foreign Power, this regime shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to all the Allied and Associated Powers.

There shall be no impediment to the movement of persons or vessels other than those arising from prescriptions concerning customs, police, sanitation, emigration and immigration, and those relating to the import and export of prohibited goods. Such regulations must be reasonable and uniform and must not impede traffic unnecessarily.

Chapter II.

FREE ZONES IN PORTS.

Article 328.

The free zones existing in German ports on August 1, 1914, shall be maintained. These free zones, and any other free zones which may be established in German territory by the present Treaty, shall be subject to the regime provided for in the following Articles.

Goods entering or leaving a free zone shall not be subjected to any import or export duty, other than those provided for in Article 330.

Vessels and goods entering a free zone may be subjected to the charges established to cover expenses of administration, upkeep and improvement of the port, as well as to the charges for the use of various installations, provided that these charges shall be reasonable having regard to the expenditure incurred, and shall be levied in the conditions of equality provided for in Article 327.

Goods shall not be subjected to any other charges except a statistical duty which shall not exceed 1 per mille ad valorem, and which shall be devoted exclusively to defraying the expenses of compiling statements of the traffic in the port.

Article 329.

The facilities granted for the erection of warehouses, for packing and for unpacking goods, shall be in accordance with trade requirements for the time being. All goods allowed to be consumed in the free zone shall be exempt from duty, whether of excise or of any other description, apart from the statistical duty provided for in Article 328 above.

There shall be no discrimination in regard to any of the provisions of the present Article between persons belonging to different nationalities or between goods of different origin or destination.

Article 330.

Import duties may be levied on goods leaving the free zone for consumption in the country on the territory of which the port is situated. Conversely, export duties may be levied on goods coming from such country and brought into the free zone. These import and export duties shall be levied on the same basis and at the same rates as similar duties levied at the other Customs frontiers of the country concerned. On the other hand, Germany shall not levy, under any denomination, any import, export or transit duty on goods carried by land or water across her territory to or from the free zone from or to any other State.

Germany shall draw up the necessary regulations to secure and guarantee such freedom of transit over such railways and waterways in her territory as normally give access to the free zone.

Chapter III.

Clauses Relating to the Elbe, the Oder, the Niemen (Russstrom-Memel-Niemen) and the Danube.

(1)—General Clauses

Article 331.

The following rivers are declared international:

the Elbe (Labe) from its confluence with the Vltava (Moldau), and the Vltava (Moldau) from Prague:

the Oder (Odra) from its confluence with the Oppa;
the Niemen (Russstrom-Memel-Niemen) from Grodno;
the Danube from Ulm;

and all navigable parts of these river systems which naturally provide more than one State with access to the sea, with or without transshipment from one vessel to another; together with lateral canals and channels constructed either to duplicate or to improve naturally navigable sections of the specified river systems, or to connect two naturally navigable sections of the same river.

The same shall apply to the Rhine-Danube navigable waterway, should such a waterway be constructed under the conditions laid down in Article 353.

Article 332.

On the waterways declared to be international in the preceding Article, the nationals, property and flags of all Powers shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality, no distinction being made to the detriment of the nationals, property or flag of any Power between them and the nationals, property or flag of the riparian State itself or of the most favoured nation.

Nevertheless, German vessels shall not be entitled to carry passengers or goods by regular services between the ports of any Allied or Associated Power, without special authority from such Power.

Article 333.

Where such charges are not precluded by any existing conventions, charges varying on different sections of a river may be levied on vessels using the navigable channels or their approaches, provided that they are intended solely to cover equitably the cost of maintaining in a navigable condition, or of improving, the river and its approaches, or to meet expenditure incurred in the interests of navigation. The schedule of such charges shall be calculated on the basis of such expenditure and shall be posted up in the ports. These charges shall be levied in such a manner as to render any detailed examination of cargoes unnecessary, except in cases of suspected fraud or contravention.

Article 334.

The transit of vessels, passengers and goods on these waterways shall be effected in accordance with the general conditions prescribed for transit in Section I above.

When the two banks of an international river are within the same State goods in transit may be placed under seal or in the custody of customs agents. When the river forms a frontier goods and passengers in transit shall be exempt from all customs formalities; the loading and unloading of goods, and the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers shall only take place in the ports specified by the riparian State.

Article 335.

No dues of any kind other than those provided for in the present Part shall be levied along the course or at the mouth of these rivers.

This provision shall not prevent the fixing by the riparian States of customs, local octroi or consumption duties, or the creation of reasonable and uniform charges levied in the ports, in accordance with public tariffs, for the use of cranes, elevators, quays, warehouses, etc.

Article 336.

In default of any special organisation for carrying out the works connected with the upkeep and improvement of the international portion of a navigable system, each riparian State shall be bound to take suitable measures to remove any obstacle or danger to navigation and to ensure the maintenance of good conditions of navigation.

If a State neglects to comply with this obligation any riparian State, or any State represented on the International Commission, if there is one, may appeal to the tribunal instituted for this purpose by the League of Nations.

Article 337.

The same procedure shall be followed in the case of a riparian State undertaking any works of a nature to impede navigation in the international section. The tribunal mentioned in the preceding Article shall be entitled to enforce the suspension or suppression of such works, making due allowance in its divisions for all rights in connection with irrigation, water power, fisheries and other national interests, which, with the consent of all the riparian States or of all the States represented on the International Commission, if there is one, shall be given priority over the requirements of navigation.

Appeal to the tribunal of the League of Nations does not require the suspension of the works.

Article 338.

The regime set out in Articles 332 to 337 above shall be superseded by one to be laid down in a General Convention drawn up by the Allied and Associated Powers, and approved by the League of Nations, relating to the waterways recognised in such Convention as having an international character. This Convention shall apply in particular to the whole or part of the above mentioned river systems of the Elbe (Labe), the Oder (Odra), the Niemen (Russstrom-Memel-Niemen), and the Danube, and such other parts of these river systems as may be covered by a general definition.

Germany undertakes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 379, to adhere to the said General Convention as well as to all projects prepared in accordance with Article 343 below for the revision of existing international agreements and regulations.

Article 339.

Germany shall cede to the Allied and Associated Powers concerned, within a maximum period of three months from the date on which notification shall be given her, a proportion of the tugs and vessels remaining registered in the ports of the river systems referred to in Article 331 after the deduction of those surrendered by way of restitution or reparation. Germany shall in the same way cede material of all kinds necessary to the Allied and Associated Powers concerned for the utilisation of those river systems.

The number of the tugs and boats, and the amount of the material so ceded, and their distribution, shall be determined by an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the United States of America, due regard being had to the legitimate needs of the parties concerned, and particularly to the shipping traffic during the five years preceding the war.

All craft so ceded shall be provided with their fittings and gear, shall be in a good state of repair and in condition to carry goods, and shall be selected from among those most recently built.

The cessions provided for in the present Article shall entail a credit of which the total amount, settled in a lump sum by the arbitrator or arbitrators, shall not in any case exceed the value of the capital expended in the initial establishment of the material ceded, and shall be set off against the total sums due from Germany; in consequence the indemnification of the proprietors shall be a matter for Germany to deal with.

(2) Special Clauses Relating to the Elbe, the Oder and the Niemen (Russstrom-Nemel-Niemen).

Article 340.

The Elbe (Labe) shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission which shall comprise:

4 representatives of the German States bordering on the river;
2 representatives of the Czecho-Slovak States;
1 representative of Great Britain;

1 representative of France;
1 representative of Italy;
1 representative of Belgium.

Whatever be the number of members present, each delegation shall have the right to record a number of votes equal to the number of representatives allotted to it.

If certain of these representatives cannot be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the Commission shall nevertheless be valid.

Article 341.

The Oder (Odra) shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission, which shall comprise:

1 representative of Poland;
3 representatives of Prussia;
1 representative of the Czecho-Slovak State;
1 representative of Great Britain;
1 representative of France;
1 representative of Denmark;
1 representative of Sweden.

If certain of these representatives cannot be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the Commission shall nevertheless be valid.

Article 342.

On a request being made to the League of Nations by any riparian State, the Niemen (Russstrom-Nemel-Niemen) shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission, which shall comprise one representative of each riparian State, and three representatives of other States specified by the League of Nations.

Article 343.

The International Commissions referred to in Articles 340 and 341 shall meet within three months of the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty. The International Commission referred to in Article 342 shall meet within three months from the date of the request made by a riparian State. Each of these Commissions shall proceed immediately to prepare a project for the revision of the existing international agreements and regulations, drawn up in conformity with the General Convention referred to in Article 338 should such Convention have been already concluded. In the absence of such Convention, the project for revision shall be in conformity with the principles of Articles 332 to 337 above.

Article 344.

The projects referred to in the preceding Article shall, inter alia:

(a) designate the headquarters of the International Commission, and prescribe the manner in which its President is to be nominated;

(b) specify the extent of the Commission's powers, particularly in regard to the execution of works of maintenance, control and improvement on the river system, the financial regime, and fixing and collection of charges, and regulations for navigation;

(c) define the sections of the river or its tributaries to which the international regime shall be applied.

Article 345.

The international agreements and regulations at present governing the navigation of the Elbe (Labe), the Oder (Odra), and the Niemen (Russstrom-Nemel-Niemen), shall be provisionally maintained in force until the ratification of the above-mentioned projects. Nevertheless, in all cases where such agreements and regulations in force are in conflict with the provisions of Articles 332 to 337 above, or of the General Convention to be concluded, the latter provisions shall prevail.

(3) Special Clauses Relating to the Danube.

Article 346.

The European Commission of the Danube reassumes the powers it possessed before the war. Nevertheless, as a provisional measure, only representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Roumania shall constitute this Commission.

Article 347.

From the point where the competence of the European Commission ceases, the Danube system referred to in Article 331 shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission composed as follows:

2 representatives of German riparian States;
1 representative of each other riparian State;
1 representative of each non-riparian State represented in the future on the European Commission of the Danube.

If certain of these representatives cannot be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the Commission shall nevertheless be valid.

Article 348.

The International Commission provided for in the preceding Article shall meet as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Treaty, and shall undertake provisionally the administration of the river in conformity with the provisions of Articles 332 to 337, until such time as a definite statute regarding the Danube is concluded by the Powers nominated by the Allied and Associated Powers.

Article 349.

Germany agrees to accept the regime which shall be laid down for the Danube by a Conference of the Powers nominated by the Allied and Associated Powers, which shall meet within one year after the coming into force of the present Treaty, and at which German representatives may be present.

Article 350.

The mandate given by Article 57 of the Treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, to Austria-Hungary, and transferred by her to Hungary, to carry out works at the Iron Gates, is abrogated. The Commission entrusted with the administration of this part of the river shall lay down provisions for the settlement of accounts subject to the financial provisions of the present Treaty. Charges which may be necessary shall in no case be levied by Hungary.

Article 351.

Should the Czecho-Slovak State, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State or Roumania with the authorisation of or under mandate from the International Commission, undertake maintenance, improvement, weir, or other works on a part of the river system which forms a frontier, these States shall enjoy on the opposite bank, and also on the part of the bed which is outside their territory, all necessary facilities for the survey, execution and maintenance of such works.

Article 352.

Germany shall be obliged to make to the European Commission of the Danube all restitutions, reparations and indemnities for damages inflicted on the Commission during the war.

Article 353.

Should a deep draught Rhine-Danube navigable waterway be constructed, Germany undertakes to apply thereto the regime prescribed in Articles 332 to 338.

Chapter IV.

Clauses Relating to the Rhine and the Moselle.

Article 354.

As from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Convention of Mannheim of October 17, 1868, together with the Final Protocol thereof, shall continue to govern navigation on the Rhine, subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

In the event of any provisions of the said Convention being in conflict with those laid down by the General Convention referred to in Article 338 (which shall apply to the Rhine) the provisions of the General Convention shall prevail.

Within a maximum period of six months from the coming into force of the present

Treaty, the Central Commission referred to in Article 355 shall meet to draw up a project of revision of the Convention of Mannheim. This project shall be drawn up in harmony with the provisions of the General Convention referred to above, should this have been concluded by that time, and shall be submitted to the Powers represented on the Central Commission. Germany hereby agrees to adhere to the project so drawn up.

Further, the modifications set out in the following Articles shall immediately be made in the Convention of Mannheim.

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve to themselves the right to arrive at an understanding in this connection with Holland, and Germany hereby agrees to accede if required to any such understanding.

Article 355.

The Central Commission provided for in the Convention of Mannheim shall consist of nineteen members, viz:

2 representatives of the Netherlands;
2 representatives of Switzerland;
4 representatives of German riparian States;
4 representatives of France, which in addition shall appoint the President of the commission;
2 representatives of Great Britain;
2 representatives of Italy;
2 representatives of Belgium.

The headquarters of the Central Commission shall be at Strasburg.

Whatever be the number of members present, each Delegation shall have the right to record a number of votes equal to the number of representatives allotted to it.

If certain of these representatives cannot be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the decisions of the Commission shall nevertheless be valid.

Article 356.

Vessels of all nations, and their cargoes, shall have the same rights and privileges as those which are granted to vessels belonging to the Rhine navigation, and to their cargoes.

None of the provisions contained in Articles 15 to 20 and 26 of the above-mentioned Convention of Mannheim, in Article 4 of the Final Protocol thereof, or in later Conventions shall impede the free navigation of vessels and crews of all nations on the Rhine and on waterways to which such Conventions apply, subject to compliance with the regulations concerning pilotage and other police measures drawn up by the Central Commission.

The provisions of Article 22 of the Convention of Mannheim and of Article 5 of the Final Protocol thereof shall be applied only to vessels registered on the Rhine. The Central Commission shall decide on the steps to be taken to ensure that other vessels satisfy the conditions of the general regulations applying to navigation on the Rhine.

Article 357.

Within a maximum period of three months from the date on which notification shall be given Germany shall cede to France tugs and vessels, from among those remaining registered in German Rhine ports after the deduction of those surrendered by way of restitution or reparation, or shares in German Rhine navigation companies.

When vessels and tugs are ceded, such vessels and tugs, together with their fittings and gear, shall be in good state of repair, shall be in condition to carry on commercial traffic on the Rhine, and shall be selected from among those most recently built.

The same procedure shall be followed in the matter of the cession by Germany to France of:

(1) the installations, berthing and anchorage accommodation, platforms, docks, warehouses, plant, etc., which German subjects or German companies owned on August 1, 1914, in the port of Rotterdam, and

(2) the shares or interests which Germany or German nationals possessed in such installations at the same date.

The amount and specifications of such cessions shall be determined within one year of the coming into force of the present Treaty by an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by the United States of America, due regard being had to the legitimate needs of the parties concerned.

The cessions provided for in the present Article shall entail a credit of which the total amount, settled in a lump sum by the arbitrator or arbitrators mentioned above, shall not in any case exceed the value of the capital expended in the initial establishment of the ceded material and installations, and shall be set off against the total sums due from Germany; in consequence, the indemnification of the proprietors shall be a matter for Germany to deal with.

Article 358.

Subject to the obligation to comply with the provisions of the Convention of Mannheim or of the Convention which may be substituted therefor, and to the stipulations of the present Treaty, France shall have on the whole course of the Rhine included between the two extreme points of the French frontiers:

(a) the right to take water from the Rhine to feed navigation and irrigation canals (constructed or to be constructed) or for any other purpose, and to execute on the German bank all works necessary for the exercise of this right;

(b) the exclusive right to the power derived from works of regulation on the river, subject to the payment to Germany of the value of half the power actually produced, this payment, which will take into account the cost of the works necessary for producing the power, being made either in money or in power and in default of an agreement being determined by arbitration. For this purpose France alone shall have the right to carry out in this part of the river all works of regulation (weirs or other works) which she may consider necessary for the production of power. Similarly, the right of taking water from the Rhine is accorded to Belgium to feed the Rhine-Meuse navigable waterway provided for below.

The exercise of the rights mentioned under (a) and (b) of the present Article shall not interfere with navigability nor reduce the facilities for navigation, either in the bed of the Rhine or in the derivations which may be substituted therefor, nor shall it involve any increase in the tolls formerly levied under the Convention in force. All proposed schemes shall be laid before the Central Commission in order that that Commission may assure itself that these conditions are complied with.

To ensure the proper and faithful execution of the provisions contained in (a) and (b) above, Germany:

(1) binds herself not to undertake or to allow the construction of any lateral canal or any derivation on the right bank of the river opposite the French frontiers;

(2) recognises the possession by France of the right of support on and the right of way over all lands situated on the right bank which may be required in order to survey, to build, and to operate weirs which France, with the consent of the Central Commission, may subsequently decide to establish. In accordance with such consent, France shall be entitled to decide upon and fix the limits of the necessary sites, and she shall be permitted to occupy such lands after a period of two months after simple notification, subject to the payment by her to Germany of indemnities of which the total amount shall be fixed by the Central Commission. Germany shall make it her business to indemnify the proprietors whose property will be burdened with such servitudes or permanently occupied by the works.

Should Switzerland so demand, and if the

Central Commission approves, the same rights shall be accorded to Switzerland for the part of the river forming her frontier with other riparian States;

(3) shall hand over to the French Government, during the month following the coming into force of the present Treaty, all projects, designs, drafts of concessions and of specifications concerning the regulation of the Rhine for any purpose whatever which have been drawn up or received by the Governments of Alsace-Lorraine or of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Article 359.

Subject to the preceding provisions, no works shall be carried out in the bed or on either bank of the Rhine where it forms the boundary of France and Germany without the previous approval of the Central Commission or of its agents.

Article 360.

France reserves the option of substituting herself as regards the rights and obligations resulting from agreements arrived at between the Government of Alsace-Lorraine and the Grand Duchy of Baden concerning the works to be carried out on the Rhine; she may also denounce such agreements within a term of five years dating from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

France shall also have the option of causing works to be carried out which may be recognised as necessary by the Central Commission for the upkeep or improvement of the navigability of the Rhine above Mannheim.

Article 361.

Should Belgium within a period of 25 years from the coming into force of the present Treaty decide to create a deep-draught Rhine-Meuse navigable waterway, in the region of Ruhrort, Germany shall be bound to construct, in accordance with plans to be communicated to her by the Belgian Government, after agreement with the Central Commission, the portion of this navigable waterway situated within her territory.

The Belgian Government shall, for this purpose, have the right to carry out on the ground all necessary surveys.

Should Germany fail to carry out all or part of these works, the Central Commission shall be entitled to carry them out instead; and, for this purpose, the Commission may decide upon and fix the limits of the necessary sites and occupy the ground after a period of two months after simple notification, subject to the payment of indemnities to be fixed by it and paid by Germany.

This navigable waterway shall be placed under the same administrative regime as the Rhine itself, and the division of the cost of initial construction, including the above indemnities, among the States crossed thereby shall be made by the Central Commission.

Article 362.

Germany hereby agrees to offer no objection to any proposals of the Central Rhine Commission for extending its jurisdiction:

(1) to the Moselle below the Franco-Luxemburg frontier down to the Rhine, subject to the consent of Luxemburg;

(2) to the Rhine above Basle up to the Lake of Constance, subject to the consent of Switzerland;

(3) to the lateral canals and channels which may be established either to duplicate or to improve naturally navigable sections of the Rhine or the Moselle, or to connect two naturally navigable sections of these rivers, and also any other parts of the Rhine river system which may be covered by the General Convention provided for in Article 338 above.

Chapter V.

Clauses Giving to the Czecho-Slovak State the Use of Northern Ports.

Article 363.

In the ports of Hamburg and Stettin Germany shall lease to the Czecho-Slovak State, for a period of 99 years, areas which shall be placed under the general regime of free zones and shall be used for the direct transit of goods coming from or going to that State.

Article 364.

The delimitation of these areas, and their equipment, their exploitation, and in general all conditions for their utilisation, including the amount of the rental, shall be decided by a Commission consisting of one delegate of Germany, one delegate of the Czecho-Slovak State and one delegate of Great Britain. These conditions shall be susceptible of revision every ten years in the same manner.

Germany declares in advance that she will adhere to the decisions so taken.

Section III.

RAILWAYS

Chapter I.

Clauses Relating to International Transport.

Article 365.

Goods coming from the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers, and going to Germany, or in transit through Germany from or to the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers, shall enjoy on the German railways as regards charges to be collected (rebates and drawbacks being taken into account), facilities, and all other matters, the most favourable treatment applied to goods of the same kind carried on any German lines, either in internal traffic, or for export, import or in transit, under similar conditions of transport, for example as regards length of route. The same rule shall be applied, on the request of one or more of the Allied and Associated Powers, to goods specially designated by such Power or Powers coming from Germany and going to their territories.

International tariffs established in accordance with the rates referred to in the preceding paragraph and involving through waybills shall be established when one of the Allied and Associated Powers shall require it from Germany.

Article 366.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall renew, in so far as concerns them and under the reserves indicated in the second paragraph of the present Article, the conventions and arrangements signed at Berne on October 14, 1890, September 20, 1893, July 16, 1895, June 16, 1898, and September 19, 1906, regarding the transportation of goods by rail.

If within five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty a new convention for the transportation of passengers, luggage and goods by rail shall have been concluded to replace the Berne Convention of October 14, 1890, and the subsequent additions referred to above, this new convention and the supplementary provisions for international transport by rail which may be based on it shall bind Germany, even if she shall have refused to take part in the preparation of the convention or to subscribe to it. Until a new convention shall have been concluded, Germany shall conform to the provisions of the Berne Convention and the subsequent additions referred to above, and to the current supplementary provisions.

Article 367.

Germany shall be bound to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services (for passengers and their luggage) which shall be required by any of the Allied and Associated Powers to ensure their communication by rail with each other and with all other countries by transit across the territories of Germany; in particular Germany shall, for this purpose, accept trains and carriages coming from the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers and shall forward them with a speed at least equal to that of her best long-distance trains on the same lines. The rates applicable to such through services shall not in any case be higher than the rates collected on German internal services for the same dis-

tance, under the same conditions of speed and comfort.

The tariffs applicable under the same conditions of speed and comfort to the transportation of emigrants going to or coming from ports of the Allied and Associated Powers and using the German railways shall not be at a higher kilometric rate than the most favourable tariffs (drawbacks and rebates being taken into account) enjoyed on the said railways by emigrants going to or coming from any other ports.

Article 368.

Germany shall not apply specially to such through services, or to the transportation of emigrants going to or coming from the ports of the Allied and Associated Powers, any technical, fiscal or administrative measures, such as measures of customs examination, general police, sanitary police, and control, the result of which would be to impede or delay such services.

Article 369.

In case of transport partly by rail and partly by international navigation, with or without through way-bill, the preceding Article shall apply to the part of the journey performed by rail.

Chapter II.

Rolling-Stock.

Article 370.

Germany undertakes that German wagons shall be fitted with apparatus allowing:

(1) of their inclusion in goods trains on the lines of such of the Allied and Associated Powers as are parties to the Berne Convention of May 15, 1886, as modified on May 18, 1907, without hampering the action of the continuous brake which may be adopted in such countries within ten years of the coming into force of the present Treaty, and

(2) of the acceptance of wagons of such countries in all goods trains on the German lines.

The rolling stock of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy on the German lines the same treatment as German rolling-stock as regards movement, upkeep and repairs.

Chapter III.

Cessions of Railway Lines.

Article 371.

Subject to any special provisions concerning the cession of ports, waterways and railways situated in the territories over which Germany abandons her sovereignty and to the financial conditions relating to the concessionnaires and the pensioning of the personnel, the cession of railways will take place under the following conditions:

(1) The works and installations of all the railroads shall be handed over complete and in good condition.

(2) When a railway system possessing its own rolling-stock is handed over in its entirety by Germany to one of the Allied and Associated Powers, such stock shall be handed over complete, in accordance with the last inventory before November 11, 1918, and in a normal state of upkeep.

(3) As regards lines without any special rolling-stock, Commissions of experts designated by the Allied and Associated Powers, on which Germany shall be represented, shall fix the proportion of the stock existing on the system to which those lines belong to be handed over. These Commissions shall have regard to the amount of the material registered on these lines in the last inventory before November 11, 1918, the length of track (sidings included) and the nature and amount of the traffic. These Commissions shall also specify the locomotives, carriages and wagons to be handed over in each case; they shall decide upon the conditions of their acceptance, and shall make the provisional arrangements necessary to ensure their repair in German workshops.

(4) Stocks of stores, fittings and plant shall be handed over under the same conditions as the rolling-stock.

The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 above shall be applied to the lines of former Russian Poland converted by Germany to the German gauge, such lines being regarded as detached from the Prussian State System.

Chapter IV.

Provisions Relating to Certain Railway Lines.

Article 372.

When as a result of the fixing of new frontiers a railway connection between two parts of the same country crosses another country, or a branch line from one country has its terminus in another, the conditions of working, if not specifically provided for in the present Treaty, shall be laid down in a convention between the railway administrations concerned. If the administrations cannot come to an agreement as to the terms of such convention, the points of difference shall be decided by commissions of experts composed as provided in the preceding Article.

Article 373.

Within a period of five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Czecho-Slovak State may require the construction of a railway line in German territory between the stations of Schlauney and Nachod. The cost of construction shall be borne by the Czecho-Slovak State.

Article 374.

Germany undertakes to accept, within ten years of the coming into force of the present Treaty, on request being made by the Swiss Government after agreement with the Italian Government, the denunciation of the International Convention of October 13, 1909, relative to the St. Gothard railway. In the absence of agreement as to the conditions of such denunciation, Germany hereby agrees to accept the decision of an arbitrator designated by the United States of America.

Chapter V.

Transitory Provisions.

Article 375.

Germany shall carry out the instructions given her, in regard to transport, by an authorised body acting on behalf of the Allied and Associated Powers:

(1) For the carriage of troops under the provisions of the present Treaty, and of material, ammunition and supplies for army use;

(2) As a temporary measure, for the transportation of supplies for certain regions, as well as for the restoration, as rapidly as possible, of the normal conditions of transport, and for the organisation of postal and telegraphic services.

Section IV.

Disputes; Revision of Permanent Clauses.

Article 376.

Disputes which may arise between interested Powers with regard to the interpretation and application of the preceding Articles shall be settled as provided by the League of Nations.

Article 377.

At any time the League of Nations may recommend the revision of such of these Articles as relate to a permanent administrative regime.

Article 378.

The stipulations in Articles 321 to 330, 332, 365, and 367 to 369 shall be subject to revision by the Council of the League of Nations at any time after five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Failing such revision, no Allied or Associated Power can claim after the expiration of the above period of five years the benefit of any of the stipulations in the Articles enumerated above on behalf of any portion of its territories in which reciprocity is not accorded in respect of such stipulations. The period of five years during which reciprocity

cannot be demanded may be prolonged by the Council of the League of Nations.

Section V.

Special Provision.

Article 379.

Without prejudice to the special obligations imposed on her by the present Treaty for the benefit of the Allied and Associated Powers, Germany undertakes to adhere to any General Conventions regarding the international regime of transit, waterways, ports or railways which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers, with the approval of the League of Nations, within five years of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Section VI.

Clauses Relating to the Kiel Canal.

Article 380.

The Kiel Canal and its approaches shall be maintained free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations at peace with Germany on terms of entire equality.

Article 381.

The nationals, property and vessels of all Powers shall, in respect of charges, facilities, and in all other respects, be treated on a footing of perfect equality in the use of the Canal, no distinction being made to the detriment of nationals, property and vessels of any Power between them and the nationals, property and vessels of Germany or of the most favoured nation.

No impediment shall be placed on the movement of persons or vessels other than those arising out of police, customs, sanitary, emigration or immigration regulations and those relating to the import or export of prohibited goods. Such regulations must be reasonable and uniform and must not unnecessarily impede traffic.

Article 382.

Only such charges may be levied on vessels using the Canal or its approaches as are intended to cover in an equitable manner the cost of maintaining in a navigable condition, or of improving, the Canal or its approaches, or to meet expenses incurred in the interests of navigation. The schedule of such charges shall be calculated on the basis of such expenses, and shall be posted up in the ports.

These charges shall be levied in such a manner as to render any detailed examination of cargoes unnecessary, except in the case of suspected fraud or contravention.

Article 383.

Goods in transit may be placed under seal or in the custody of customs agents; the loading and unloading of goods, and the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, shall only take place in the ports specified by Germany.

Article 384.

No charges of any kind other than those provided for in the present Treaty shall be levied along the course or at the approaches of the Kiel Canal.

Article 385.

Germany shall be bound to take suitable measures to remove any obstacle or danger to navigation, and to ensure the maintenance of good conditions of navigation. She shall not undertake any works of a nature to impede navigation on the Canal or its approaches.

Article 386.

In the event of violation of any of the conditions of Articles 380 to 386, or of disputes as to the interpretation of these Articles, any interested Power can appeal to the jurisdiction instituted for the purpose by the League of Nations.

In order to avoid reference of small questions to the League of Nations Germany will establish a local authority at Kiel qualified to deal with disputes in the first instance and to give satisfaction so far as possible to complaints which may be presented through the consular representatives of the interested Powers.

PART XIII.

Labour.

Section 1.

Organisation of Labour.

Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice;

And whereas conditions of labour exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required; as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organisation of vocational and technical education and other measures;

Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries;

The High Contracting Parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following:

Chapter I.

Organisation.

Article 387.

A permanent organisation is hereby established for the promotion of the objects set forth in the Preamble.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be the original Members of this organisation, and hereafter membership of the League of Nations shall carry with it membership of the said organisation.

Article 388.

The permanent organisation shall consist of:

(1) a General conference of Representatives of the Members and,

(2) an international Labour Office controlled by the Governing Body described in Article 393.

Article 389.

The meetings of the General Conference of Representatives of the Members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four Representatives of each of the Members, of whom two shall be Government Delegates and the two others shall be Delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the Members.

Each Delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference one at least of the advisers should be a woman.

The Members undertake to nominate non-Government Delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organisations, if such organisations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries.

Advisers shall not speak except on a request made by the Delegate whom they ac-

company and by the special authorisation of the President of the Conference, and may not vote.

A Delegate may by notice in writing addressed to the President appoint one of his advisers to act as his deputy, and the adviser, while so acting, shall be allowed to speak and vote.

The names of the Delegates and their advisers will be communicated to the International Labour Office by the Government of each of the Members.

The credentials of Delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the Conference, which may, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, refuse to admit any Delegate or adviser whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with this Article.

Article 390.

Every Delegate shall be entitled to vote individually on all matters which are taken into consideration by the Conference.

If one of the Members fails to nominate one of the non-Government Delegates whom it is entitled to nominate, the other non-Government Delegate shall be allowed to sit and speak at the Conference, but not to vote.

If in accordance with Article 389 the Conference refuses admission to a Delegate of one of the Members, the provisions of the present Article shall apply as if that Delegate had not been nominated

Article 391.

The meetings of the Conference shall be held at the seat of the League of Nations, or at such other place as may be decided by the Conference at a previous meeting by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present.

Article 392.

The International Labour Office shall be established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of the organisation of the League.

Article 393.

The International Labour Office shall be under the control of a Governing Body consisting of twenty-four persons, appointed in accordance with the following provisions:

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall be constituted as follows:

Twelve persons representing the Governments:

Six persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the employers;

Six persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the workers.

Of the twelve persons representing the Governments eight shall be nominated by the Members which are of the chief industrial importance, and four shall be nominated by the Members selected for the purpose by the Government Delegates to the Conference, excluding the Delegates of the eight Members mentioned above.

Any question as to which are the Members of the chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations.

The period of office of the Members of the Governing Body will be three years. The method of filling vacancies and other similar questions may be determined by the Governing Body subject to the approval of the Conference.

The Governing Body shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to act as its Chairman, shall regulate its own procedure and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least ten members of the Governing Body.

Article 394.

There shall be a Director of the International Labour Office, who shall be appointed by the Governing Body, and, subject to the instructions of the Governing Body, shall be responsible for the efficient conduct of the International Labour Office and for such other duties as may be assigned to him.

The Director or his deputy shall attend all meetings of the Governing Body.

Article 395.

The staff of the International Labour Office shall be appointed by the Director, who shall, so far as is possible with due regard to the efficiency of the work of the office, select persons of different nationalities. A certain number of these persons shall be women.

Article 396.

The functions of the International Labour Office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour, and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the Conference with a view to the conclusion of international conventions, and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the Conference.

It will prepare the agenda for the meetings of the Conference.

It will carry out the duties required of it by the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty in connection with international disputes.

It will edit and publish in French and English, and in such other languages as the Governing Body may think desirable, a periodical paper dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest.

Generally, in addition to the functions set out in this Article, it shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned to it by the Conference.

Article 397.

The Government Departments of any of the Members which deal with questions of industry and employment may communicate directly with the Director through the Representative of their Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, or failing any such Representative, through such other qualified official as the Government may nominate for the purpose.

Article 398.

The International Labour Office shall be entitled to the assistance of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in any matter in which it can be given.

Article 399.

Each of the Members will pay the travelling and subsistence expenses of its Delegates and their advisers and of its Representatives attending the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body, as the case may be.

All the other expenses of the International Labour Office and of the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body shall be paid to the Director by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations out of the general funds of the League.

The Director shall be responsible to the Secretary-General of the League for the proper expenditure of all moneys paid to him in pursuance of this Article.

Chapter II.

Procedure.

Article 400.

The agenda for all meetings of the Conference will be settled by the Governing Body, who shall consider any suggestion as to the agenda that may be made by the Government of any of the Members or by any representative organisation recognized for the purpose of Article 389.

Article 401.

The Director shall act as the Secretary of the Conference, and shall transmit the agenda so as to reach the Members four months be-

fore the meeting of the Conference, and, through them, the non-Government Delegates when appointed.

Article 402.

Any of the Governments of the Members may formally object to the inclusion of any item or items in the agenda. The grounds for such objection shall be set forth in a reasoned statement addressed to the Director, who shall circulate it to all the Members of the Permanent Organisation.

Items to which such objection has been made shall not, however, be excluded from the agenda, if at the Conference a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present is in favour of considering them.

If the Conference decides (otherwise than under the preceding paragraph) by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present that any subject shall be considered by the Conference, that subject shall be included in the agenda for the following meeting.

Article 403.

The Conference shall regulate its own procedure, shall elect its own President, and may appoint committees to consider and report on any matter.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Part of the present Treaty, all matters shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast by the Delegates present.

The voting is void unless the total number of votes cast is equal to half the number of the delegates attending the Conference.

Article 404.

The Conference may add to any committees which it appoints technical experts, who shall be assessors without power to vote.

Article 405.

When the Conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item in the agenda, it will rest with the Conference to determine whether these proposals should take the form; (a) of a recommendation to be submitted to the Members for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, or (b) of a draft international convention for ratification by the Members.

In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of the recommendation or draft convention as the case may be by the Conference.

In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organisation or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Conference and of the Director and shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention to each of the Members.

Each of the Members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible, owing to exceptional circumstances, to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In the case of a recommendation, the Members will inform the Secretary-General of the action taken.

In the case of a draft convention, the Member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the Secretary-General and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the Member.

In the case of a federal State the power of which to enter into conventions on labour matters is subject to limitations it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this Article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case.

The above Article shall be interpreted in accordance with the following principle:

In no case shall any Member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the Conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.

Article 406.

Any convention so ratified shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, but shall only be binding upon the Members which ratify it.

Article 407.

If any convention coming before the Conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the Members of the Permanent Organisation to agree to such convention among themselves.

Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the Governments concerned to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall register it.

Article 408.

Each of the Members agrees to make an annual report to the International Labour Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governing Body may request. The Director shall lay a summary of these reports before the next meeting of the Conference.

Article 409.

In the event of any representation being made to the International Labour Office by an industrial association of employers or of workers that any of the Members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party the Governing Body may communicate this representation to the Government against which it is made and may invite that Government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit.

Article 410.

If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the Government in question, or if the statement when received is not deemed to be satisfactory by the Governing Body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation and the statement, if any, made in reply to it.

Article 411.

Any of the Members shall have the right to file a complaint with the International Labour Office if it is not satisfied that any other

Member is securing the effective observance of any convention which both have ratified in accordance for the foregoing Articles.

The Governing Body may, if it thinks fit, before referring such a complaint to a Commission of Enquiry, as hereinafter provided for, communicate with the Government in question in the manner described in Article 409.

If the Governing Body does not think it necessary to communicate the complaint to the Government in question, or if, when they have made such communication, no statement in reply has been received within a reasonable time which the Governing Body considers to be satisfactory, the Governing Body may apply for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to consider the complaint and to report thereon.

The Governing Body may adopt the same procedure either of its own motion or on receipt of a complaint from a Delegate to the Conference.

When any matter arising out of Articles 410 or 411 is being considered by the Governing Body the Government in question shall, if not already represented thereon, be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the Governing Body while the matter is under consideration. Adequate notice of the date on which the matter will be considered shall be given to the Government in question.

Article 412.

The Commission of Enquiry shall be constituted in accordance with the following provisions:

Each of the Members agrees to nominate within six months of the date on which the present Treaty comes into force three persons of industrial experience, of whom one shall be a representative of employers, one a representative of workers, and one a person of independent standing, who shall together form a panel from which the members of the Commission of Enquiry shall be drawn.

The qualifications of the persons so nominated shall be subject to scrutiny by the Governing Body, which may by two-thirds of the votes cast by the representatives present refuse to accept the nomination of any person whose qualifications do not in its opinion comply with the requirements of the present Article.

Upon the application of the Governing Body, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall nominate three persons, one from each section of this panel, to constitute the Commission of Enquiry, and shall designate one of them as the President of the Commission. None of these three persons shall be a person nominated to the panel by any Member directly concerned in the complaint.

Article 413.

The Members agree that, in the event of the reference of a complaint to a Commission of Enquiry under Article 411, they will each, whether directly concerned in the complaint or not, place at the disposal of the Commission all the information in their possession which bears upon the subject-matter of the complaint.

Article 414.

When the Commission of Enquiry has fully considered the complaint, it shall prepare a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to determining the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper as to the steps which should be taken to meet the complaint and the time within which they should be taken.

It shall also indicate in this report the measures, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting Government which it considers to be appropriate, and which it considers other Governments would be justified in adopting.

Article 415.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate the report of the Commission of Enquiry to each of the Governments concerned in the complaint, and shall cause it to be published.

Each of these Governments shall within one month inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whether or not it accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission, and if not, whether it proposes to refer the complaint to the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.

Article 416.

In the event of any Member failing to take the action required by Article 405, with regard to a recommendation or draft Convention, any other Member shall be entitled to refer the matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Article 417.

The decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice in regard to a complaint or matter which has been referred to it in pursuance of Article 415 or Article 416 shall be final.

Article 418.

The Permanent Court of International Justice may affirm, vary or reverse any of the findings or recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry, if any, and shall in its decision indicate the measures, if any, of an economic character which it considers to be appropriate, and which other Governments would be justified in adopting against a defaulting Government.

Article 419.

In the event of any Member failing to carry out within the time specified the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, or in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice as the case may be, any other Member may take against that Member the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the Commission or in the decision of the Court as appropriate to the case.

Article 420.

The defaulting Government may at any time inform the Governing Body that it has taken the steps necessary to comply with the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry or with those in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, and may request it to apply to the Secretary-General of the League to constitute a Commission of Enquiry to verify its contention. In this case the provisions of Articles 412, 413, 414, 415, 417 and 418 shall apply, and if the report of the Commission of Enquiry or the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice is in favour of the defaulting Government, the other Governments shall forthwith discontinue the measures of an economic character that they have taken against the defaulting Government.

Chapter III.

General.

Article 421.

The Members engage to apply conventions which they have ratified in accordance with the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty to their colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing:

(1) Except where owing to local conditions the convention is inapplicable, or

(2) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions.

And each of the Members shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

Article 422.

Amendments to this Part of the present Treaty which are adopted by the Conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the Members.

Article 423.

Any question or dispute relating to the interpretation of this Part of the present Treaty or of any subsequent convention concluded by the Members in pursuance of the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty shall be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Chapter IV.

Transitory Provisions.

Article 424.

The first meeting of the Conference shall take place in October, 1919. The place and agenda for this meeting shall be as specified in the Annex hereto.

Arrangements for the convening and the organisation of the first meeting of the Conference will be made by the Government designated for the purpose in the said Annex. That Government shall be assisted in the preparation of the documents for submission to the Conference by an International Committee constituted as provided in the said Annex.

The expenses of the first meeting and of all subsequent meetings held before the League of Nations has been able to establish a general fund, other than the expenses of Delegates and their advisers, will be borne by the Members in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article 425.

Until the League of Nations has been constituted all communications which under the provisions of the foregoing Articles should be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League will be preserved by the Director of the International Labour Office, who will transmit them to the Secretary-General of the League.

Article 426.

Pending the creation of a Permanent Court of International Justice disputes which in accordance with this Part of the present Treaty would be submitted to it for decision will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

ANNEX.

First Meeting of Annual Labour Conference, 1919.

The place of meeting will be Washington. The Government of the United States of America is requested to convene the Conference.

The International Organising Committee will consist of seven Members, appointed by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland. The Committee may, if it thinks necessary, invite other Members to appoint representatives.

Agenda:

(1) Application of principle of the 8-hours day or of the 48-hours week.

(2) Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.

(3) Women's employment:

(a) Before and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit;

(b) During the night;

(c) In unhealthy processes.

(4) Employment of children:

(a) Minimum age of employment;

(b) During the night;

(c) In unhealthy processes.

(5) Extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Section II.

General Principles.

Article 427.

The High Contracting Parties, recognising that the well being, physical, moral and intellectual, of the industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, the permanent machinery provided for in Section I and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognise that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance:

First.—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second.—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third.—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth.—The adoption of an eight hours day or a forty-eight hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth.—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth.—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh.—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth.—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage earners of the world.

PART XIV.

Guarantees.

Section 1.

Western Europe.

Article 428.

As a guarantee for the execution of the present Treaty by Germany, the German territory situated to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by Allied and Associated troops for a

period of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Article 429.

If the conditions of the present Treaty are faithfully carried out by Germany, the occupation referred to in Article 428 will be successively restricted as follows:

(1) At the expiration of five years there will be evacuated: The bridgehead of Cologne and the territories north of a line running along the Ruhr, then along the railway Julich, Duren, Euskirchen, Rheinbach, thence along the road Rheinbach to Sinzig, and reaching the Rhine at the confluence with the Ahr; the roads, railways and places mentioned above being excluded from the area evacuated.

(2) At the expiration of ten years there will be evacuated: The bridgehead of Coblenz and the territories north of a line to be drawn from the intersection between the frontiers of Belgium, Germany and Holland, running about from 4 kilometres south of Aix-la-Chapelle, then to and following the crest of Forst Gemund, then east of the railway of the Urft Valley, then along Blankenheim, Valdorf, Dreis, Ulmen to and following the Moselle from Bremm to Nehren, then passing by Kappel and Simmern, then following the ridge of the heights between Simmern and the Rhine and reaching this river at Bacharach; all the places, valleys, roads and railways mentioned above being excluded from the area evacuated.

(3) At the expiration of fifteen years there will be evacuated: The bridgehead of Mainz, the bridgehead of Kehl and the remainder of the German territory under occupation.

If at that date the guarantees against unprovoked aggression by Germany are not considered sufficient by the Allied and Associated Governments, the evacuation of the occupying troops may be delayed to the extent regarded as necessary for the purpose of obtaining the required guarantees.

Article 430.

In case either during the occupation or after the expiration of the fifteen years referred to above the Reparation Commission finds that Germany refuses to observe the whole or part of her obligations under the present Treaty with regard to reparation, the whole or part of the areas specified in Article 429 will be re-occupied immediately by the Allied and Associated forces.

Article 431.

If before the expiration of the period of fifteen years Germany complies with all the undertakings resulting from the present Treaty the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

Article 432.

All matters relating to the occupation and not provided for by the present Treaty shall be regulated by subsequent agreements, which Germany hereby undertakes to observe.

Section II.

Eastern Europe

Article 433.

As a guarantee for the execution of the provisions of the present Treaty, by which Germany accepts definitely the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and of all treaties, conventions and agr ements entered into by her with the Maximalist Government in Russia, and in order to ensure the restoration of peace and good government in the Baltic Provinces and Lithuania, all German troops at present in the said territori s shall return to within the frontiers of Germany as soon as the Governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers shall think the moment suitable, having regard to the internal situation of these territories. These troops shall abstain from all requisitions and seizures and from any other coercive measures, with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany, and shall in no way interfere with such measures for national defence as may be adopted by the Provisional Government of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

No other German troops shall, pending the evacuation or after the evacuation is complete, be admitted to the said territories.

PART XV.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Article 434.

Germany undertakes to recognise the full force of the Treaties of Peace and Additional Conventions which may be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with the Powers who fought on the side of Germany and to recognise whatever dispositions may be made concerning the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, of the Kingdom of Bulgaria and of the Ottoman Empire, and to recognise the new States within their frontiers as there laid down.

Article 435.

The High Contracting Parties, while they recognise the guarantees stipulated by the Treaties of 1815, and especially by the Act of November 20, 1815, in favour of Switzerland, the said guarantees constituting international obligations for the maintenance of peace, declare nevertheless that the provisions of these treaties, conventions, declarations and other supplementary Acts concerning the neutralised zone of Savoy, as laid down in paragraph 1 of Article 92 of the Final Act of the Congress of Vienna and in paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Treaty of Paris of November 20, 1815, are no longer consistent with present conditions. For this reason the High Contracting Parties take note of the agreement reached between the French Government and the Swiss Government for the abrogation of the stipulations relating to this zone which are and remain abrogated.

The High Contracting Parties also agree that the stipulations of the Treaties of 1815 and of the other supplementary Acts concerning the free zones of Upper Savoy and the Gex district are no longer consistent with present conditions, and that it is for France and Switzerland to come to an agreement together with a view to settling between themselves the status of these territories under such conditions as shall be considered suitable by both countries.

ANNEX.

I.

The Swiss Federal Council has informed the French Government on May 5, 1919, that after examining the provisions of Article 435 in a like spirit of sincere friendship it has happily reached the conclusion that it was possible to acquiesce in it under the following conditions and reservations:

(1) The neutralised zone of Haute-Savoie:

(a) It will be understood that as long as the Federal Chambers have not ratified the agreement come to between the two Governments concerning the abrogation of the stipulations in respect of the neutralised zone of Savoy, nothing will be definitely settled on one side or the other in regard to this subject.

(b) The assent given by the Swiss Government to the abrogation of the above mentioned stipulations presupposes, in conformity with the text adopted, the recognition of the guarantees formulated in favour of Switzerland by the Treaties of 1815 and particularly by the Declaration of November 20, 1815.

(c) The agreement between the Governments of France and Switzerland for the abrogation of the above mentioned stipulations will only be considered as valid if the Treaty of Peace contains this Article in its present wording. In addition the parties to the Treaty of Peace should endeavour to obtain the assent of the signatory Powers of the Treaties of 1815 and of the Declaration of November 20, 1815,

which are not signatories of the present Treaty of Peace.

(2) Free zone of Haute-Savoie and the district of Gex:

(a) The Federal Council makes the most express reservations to the interpretation to be given to the statement mentioned in the last paragraph of the above Article for insertion in the Treaty of Peace, which provides that "the stipulations of the Treaties of 1815 and other supplementary acts concerning the free zones of Haute-Savoie and the Gex district are no longer consistent with present conditions." The Federal Council would not wish that its acceptance of the above wording should lead to the conclusion that it would agree to the suppression of a system intended to give neighbouring territory the benefit of a special regime which is appropriate to the geographical and economical situation and which has been well tested.

In the opinion of the Federal Council the question is not the modification of the customs system of the zones as set up by the Treaties mentioned above, but only the regulation in a manner more appropriate to the economic conditions of the present day of the terms of the exchange of goods between the regions in question. The Federal Council has been led to make the preceding observations by the perusal of the draft Convention concerning the future constitution of the zones which was annexed to the note of April 26 from the French Government. While making the above reservations the Federal Council declares its readiness to examine in the most friendly spirit any proposals which the French Government may deem it convenient to make on the subject.

(b) It is conceded that the stipulations of the Treaties of 1815 and other supplementary acts relative to the free zones will remain in force until a new arrangement is come to between France and Switzerland to regulate matters in this territory.

II.

The French Government have addressed to the Swiss Government on May 18, 1919, the following note in reply to the communication set out in the preceding paragraph:

In a note dated May 5 the Swiss Legation in Paris was good enough to inform the Government of the French Republic that the Federal Government adhered to the proposed Article to be inserted in the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Governments and Germany.

The French Government have taken note with much pleasure of the agreement thus reached, and, at their request, the proposed Article, which has been accepted by the Allied and Associated Governments, has been inserted under No. 435 in the Peace conditions presented to the German Plenipotentiaries.

The Swiss Government, in their note of May 5 on this subject, have expressed various views and reservations.

Concerning the observations relating to the free zones of Haute-Savoie and the Gex district, the French Government have the honour to observe that the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 435 are so clear that their purport cannot be misapprehended, especially where it implies that no other Power but France and Switzerland will in future be interested in that question.

The French Government, on their part, are anxious to protect the interests of the French territories concerned, and, with that object, having their special situation in view, they bear in mind the desirability of assuring them a suitable customs regime and determining, in a manner better suited to present conditions, the methods of exchanges between these territories and the adjacent Swiss territories, while taking into account the reciprocal interests of both regions.

It is understood that this must in no way prejudice the right of France to adjust her customs line in this region in conformity with her political frontier, as is done on the other portions of her territorial boundaries, and as was done by Switzerland long ago on her own boundaries in this region.

The French Government are pleased to note on this subject in what a friendly disposition the Swiss Government take this opportunity of declaring their willingness to consider any French proposal dealing with the system to be substituted for the present regime of the said free zones, which the French Government intend to formulate in the same friendly spirit.

Moreover, the French Government have no doubt that the provisional maintenance of the regime of 1815 as to the free zones referred to in the above mentioned paragraph of the note from the Swiss Legation of May 5, whose object is to provide for the passage from the present regime to the conventional regime, will cause no delay whatsoever in the establishment of the new situation which has been found necessary by the two governments. This remark applies also to the ratification by the Federal Chambers, dealt with in paragraph 1 (a), of the Swiss note of May 5, under the heading "Neutralized zone of Haute-Savoie."

Article 436.

The High Contracting Parties declare and place on record that they have taken note of the Treaty signed by the Government of the French Republic on July 17, 1918, with His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco defining the relations between France and the Principality.

Article 437.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, in the absence of a subsequent agreement to the contrary, the Chairman of any Commission established by the present Treaty shall in the event of an equality of votes be entitled to a second vote.

Article 438.

The Allied and Associated Powers agree that where Christian religious missions were being maintained by German societies or persons in territory belonging to them, or of which the government is entrusted to them in accordance with the present Treaty, the property which these missions or missionary societies possessed, including that of trading societies whose profits were devoted to the support of missions, shall continue to be devoted to missionary purposes. In order to ensure the due execution of this undertaking the Allied and Associated Governments will hand over such property to boards of trustees appointed by or approved by the Governments and composed of persons holding the faith of the mission whose property is involved.

The Allied and Associated Governments, while continuing to maintain full control as to the individuals by whom the missions are conducted, will safeguard the interests of such missions.

Germany, taking note of the above undertaking, agrees to accept all arrangements made or to be made by the Allied or Associated Government concerned for carrying on the work of said missions or trading societies and waives all claims on their behalf.

Article 439.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the present Treaty, Germany undertakes not to put forward directly or indirectly against any Allied or Associated Powers, signatory of the present Treaty, including those which, without having declared war, have broken off diplomatic relations with the German Empire, any pecuniary claim based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of the present Treaty.

The present stipulation will bar completely

and finally all claims of this nature, which will be thenceforward extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest.

Article 440.

Germany accepts and recognises as valid and binding all decrees and orders concerning German shops and goods and all orders relating to the payment of costs made by any Prize Court of any of the Allied or Associated Powers, and undertakes not to put forward any claim arising out of such decrees or orders on behalf of any German national.

The Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to examine in such manner as they may determine all decisions and orders of German Prize Courts, whether affecting the property rights of nationals of those Powers or of neutral Powers. Germany agrees to furnish copies of all the documents constituting the record of the cases, including the decisions and orders made, and to accept and give effect to the recommendations made after such examination of the cases.

The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible

Powers of which the seat of the Government is outside Europe will be entitled merely to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

A first proces-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the Treaty has been ratified by Germany on the one hand, and by three of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers on the other hand.

From the date of this first proces-verbal the Treaty will come into force between the High Contracting Parties who have ratified it. For the determination of all periods of time provided for in the present Treaty this date will be the date of the coming into force of the Treaty.

In all other respects the Treaty will enter into force for each Power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatory Powers a certified copy of the proces-verbaux of the deposit of ratifications.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done at Versailles, the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the French Republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the signatory Powers.

TREATY WITH POLAND.

Under article 93 of the treaty of peace with Germany, Poland was asked to sign a treaty submitted by the supreme council of the principal allied and associated powers. This treaty was transmitted to M. Paderewski on June 24, 1919, accompanied by a letter from M. Clemenceau explaining the considerations by which the allied and associated powers were guided in dealing with the question. In the letter the president of the conference pointed out that the treaty did not constitute any fresh departure. "It has for a long time," wrote M. Clemenceau, "been the established procedure of the public law of Europe that when a state is created, or even when large accessions are made to an established state, the joint and formal recognition by the great powers should be accompanied by the requirement that such state should, in the form of a binding international convention, undertake to comply with certain principles of government.

"In this connection I must also recall to your consideration the fact that it is to the endeavors and sacrifices of the powers in whose name I am addressing you that the Polish nation owes the recovery of its independence. It is by their decision that Polish sovereignty is being re-established over the territories in question and that the inhabitants of these territories are being incorporated in the Polish nation. It is on the support which the resources of these powers will afford to the league of nations that for the future Poland will to a large extent depend for the secure possession of these territories."

In explaining some of the individual clauses in the treaty M. Clemenceau wrote: "Article 2 guarantees to all inhabitants those elementary rights, which are, as a matter of fact, secured in every civilized state. Clauses 3 to 6 are designed to insure that all the genuine residents in the territories now transferred to Polish sovereignty shall in fact be assured of the full privileges of citizenship. Articles 7 and 8, which are in accordance with precedent, provide against any discrimination against those Polish citizens who by their religion, their language or their race differ from the large mass of the Polish population.

"Clauses 10 and 12 deal specifically with the Jewish citizens of Poland. The information at the disposal of the principal allied and associated powers as to the existing relations between the Jews and the other Polish citizens has led them to the conclusion that, in view of the historical development of the Jewish question and the great animosity aroused by it, special protection is necessary for the Jews in Poland. These clauses have been limited to the minimum which seems necessary under the circumstances of the present day, viz., the maintenance of Jewish schools and the protection of the Jews in the religious observance of their sabbath. It is believed that these stipulations will not create any obstacle to the political unity of Poland. They do not constitute any recognition of the Jews as a separate political community within the Polish state. The educational provisions contain nothing beyond what is in fact provided in the educational institutions of many highly organized modern states. Ample safeguards against the use of non-Polish languages to encourage a spirit of national separation have been provided in the express acknowledgment that the provisions of this treaty do not prevent the Polish state from making the Polish language obligatory in all its schools and educational institutions."

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

"The United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, the principal allied and associated powers, on the one hand; and Poland on the other hand;

"Whereas the allied and associated powers have by the success of their arms restored to the Polish nation the independence of which it had been unjustly deprived; and

"Whereas by the proclamation of March 30, 1917, the government of Russia assented to the re-establishment of an independent Polish state; and

"Whereas the Polish state, which now in fact exercises sovereignty over those portions of the former Russian empire which are inhabited by a majority of Poles, has already been recognized as a sovereign and independent state by the principal allied and associated powers; and

"Whereas under the treaty of peace concluded with Germany by the allied and associated powers, a treaty of which Poland is a signatory, certain portions of the former German empire will be incorporated in the territory of Poland; and

"Whereas under the terms of the said treaty of peace, the boundaries of Poland not already laid down are to be subsequently determined by the principal allied and associated powers;

"The United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, on the one hand, confirming their recognition of the Polish state, constituted within the said limits as a sovereign and independent member of the family of nations, and being anxious to insure the execution of the provisions of article 93 of the said treaty of peace with Germany;

"Poland, on the other hand, desiring to conform her institutions to the principles of liberty and justice, and to give a sure guaranty to the inhabitants of the territory over which she has assumed sovereignty;

"For this purpose the high contracting parties represented as follows:

"The president of the United States of America, by:

"The Honorable Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, acting in his own name and by his own proper authority;

"The Honorable Robert Lansing, secretary of state;

"The Honorable Henry White, formerly ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States at Rome and Paris;

"The Honorable Edward M. House;

"Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, military representative of the United States on the supreme war council;

"His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, emperor of India, by:

"The Right Honorable David Lloyd George, M. P., first lord of his treasury and prime minister;

"The Right Honorable Andrew Bonar Law, M. P., his lord privy seal;

"The Right Honorable Viscount Milner, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., his secretary of state for the colonies;

"The Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., his secretary of state for foreign affairs;

"The Right Honorable George Nicoll Barnes, M. P., minister without portfolio;

"And

"For the Dominion of Canada, by:

"The Honorable Charles Joseph Doherty, minister of justice;

"The Honorable Arthur Lewis Sifton, minister of customs;

"For the Commonwealth of Australia, by:

"The Right Honorable William Morris Hughes, attorney-general and prime minister;

"The Right Honorable Sir Joseph Cook, G. C. M. G., minister for the navy;

"For the Union of South Africa, by:

"Gen. the Right Honorable Louis Botha, minister of native affairs and prime minister;

"Lieut.-Gen. the Right Honorable Jan Christiaan Smuts, K. C., minister of defense;

"For the Dominion of New Zealand, by:

"The Right Honorable William Ferguson Massey, minister of labor and prime minister;

"For India, by:

"The Right Honorable Edwin Samuel Montagu, M. P., his secretary of state for dia;

"Maj.-Gen. his highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, maharaja of Bikaner, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., K. C. B., A. D. C.

"The president of the French republic, by:

"Mr. Georges Clemenceau, president of the council, minister of war;

"Mr. Stephen Pichon minister of foreign affairs;

"Mr. Louis Lucien Klotz, minister of finance;

"Mr. Andre Tardieu, commissary general for Franco-American military affairs;

"Mr. Jules Cambon, ambassador of France;

"His majesty the king of Italy, by:

"Baron S. Sonnino, deputy;

"Marquis G. Imperiali, senator, ambassador of his majesty the king of Italy at London;

"Mr. S. Crespi, deputy;

"His majesty the emperor of Japan, by:

"Marquis Saionzi, formerly president of the council of ministers;

"Baron Makino, formerly minister of foreign affairs, member of the diplomatic council;

"Viscount Chinda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of H. M. the emperor of Japan at Paris;

"Mr. K. Matsui, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of H. M. the emperor of Japan at London;

"Mr. H. Ijuin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of H. M. the emperor of Japan at Rome;

"The president of the Polish republic, by:

"Mr. Ignace J. Paderewski, president of the council of ministers, minister of foreign affairs;

"Mr. Roman Dmowski, president of the Polish national committee;

"After having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Chapter I.

Article 1.

"Poland undertakes that the stipulations contained in articles 2 to 8 of this chapter shall be recognized as fundamental laws, and that no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere with the stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation or official action prevail over them.

Article 2.

"Poland undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Poland without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

"All inhabitants of Poland shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion or belief whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public morals.

Article 3.

"Poland admits and declares to be Polish nationals ipso facto and without the requirement of any formality German, Austrian, Hungarian or Russian nationals habitually resident at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty in territory which is or may be recognized as forming part of Poland, but subject to any provisions in the treaties of peace with Germany or Austria respectively relating to persons who became resident in such territory after a specified date.

"Nevertheless, the persons referred to above who are over 18 years of age will be entitled under the conditions contained in the said treaties to opt for any other nationality which may be open to them. Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

"Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must, except where it is otherwise provided in the treaty of peace with Germany, transfer within the succeeding twelve months their place of residence to the state for which they have opted. They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in Polish territory. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

Article 4.

"Poland admits and declares to be Polish nationals ipso facto and without the requirement of any formality persons of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Russian nationality who were born in the said territory of parents habitually resident there, even if at the date

of the coming into force of the present treaty they are not themselves habitually resident there.

"Nevertheless, within two years after the coming into force of the present treaty, these persons may make a declaration before the competent Polish authorities in the country in which they are resident, stating that they abandon Polish nationality, and they will then cease to be considered as Polish nationals. In this connection a declaration by a husband will cover his wife, and a declaration by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

Article 5.

"Poland undertakes to put no hindrance in the way of the exercise of the right which the persons concerned have, under the treaties concluded or to be concluded by the allied and associated powers with Germany, Austria, Hungary or Russia, to choose whether or not they will acquire Polish nationality.

Article 6.

"All persons born in Polish territory who are not born nationals of another state shall ipso facto become Polish nationals.

Article 7.

"All Polish nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion.

"Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Polish national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for instance admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of professions and industries.

"No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any Polish national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the press or in publications of any kind or at public meetings.

"Notwithstanding any establishment by the Polish government of an official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Polish nationals of non-Polish speech for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, before the courts.

Article 8.

"Polish nationals who belong to racial, religious or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other Polish nationals. In particular they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein.

Article 9.

"Poland will provide in the public educational system in towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of Polish nationals of other than Polish speech are residents adequate facilities for insuring that in the primary schools the instruction shall be given to the children of such Polish nationals through the medium of their own language. This provision shall not prevent the Polish government from making the teaching of the Polish language obligatory in the said schools.

"In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Polish nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the state, municipal or other budget, for educational, religious or charitable purposes.

"The provisions of this article shall apply to Polish citizens of German speech only in that part of Poland which was German territory on Aug. 1, 1914.

Article 10.

"Educational committees appointed locally by the Jewish communities of Poland will, subject to the general control of the state, provide for the distribution of the proportional share of public funds allocated to Jewish schools in accordance with article 9 and for the organization and management of these schools.

"The provisions of article 9 concerning the use of languages in schools shall apply to these schools.

Article 11.

"Jews shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their Sabbath, nor shall they be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to attend courts of law or to perform any legal business on their Sabbath. This provision, however, shall not exempt Jews from such obligations as shall be imposed upon all other Polish citizens for the necessary purposes of military service, national defense or the preservation of public order.

"Poland declares her intention to refrain from ordering or permitting elections, whether general or local, to be held on a Saturday, nor will registration for electional or other purposes be compelled to be performed on a Saturday.

Article 12.

"Poland agrees that the stipulation in the foregoing articles, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guaranty of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of the council of the League of Nations. The United States, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the council of the League of Nations.

"Poland agrees that any member of the council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the council any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the council may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

"Poland further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these articles between the Polish government and any of the principal allied and associated powers or any other power, a member of the council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under article 14 of the covenant of the League of Nations. The Polish government hereby consents that any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the permanent court of international justice. The decision of the permanent court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under article 13 of the covenant.

Chapter II.

Article 13.

"Each of the principal allied and associated powers on the one part and Poland on the other shall be at liberty to appoint diplomatic representatives to reside in their respective capitals, as well as consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents to reside in the towns and ports of their respective territories.

"Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents, however, shall not enter upon their duties until they have been admitted in the usual manner by the government in the territory of which they are stationed.

"Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents shall enjoy all the facilities, privileges, exemptions and immunities of every kind which are or shall be granted to consular officers of the most favored nation.

Article 14.

"Pending the establishment of an import tariff by the Polish government, goods originating in the allied and associated states shall not be subject to any higher duties on importa-

tion into Poland than the most favorable rates of duty applicable to goods of the same kind under either the German, Austro-Hungarian or Russian customs tariffs on July 1, 1914.

Article 15.

"Poland undertakes to make no treaty, convention or arrangement and to take no other action which will prevent her from joining in any general agreement for the equitable treatment of the commerce of other states that may be concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations within five years from the coming into force of the present treaty.

"Poland also undertakes to extend to all the allied and associated states any favors or privileges in customs matters which she may grant during the same period of five years to any state with which since August, 1914, the allies have been at war, or to any state which may have concluded with Austria special customs arrangements as provided for in the treaty of peace to be concluded with Austria.

Article 16.

"Pending the conclusion of the general agreement referred to above, Poland undertakes to treat on the same footing as national vessels or vessels of the most favored nation the vessels of all the allied and associated states which accord similar treatment to Polish vessels.

"By way of exception from this provision, the right of Poland or of any other allied or associated state to confine her maritime coasting trade to national vessels is expressly reserved.

Article 17.

"Pending the conclusion under the auspices of the league of nations of a general convention to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit, Poland undertakes to accord freedom of transit to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails in transit to or from any allied or associated state over Polish territory, including territorial waters, and to treat them at least as favorably as the persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails respectively of Polish or of any other most favored nationality, origin, importation or ownership, as regards facilities, charges, restrictions and all other matters.

"All charges imposed in Poland on such traffic in transit shall be reasonable, having regard to the conditions of the traffic. Goods in transit shall be exempt from all customs or other duties. Tariffs for transit traffic across Poland and tariffs between Poland and any allied or associated power involving through tickets or waybills shall be established at the request of that allied or associated power.

"Freedom of transit shall extend to postal, telegraphic and telephonic services.

"It is agreed that no allied or associated power can claim the benefit of these provisions on behalf of any part of its territory in which reciprocal treatment is not accorded in respect to the same subject matter.

"If within a period of five years from the coming into force of the present treaty no general convention as aforesaid shall have been concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, Poland shall be at liberty at any time thereafter to give twelve months' notice to the secretary-general of the League of Nations to terminate the obligations of this article.

Article 18.

"Pending the conclusion of a general convention on the international regime of waterways, Poland undertakes to apply to the river system of the Vistula (including the Bug and the Narev), the regime applicable to international waterways set out in articles 332 to 337 of the treaty of peace with Germany.

Article 19.

"Poland undertakes to adhere within twelve months of the coming into force of the present treaty to the international conventions specified in Annex I.

"Poland undertakes to adhere to any new convention, concluded with the approval of the council of the league of nations within five years of the coming into force of the present treaty, to replace any of the international instruments specified in Annex I.

"The Polish government undertakes within twelve months to notify the secretary-general of the league of nations whether or not Poland desires to adhere to either or both of the international conventions specified in Annex II.

"Until Poland has adhered to the two conventions last specified in Annex I, she agrees on condition of reciprocity, to protect by effective measures the industrial, literary and artistic property of nationals of the allied and associated states. In the case of any allied or associated state not adhering to the said conventions Poland agrees to continue to afford such effective protection on the same conditions until the conclusion of a special bilateral treaty or agreement for that purpose with such allied or associated state.

"Pending her adhesion to the other conventions specified in Annex I Poland will secure to the nationals of the allied and associated powers the advantages to which they would be entitled under the said conventions.

"Poland further agrees, on condition of reciprocity, to recognize and protect all rights in any industrial, literary or artistic property belonging to the nationals of the allied and associated states in force or which but for the war would have been in force in any part of her territories before transfer to Poland. For such purposes she will accord the extension of time agreed to in articles 307 and 308 of the treaty with Germany.

Annex I.

Telegraphic or Radio-Telegraphic Conventions.

"International telegraphic convention signed at St. Petersburg, July 10-22, 1875.

"Regulations and tariffs drawn up by the international telegraph conference, signed at Lisbon, June 11, 1908.

"International radio-telegraphic convention July 5, 1912.

Railway Conventions.

"Conventions and arrangements signed at Bern on Oct. 14, 1890; Sept. 20, 1893; July 16, 1895; June 16, 1898, and Sept. 19, 1906, and the current supplementary provisions made upon those conventions.

"Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the sealing of railway trucks subject to customs inspection and the protocol of May 18, 1907.

"Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the technical standardization of railways, as modified on May 18, 1907.

Sanitary Convention.

"Convention of Dec. 3, 1903

Other Conventions.

"Convention of Sept. 26, 1906, for the suppression of night work for women

"Convention of Sept. 26, 1906, for the suppression of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

"Convention of May 18, 1904, and May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of the white slave traffic

"Convention of May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of obscene publications.

"International convention of Paris of March 20, 1883, as revised at Washington in 1911, for the protection of industrial property.

"International convention of Bern of Sept. 9, 1886, revised at Berlin on Nov. 13, 1908, and completed by the additional protocol signed at Bern on March 20, 1914, for the protection of literary and artistic work.

Annex II.

"Agreement of Madrid of April 14, 1891, for the prevention of false indications of origin of goods, revised at Washington in 1911, and

"Agreement of Madrid of April 14, 1891, for the international registration of trade marks, revised at Washington in 1911.

Article 20.

"All rights and privileges accorded by the foregoing articles to the allied and associated states shall be accorded equally to all states members of the League of Nations.

Article 21.

"Poland agrees to assume responsibility for such proportion of the Russian public debt and other Russian public liabilities of any kind as may be assigned to her under a special convention between the principal allied and associated powers on the one hand and Poland on the other, to be prepared by a commission appointed by the above states. In the event of the commission not arriving at an agreement the point at issue shall be referred for immediate arbitration to the League of Nations.

"The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified. It shall come into force at the same time as the treaty of peace with Germany.

"The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris.

"Powers of which the seat of the government is outside of Europe will be entitled merely to inform the government of the French republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

"A proces-verbal of the deposit of ratification will be drawn up.

"The French government will transmit to all the signatory powers a certified copy of the proces-verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

"In faith whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

"Done at Versailles, the 28th day of June, 1919, in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the French republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the signatory powers."

[The foregoing treaty was signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919.]

CONQUEST OF MESOPOTAMIA.

In November, 1914, the British landed the Poona division of the Indian army at the head of the Persian gulf to protect the oil fields to the northeast of Basra and interests in Persia and Arabia. Still another purpose in sending an expedition into Mesopotamia was to prevent the Germans from making use of the Bagdad railway to launch gunboats and submarines on the Persian gulf to cut the British communications by sea with Australia and India. The following is a summary of the campaign that followed and finally resulted in the conquest of Mesopotamia by the Anglo-Indian forces:

Basra was captured by the British Nov. 22, 1914. Fighting of an unimportant character followed after the Mesopotamian army had been re-enforced by two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry. The commander of the army was Gen. Sir John Nixon and of the divisions Maj.-Gen. Townshend and Maj.-Gen. Gorringe. In the summer of 1915 the Turks were defeated at Nasiriyeh and Amara. In September the 6th division under Townshend captured Kut-el-Amara. He was ordered to advance on Bagdad, though his forces were depleted and poorly equipped. He did so against his will and on Nov. 22, 1915, won the battle of Ctesiphon. Then the Turks, commanded by the German general Marshal von der Goltz, attacked and forced the British to retreat to Kut-el-Amara, where they were besieged and forced to surrender April 29, 1916, after some 20,000 men had been sacrificed in attempts to rescue them. Gen. Nixon had been succeeded in command of the army by Sir Percy Lake. The Kut-el-Amara disaster cost the British 40,000 men in killed and wounded and prisoners.

Sir Percy Lake was succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stanley Maude, who, after several months spent in the reorganization of the army, began an advance which finally resulted in the complete overthrow of the Turks in Mesopotamia. Every movement was carefully planned and energetically carried out, with the result that no further reverses of a serious nature occurred. Kut-el-Amara was retaken Feb. 24, 1917, by the 13th British and three Indian divisions and on March 11 the same force captured Bagdad. On April 23 Samara was taken and on Sept. 29, Ramadie, on the Euphrates river, was in the possession of the British. Tekrit on the Tigris fell Nov. 5. Gen. Maude died Nov. 18 and was succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. W. R. Marshall, who in 1918 continued the victorious advance up the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers. Hit-on-the-Euphrates was captured March 10 and Khan Bagdadie on March 26. A column of troops advancing along the Shatt-el-Adhaim defeated the Turks at Tauk and Kirkuk April 27-30 and in conjunction with another column, which had come up on the west bank of the Tigris, took Ashur and Kalat Shergal Oct. 28-29.

On Oct. 30, 1918, the Indo-British forces occupied Mosul and the ruins of ancient Nineveh on the east bank of the Tigris. This terminated the campaign, as the Turks on that day capitulated to the allies.

FRENCH ARMY FOURRAGERE DECORATION.

[From Army and Navy Journal.]

The French have three different military medals. The Legion of Honor, with a red ribbon; the military medal, with a yellow and green ribbon; and the war cross, with a green and red ribbon. There are several grades of the Legion of Honor, some awarded for military and some for civilian merit. Its military award is always to an officer, except in the most unusual circumstances, when it may be awarded to a soldier. The military medal is given almost exclusively to soldiers, and it is a peace as well as a war award, as is the Legion of Honor decoration. The military medal may be awarded to general officers, but only in recognition of exceptionally meritorious service in the field. It is worn by Marshal Foch and Marshal Joffre. The war cross is awarded to both officers and soldiers and is exclusively a military medal.

At times a regiment, or an isolated company or battalion, will be cited for special gallantry in action as a whole, and when so cited its colors are decorated with one of these medals. If an organization is cited two or three times each man in it is awarded the fourragere, or cord, made of the colors of the war cross, green and red. If cited four or five times the colors are decorated with the military medal and the cord worn by the men in the organization is made of yellow and green. For six or more citations the colors get the Legion of Honor medal and a solid cord of red is awarded every man. Thus the citations in order are the war cross, the military medal and the medal of the Legion of Honor.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH AUSTRIA.

Following is the text of the treaty of peace with Austria as presented to the United States senate Sept. 15, 1919, and printed in the Congressional Record for that date. It is an authentic copy of the original treaty, signed Sept. 10:

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS AND AUSTRIA.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY and JAPAN.

These powers being described in the present treaty as the principal allied and associated powers:

BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHINA, CUBA, ECUADOR, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, THE HEDJAZ, HONDURAS, LIBERIA, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE, SIAM, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA and URUGUAY.

These powers constituting, with the principal powers mentioned above, the allied and associated powers,

of the one part;

And AUSTRIA,

of the other part;

Whereas, on the request of the former imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government an armistice was granted to Austria-Hungary on Nov. 3, 1918, by the principal allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded, and,

Whereas, the allied and associated powers are equally desirous that the war in which certain among them were successively involved, directly or indirectly, against Austria-Hungary, and which originated in the declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914, by the former imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, and in the hostilities conducted by Germany in alliance with Austria-Hungary, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, and,

Whereas, the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy has now ceased to exist, and has been replaced in Austria by a republican government, and

Whereas, the principal allied and associated powers have already recognized that the Czecho-Slovak state, in which are incorporated certain portions of the said monarchy, is a free, independent and allied state, and,

Whereas, the said powers have also recognized the union of certain portions of the said monarchy with the territory of the kingdom of Serbia as a free, independent and allied state, under the name of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, and,

Whereas, it is necessary, while restoring peace, to regulate the situation which has arisen from the dissolution of the said monarchy and the formation of the said states, and to establish the government of these countries on a firm foundation of justice and equity;

For this purpose the HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES represented as follows:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by:
The Honorable Frank Lyon Polk, Under-Secretary of State;
The Honorable Henry White, formerly Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Rome and Paris.
Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Military Representative of the United States on the Supreme War Council;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA, by:
The Right Honorable David Lloyd George, M. P., First Lord of His Treasury and Prime Minister;
The Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., His Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
The Right Honorable Andrew Bonar Law, M. P., His Lord Privy Seal;
The Right Honorable Viscount Milner, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., His Secretary of State for the Colonies;
The Right Honorable George Nicoll Barnes, M. P., Minister without portfolio;

And
for the DOMINION of CANADA, by:
.....
.....

for the COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA, by:
.....
.....

for the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA, by:
.....
.....

for the DOMINION of NEW ZEALAND, by:
.....

for INDIA, by:
.....
.....

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, by:
Mr. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council, Minister of War;
Mr. Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Mr. Louis-Lucien Klotz, Minister of Finance.
Mr. Andre Tardieu, Commissary-General for Franco-American Military Affairs;
Mr. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY, by:
.....
.....

Mr. S. Crespi, Deputy:
.....
.....

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN, by:
Viscount Chinda, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at London;
Mr. K. Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at Paris;
Mr. H. Ijuin, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at Rome;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, by:
Mr. Paul Hymans, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of State;
Mr. Jules van den Heuvel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Minister of State;
Mr. Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Justice, Minister of State;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA, by:
Mr. Ismael Montes, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL, by:
.....
.....

Mr. Pandia Calogeras, Deputy, formerly Minister of Finance;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, by:
Mr. Lou Tseng-Tsiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Chengting Thomas Wang, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC, by:
Mr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Havana, President of the Cuban Society of International Law;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR, by:
Mr. Dorn y de Alsua, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador at Paris;
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES, by:
Mr. Eleftherios Veniselos, President of the Council of Ministers;
Mr. Nicolas Politis, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA, by:
Mr. Joaquin Mendez, formerly Minister of State for Public Works and Public Instruction; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala at Washington, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on special mission at Paris;
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI, by:
Mr. Tertullien Guilbaud, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti at Paris;
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HEDJAZ, by:
Mr. Rustem Haidar;
M Abdul Hadi Aouni;
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS, by:
.....
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, by:
The Honorable Charles Dunbar Burgess King, Secretary of State;
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, by:
Mr Salvador Chamorro, President of the Chamber of Deputies;
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, by:
Mr. Antonio Burgos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama at Madrid;
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU, by:
Mr. Carlos G. Candamo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru at Paris;
THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC, by:
Mr. Ignace Paderewski, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Roman Dmowski, President of the Polish National Committee;
THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC, by:
Dr. Affonso Costa, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;
Mr. Augusto Soares, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs;
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA, by:
Mr. Ion I. C. Bratiano, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
Gen. Constantin Coanda, Corps Commander, A. D. C. to the King, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, THE CROATS AND THE SLOVENES, by:
Mr. Nicolas P. Pachitch, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;
Mr. Ante Trumbic, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Milenko Vesnitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes at Paris;
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM, by:
Prince Charoon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of Siam at Paris;
Prince Traidos Prabandhu, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC, by:
Mr. Karel Kramar, President of the Council of Ministers;
Mr. Edouard Benes, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY, by:
Mr. Juan Antonio Buero, Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Minister of Industry;
AUSTRIA, by:
Mr. Charles Renner, Chancellor of the Austrian Republic.

WHO, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate.

Austria is recognized, under the name of the "Republic of Austria."

From that moment, and subject to the provisions of this treaty, official relations will exist between the allied and associated powers and the republic of Austria.

PART I.—THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

[Omitted. See treaty with Germany for text.]

PART II.—FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA.

Article 27.

The frontiers of Austria shall be fixed as follows (see map):

1. With Switzerland and Lichtenstein:

The present frontier.

2. With Italy:

From the point 645 (Gruben J.) eastward o point 2915 (Klopaier Spitz),

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through point 1483 on the Reschen-Nauders road;

thence eastward to the summit of Dreiherrn Spitz (point 3505),

the watershed between the basins of the Inn to the north and the Adige to the south;

thence south-southeastward to point 2545 (Marchkinkele),

The watershed between the basins of the Drave to the east and the Adige to the west;

thence southeastward to point 2483 (Helm Spitz)

a line to be fixed on the ground crossing the Drave between Winnbach and Arnbach:

thence east-southeastward to point 2050 (Osternig) about 9 kilometers northwest of Tarvis,

the watershed between the basins of the Drave on the north and successively the basins of the Sextenbach, the Piave and the Tagliamento on the south;

thence east-southeastward to point 1492 (about 2 kilometers west of Thorl),

the watershed between the Gail and the Gailitz;

thence eastward to point 1509 (Pec),

a line to be fixed on the ground cutting the Gailitz south of the town and station of Thorl and passing by point 1270 (Cabin Berg).

3. On the south, and then with the Klagenfurt area, subject to the provisions of section II. of part III. (Political Clauses for Europe):

from point 1509 (Pec) eastward to point 1817 (Malestiger),

the crest of the Karavanken;

from point 1817 (Malestiger) and in a northeasterly direction as far as the Drave at a point situated about 1 kilometer southeast of the railway bridge on the eastern branch of the bend made by that river about six kilometers east of Villach,

a line to be fixed on the ground cutting the railway between Mallestig and Faak and passing through point 666 (Polana);

thence in a southeasterly direction to a point about two kilometers above St. Martin,

the course of the Drave:

thence in a northerly direction as far as

point 871, about ten kilometers to the east-northeast of Villach.

a line running approximately from south to north to be fixed on the ground:

thence east-north-eastward to a point to be chosen near point 725 about ten kilometers northwest of Klagenfurt on the administrative boundary between the districts of St. Veit and Klagenfurt.

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through points 1069 (Taubenbuhel), 1045 (Gallinberg) and 815 (Freudenberg):

thence eastward to a point to be chosen on the ground west of point 1075 (Steinbruch Kogel),

the administrative boundary between the districts of St. Veit and Klagenfurt;

thence northeastward to the point on the Gurk where the administrative boundary of the district of Volkermarkt leaves the river.

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through point 1076;

thence northeastward to point 1899 (Speikkogel),

the administrative boundary between the districts of St. Veit and Volkermarkt;

thence southeastward to point 842 (1 kilometer west of Kasparstein),

the northeastern boundary of the district of Volkermarkt;

thence eastward to point 1522 (Huhner Kogel),

a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Lavamund.

4. With the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, subject to the provisions of section II. of part III. (Political Clauses for Europe):

From point 1522 (Huhner Kogel) eastward to point 917 St. Lorenzen,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through point 1330;

thence eastward to the point where it meets the administrative boundary between the districts of Marburg and Leibnitz,

the watershed between the basins of the Drave to the south and the Saggau to the north;

thence northeastward to the point where this administrative boundary meets the Mur,

the above mentioned administrative boundary;

thence to the point where it meets the old frontiers of 1867 between Austria and Hungary five kilometers southeast of Radkersburg,

the principal course of the Mur downstream;

thence northward to a point to be fixed east of point 400 about sixteen kilometers north of Radkersburg,

the old frontier of 1867 between Austria and Hungary:

thence northeastward to a point to be fixed on the watershed between the basins of the Raab and the Mur about two kilometers east of Teka,

a line to be fixed on the ground, passing between the villages of Bonisfalva and Gedoudvar.

This point is the point common to the three frontiers of Austria, Hungary and the Serb-Croat-Slovene state.

5. With Hungary:

From the point above defined northeastward to point 353 about six kilometers north-northeast of Szentgotthard,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through point 353 (Janke B.), then west of the Radkersburg-Szentgotthard road and east of the villages of Nagyfalva, Nemetlak and Rabakeresztur;

thence in a general northeasterly direction to point 234 about seven kilometers north-northeast of Pinka-Mindszent,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through point 323 (Hochkogel), then south of the villages of Zsamand, Nemetbukkos and Karacsfa, and between Nagysaroslak and Pinka-Mindszent:

thence northward to point 883 (Trott Ko) about nine kilometers southwest of Koszeg,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through points 241, 260 and 273, then east of Nagynarda and Rohoncz and west of Dozmat and Butsching:

thence northeastward to point 265 (Kamenje) about two kilometers southeast of Nikitsch,

a line to be fixed on the ground, passing southeast of Liebing, Olmod and Locsmand and northwest of Koszeg and the road from Koszeg to Salamonfa;

thence northward to a point to be selected on the southern shore of Neusiedler See between Holling and Hidegseg,

a line to be fixed on the ground, passing east of Nikitsch and Zinkendorf and west of Kovesd and Nemet-Pereszteg;

thence eastward to point 115 situated about eight kilometers southwest of St. Johann,

a line to be fixed on the ground, crossing the Neusiedler See, passing south of the island containing point 117, leaving in Hungary the branch railway running northwestward from the station of Mexiko as well as the entire Einser canal, and passing south of Pamhagen;

thence northward to a point to be selected about one kilometer west of Antonienhof (east of Kittsee), this point being the point common to the three frontiers of Austria, Hungary and the Czecho-Slovak state,

a line to be fixed on the ground, leaving entirely in Hungarian territory the Csorna-Karlburg railway and passing west of Wust-Sommerein and Kr. Jahrndorf, and east of Andau, Nikelsdorf, D. Jahrndorf and Kittsee.

6. With the Czecho-Slovak state:

From the point above defined northwestward to the bend of the old frontier of 1867 between Austria and Hungary about two and a half kilometers northeast of Berg,

a line to be fixed on the ground, cutting the Kittsee-Pressburg road about two kilometers north of Kittsee:

thence northward to a point to be selected on the principal channel of navigation of the Danube about four and a half kilometers upstream from the Pressburg bridge,

a line to be fixed on the ground following as much as possible the old frontier of 1867 between Austria and Hungary:

thence westward to the confluence of the Morava (March) with the Danube,

the principal channel of navigation of the Danube:

thence the course of the Morava upstream, then the course of the Thaya upstream to a point to be selected about two kilometers southeast of the intersection of the Rabensburg-Themenau road with the Rabensburg-Lundenburg railway;

thence west-northwestward the above mentioned administrative boundary between Lower Austria and Moravia situated about 400 meters south of the point where this boundary cuts Nikolsburg-Feldsberg railway,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through points 187 (Dlouhyvrch), 221 (Rosenbergen), 223 (Wolfsberg), 291 (Raistenberg), 249 and 279 (Kallerhaide):

thence west-northwestward the above mentioned administrative boundary:

thence westward to a point to be selected about 3 kilometers east of the village of Franzensthal,

the old administrative boundary between Lower Austria and Bohemia:

thence southward to point 498 (Gelsenberg) about 5 kilometers north-northwest of Gmund,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of the Rottenschachen-Zuggers road and through points 537 and 522 (G. Nagel B.):

thence southward and then west-northwestward to a point on the old administrative boundary between Lower Austria and Bohemia situated about 200 meters north of the point where it cuts the Gratzen-Weitra road,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing between Zuggers and Breitensee, then through the most southeasterly point of the railway bridge over the Lainsitz while leaving to Austria the town of Gmund and to the Czecho-

Slovak state the station and railway works of Gmund (Wolfshof) and the junction of the Gmund-Budweis and Gmund-Wittingau railways, then passing through points 524 (Grundbuhel), 577 (north of Hohenberg) and 681 (Lagerberg);

thence southwestward the above mentioned administrative boundary, then northwestward the old administrative boundary between Upper Austria and Bohemia to its point of junction with the frontier of Germany.

7. With Germany:

The frontier of Aug. 3, 1914.

Article 28.

The frontiers described by the present treaty are traced, for such parts as are defined, on the one in a million map attached to the present treaty. In case of differences between the text and the maps, the text will prevail.

Article 29.

Boundary commissions, whose composition is fixed by the present treaty, or will be fixed by a treaty between the principal allied and associated powers and the, or any, interested states, will have to trace these frontiers on the ground.

They shall have the power, not only of fixing those portions which are defined as "a line to be fixed on the ground," but also, where a request to that effect is made by one of the states concerned, and the commission is satisfied that it is desirable to do so, of revising portions defined by administrative boundaries; this shall not, however, apply in the case of international boundaries existing in August, 1914, where the task of the commission will confine itself to the re-establishment of signposts and boundary marks.

They shall endeavor in both cases to follow as nearly as possible the descriptions given in the treaties, taking into account as far as possible administrative boundaries and local economic interests.

The decisions of the commissions will be taken by a majority and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

The expenses of the boundary commissions will be borne in equal shares by the two states concerned.

Article 30.

In so far as frontiers defined by a waterway are concerned, the phrases "course" or "channel" used in the descriptions of the present treaty signify, as regards non-navigable rivers, the median line of the waterway or of its principal branch, and, as regards navigable rivers, the median line of the principal channel of navigation. It will rest with the boundary commissions provided for by the present treaty to specify whether the frontier line shall follow any changes of the course or channel which may take place, or whether it shall be definitely fixed by the position of the course or channel at the time when the present treaty comes into force.

Article 31.

The various states interested undertake to furnish to the commissions all documents necessary for their tasks, especially authentic copies of agreements fixing existing or old frontiers, all large scale maps in existence, geodetic data, surveys completed but unpublished, and information concerning the changes of frontier watercourses.

They also undertake to instruct the local authorities to communicate to the commissions all documents, especially plans, cadastral and land books, and to furnish on demand all details regarding property, existing economic conditions and other necessary information.

Article 32.

The various states interested undertake to give every assistance to the boundary commissions, whether directly or through local authorities, in everything that concerns transport, accommodation, labor, material (signposts, boundary pillars) necessary for the accomplishment of their mission.

Article 33.

The various states interested undertake to safeguard the trigonometrical points, signals, posts or frontier marks erected by the commission.

Article 34.

The pillars will be placed so as to be intervisible; they will be numbered and their position and their number will be noted on a cartographic document.

Article 35.

The protocols defining the boundary and the maps and documents attached thereto will be made out in triplicate, of which two copies will be forwarded to the governments of the limitrophe states and the third to the government of the French republic, which will deliver authentic copies to the powers who sign the present treaty.

PART III.
POLITICAL CLAUSES FOR EUROPE

Section I.—Italy.

Article 36.

Austria renounces, so far as she is concerned, in favor of Italy all rights and title over the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy situated beyond the frontier laid down in article 27 (2) and lying between that frontier, the former Austro-Hungarian frontier, the Adriatic sea and the eastern frontier of Italy as subsequently determined.

Austria similarly renounces, so far as she is concerned, in favor of Italy all rights and title over other territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy which may be recognized as forming part of Italy by any treaties which may be concluded for the purpose of completing the present settlement.

A commission composed of five members, one nominated by Italy, three by the other principal allied and associated powers and one by Austria, shall be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line between Italy and Austria. The decisions of the commission will be taken by a majority and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

Article 37.

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 260 of part X. (economic clauses), persons having their usual residence in the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy transferred to Italy who, during the war, have been outside the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy or have been imprisoned, interned or evacuated, shall enjoy the full benefit of the provisions of articles 252 and 253 of part X. (Economic Clauses).

Article 38.

A special convention will determine the terms of repayment in Austrian currency of the special war expenditures advanced during the war by territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy transferred to Italy or by public associations in that territory on account of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy under its legislation, such as allowances to the families of persons mobilized, requisitions, billeting of troops and relief to persons who have been evacuated.

In fixing the amount of the sums Austria shall be credited with the amount which the territory would have contributed to Austria-Hungary to meet the expenses resulting from these payments, this contribution being calculated according to the proportion of the revenues of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy derived from the territory in 1913.

Article 39.

The Italian government will collect for its own account the taxes, dues and charges of every kind leviable in the territories transferred to Italy and not collected on Nov. 3, 1918.

Article 40.

No sum shall be due by Italy on the ground of her entry into possession of the Palazzo Venezia at Rome.

Article 41.

Subject to the provisions of article 204 of part IX. (Financial Clauses) relative to the acquisition of and payment for state property and possessions, the Italian government is substituted in all the right which the Austrian state possessed over all the railways in the territories transferred to Italy which were administered by the railway administration of the said state and which are actually working or under construction.

The same shall apply to the rights of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy with regard to railway and tramway concessions within the above mentioned territories.

The frontier railway stations shall be determined by a subsequent agreement.

Article 42.

Austria shall restore to Italy within a period of three months all the wagons belonging to the Italian railways which before the outbreak of the war had passed into Austria and have not returned to Italy.

Article 43.

Austria renounces as from Nov. 3, 1918, on behalf of herself and her nationals in regard to territories transferred to Italy all rights to which she may be entitled with regard to the products of the aforesaid territories under any agreements, stipulations or laws establishing trusts, cartels or other similar organizations.

Article 44.

For a period of ten years from the coming into force of the present treaty central electric power stations situated in Austrian territory and formerly furnishing electric power to the territories transferred to Italy or to any other establishment the exploitation of which passes to Italy shall be required to continue furnishing this supply up to an amount corresponding to the undertakings and contracts in force on Nov. 3, 1918.

Austria further admits the right of Italy to the free use of the waters of Lake Raibl and its derivative watercourse and to divert the said waters to the basin of the Korinitza.

Article 45.

1. Judgments rendered since Aug. 4, 1914, by the courts in the territory transferred to Italy in civil and commercial cases between the inhabitants of such territory and other nationals of the former Austrian empire, or between such inhabitants and the subjects of the allies of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, shall not be carried into effect until after indorsement by the corresponding new court in such territory.

2. All decisions rendered for political crimes or offenses since Aug. 4, 1914, by the judicial authorities of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy against Italian nationals, including persons who obtain Italian nationality under the present treaty, shall be annulled.

3. In all matters relating to proceedings initiated before the coming into force of the present treaty before the competent authorities of the territory transferred to Italy, the Italian and Austrian judicial authorities respectively shall until the coming into force of a special convention on this subject be authorized to correspond with each other direct. Requests thus presented shall be given effect to so far as the laws of a public character allow in the country to the authorities of which the request is addressed.

4. All appeals to the higher Austrian judicial and administrative authorities beyond the limits of the territory transferred to Italy against decisions of the administrative or judicial authorities of this territory shall be suspended. The records shall be submitted to the authorities against whose decision the appeal was entered. They must be transmitted to the competent Italian authorities without delay.

5. All other questions as to jurisdiction, procedure or the administration of justice will be determined by a special convention between Italy and Austria.

Section II.—Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

Article 46.

Austria, in conformity with the action already taken by the allied and associated powers, recognizes the complete independence of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state.

Article 47.

Austria renounces so far as she is concerned in favor of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state all rights and title over the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy situated outside the frontiers of Austria as laid down in Article 27 of Part II. (Frontiers of Austria) and recognized by the present treaty, or by any treaties concluded for the purpose of completing the present settlement, as forming part of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state.

Article 48.

A commission consisting of seven members, five nominated by the principal allied and associated powers, one by the Serb-Croat-Slovene state and one by Austria, shall be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line described in Article 27 (4) of Part II. (Frontiers of Austria).

The decisions of the commission will be taken by a majority and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

Article 49.

The inhabitants of the Klagenfurt area will be called upon, to the extent stated below, to indicate by a vote the state to which they wish the territory to belong.

The boundaries of the Klagenfurt area are as follows:

From point 871, about ten kilometers to the east-northeast of Villach, southward to a point on the Drave about two kilometers above St. Martin,

a line running approximately from north to south to be fixed on the ground;

thence in a northwesterly direction as far as a point about one kilometer southeast of the railway bridge on the eastern branch of the bend formed by the Drave about six kilometers to the east of Villach,

the course of the Drave;

thence in a southwesterly direction to point 1817 (Malestiger),

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through point 666 (Polana) and cutting the railway between Mallestig and Faak;

thence in an east-southeasterly direction, then northwest to point 1929 (Gushowa),

the watershed between the basins of the Drave to the north and the Save to the south;

thence northeast to point 1054 (Strojna),

a line to be fixed on the ground following in a general manner the western boundary of the basin of the Miess, passing through points 1558, 2124 and 1185;

thence northeast to point 1522 (Huhner Kogel),

a line to be fixed on the ground, crossing the Drave to the south of Lavamund;

from the Huhner Kogel westward to point 842, one kilometer west of Kasparstein,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing to the north of Lavamund;

thence as far as point 1899 (Speikkogl),

the northeastern administrative boundary of the district of Volkermarkt;

thence in a southwesterly direction as far as the river Gurk,

the northwestern administrative boundary of the district of Volkermarkt;

thence in a southwesterly direction as far as a point on the administrative boundary to the west of point 1075 (Steinbruch Kogel),

a line to be fixed on the ground, passing through point 1076;

thence in a westerly direction and as far as a point to be fixed near point 725, about ten kilometers northwest of Klagenfurt,

the administrative boundary between the districts of St. Veit and Klagenfurt;
thence as far as point 871, which was the starting point of this description,
a line to be fixed on the ground, passing through points 815 (Freudenberg), 1045 (Gallinberg) and 1069 (Taubenbuhel).

Article 50.

With a view to the organization of a plebiscite, the Klagenfurt area will be divided into two zones, the first to the south and the second to the north of a transversal line of which the following is a description;

From the point where the western boundary of the area leaves the Drave in a northerly direction as far as the point about one kilometer to the east of Rosegg (Saint-Michael),
the course of the Drave downstream;
thence in a northeasterly direction and as far as the western extremity of the Worther See, south of Velden,
a line to be fixed on the ground;
thence in an easterly direction to the outlet of the Glanfurt from the lake,
the median line of that lake;
thence eastward to its confluence with the River Glan,
the course of the Glanfurt downstream;
thence eastward to its confluence with the River Gurk,
the course of the Glan downstream;
thence in a northeasterly direction, to the point where the northern boundary of the Klangenfurt area crosses the River Gurk,
the course of the Gurk.

The Klagenfurt area will be placed under the control of a commission intrusted with the duty of preparing the plebiscite in that area and assuring the impartial administration thereof. This commission will be composed as follows: Four members nominated respectively by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, one by Austria, one by the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, the Austrian member only taking part in the deliberations of the commission in regard to the second zone, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene member only taking part therein with regard to the first zone. The decisions of the commission will be taken by a majority.

The second zone will be occupied by the Austrian troops and administered in accordance with the general regulations of the Austrian legislation.

The first zone will be occupied by the troops of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state and administered in accordance with the general regulations of the legislation of that state.

In both zones the troops, whether Austrian or Serb-Croat-Slovene, shall be reduced to the numbers which the commission may consider necessary for the preservation of order, and shall carry out their mission under the control of the commission. These troops shall be replaced as speedily as possible by a police force recruited on the spot.

The commission will be charged with the duty of arranging for the vote and of taking such measures as it may deem necessary to insure its freedom, fairness and secrecy.

In the first zone the plebiscite will be held within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty, at a date fixed by the commission.

If the vote is in favor of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, a plebiscite will be held in the second zone within three weeks from the proclamation of the result of the plebiscite in the first zone, at a date to be fixed by the commission.

If, on the other hand, the vote in the first zone is in favor of Austria, no plebiscite will be held in the second zone, and the whole of the area will remain definitively under Austrian sovereignty.

The right of voting will be granted to every person without distinction of sex who:

(a) Has attained the age of 20 years on or before Jan. 1, 1919;

(b) Has on Jan. 1, 1919, his or her habitual residence within the zone subjected to the plebiscite; and,

(c) Was born within the said zone, or has had his or her habitual residence or rights of citizenship (pertinenza) there from a date previous to Jan. 1, 1912.

The result of the vote will be determined by the majority of votes in the whole of each zone.

On the conclusion of each vote the result will be communicated by the commission to the principal allied and associated powers, with a full report as to the taking of the vote, and will be proclaimed.

If the vote is in favor of the incorporation either of the first zone or of both zones in the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, Austria hereby renounces, so far as she is concerned and to the extent corresponding to the result of the vote, in favor of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state all rights and title over these territories.

After agreement with the commission the Serb-Croat-Slovene government may definitively establish its authority over the said territories.

If the vote in the first or second zone is in favor of Austria, the Austrian government, after agreement with the commission, will be entitled definitively to re-establish its authority over the whole of the Klagenfurt area, or in the second zone, as the case may be.

When the administration of the country, either by the Serb-Croat-Slovene state or by Austria, as the case may be, has been thus assured, the powers of the commission will terminate.

Expenditure by the commission will be borne by Austria and the Serb-Croat-Slovene state in equal moieties.

Article 51.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene state accepts and agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that state who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

The Serb-Croat-Slovene state further accepts and agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provisions as these powers may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations.

Article 52.

The proportion and nature of the financial obligations of the former Austrian empire which the Serb-Croat-Slovene state will have to assume on account of the territory placed under its sovereignty will be determined in accordance with article 203 of part IX. (Financial Clauses) of the present treaty.

Subsequent agreements will decide all questions which are not decided by the present treaty and which may arise in consequence of the cession of the said territory.

Section III.—Czecho-Slovak State.

Article 53.

Austria, in conformity with the action already taken by the allied and associated powers, recognizes the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak state, which will include the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians to the south of the Carpathians.

Article 54.

Austria renounces so far as she is concerned in favor of the Czecho-Slovak state all rights and title over the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy situated outside the frontiers of Austria as laid down in article 27 of part II. (Frontiers of Austria) and recognized in accordance with the present treaty as forming part of the Czecho-Slovak state.

Article 55.

A commission composed of seven members, five nominated by the principal allied and associated powers, one by the Czecho-Slovak state, and one by Austria, will be appointed fifteen days after the coming into force of the

present treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line laid down in article 27 (6) of part II. (Frontiers of Austria) of the present treaty.

The decisions of this commission will be taken by a majority and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

Article 56.

The Czecho-Slovak state undertakes not to erect any military works in that portion of its territory which lies on the right bank of the Danube to the south of Bratislava (Pressburg).

Article 57.

The Czecho-Slovak state accepts and agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that state who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

The Czecho-Slovak state further accepts and agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provisions as these powers may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

Article 58.

The proportion and nature of the financial obligations of the former Austrian empire which the Czecho-Slovak state will have to assume on account of the territory placed under its sovereignty will be determined in accordance with article 203 of part IX. (Financial Clauses) of the present treaty.

Subsequent agreements will decide all questions which are not decided by the present treaty and which may arise in consequence of the cession of the said territory.

Section IV.—Roumania.

Article 59.

Austria renounces, so far as she is concerned, in favor of Roumania all rights and title over such portion of the former duchy of Bukovina as lies within the frontiers of Roumania, which may ultimately be fixed by the principal allied and associated powers.

Article 60.

Roumania accepts and agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that state who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

Roumania further accepts and agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provisions as these powers may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

Article 61.

The proportion and nature of the financial obligations of the former Austrian empire which Roumania will have to assume on account of the territory placed under her sovereignty will be determined in accordance with article 203 of part IX. (Financial Clauses) of the present treaty.

Subsequent agreements will decide all questions which are not decided by the present treaty and which may arise in consequence of the cession of the said territory.

Section V.—Protection of Minorities.

Article 62.

Austria undertakes that the stipulations contained in this section shall be recognized as fundamental laws, and that no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation or official action prevail over them.

Article 63.

Austria undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

All inhabitants of Austria shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion or belief, whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public morals.

Article 64.

Austria admits and declares to be Austrian nationals ipso facto and without the requirement of any formality all persons possessing at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty rights of citizenship (pertinenza) within Austrian territory who are not nationals of any other state.

Article 65.

All persons born in Austrian territory who are not born nationals of another state shall ipso facto become Austrian nationals.

Article 66.

All Austrian nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion.

Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Austrian national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for instance admission to public employments, functions and honors or the exercise of professions and industries.

No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any Austrian national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the press or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings.

Notwithstanding any establishment by the Austrian government of an official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Austrian nationals of non-German speech for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, before the courts.

Article 67

Austrian nationals who belong to racial, religious or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other Austrian nationals. In particular they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein.

Article 68.

Austria will provide in the public educational system in towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are residents adequate facilities for insuring that in the primary schools the instruction shall be given to the children of such Austrian nationals through the medium of their own language. This provision shall not prevent the Austrian government from making the teaching of the German language obligatory in the said schools.

In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the state, municipal or other budgets for educational, religious or charitable purposes.

Article 69

Austria agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing articles of this section, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guaranty of the league of nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of the council of the league of nations. The allied and associated powers represented on the council severally agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the council of the league of nations.

Austria agrees that any member of the council of the league of nations shall have the

right to bring to the attention of the council any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the council may thereupon take such action and give such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

Austria further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these articles between the Austrian government and any one of the principal allied and associated powers or any other power, a member of the council of the league of nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under article 14 of the covenant of the league of nations. The Austrian government hereby consents that any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the permanent court of international justice. The decision of the permanent court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under article 13 of the covenant.

Section VI.—Clauses Relating to Nationality.

Article 70.

Every person possessing rights of citizenship (pertinenza) in territory which formed part of the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy shall obtain ipso facto to the exclusion of Austrian nationality the nationality of the state exercising sovereignty over such territory.

Article 71.

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 70, Italian nationality shall not, in the case of territory transferred to Italy, be acquired ipso facto:

1. By persons possessing rights of citizenship in such territory who were not born there;

2. By persons who acquired their rights of citizenship in such territory after May 24, 1915, or who acquired them only by reason of their official position.

Article 72.

The persons referred to in article 71, as well as those who (a) formerly possessed rights of citizenship in the territories transferred to Italy, or whose father, or mother if the father is unknown, possessed rights of citizenship in such territories, or (b) have served in the Italian army during the present war, and their descendants, may claim Italian nationality subject to the conditions prescribed in article 78 for the right of option.

Article 73.

The claim to Italian nationality by the persons referred to in article 72 may in individual cases be refused by the competent Italian authority.

Article 74.

Where the claim to Italian nationality under article 72 is not made, or is refused, the persons concerned will obtain ipso facto the nationality of the state exercising sovereignty over the territory in which they possessed rights of citizenship before acquiring such rights in the territory transferred to Italy.

Article 75.

Juridical persons established in the territories transferred to Italy shall be considered Italian if they are recognized as such either by the Italian administrative authorities or by an Italian judicial decision.

Article 76.

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 70, persons who acquired rights of citizenship after Jan. 1, 1910, in territory transferred under the present treaty to the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, or to the Czecho-Slovak state, will not acquire Serb-Croat-Slovene or Czecho-Slovak nationality without a permit from the Serb-Croat-Slovene state or the Czecho-Slovak state respectively.

Article 77.

If the permit referred to in article 76 is not applied for, or is refused, the persons concerned will obtain ipso facto the nationality of the state exercising sovereignty over the territory in which they previously possessed rights of citizenship.

Article 78.

Persons over 18 years of age losing their Austrian nationality and obtaining ipso facto a new nationality under article 70, shall be entitled within a period of one year from the coming into force of the present treaty to opt for the nationality of the state in which they possessed rights of citizenship before acquiring such rights in the territory transferred.

Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under 18 years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the state for which they have opted.

They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in the territory of the other state where they had their place of residence before exercising their rights to opt.

They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

Article 79.

Persons entitled to vote in plebiscites provided for in the present treaty shall within a period of six months after the definitive attribution of the area in which the plebiscite has taken place be entitled to opt for the nationality of the state to which the area is not assigned.

The provisions of article 78 relating to the right of option shall apply equally to the exercise of the right under this article.

Article 80.

Persons possessing rights of citizenship in territory forming part of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and differing in race and language from the majority of the population of such territory, shall within six months of the coming into force of the present treaty severally be entitled to opt for Austria, Italy, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, or the Czecho-Slovak state, if the majority of the population of the state selected is of the same race and language as the person exercising the right to opt. The provisions of article 78 as to the exercise of the right of option shall apply to the right of option given by this article.

Article 81.

The high contracting parties undertake to put no hindrance in the way of the exercise of the right which the persons concerned have under the present treaty, or under treaties concluded by the allied and associated powers with Germany, Hungary or Russia, or between any of the allied and associated powers themselves, to choose any other nationality which may be open to them.

Article 82.

For the purposes of the provisions of this section, the status of a married woman will be governed by that of her husband, and the status of children under 18 years of age by that of their parents.

Section VII.—Political Clauses Relating to Certain European States.

1. Belgium.

Article 83.

Austria, recognizing that the treaties of April 19, 1839, which established the status of Belgium before the war, no longer conform to the requirements of the situation, consents so far as she is concerned to the abrogation of the said treaties and undertakes immediately to recognize and to observe whatever conventions may be entered into by the principal allied and associated powers, or by any of them, in concert with the governments of Belgium and of the Netherlands, to replace the said treaties of 1839. If her formal adhesion should be required to such conventions or to

any of their stipulations, Austria undertakes immediately to give it.

2. Luxemburg.

Article 84.

Austria agrees, so far as she is concerned, to the termination of the regime of neutrality of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, and accepts in advance all international arrangements which may be concluded by the allied and associated powers relating to the grand duchy.

3. Schleswig.

Article 85.

Austria hereby accepts so far as she is concerned all arrangements made by the allied and associated powers with Germany concerning the territories whose abandonment was imposed upon Denmark by the treaty of Oct. 30, 1864.

4. Turkey and Bulgaria.

Article 86.

Austria undertakes to recognize and accept as far as she is concerned all arrangements which the allied and associated powers may make with Turkey and with Bulgaria with reference to any rights, interests and privileges whatever which might be claimed by Austria or her nationals in Turkey or Bulgaria and which are not dealt with in the provisions of the present treaty.

5. Russia and Russian States.

Article 87.

1. Austria acknowledges and agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all the territories which were part of the former Russian empire on Aug. 1, 1914.

In accordance with the provisions of article 210 of part IX. (Financial Clauses) and article 244 of part X. (Economic Clauses) of the present treaty, Austria accepts definitely so far as she is concerned the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk treaties and of all treaties, conventions and agreements entered into by the former Austro-Hungarian government with the maximalist government in Russia.

The allied and associated powers formally reserve the rights of Russia to obtain from Austria restitution and reparation based on the principles of the present treaty.

2. Austria undertakes to recognize the full force of all treaties or agreements which may be entered into by the allied and associated powers with states now existing or coming into existence in future in the whole or part of the former empire of Russia as it existed on Aug. 1, 1914, and to recognize the frontiers of any such states as determined therein.

Section VIII.—General Provisions.

Article 88.

The independence of Austria is inalienable otherwise than with the consent of the council of the league of nations. Consequently Austria undertakes in the absence of the consent of the said council to abstain from any act which might directly or indirectly or by any means whatever compromise her independence, particularly, and until her admission to membership of the league of nations, by participation in the affairs of another power.

Article 89.

Austria hereby recognizes and accepts the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene state and the Czecho-Slovak state as these frontiers may be determined by the principal allied and associated powers.

Article 90.

Austria undertakes to recognize the full force of the treaties of peace and additional conventions which have been or may be concluded by the allied and associated powers with the powers who fought on the side of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and to recognize whatever dispositions have been or may be made concerning the territories of the former German empire, of Hungary, of the kingdom of Bulgaria and of the Ottoman empire, and to recognize the new states within their frontiers as there laid down.

Article 91.

Austria renounces so far as she is concerned in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all rights and title over the territories which previously belonged to the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy and which, being situated outside the new frontiers of Austria as described in article 27 of part II. (Frontiers of Austria), have not at present been assigned to any state.

Austria undertakes to accept the settlement made by the principal allied and associated powers in regard to these territories, particularly in so far as concerns the nationality of the inhabitants.

Article 92.

No inhabitant of the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy shall be disturbed or molested on account either of his political attitude between July 28, 1914, and the definitive settlement of the sovereignty over these territories, or of the determination of his nationality effected by the present treaty.

Article 93.

Austria will hand over without delay to the allied and associated governments concerned archives, registers, plans, title deeds and documents of every kind belonging to the civil, military, financial, judicial or other forms of administration in the ceded territories. If any one of these documents, archives, registers, title deeds or plans is missing, it shall be restored by Austria upon the demand of the allied or associated government concerned.

In case the archives, registers, plans, title deeds or documents referred to in the preceding paragraph, exclusive of those of a military character, concern equally the administrations in Austria, and cannot therefore be handed over without inconvenience to such administrations, Austria undertakes, subject to reciprocity, to give access thereto to the allied and associated governments concerned.

Article 94.

Separate conventions between Austria and each of the states to which territory of the former Austrian empire is transferred, and each of the states arising from the dismemberment of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, will provide for the interests of the inhabitants, especially in connection with their civil rights, their commerce and the exercise of their professions.

PART IV.

AUSTRIAN INTERESTS OUTSIDE EUROPE.

Article 95.

In territory outside her frontiers as fixed by the present treaty Austria renounces so far as she is concerned all rights, titles and privileges whatever in or over territory outside Europe, which belonged to the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, or to its allies, and all rights, titles and privileges whatever their origin which it held as against the allied and associated powers.

Austria undertakes immediately to recognize and to conform to the measures which may be taken now or in the future by the principal allied and associated powers, in agreement where necessary with third powers, in order to carry the above stipulation into effect.

Section I.—Morocco.

Article 96.

Austria renounces so far as she is concerned all rights, titles and privileges conferred on her by the general act of Algeciras of April 7, 1906, and by the Franco-German agreements of Feb. 9, 1909, and Nov. 4, 1911. All treaties, agreements, arrangements and contracts concluded by the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy with the Sherifian empire are regarded as abrogated as from Aug. 12, 1914.

In no case can Austria avail herself of these acts and she undertakes not to intervene in

any way in negotiations relating to Morocco which may take place between France and the other powers.

Article 97.

Austria hereby accepts all the consequences of the establishment of the French protectorate in Morocco, which had been recognized by the government of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and she renounces, so far as she is concerned, the regime of the capitulations in Morocco.

This renunciation shall take effect as from Aug. 12. 1914.

Article 98.

The Sherifian government shall have complete liberty of action in regulating the status of Austrian nationals in Morocco and the conditions in which they can establish themselves there.

Austrian protected persons, semsars and "associes agricoles" shall be considered to have ceased, as from Aug. 12. 1914, to enjoy the privileges attached to their status and shall be subject to the ordinary law.

Article 99.

All movable and immovable property in the Sherifian empire belonging to the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy passes ipso facto to the Maghzen without compensation.

For this purpose the property and possessions of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy shall be deemed to include all the property of the crown, and the private property of members of the former royal family of Austria-Hungary.

All movable and immovable property in the Sherifian empire belonging to Austrian nationals shall be dealt with in accordance with sections III. and IV. of part X. (Economic Clauses) of the present treaty.

Mining rights which may be recognized as belonging to the Austrian nationals by the court of arbitration set up under the Moroccan mining regulations shall be treated in the same way as property in Morocco belonging to Austrian nationals.

Article 100.

The Austrian government shall insure the transfer to the person nominated by the French government of the shares representing Austria's portion of the capital of the State Bank of Morocco. This person will repay to the persons entitled thereto the value of these shares, which shall be indicated by the state bank.

This transfer will take place without prejudice to the repayment of debts which Austrian nationals may have contracted toward the State Bank of Morocco.

Article 101.

Moroccan goods entering Austria shall enjoy the treatment accorded to French goods.

Section II.—Egypt.

Article 102.

Austria declares that she recognizes the protectorate proclaimed over Egypt by Great Britain on Dec. 18, 1914, and that she renounces so far as she is concerned the regime of the capitulations in Egypt.

This renunciation shall take effect as from Aug. 12. 1914.

Article 103.

All treaties, agreements, arrangements and contracts concluded by the government of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy with Egypt are regarded as abrogated as from Aug. 12, 1914.

In no case can Austria avail herself of these instruments, and she undertakes not to intervene in any way in negotiations relating to Egypt which may take place between Great Britain and the other powers.

Article 104.

Until an Egyptian law of judicial organization establishing courts with universal jurisdiction comes into force, provision shall be made, by means of decrees issued by his highness the sultan for the exercise of jurisdiction over Austrian nationals and property by the British consular tribunals.

Article 105.

The Egyptian government shall have complete liberty of action in regulating the status of Austrian nationals and the conditions under which they may establish themselves in Egypt.

Article 106.

Austria consents so far as she is concerned to the abrogation of the decree issued by his highness the khedive on Nov. 28. 1904, relating to the commission of the Egyptian public debt, or to such changes as the Egyptian government may think it desirable to make therein.

Article 107.

Austria consents, in so far as she is concerned, to the transfer to his Britannic majesty's government of the powers conferred on his imperial majesty the sultan by the convention signed at Constantinople on Oct. 29. 1888, relating to the free navigation of the Suez canal.

She renounces all participation in the sanitary, maritime and quarantine board of Egypt and consents, in so far as she is concerned, to the transfer to the Egyptian authorities of the powers of that board.

Article 108.

All property and possessions in Egypt of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy pass to the Egyptian government without payment.

For this purpose, the property and possessions of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy shall be deemed to include all the property of the crown, and the private property of members of the former royal family of Austria-Hungary.

All movable and immovable property in Egypt belonging to Austrian nationals shall be dealt with in accordance with sections III. and IV. of part X. (Economic Clauses) of the present treaty.

Article 109.

Egyptian goods entering Austria shall enjoy the treatment accorded to British goods.

Section III.—Siam.

Article 110.

Austria recognizes, so far as she is concerned, that all treaties, conventions and agreements between the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Siam, and all rights, title and privileges derived therefrom, including all rights of extraterritorial jurisdiction, terminated as from July 22, 1917.

Article 111.

Austria, so far as she is concerned, cedes to Siam all her rights over the goods and property in Siam which belonged to the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, with the exception of premises used as diplomatic or consular residences or offices as well as the effects and furniture which they contain. These goods and property pass ipso facto and without compensation to the Siamese government.

The goods, property and private rights of Austrian nationals in Siam shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of part X. (Economic Clauses) of the present treaty.

Article 112.

Austria waives all claims against the Siamese government on behalf of herself or her nationals arising out of the liquidation of Austrian property or the internment of Austrian nationals in Siam. This provision shall not affect the rights of the parties interested in the proceeds of any such liquidation, which shall be governed by the provisions of part X. (Economic Clauses) of the present treaty.

Section IV.—China.

Article 113.

Austria renounces, so far as she is concerned, in favor of China all benefits and privileges resulting from the provisions of the final protocol signed at Peking on Sept. 7, 1901, and

from all annexes, notes and documents supplementary thereto. She likewise renounces in favor of China any claim to indemnities accruing thereunder subsequent to Aug. 14, 1917.

Article 114.

From the coming into force of the present treaty the high contracting parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them respectively:

(1) The arrangement of Aug. 29, 1902, regarding the new Chinese customs tariff;

(2) The arrangement of Sept. 27, 1905, regarding Whang-Poo, and the provisional supplementary arrangement of April 4, 1912.

China, however, will not be bound to grant to Austria the advantages or privileges which she allowed to the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy under these arrangements.

Article 115.

Austria, so far as she is concerned, cedes to China all her rights over the buildings, wharves and pontoons, barracks, forts, arms and munitions of war, vessels of all kinds, wireless telegraphy installations and other public property which belonged to the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and which are situated or may be in the Austro-Hungarian concession at Tientsin or elsewhere in Chinese territory.

It is understood, however, that premises used as diplomatic or consular residences or offices, as well as the effects and furniture contained therein, are not included in the above cession, and, furthermore, that no steps shall be taken by the Chinese government to dispose of the public and private property belonging to the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy situated within the so-called legation quarter at Peking without the consent of the diplomatic representatives of the powers which, on the coming into force of the present treaty, remain parties to the final protocol of Sept. 7, 1901.

Article 116.

Austria agrees so far as she is concerned to the abrogation of the leases from the Chinese government under which the Austro-Hungarian concession at Tientsin is now held.

China, restored to the full exercise of her sovereign rights in the above area, declares her intention of opening it to international residence and trade. She further declares that the abrogation of the leases under which the said concession is now held shall not affect the property rights of nationals of allied and associated powers who are holders of lots in this concession.

Article 117.

Austria waives all claims against the Chinese government or against any allied or associated government arising out of the internment of Austrian nationals in China and their repatriation. She equally renounces, so far as she is concerned, all claims arising out of the capture and condemnation of Austro-Hungarian ships in China, or the liquidation, sequestration or control of Austrian properties, rights and interests in that country since Aug. 14, 1917. This provision, however, shall not affect the rights of the parties interested in the proceeds of any such liquidation, which shall be governed by the provisions of part X. (Economic Clauses) of the present treaty.

PART V.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Austria undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow.

Section I.

Military Clauses.

Chapter I.—General.

Article 118.

Within three months of the coming into force of the present treaty, the military forces of Austria shall be demobilized to the extent prescribed hereinafter.

Article 119.

Universal compulsory military service shall be abolished in Austria. The Austrian army shall in future only be constituted and recruited by means of voluntary enlistment.

Chapter II.—Effectives and Cadres of the Austrian Army.

Article 120.

The total number of military forces in the Austrian army shall not exceed 30,000 men, including officers and depot troops.

Subject to the following limitations, the formations composing the Austrian army shall be fixed in accordance with the wishes of Austria:

(1) The effectives of units must be fixed between the maximum and minimum figures shown in table IV. annexed to this section.

(2) The proportion of officers, including the personnel of staffs and special services, shall not exceed one-twentieth of the total effectives with the colors, and that of noncommissioned officers shall not exceed one-fifteenth of the total effectives with the colors.

(3) The number of machine guns, guns and howitzers shall not exceed per thousand men of the total effectives with the colors those fixed in table V. annexed to this section.

The Austrian army shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory of Austria, and to the control of her frontiers.

Article 121.

The maximum strength of the staffs and of all formations which Austria may be permitted to raise are given in the tables annexed to this section; these figures need not be exactly followed, but must not be exceeded.

All other organizations for the command of troops or for preparation for war are forbidden.

Article 122.

All measures of mobilization, or appertaining to mobilization, are forbidden.

In no case must formations, administrative services or staffs include supplementary cadres.

The carrying out of any preparatory measures with a view to requisitioning animals or other means of military transport is forbidden.

Article 123.

The number of gendarmes, customs officers, foresters, members of the local or municipal police or other like officials may not exceed the number of men employed in a similar capacity in 1913 within the boundaries of Austria as fixed by the present treaty.

The number of these officials shall not be increased in the future except as may be necessary to maintain the same proportion between the number of officials and the total population in the localities or municipalities which employ them.

These officials, as well as officials employed in the railway service, must not be assembled for the purpose of taking part in any military exercises.

Article 124.

Every formation of troops not included in the tables annexed to this section is forbidden. Such other formations as may exist in excess of the 30,000 effectives authorized shall be suppressed within the period laid down by article 118.

Chapter III.—Recruiting and Military Training.

Article 125.

All officers must be regulars (officiers de carriere). Officers now serving who are retained in the army must undertake the obligation to service in it up to the age of 40 years at least. Officers now serving who do not join the new army will be released from all military obligations; they must not take part in any military exercises, whether theoretical or practical.

Officers newly appointed must undertake to serve on the active list for twenty consecutive years at least.

The number of officers discharged for any reason before the expiration of their term of service must not exceed in any year one-twentieth of the total of officers provided for in article 120. If this proportion is unavoidably exceeded the resulting shortage must not be made good by fresh appointments.

Article 126.

The period of enlistment for noncommissioned officers and privates must be for a total period of not less than twelve consecutive years, including at least six years with the colors.

The proportion of men discharged before the expiration of the period of their enlistment for reasons of health or as a result of disciplinary measures or for any other reasons must not in any year exceed one-twentieth of the total strength fixed by article 120. If this proportion is unavoidably exceeded, the resulting shortage must not be made good by fresh enlistments.

Chapter IV.—Schools, Educational Establishments, Military Clubs and Societies.

Article 127.

The number of students admitted to attend the courses in military schools shall be strictly in proportion to the vacancies to be filled in the cadres of officers. The students and the cadres shall be included in the effectives fixed by article 120 of the present section.

Consequently all military schools not required for this purpose shall be abolished.

Article 128.

Educational establishments, other than those referred to in article 127, as well as all sporting and other clubs, must not occupy themselves with any military matters.

Chapter V.—Armament, Munitions and Material; Fortifications.

Article 129.

On the expiration of three months from the coming into force of the present treaty the armament of the Austrian army shall not exceed the figures fixed per thousand men in table V. annexed to this section. Any excess in relation to effectives shall only be used for such replacements as may eventually be necessary.

Article 130.

The stock of munitions at the disposal of the Austrian army shall not exceed the amounts fixed in table V. annexed to this section.

Within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty the Austrian government shall deposit any existing surplus of armament and munitions in such places as shall be notified to it by the principal allied and associated powers.

No other stock, depot or reserve of munitions shall be formed

Article 131.

The number and caliber of guns constituting the fixed normal armament of fortified places existing at the present moment in Austria shall be immediately notified to the principal allied and associated powers, and will constitute maximum amounts which must not be exceeded.

Within three months of the coming into force of the present treaty the maximum stock of ammunition for these guns shall be reduced to and maintained at the following uniform rates:

One thousand five hundred rounds per gun for those the caliber of which is 105 mm. and under;

Five hundred rounds per gun for those of higher caliber.

Article 132.

The manufacture of arms, munitions and war material shall only be carried on in one single factory, which shall be controlled by and belong to the state, and whose output shall be strictly limited to the manufacture of such arms, munitions and war material as is necessary for the military forces and armaments referred to in articles 120, 123, 129, 130 and 131.

The manufacture of sporting weapons is not forbidden, provided that sporting weapons manufactured in Austria taking ball cartridge are not of the same caliber as that of military weapons used in any European army.

Within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty all other establishments for the manufacture, preparation, storage or design of arms, munitions or any other war material shall be closed down or converted to purely commercial uses.

Within the same length of time, all arsenals shall also be closed down, except those to be used as depots for the authorized stocks of munitions, and their staffs discharged.

The plant of any establishments or arsenals in excess of the amount required for the manufacture authorized shall be rendered useless or converted to purely commercial purposes in accordance with the decisions of the military interallied commission of control referred to in article 153.

Article 133.

Within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty, all arms, munitions and war material, including any kind of antiaircraft material, of whatever origin, existing in Austria in excess of the quantity authorized shall be handed over to the principal allied and associated powers.

Delivery shall take place at such points in Austrian territory as may be appointed by the said powers, who shall also decide on the disposal of such material.

Article 134.

The importation into Austria of arms, munitions and war material of all kinds is strictly forbidden.

The manufacture for foreign countries and the exportation of arms, munitions and war material shall also be forbidden.

Article 135.

The use of flame throwers, asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all similar liquids, materials or devices being prohibited, their manufacture and importation are strictly forbidden in Austria.

Material specially intended for the manufacture, storage or use of the said products or devices is equally forbidden.

The manufacture and importation into Austria of armored cars, tanks or any similar machines suitable for use in war are equally forbidden.

Table I.—Composition and Maximum Effectives of an Infantry Division.

Units.	Officers.	Maximum effectives of each unit. Men.
Headquarters of an infantry division	25	70
Headquarters of divisional infantry	5	50
Headquarters of divisional artillery	4	30
3 regiments of infantry* (on the basis of 65 officers and 2,000 men per regiment)	195	6,000
1 squadron	6	160
1 battalion of trench artillery (3 companies)	14	500
1 battalion of pioneers† (3 companies)	14	500
Regiment field artillery‡	80	1,200
1 battalion cyclists (comprising 3 companies)	18	450
1 signal detachment§	11	330
Divisional medical corps	28	550
Divisional parks and trains	14	940
Total for an infantry division	414	10,780

*Each regiment comprises 3 battalions of infantry. Each battalion comprises 3 companies of infantry and 1 machine gun company.

†Each battalion comprises 1 headquarters, 2 pioneer companies, 1 bridging section, 1 searchlight section.

‡Each regiment comprises 1 headquarters, 3 groups of field or mountain artillery, comprising 8 batteries; each battery comprising 4 guns or howitzers (field or mountain).

§This detachment comprises telephone detachment, 1 listening section, 1 carrier pigeon section.

Table II.—Composition and Maximum Effectives for a Cavalry Division.

Units.	Maximum number authorized.	Maximum effectives of each unit. Officers.	Men.
Headquarters of a cavalry division	1	15	50
Regiment of cavalry*	6	30	720
Group of field artillery (three batteries)	1	30	430
Group of motor machine guns and armored cars†	1	4	80
Miscellaneous services		30	500
Total for a cavalry division		259	5,380

*Each regiment comprises four squadrons.

†Each group comprises nine fighting cars, each carrying one gun, one machine gun and one spare machine gun, four communication cars, two small lorries for stores, seven lorries, including one repair lorry, four motor cars.

Note—The large cavalry units may include a variable number of regiments and be divided into independent brigades within the limit of the effectives laid down above.

Table III.—Composition and Maximum Effectives for a Mixed Brigade.

Units.	Maximum effectives of each unit. Officers.	Men.
Headquarters of a brigade	10	50
Two regiments of infantry*	130	4,000
One cyclist battalion	18	450
One cavalry squadron	5	100
One group field artillery	20	400
One trench mortar company	5	150
Miscellaneous services	10	200
Total for mixed brigade	198	5,350

*Each regiment comprises three battalions of infantry. Each battalion comprises three companies of infantry and one machine gun company.

Table IV.—Minimum Effectives of Units Whatever Organization Is Adopted in the Army.

(Divisions, mixed brigades, etc.)

Units.	Maximum effectives (for reference). Officers.	Men.	Minimum effectives. Officers.	Men.
Infantry division	414	10,780	300	8,000
Cavalry division	259	5,380	180	3,650
Mixed brigade	198	5,350	140	4,250
Regiment of infantry.	65	2,000	52	1,600
Battalion of infantry.	16	650	12	500
Company of infantry or machine guns	3	160	2	120
Cyclist group	18	450	12	300
Regiment of cavalry	30	720	20	450
Squadron of cavalry	6	160	3	100
Regiment of field artillery	80	1,200	60	1,000
Battery of field artillery	4	150	2	120
Company of trench mortars	3	150	2	100
Battalion of pioneers.	14	500	8	300
Battery of mountain artillery	5	320	3	200

Table V.—Maximum Authorized Armaments and Munition Supplies.

Material.	Quantity for 1,000 men.	Amount munitions per arm (rifles, guns, etc.) rounds.
Rifles or carbines	1,500	500
Machine guns, heavy or light	15	10,000
Trench mortars, light	2	1,000
Trench mortars, medium	2	500
Guns or howitzers (field or mountain)	3	1,000

(1) Automatic rifles or carbines are counted as light machine guns.

Note—No heavy gun, i. e., of a caliber greater than 105 mm., is authorized, with the exception of the normal armament of fortified places.

Section II.—Naval Clauses.

Article 136.

From the date of the coming into force of the present treaty all Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines included, are declared to be finally surrendered to the principal allied and associated powers.

All the monitors, torpedo boats and armed vessels of the Danube flotilla will be surrendered to the principal allied and associated powers.

Austria will, however, have the right to maintain on the Danube for the use of the river police three patrol boats to be selected by the commission referred to in article 154 of the present treaty.

Article 137.

The Austro-Hungarian auxiliary cruisers and fleet auxiliaries enumerated below will be disarmed and treated as merchant ships:

Bosnia.	Baron Bruck.
Gablonz.	Nixe.
Carolina.	Gigante.
Africa.	Dalmat.
Tirol.	Persia.
Argentina.	Prince Hohenlohe.
Lussin.	Gastein.
Teodo.	Helouan.
Pelikan.	Graf Wurmbrand.
Herkules.	Elizabet.
Pola.	Melcavich.
Najade	Baron Call.
Pluto.	Gaea.
President Wilson (ex-Kaiser Franz Josef).	Cyclop.
Trieste.	Vesta.
	Nymphe.
	Buffet.

Article 138.

All warships, including submarines now under construction in Austrian ports, or in ports which previously belonged to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, shall be broken up.

The work of breaking up these vessels will be commenced as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present treaty.

Article 139.

Articles, machinery and material arising from the breaking up of Austro-Hungarian warships of all kinds, whether surface vessels or submarines, may not be used except for purely industrial or commercial purposes.

They may not be sold or disposed of to foreign countries.

Article 140.

The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, shall be forbidden in Austria.

Article 141.

All arms, ammunition and other naval war material, including mines and torpedoes, which belonged to Austria-Hungary at the date of the signature of the armistice of Nov. 3, 1918, are declared to be finally surrendered to the principal allied and associated powers.

Article 142.

Austria is held responsible for the delivery (articles 136 and 141), the disarmament (article 137), the demolition (article 138),

as well as the disposal (article 137) and the use (article 139) of the objects mentioned in the preceding articles only so far as these remain in her own territory.

Article 143.

During the three months following the coming into force of the present treaty, the Austrian high power wireless telegraphy station at Vienna shall not be used for the transmission of messages concerning naval, military or political questions of interest to Austria, or any state which has been allied to Austria-Hungary in the war, without the assent of the principal allied and associated powers. This station may be used for commercial purposes, but only under the supervision of the said powers, who will decide the wave length to be used.

During the same period Austria shall not build any more high power wireless telegraphy stations in her own territory or that of Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria or Turkey.

Section III.—Air Clauses.

Article 144.

The armed forces of Austria must not include any military or naval air forces.

No dirigible shall be kept.

Article 145.

Within two months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the personnel of the air forces on the rolls of the Austrian land and sea forces shall be demobilized.

Article 146.

Until the complete evacuation of Austrian territory by the allied and associated troops the aircraft of the allied and associated powers shall enjoy in Austria freedom of passage through the air, freedom of transit and of landing.

Article 147.

During the six months following the coming into force of the present treaty, the manufacture, importation and exportation of aircraft, parts of aircraft, engines for aircraft, and parts of engines for aircraft shall be forbidden in all Austrian territory.

Article 148.

On the coming into force of the present treaty, all military and naval aeronautical material must be delivered by Austria and at her expense to the principal allied and associated powers.

Delivery must be effected at such places as the governments of the said powers may select, and must be completed within three months.

In particular, this material will include all items under the following heads which are or have been in use or were designed for warlike purposes:

Complete airplanes and seaplanes, as well as those being manufactured, repaired or assembled.

Dirigibles able to take the air, being manufactured, repaired or assembled.

Plant for the manufacture of hydrogen.

Dirigible sheds and shelters of every kind for aircraft.

Pending their delivery, dirigibles will, at the expense of Austria, be maintained inflated with hydrogen; the plant for the manufacture of hydrogen, as well as the sheds for dirigibles, may, at the discretion of the said powers, be left to Austria until the time when the dirigibles are handed over.

Engines for aircraft.

Nacelles and fuselages.

Armament (guns, machine guns, light machine guns, bomb dropping apparatus, torpedo apparatus, synchronization apparatus, aiming apparatus).

Munitions (cartridges, shells, bombs loaded or unloaded, stocks of explosives or of material for their manufacture).

Instruments for use on aircraft.

Wireless apparatus and photographic or cinematograph apparatus for use on aircraft.

Component parts of any of the items under the preceding heads.

The material referred to above shall not be removed without special permission from the said governments.

Section IV.—Interallied Commissions of Control.

Article 149.

All the military, naval and air clauses contained in the present treaty for the execution of which a time limit is prescribed shall be executed by Austria under the control of interallied commissions specially appointed for this purpose by the principal allied and associated powers.

The above mentioned commissions will represent the governments of the principal allied and associated powers in dealing with the Austrian government in all matters concerning the execution of the military, naval and air clauses. They will communicate to the Austrian authorities the decisions which the principal allied and associated powers have reserved the right to take or which the execution of the said clauses may necessitate.

Article 150.

The interallied commissions of control may establish their organizations at Vienna and shall be entitled, as often as they think desirable, to proceed to any point whatever in Austrian territory, or to send a subcommission, or to authorize one or more of their members to go, to any such point.

Article 151.

The Austrian government must furnish to the interallied commissions of control all such information and documents as the latter may deem necessary to insure the execution of their mission, and all means (both in personnel and in material) which the above mentioned commissions may need to insure the complete execution of the military, naval or air clauses.

The Austrian government must attach a qualified representative to each interallied commission of control with the duty of receiving from the latter any communication which it may have to address to the Austrian government, and furnishing it with, or procuring, all information or documents demanded.

Article 152.

The upkeep and cost of the commissions of control and the expense involved by their work shall be borne by Austria.

Article 153.

It will be the special duty of the military interallied commission of control to receive from the Austrian government the notifications relating to the location of the stocks and depots of munitions, the armament of the fortified works, fortresses and forts, and the location of the works or factories for the production of arms, munitions and war material and their operations.

It will take delivery of the arms, munitions, war material and plant intended for war construction, will select the points where such delivery is to be effected, and will supervise the works of destruction, and rendering things useless, or of transformation of material, which are to be carried out in accordance with the present treaty.

Article 154.

It will be the special duty of the naval interallied commission of control to proceed to the building yards and to supervise the breaking up of the ships which are under construction there, to take delivery of arms, munitions and naval war material, and to supervise the destruction and breaking up provided for.

The Austrian government must furnish to the naval interallied commission of control all such information and documents as the commission may deem necessary to insure the com-

plete execution of the naval clauses, in particular the designs of the warships, the composition of their armaments, the details and models of the guns, munitions, torpedoes, mines, explosives, wireless telegraphic apparatus, and in general everything relating to naval war material, as well as all legislative or administrative documents or regulations.

Article 155.

It will be the special duty of the aeronautical interallied commission of control to make an inventory of the aeronautical material which is actually in the possession of the Austrian government, to inspect airplane, balloon and motor manufactories, and factories producing arms, munitions and explosives capable of being used by aircraft, to visit all aerodromes, sheds, landing grounds, parks and depots which are now in Austrian territory, and to authorize where necessary a removal of material and to take delivery of such material.

The Austrian government must furnish to the aeronautical interallied commission of control all such information and legislative, administrative or other documents which the commission may consider necessary to insure the complete execution of the air clauses, and, in particular, a list of the personnel belonging to all the air services of Austria and of the existing material, as well as of that in process of manufacture or on order, and a list of all establishments working for aviation, of their positions, and of all sheds and landing grounds.

Section V.—General Articles.

Article 156.

After the expiration of a period of three months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the Austrian laws must have been modified and shall be maintained by the Austrian government in conformity with this part of the present treaty.

Within the same period all the administrative or other measures relating to the execution of this part must have been taken by the Austrian government.

Article 157.

The following portions of the armistice of Nov. 3, 1918: paragraphs 2 and 3 of chapter I. (Military Clauses), paragraphs 2, 3 and 6 of chapter I. of the annexed protocol (Military Clauses), remain in force so far as they are not inconsistent with the above stipulations.

Article 158.

Austria undertakes, from the coming into force of the present treaty, not to accredit nor to send to any foreign country any military, naval or air mission, nor to allow any such mission to leave her territory; Austria further agrees to take the necessary measures to prevent Austrian nationals from leaving her tcritory to enlist in the army, navy or air service of any foreign power, or to be attached to such army, navy or air service for the purpose of assisting in the military, naval or air training thereof, or generally for the purpose of giving military, naval or air instruction in any foreign country.

The allied and associated powers undertake, so far as they are concerned, that from the coming into force of the present treaty they will not enroll in nor attach to their armies or naval or air forces any Austrian national for the purpose of assisting in the military training of such armies or naval or air forces, or otherwise employ any such Austrian national as military, naval or aeronautic instructor.

The present provision does not, however, affect the right of France to recruit for the foreign legion in accordance with French military laws and regulations.

Article 159.

So long as the present treaty remains in force Austria undertakes to submit to any investigation which the council of the league of nations, acting if need be by a majority vote, may consider necessary.

PART VI.—PRISONERS OF WAR AND GRAVES.

Section I.—Prisoners of War.

Article 160.

The repatriation of Austrian prisoners of war and interned civilians shall take place as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present treaty, and shall be carried out with the greatest rapidity.

Article 161.

The repatriation of Austrian prisoners of war and interned civilians shall, in accordance with article 160, be carried out by a commission composed of representatives of the allied and associated powers on the one part and of the Austrian government on the other part.

For each of the allied and associated powers a subcommission composed exclusively of representatives of the interested power and of delegates of the Austrian government shall regulate the details of carrying into effect the repatriation of prisoners of war.

Article 162.

From the time of their delivery into the hands of the Austrian authorities the prisoners of war and interned civilians are to be returned without delay to their homes by the said authorities.

Those among them who, before the war, were habitually resident in territory occupied by the troops of the allied and associated powers are likewise to be sent to their homes, subject to the consent and control of the military authorities of the allied and associated armies of occupation.

Article 163.

The whole cost of repatriation from the moment of starting shall be borne by the Austrian government, who shall also provide means of transport and working personnel as considered necessary by the commission referred to in article 161.

Article 164.

Prisoners of war and interned civilians awaiting disposal or undergoing sentence for offenses against discipline shall be repatriated irrespective of the completion of their sentence or of the proceedings pending against them.

This stipulation shall not apply to prisoners of war and interned civilians punished for offenses committed subsequent to June 1, 1919.

During the period pending their repatriation all prisoners of war and interned civilians shall remain subject to the existing regulations, more especially as regards work and discipline.

Article 165.

Prisoners of war and interned civilians who are awaiting trial or undergoing sentence for offenses other than those against discipline may be detained.

Article 166.

The Austrian government undertakes to admit to its territory without distinction all persons liable to repatriation.

Prisoners of war or Austrian nationals who do not desire to be repatriated may be excluded from repatriation; but the allied and associated governments reserve to themselves the right either to repatriate them or to take them to a neutral country or to allow them to reside in their own territories.

The Austrian government undertakes not to institute any exceptional proceedings against these persons or their families, nor to take any repressive or vexatious measures of any kind whatsoever against them on this account.

Article 167.

The allied and associated governments reserve the right to make the repatriation of Austrian prisoners of war or Austrian nationals in their hands conditional upon the immediate notification and release by the Austrian government of any prisoners of war and other nationals of the allied and associated powers who are still held in Austria against their will.

Article 168.

The Austrian government undertakes:

1. To give every facility to commissions to inquire into the cases of those who cannot be traced: to furnish such commissions with all necessary means of transport; to allow them access to camps, prisons, hospitals and all other places, and to place at their disposal all documents, whether public or private, which would facilitate their inquiries.

2. To impose penalties upon any Austrian officials or private persons who have concealed the presence of any nationals of any of the allied or associated powers, or who have neglected to reveal the presence of any such after it had come to their knowledge.

Article 169.

The Austrian government undertakes to restore without delay from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty all articles, money, securities and documents which have belonged to nationals of the allied and associated powers and which have been retained by the Austrian authorities.

Article 170.

The high contracting parties waive reciprocally all repayment of sums due for the maintenance of prisoners of war in their respective territories.

Section II.—Graves.

Article 171.

The allied and associated governments and the Austrian government will cause to be respected and maintained the graves of the soldiers and sailors buried in their respective territories.

They agree to recognize any commission appointed by the several governments for the purpose of identifying, registering, caring for or erecting suitable memorials over the said graves, and to facilitate the discharge of its duties.

Furthermore they agree to afford, so far as the provisions of their laws and the requirements of public health allow, every facility for giving effect to requests that the bodies of their soldiers and sailors may be transferred to their own country

Article 172.

The graves of prisoners of war and interned civilians who are nationals of the different belligerent states and have died in captivity shall be properly maintained in accordance with article 171 of this part of the present treaty.

The allied and associated powers on the one part and the Austrian government on the other part reciprocally undertake also to furnish to each other:

(1) A complete list of those who have died, together with all information useful for identification;

(2) All information as to the number and positions of the graves of all those who have been buried without identification.

Part VII.—Penalties.

Article 173.

The Austrian government recognizes the right of the allied and associated powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war. Such persons shall, if found guilty, be sentenced to punishments laid down by law. This provision will apply notwithstanding any proceedings or prosecutions before a tribunal in Austria or in the territory of her allies.

The Austrian government shall hand over to the allied and associated powers, or to such one of them as shall so request, all persons accused of having committed an act in violation of the laws and customs of war, who are specified either by name or by the rank, office or employment which they held under the Austrian authorities.

Article 174.

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of one of the allied and associated powers will be brought before the military tribunals of that power.

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of more than one of the allied and associated powers will be brought before military tribunals composed of members of the military tribunals of the powers concerned.

In every case the accused will be entitled to name his own counsel.

Article 175.

The Austrian government undertakes to furnish all documents and information of every kind, the production of which may be considered necessary to insure the full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of offenders and the just appreciation of responsibility.

Article 176.

The provisions of articles 173 to 175 apply similarly to the governments of the states to which territory belonging to the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy has been assigned, in so far as concerns persons accused of having committed acts contrary to the laws and customs of war who are in the territory or at the disposal of the said states.

If the persons in question have acquired the nationality of one of the said states the government of such state undertakes to take, at the request of the power concerned and in agreement with it, all the measures necessary to insure the prosecution and punishment of such persons.

Article 177.

The allied and associated governments affirm and Austria accepts the responsibility of Austria and her allies for causing the loss and damage to which the allied and associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Austria-Hungary and her allies.

Article 178.

The allied and associated governments recognize that the resources of Austria are not adequate, after taking into account the permanent diminutions of such resources which will result from other provisions of the present treaty, to make complete reparation for such loss and damage.

The allied and associated governments, however, require, and Austria undertakes, that she will make compensation as hereinafter determined for damage done to the civilian population of the allied and associated powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency of each as an allied and associated power against Austria by the said aggression by land, by sea and from the air, and in general damages defined in annex I. hereto.

Article 179.

The amount of such damage for which compensation is to be made by Austria shall be determined by an interallied commission to be called the reparation commission and constituted in the form and with the powers set forth hereunder and in annexes Nos. II.-V. inclusive hereto. The commission is the same as that provided for under article 233 of the treaty with Germany, subject to any modifications resulting from the present treaty. The commission shall constitute a section to consider the special questions raised by the application of the present treaty; this section shall have consultative power only, except in cases in which the commission shall delegate to it such powers as may be deemed convenient.

The reparation commission shall consider the claims and give to the Austrian government a just opportunity to be heard.

The commission shall concurrently draw up a schedule of payments prescribing the time and manner for securing and discharging by Austria, within thirty years dating from May 1, 1921, that part of the debt which shall have been assigned to her after the commission has decided whether Germany is in a position to pay the balance of the total amount of claims presented against Germany and her

allies and approved by the commission. If, however, within the period mentioned Austria fails to discharge her obligations any balance remaining unpaid may within the discretion of the commission be postponed for settlement in subsequent years or may be handled otherwise in such manner as the allied and associated governments acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in this part of the present treaty shall determine.

Article 180.

The reparation commission shall, after May 1, 1921, from time to time consider the resources and capacity of Austria, and, after giving her representatives a just opportunity to be heard, shall have discretion to extend the date and to modify the form of payments such as are to be provided for in accordance with article 179, but not to cancel any part except with the specific authority of the several governments represented on the commission.

Article 181.

Austria shall pay in the course of the years 1919, 1920 and the first four months of 1921, in such installments and in such manner (whether in gold, commodities, ships, securities or otherwise) as the reparation commission may lay down, a reasonable sum which shall be determined by the commission.

Out of this sum the expenses of the armies of occupation subsequent to the armistice of Nov. 3, 1918, shall first be met, and such supplies of food and raw materials as may be judged by the governments of the principal allied and associated powers essential to enable Austria to meet her obligations for reparation may also, with the approval of the said governments, be paid for out of the above sum. The balance shall be reckoned toward the liquidation of the amount due for reparation.

Annex I.

Compensation may be claimed from Austria in accordance with article 178 above in respect of the total damage under the following categories:

1. Damage to injured persons and to surviving dependents by personal injury to or death of civilians caused by acts of war, including bombardment or other attacks on land, on sea or from the air, and of the direct consequences thereof and of all operations of war by the two groups or belligerents wherever arising;

2. Damage caused by Austria or her allies to civilian victims of acts of cruelty, violence or maltreatment (including injuries to life or health as a consequence of imprisonment, deportation, internment or evacuation, or exposure at sea, or of being forced to labor) wherever arising, and to the surviving dependents of such victims;

3. Damage caused by Austria or her allies in their own territory or in occupied or invaded territory to civilian victims of all acts injurious to health or capacity to work or to honor, as well as to the surviving dependents of such victims;

4. Damage caused by any kind of maltreatment of prisoners of war.

5. As damage caused to the peoples of the allied and associated powers, all pensions or compensations in the way of pensions to naval and military victims of war, including members of the air force, whether mutilated, wounded, sick or invalided, and to the dependents of such victims, the amount due to the allied and associated governments being calculated for each individual as being the capitalized cost of such pensions and compensations at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty on the basis of the scales in force in France on May 1, 1919.

6. The cost of assistance by the governments of the allied and associated powers to prisoners of war, to their families and dependents.

7. Allowances by the governments of the allied and associated powers to the families and dependents of mobilized persons or persons serving with the forces, the amount due to them for each calendar year in which hostilities occurred being calculated for each government on the basis of the average scale for such payments in force in France during that year.

8. Damage caused to civilians by being forced by Austria or her allies to labor without just remuneration.

9. Damage in respect of all property, wherever situated belonging to any of the allied or associated states or their nationals, with the exception of naval or military works or materials, which has been carried off, seized, injured or destroyed by the acts of Austria or her allies on land, on sea, or from the air, or damage directly in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war.

10. Damage in the form of levies, fines and other similar exactions imposed by Austria or her allies upon the civilian population.

Annex II.

1. The commission referred to in article 179 shall be called the "reparation commission" and is hereafter referred to as the "commission."

2. The delegates to this commission shall be appointed by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene state and Czecho-Slovakia. The United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium shall each appoint a delegate. The other five powers shall appoint a delegate to represent them all under the conditions indicated in the third sub-paragraph of paragraph 3 hereafter. At the time when each delegate is appointed there shall also be appointed an assistant delegate, who will take his place in case of illness or necessary absence, but at other times will only have the right to be present at the proceedings without taking any part therein.

On no occasion shall delegates of more than five of the above powers have the right to take part in the proceedings of the commission and to record their votes. The delegates of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy shall have this right on all occasions other than those referred to below. The delegate of Belgium shall have this right on all occasions other than those referred to below. The delegate of Japan will have this right when questions relating to damage at sea are under consideration. The delegate representing the five remaining powers mentioned above shall have this right when questions relating to Austria and Hungary or Bulgaria are under consideration.

Each of the governments represented on the commission shall have the right to withdraw after giving twelve months' notice to the commission and confirming it six months after the date of the original notification.

3. Such of the allied and associated powers as may be interested shall have the right to name a delegate to be present and act as assessor only while their respective claims and interests are under examination or discussion, but without the right to vote.

The section to be established by the commission under article 179 of the present part shall include representatives of the following powers: The United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene state and Czecho-Slovakia. This composition of the section shall in no way prejudge the admissibility of any claims. In voting the representatives of the United States of America, Great Britain, France and Italy shall each have two votes.

The representatives of the five remaining powers mentioned above shall appoint a delegate to represent them all, who shall sit upon the reparation commission in the circumstances described in paragraph 2 of the present annex. This delegate, who shall be appointed for one year, shall be chosen successively from the nationals of each of the said five powers.

4. In the case of death, resignation or re-

call of any delegate, assistant delegate or assessor, a successor to him shall be nominated as soon as possible.

5. The commission shall have its principal permanent bureau in Paris, and shall hold its first meeting in Paris as soon as practicable after the coming into force of the present treaty, and thereafter will meet in such place or places and at such time as may be deemed convenient and as may be necessary for the most expeditious discharge of its duties.

6. At its first meeting the commission shall elect from among the delegates referred to above a chairman and a vice-chairman, who shall hold office for a year and shall be eligible for re-election. If a vacancy in the chairmanship or vice-chairmanship should occur during the annual period, the commission shall proceed to a new election for the remainder of the said period.

7. The commission is authorized to appoint all necessary officers, agents and employes who may be required for the execution of its functions, and to fix their remuneration; to constitute sections or committees whose members need not necessarily be members of the commission, and to take all executive steps necessary for the purpose of discharging its duties; and to delegate authority and discretion to officers, agents, sections and committees.

8. All the proceedings of the commission shall be private unless on particular occasions the commission shall otherwise determine for special reasons.

9. The commission shall be required, if the Austrian government so desire, to hear within a period which it will fix from time to time evidence and arguments on the part of Austria on any questions connected with her capacity to pay.

10. The commission shall consider the claims and give to the Austrian government a just opportunity to be heard, but not to take any part whatever in the decisions of the commission. The commission shall afford a similar opportunity to the allies of Austria when it shall consider that their interests are in question.

11. The commission shall not be bound by any particular code or rules of law or by any particular rule of evidence or of procedure, but shall be guided by justice, equity and good faith. Its decisions must follow the same principles and rules in all cases where they are applicable. It will establish rules relating to methods of proof of claims. It may act on any trustworthy modes of computation.

12. The commission shall have all the powers conferred upon it and shall exercise all the functions assigned to it by the present treaty.

The commission shall, in general, have wide latitude as to its control and handling of the whole reparation problem as dealt with in this part, and shall have authority to interpret its provisions. Subject to the provisions of the present treaty, the commission is constituted by the several allied and associated governments referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above as the exclusive agency of the said governments respectively for receiving, selling, holding and distributing the reparation payments to be made by Austria. The commission must comply with the following conditions and provisions:

(a) Whatever part of the full amount of the proved claims is not paid in gold or in ships, securities, commodities or otherwise, Austria shall be required, under such conditions as the commission may determine, to cover by way of guaranty, by an equivalent issue of bonds, obligations or otherwise, in order to constitute an acknowledgment of the said part of the debt.

(b) In periodically estimating Austria's capacity to pay the commission shall examine the Austrian system of taxation; first, to the end that the sums for reparation which Austria is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan, and, second, so as to satisfy itself that in general the Austrian scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the powers represented on the commission.

The reparation commission shall receive instructions to take account of:

(1) The actual economic and financial position of Austrian territory as delimited by the present treaty; and

(2) The diminution of its resources and of its capacity for payment resulting from the clauses of the present treaty.

As long as the position of Austria is not modified the commission shall take account of these considerations in fixing the final amount of the obligations to be imposed on Austria, the payments by which these are to be discharged, and any postponement of payment of interest which may be asked for by Austria.

(c) The commission shall, as provided in article 181, take from Austria, by way of security for and acknowledgment of her debt, gold bearer bonds free of all taxes or charges of every description established or to be established by the Austrian government or by any authorities subject to them. These bonds will be delivered at any time that may be judged expedient by the commission, and in three portions, of which the respective amounts will be also fixed by the commission, the crowns gold being payable in conformity with article 213 of part X. (Financial Clauses) of the present treaty:

(1) A first issue in bearer bonds, payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest. There shall be specially applied to the amortization of these bonds the payments which Austria is pledged to make in conformity with article 181 of this part, after deduction of the sums used for the reimbursement of the expenses of the armies of occupation and other payments for foodstuffs and raw materials. Such bonds as may not have been redeemed by May 1, 1921, shall then be exchanged for new bonds of the same type as those provided for below (paragraph 12, (c), 2).

(2) A second issue in bearer bonds bearing interest at 2½ per cent. between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter at 5 per cent. with an additional 1 per cent for amortization, beginning in 1926 on the whole amount of the issue.

(3) An undertaking in writing to issue, when, but not until, the commission is satisfied that Austria can meet the interest and sinking fund obligations, a further installment of bearer bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent, the time and mode of payment of principal and interest to be determined by the commission.

The dates for the payment of interest, the manner of employing the amortization fund and all other questions relating to the issue, management and regulation of the bond issue shall be determined by the commission from time to time.

Further issues by way of acknowledgment and security may be required as the commission subsequently determines from time to time.

In case the reparation commission should proceed to fix definitely and no longer provisionally the sum of the common charges to be borne by Austria as a result of the claims of the allied and associated powers, the commission shall immediately annul all bonds which have been issued in excess of this sum.

(d) In the event of bonds, obligations or other evidence of indebtedness issued by Austria by way of security for or acknowledgment of her reparation debt being disposed of outright, not by way of pledge, to persons other than the several governments in whose favor Austria's original reparation indebtedness was created, an amount of such reparation indebtedness shall be deemed to

be extinguished corresponding to the nominal value of the bonds, etc., so disposed of outright, and the obligation of Austria in respect of such bonds shall be confined to her liabilities to the holders of the bonds, as expressed upon their face.

(e) The damage for repairing, reconstructing and rebuilding property situated in the invaded and devastated districts, including reinstallation of furniture, machinery and other equipment, will be calculated according to the cost at the date when the work is done.

(f) Decisions of the commission relating to the total or partial cancellation of the capital or interest of any of the verified debt of Austria must be accompanied by a statement of its reasons.

13. As to voting the commission will observe the following rules:

When a decision of the commission is taken the votes of all the delegates entitled to vote, or in the absence of any of them, of their assistant delegates, shall be recorded. Abstention from voting is to be treated as a vote against the proposal under discussion. Assessors shall have no vote.

On the following questions unanimity is necessary:

(a) Questions involving the sovereignty of any of the allied and associated powers or the cancellation of the whole or any part of the debt or obligations of Austria;

(b) Questions of determining the amount and conditions of bonds or other obligations to be issued by the Austrian government and of fixing the time and manner for selling, negotiating or distributing such bonds;

(c) Any postponement, total or partial, beyond the end of 1930, of the payment of installments falling due between May 1, 1921, and the end of 1926 inclusive.

(d) Any postponement, total or partial, of any installments falling due after 1926 for a period exceeding three years.

(e) Questions of applying in any particular case a method of measuring damages different from that which has been previously applied in a similar case.

(f) Questions of the interpretation of the provisions of this part of the present treaty.

All other questions shall be decided by the vote of the majority.

In the case of any difference of opinion among the delegates, which cannot be solved by reference to their governments, upon the question whether a given case is one which requires a unanimous vote for its decision or not, such difference shall be referred to the immediate arbitration of some impartial person to be agreed upon by their governments, whose award the allied and associated governments agree to accept.

14. Decisions of the commission, in accordance with the powers conferred upon it, shall forthwith become binding and may be put into immediate execution without further proceedings.

15. The commission shall issue to each of the interested powers in such form as the commission shall fix:

(1) A certificate stating that it holds for the account of the said power bonds of the issues mentioned above, the said certificate on the demand of the power concerned being divisible into a number of parts not exceeding five;

(2) From time to time certificates stating the goods delivered by Austria on account of her reparation debt which it holds for the account of the said power.

Such certificates shall be registered and, upon notice to the commission, may be transferred by indorsement.

When bonds are issued for sale or negotiation, and when goods are delivered by the commission, certificates to an equivalent value must be withdrawn.

16. Interest shall be debited to Austria as from May 1, 1921, in respect of her debt as determined by the commission after allowing for sums already covered by cash payments or their equivalent by bonds issued to the commission or under article 189. The rate of interest shall be 5 per cent unless the commission shall determine at some future time that circumstances justify a variation of this rate.

The commission, in fixing on May 1, 1921, the total amount of the debt of Austria, may take account of interest due on sums arising out of reparation and of material damage as from Nov. 11, 1918, up to May 1, 1921.

17. In case of default by Austria in the performance of any obligation under this part of the present treaty the commission will forthwith give notice of such default to each of the interested powers and may make such recommendations as to the action to be taken in consequence of such default as it may think necessary.

18. The measures which the allied and associated powers shall have the right to take, in the case of voluntary default by Austria, and which Austria agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

19. Payments required to be made in gold or its equivalent on account of the proved claims of the allied and associated powers may at any time be accepted by the commission in the form of chattels, properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions within or without Austrian territory, ships, bonds, shares or securities of any kind or currencies of Austria or other states, the value of such substitutes for gold being fixed at a fair and just amount by the commission itself.

20. The commission in fixing or accepting payment in specified properties or rights shall have due regard for any legal or equitable interests of the allied and associated powers or of their nationals therein.

21. No member of the commission shall be responsible, except to the government appointing him, for any action or omission as such member. No one of the allied and associated governments assumes any responsibility in respect of any other government.

22 Subject to the provisions of the present treaty this annex may be amended by the unanimous decision of the governments represented from time to time upon the commission.

23 When all the amounts due from Austria and her allies under the present treaty or the decisions of the commission have been discharged, and all sums received, or their equivalents, have been distributed to the powers interested, the commission shall be dissolved.

Annex III.

1. Austria recognizes the right of the allied and associated powers to the replacement, ton for ton (gross tonnage) and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war.

Nevertheless, and in spite of the fact that the tonnage of Austrian shipping at present in existence is much less than that lost by the allied and associated powers in consequence of the aggression of Austria and her allies, the right thus recognized will be enforced on the Austrian ships and boats under the following conditions:

The Austrian government on behalf of themselves and so as to bind all other persons interested cede to the allied and associated governments the property in all merchant ships and fishing boats belonging to nationals of the former Austrian empire.

2. The Austrian government will within two months of the coming into force of the present treaty deliver to the reparation commission all the ships and boats mentioned in paragraph 1.

3. The ships and boats in paragraph 1 include all ships and boats which (a) fly or

may be entitled to fly the Austro-Hungarian merchant flag and are registered in a port of the former Austrian empire, or (b) are owned by any national, company or corporation of the former Austrian empire or by any company or corporation belonging to a country other than an allied or associated country and under the control or direction of nationals of the former Austrian empire; or (c) which are now under construction (1), in the former Austrian empire; (2), in other than allied or associated countries for the account of any national, company or corporation of the former Austrian empire.

4. For the purpose of providing documents of title for the ships and boats to be handed over as above mentioned the Austrian government will:

(a) Deliver to the reparation commission in respect of each vessel a bill of sale or other document of title evidencing the transfer to the commission of the entire property in the vessel, free from all incumbrances, charges and liens of all kinds as the commission may require;

(b) Take all measures that may be indicated by the reparation commission for insuring that the ships themselves shall be placed at its disposal.

5. Austria undertakes to restore in kind and in normal condition of upkeep to the allied and associated powers within two months of the coming into force of the present treaty in accordance with procedure to be laid down by the reparation commission any boats and other movable appliances belonging to inland navigation which since July 28, 1914, have by any means whatever come into her possession or into the possession of her nationals and which can be identified.

With a view to make good the loss in inland navigation tonnage from whatever cause arising which has been incurred during the war by the allied and associated powers and which cannot be made good by means of the restitution prescribed above, Austria agrees to cede to the reparation commission a portion of the Austrian river fleet up to the amount of the loss mentioned above, provided such cession shall not exceed 20 per cent of the river fleet as it existed on Nov. 3, 1918.

The conditions of this cession shall be settled by the arbitrators referred to in article 300 of part XII. (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present treaty, who are charged with the settlement of difficulties relating to the apportionment of river tonnage resulting from the new international regime applicable to certain river systems or from the territorial changes affecting those systems.

6. Austria agrees to take any measures that may be indicated to her by the reparation commission for obtaining a full title to the property in all ships which have, during the war, been transferred or are in process of transfer to neutral flags without the consent of the allied and associated governments.

7. Austria waives all claims of any description against the allied and associated governments and their nationals in respect of the detention, employment, loss or damage of any Austrian ships or boats.

8. Austria renounces all claims to vessels or cargoes sunk by or in consequence of naval action and subsequently salved in which any of the allied or associated governments or their nationals may have any interest either as owners, charterers, insurers or otherwise, notwithstanding any decree of condemnation which may have been made by a prize court of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy or of its allies.

Annex IV.

1. The allied and associated powers require and Austria undertakes that in part satisfaction of her obligations expressed in this part she will, as hereinafter provided, devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas of the allied and associated powers to the extent that these powers may determine.

2. The allied and associated governments may file with the reparation commission lists showing:

(a) Animals, machinery, equipment, tools and like articles of a commercial character which have been seized, consumed or destroyed by Austria, or destroyed in direct consequence of military operations, and which such governments, for the purpose of meeting immediate and urgent needs, desire to have replaced by animals and articles of the same nature which are in being in Austrian territory at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty;

(b) Reconstruction materials (stones, bricks refractory bricks, tiles, wood, window glass, steel, lime, cement, etc.), machinery, heating apparatus, furniture and like articles of a commercial character, which the said governments desire to have produced and manufactured in Austria and delivered to them to permit of the restoration of the invaded areas.

3. The lists relating to the articles mentioned in 2 (a) above shall be filed within sixty days after the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

The lists relating to the articles in 2 (b) shall be filed on or before Dec. 31, 1919.

The lists shall contain all such details as are customary in commercial contracts dealing with the subject matter, including specifications, dates of delivery (but not extending over more than four years) and places of delivery, but not prices or value, which shall be fixed as hereinafter provided by the commission.

4. Immediately upon the filing of such lists with the commission the commission shall consider the amount and number of the materials and animals mentioned in the lists provided for above which are to be required of Austria. In reaching a decision on this matter the commission shall take into account such domestic requirements of Austria as it deems essential for the maintenance of Austrian social and economic life, the prices and dates at which similar articles can be obtained in the allied and associated countries as compared with those to be fixed for Austrian articles and the general interest of the allied and associated governments that the industrial life of Austria be not so disorganized as to affect adversely the ability of Austria to perform the other acts of reparation stipulated for.

Machinery equipment, tools and like articles of a commercial character in actual industrial use are not, however, to be demanded of Austria unless there is no free stock of such articles respectively which is not in use and is available, and then not in excess of 30 per cent of the quantity of such articles in use in any one establishment or undertaking.

The commission shall give representatives of the Austrian government an opportunity and a time to be heard as to their capacity to furnish the said materials, articles and animals.

The decision of the commission shall thereupon and at the earliest possible moment be communicated to the Austrian government and to the several interested allied and associated governments.

The Austrian government undertakes to deliver the materials, articles and animals as specified in the said communication, and the interested allied and associated governments severally agree to accept the same, provided they conform to the specification given or are not, in the judgment of the commission, unfit to be utilized in the work of reparation.

5. The commission shall determine the value to be attached to the materials, articles and animals to be delivered in accordance with the foregoing, and the allied or associated power receiving the same agrees to be charged with such value, and the amount thereof shall be treated as a payment by Austria to be divided in accordance with article 183 of this part of the present treaty.

In cases where the right to require physical

restoration as above provided is exercised, the commission shall insure that the amount to be credited against the reparation obligations of Austria shall be fair value for work done or material supplied by Austria, and that the claim made by the interested power in respect of the damage so repaired by physical restoration shall be discharged to the extent of the proportion which the damage thus repaired bears to the whole of the damage thus claimed for.

6. As an immediate advance on account of the animals referred to in paragraph 2 above, Austria undertakes to deliver in equal monthly installments in the three months following the coming into force of the present treaty the following quantities of live stock:

To the Italian Government.

4,000 milch cows of from 3 to 5 years.
1,000 heifers.
50 bulls from 18 months to 3 years.
1,000 calves.
1,000 working bullocks.
2,000 sows.

To the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government.

1,000 milch cows of from 3 to 5 years.
300 heifers.
25 bulls from 18 months to 3 years.
1,000 calves.
500 working bullocks.
1,000 draft horses.
1,000 sheep.

To the Roumanian Government.

1,000 milch cows of from 3 to 5 years.
500 heifers.
25 bulls from 18 months to 3 years.
1,000 calves.
500 working bullocks.
1,000 draft horses.
1,000 sheep.

The animals delivered shall be of average health and condition.

If the animals so delivered cannot be identified as animals taken away or seized, the value of such animals shall be credited against the reparation obligations of Austria in accordance with paragraph 5 of this annex.

7. As an immediate advance on account of the articles referred to in paragraph 2 above, Austria undertakes to deliver during the six months following the coming into force of the present treaty, in equal monthly installments, such supplies of furniture in hard and soft wood, intended for sale in Austria, as the allied and associated powers shall ask for month by month through the reparation commission and which the commission shall consider justified on the one hand by the seizures and destruction carried out in the course of the war on the territory of the said powers and on the other hand proportionate to the supplies at the disposal of Austria. The price of the articles so supplied shall be carried to the credit of Austria under the conditions provided for in paragraph 5 of this annex.

Annex V.

1. Austria shall give, as partial reparation, to the allied and associated governments severally an option during the five years following the coming into force of the present treaty for the annual delivery of the raw materials hereinafter enumerated; the amounts delivered to bear the same relation to their annual importations of these materials before the war from Austria-Hungary as the resources of Austria as now delimited by the present treaty bear to the resources before the war of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Timber and timber manufactures;
Iron and iron alloys;
Magnesite.

2. The price paid for the products referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be the same as the price paid by Austrian nationals under the same conditions of shipment to the Austrian frontier and shall be subject to any advantages which may be accorded similar products furnished to Austrian nationals.

3. The foregoing options shall be exercised through the intervention of the reparation commission, which subject to the specific provisions hereof shall have power to determine all questions relative to procedure and qualities and quantities of products and the times and modes of delivery and payment. In giving notice to the Austrian government of the foregoing options, the commission shall give at least 120 days' notice of deliveries to be made after Jan. 1, 1920, and at least thirty days' notice of deliveries to be made between the coming into force of the present treaty and Jan. 1, 1920. If the commission shall determine that the full exercise of the foregoing options would interfere unduly with the industrial requirements of Austria, the commission is authorized to postpone or to cancel deliveries and in so doing to settle all questions of priority.

Annex VI.

Austria renounces on her own behalf and on behalf of her nationals in favor of Italy all rights, titles or privileges of whatever nature in any submarine cables or portions of cables connecting Italian territory, including the territories which are assigned to Italy under the present treaty.

Austria also renounces on her own behalf and on behalf of her nationals in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all rights, titles and privileges of whatever nature in the submarine cables or portions thereof, connecting the territories ceded by Austria under the terms of the present treaty to the various allied and associated powers.

The states concerned shall provide for the upkeep of the installations and the proper working of the said cables.

As regards the cable from Trieste to Corfu, the Italian government shall enjoy in its relations with the company owning this cable the same position as that held by the Austro-Hungarian government.

The value of the cables or portions of cables referred to in the two first paragraphs of the present annex, calculated on the basis of the original cost, less a suitable allowance for depreciation, shall be credited to Austria in the reparation account.

Section II.—Special Provisions.

Article 191.

In carrying out the provisions of article 184 of this part Austria undertakes to surrender to each of the allied and associated powers respectively all records, documents, objects of antiquity and of art and all scientific and bibliographical material taken away from the invaded territories, whether they belong to the state or to provincial, communal, charitable or ecclesiastical administrations or other public or private institutions.

Article 192.

Austria shall in the same manner restore objects of the same nature as those referred to in the preceding article which may have been taken away since June 1, 1914, from the ceded territories, with the exception of objects bought from private owners.

The reparation commission will apply to these objects the provisions of article 208 of part IX. (Financial Clauses) of the present treaty, if these are appropriate.

Article 193.

Austria will give up to each of the allied and associated governments respectively all the records, documents and historical material possessed by public institutions which may have a direct bearing on the history of the ceded territories and which have been removed during the last ten years. This last mentioned period, as far as concerns Italy, shall be extended to the date of the proclamation of the kingdom (1861).

The new states arising out of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the states which receive part of the territory of that

monarchy undertake on their part to hand over to Austria the records, documents and material dating from a period not exceeding twenty years which have a direct bearing on the history or administration of the territory of Austria and which may be found in the territories transferred.

Article 194.

Austria acknowledges that she remains bound, as regards Italy, to execute the obligations referred to in article 15 of the treaty of Zurich of Nov. 10, 1859, in article 18 of the treaty of Vienna of Oct. 3, 1866, and in the convention of Florence of July 14, 1868, concluded between Italy and Austria-Hungary, in so far as the articles referred to have not in fact been executed in their entirety and in so far as the documents and objects in question are situated in the territory of Austria or her allies.

Article 195.

Within a period of twelve months after the coming into force of the present treaty a committee of three jurists appointed by the reparation commission shall examine the conditions under which the objects or manuscripts in possession of Austria, enumerated in annex I. hereto, were carried off by the house of Hapsburg and by the other houses which have reigned in Italy. If it is found that the said objects or manuscripts were carried off in violation of the rights of the Italian provinces the reparation commission, on the report of the committee referred to, shall order their restitution. Italy and Austria agree to accept the decisions of the commission.

Belgium, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia may also submit claims for restitution to be examined by the same committee of three jurists, relating to the objects and documents enumerated in annexes II., III. and IV. hereto. Belgium, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Austria undertake to accept the decisions taken by the reparation commission as the result of the report of the said commitee.

Article 196.

With regard to all objects of artistic, archæological, scientific or historic character forming part of collections which formerly belonged to the government or the crown of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and are not otherwise provided for in this present treaty Austria undertakes:

(a) To negotiate, when required, with the states concerned for an amicable arrangement whereby any portion thereof or any objects belonging thereto which ought to form part of the intellectual patrimony of the ceded districts may be returned to their districts of origin on terms of reciprocity, and

(b) For twenty years, unless a special arrangement is previously arrived at, not to alienate or disperse any of the said collections or to dispose of any of the above objects, but at all times to insure their safety and good condition and to make them available, together with inventories, catalogues and administrative documents relating to the said collection, at all reasonable times to students who are nationals of any of the allied and associated powers.

Annex I.—Tuscany.

The crown jewels (such part as remains after their dispersion), the private jewels of the Princess Electress of Medici, the medals which form part of the Medici heirlooms and other precious objects—all being domanial property according to contractual agreements and testamentary dispositions—removed to Vienna during the eighteenth century.

Furniture and silver plate belonging to the house of Medici and the "jewel of Aspasios" in payment of debts owed by the house of Austria to the crown of Tuscany.

The ancient instruments of astronomy and physics belonging to the Academy of Cimento removed by the house of Lorraine and sent as a present to the cousins of the imperial house of Vienna.

Modena.

A "Virgin" by Andrea del Sarto and four drawings by Correggio belonging to the Pinakothek of Modena and removed in 1859 by Duke Francis V.

The three following MSS. belonging to the library of Modena:

Biblia vulgata (Cod. Lat. 422/23).

Breviarium Romanum (Cod. Lat. 424) and Officium Beatæ Virginis (Cod. Lat. 262), carried off by Duke Francis V. in 1859.

The bronzes carried off under the same circumstances in 1859.

Certain objects (among others, two pictures by Salvator Rosa and a portrait by Dosso Dossi) claimed by the Duke of Modena in 1868 as a condition of the execution of the convention of June 20, 1868, and other objects given up in 1872 in the same circumstances.

Palermo.

Objects made in Palermo in the twelfth century for the Norman kings and employed in the coronation of the emperors, which were carried off from Palermo and are now in Vienna.

Naples.

Ninety-eight MSS. carried off from the library of S. Giovanni a Carbonara and other libraries at Naples in 1718 under the orders of Austria and sent to Vienna.

Various documents carried off at different times from the state archives of Milan, Mantua, Vienna, Modena and Florence.

Annex II.

I. The "Triptych of Saint Ildephonse," by Rubens, from the abbey of Saint-Jacques sur Cowdenberg at Brussels, bought in 1777 and removed to Vienna.

II. Objects and documents removed for safety from Belgium to Austria in 1794:

(a) Arms, armor and other objects from the old arsenal of Brussels.

(b) The Treasure of the "Toison d'Or" preserved in previous times in the "Chapelle de la Cour" at Brussels.

(c) Coinage, stamps, medals and counters by Theodore van Berckel, which were an essential feature in the archives of the "Chambre des Comptes" at Brussels.

(d) The original manuscript copies of the "carte chorographique" of the Austrian low countries, drawn up by Lieut.-Gen. Comte Jas de Ferraris between 1770 and 1777, and the documents relating thereto.

Annex III.

Object removed from the territory forming part of Poland subsequent to the first partition in 1772:

The gold cup of King Ladislas IV., No. 1114 of the Court Museum at Vienna.

Annex IV.

(1) Documents, historical memoirs, manuscripts, maps, etc., claimed by the present state of Czecho-Slovakia, which Thaulaw von Rosenthal removed by order of Maria Theresa.

(2) The documents originally belonging to the Royal Aulic Chancellery of Bohemia and the Aulic Chamber of Accounts of Bohemia, and the works of art which formed part of the installation of the Royal Chateau of Prague and other royal castles in Bohemia, which were removed by the Emperors Mathias, Ferdinand II., Charles VI. (about 1718, 1723 and 1737) and Francis Joseph I.; all of which are now in the archives, imperial castles, museums and other central public institutions at Vienna.

PART IX.

FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

Article 197.

Subject to such exceptions as the reparation commission may make, the first charge upon all the assets and revenues of Austria shall be the cost of reparation and all other costs arising under the present treaty or any treaties or agreements supplementary thereto,

or under arrangements concluded between Austria and the allied and associated powers during the armistice signed on Nov. 3, 1918.

Up to May 1, 1921, the Austrian government shall not export or dispose of, and shall forbid the export or disposal of, gold without the previous approval of the allied and associated powers acting through the reparation commission.

Article 198.

There shall be paid by the government of Austria the total cost of all armies of the allied and associated governments occupying territory within the boundaries of Austria as defined by the present treaty from the date of the signature of the armistice of Nov. 3, 1918, including the keep of men and beasts, lodging and billeting, pay and allowances, salaries and wages, bedding, heating, lighting, clothing, equipment, harness and saddlery, armament and rolling stock, air services, treatment of sick and wounded, veterinary and remount services, transport services of all sorts (such as by rail, sea or river, motor lorries), communications and correspondence, and, in general, the cost of all administrative or technical services the working of which is necessary for the training of troops and for keeping their numbers up to strength and preserving their military efficiency.

The cost of such liabilities under the above heads, so far as they relate to purchases or requisitions by the allied and associated governments in the occupied territory, shall be paid by the Austrian government to the allied and associated governments in crowns or any legal currency of Austria which may be substituted for crowns at the current or agreed rate of exchange.

All other of the above costs shall be paid in the currency of the country to which the payment is due.

Article 199.

Austria confirms the surrender of all material handed over or to be handed over to the allied and associated powers in accordance with the armistice of Nov. 3, 1918, and subsequent armistice agreements and recognizes the title of the allied and associated powers to such material.

There shall be credited to the government of Austria, against the sums due from it to the allied and associated powers for reparation, the value, as assessed by the reparation commission, of such of the above material for which, as having nonmilitary value, credit should, in the judgment of the reparation commission, be allowed to the government of Austria.

Property belonging to the allied and associated governments or their nationals restored or surrendered under the armistice agreements in specie shall not be credited to the government of Austria.

Article 200.

The priority of the charges established by article 197 shall, subject to the qualifications made in the last paragraph of this article, be as follows:

(a) The cost of the armies of occupation, as defined under article 198, during the armistice;

(b) The cost of any armies of occupation, as defined under article 198, after the coming into force of the present treaty;

(c) The cost of reparation arising out of the present treaty or any treaties or conventions supplementary thereto;

(d) The cost of all other obligations incumbent on Austria under the armistice conventions or under this treaty or any treaties or conventions supplementary thereto.

The payment for such supplies of food and raw material for Austria and such other payments as may be judged by the principal allied and associated powers to be essential to enable Austria to meet her obligations in respect of reparation shall have priority to the extent and upon the conditions which have been or may be determined by the governments of the said powers.

Article 201.

The right of each of the allied and associated powers to dispose of enemy assets and property within its jurisdiction at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty is not affected by the foregoing provisions.

Article 202.

Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall prejudice in any manner charges or mortgages lawfully effected in favor of the allied and associated powers or their nationals respectively before the date at which a state of war existed between Austria-Hungary and the allied or associated powers concerned by the former Austrian government or by nationals of the former Austrian empire on assets in their ownership at that date, except in so far as variations of such charges or mortgages are specifically provided for under the terms of the present treaty or conventions supplementary thereto.

Article 203.

1. Each of the states to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is transferred and each of the states arising from the dismemberment of that monarchy, including Austria, shall assume responsibility for a portion of the debt of the former Austrian government which is specifically secured on railways, salt mines or other property, and which was in existence on July 28, 1914. The portion to be so assumed by each state shall be such portion as in the opinion of the reparation commission represents the secured debt in respect of the railways, salt mines and other properties transferred to the state under the terms of this treaty or conventions supplementary thereto.

The amount of the liability in respect of secured debt so assumed by each state, other than Austria, shall be valued by the reparation commission, on such basis as the commission may consider equitable and the value so ascertained shall be deducted from the amount payable by the state in question to Austria in respect of property of the former or existing Austrian government which the state acquires with the territory. Each state shall be solely responsible in respect of that portion of the secured debt for which it assumes responsibility under the terms of this article, and holders of the debt for which responsibility is assumed by states other than Austria shall have no recourse against the government of any other state.

Any property which was specifically pledged to secure any debt referred to in this article shall remain specifically pledged to secure the new debt. But in case the property so pledged is situated as the result of the present treaty in more than one state that portion of the property which is situated in a particular state shall constitute the security only for that part of the debt which is apportioned to that state and not for any other part of the debt.

For the purposes of the present article there shall be regarded as secured debt payments due by the former Austrian government in connection with the purchase of railways or similar property; the distribution of the liability for such payments will be determined by the reparation commission in the same manner as in the case of secured debt.

Debts for which the responsibility is transferred under the terms of this article shall be expressed in terms of the currency of the state assuming the responsibility, if the original debt was expressed in terms of Austro-Hungarian paper currency. For the purposes of this conversion the currency of the assuming state shall be valued in terms of Austro-Hungarian paper kronen at the rate at which those kronen were exchanged into the currency of the assuming state by that state when it first substituted its own currency for Austro-Hungarian kronen. The basis of

this conversion of the currency unit in which the bonds are expressed shall be subject to the approval of the reparation commission, which shall, if it thinks fit, require the state effecting the conversion to modify the terms thereof. Such modification shall only be required if, in the opinion of the commission, the foreign exchange value of the currency unit or units substituted for the currency unit in which the old bonds are expressed is substantially less at the date of the conversion than the foreign exchange value of the original currency unit.

If the original Austrian debt was expressed in terms of a foreign currency or foreign currencies, the new debt shall be expressed in terms of the same currency or currencies.

If the original Austrian debt was expressed in terms of Austro-Hungarian gold coin, the new debt shall be expressed in terms of equivalent amounts of pounds sterling and gold dollars of the United States of America, the equivalents being calculated on the basis of the weight and the fineness of gold of the three coins as enacted by law on Jan. 1, 1914.

Any foreign exchange options, whether at fixed rates or otherwise, embodied explicitly or implicitly in the old bonds shall be embodied in the new bonds also.

2. Each of the states to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is transferred and each of the states arising from the dismemberment of that monarchy, including Austria, shall assume responsibility for a portion of the unsecured bonded debt of the former Austrian government which was in existence on July 28, 1914, calculated on the basis of the ratio between the average for the three financial years 1911, 1912, 1913, of such revenues of the distributed territory and the average for the same years of such revenues of the whole of the former Austrian territories as in the judgment of the reparation commission are best calculated to represent the financial capacity of the respective territories. In making the above calculation the revenues of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall not be included.

The responsibilities in respect of bonded debt to be assumed under the terms of this article shall be discharged in the manner laid down in the annex hereto.

The Austrian government shall be solely responsible for all the liabilities of the former Austrian government incurred prior to July 28, 1914, other than those evidenced by the bonds, bills, securities and currency notes, which are specifically provided for under the terms of the present treaty.

Neither the provisions of this article nor the provisions of the annex hereto shall apply to securities of the former Austrian government deposited with the Austro-Hungarian bank as security for the currency notes issued by that bank.

Annex.

The amount of the former unsecured Austrian government bonded debt, the responsibility for which is to be distributed under the provisions of article 203, shall be the amount of that debt as it stood on July 28, 1914, after deducting that portion which represents the liability of the former Hungarian government for that debt as provided by the additional convention relating to the contribution of the countries of the sacred Hungarian crown to the charges of the general debt of the Austro-Hungarian state approved by the Austro-Hungarian law of Dec. 30, 1907, B. L. I. No. 278.

Each state, assuming responsibility for the old unsecured Austrian government debt shall, within three months of the coming into force of the present treaty, if it has not already done so, stamp with the stamp of its own government all the bonds of that debt existing in its own territory. The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so stamped shall be recorded and shall be furnished, together with the other records of the stamping, to the reparation commission.

Holders of bonds within the territory of a state which is required to stamp old Austrian bonds under the terms of this annex shall, from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, be creditors in respect of these bonds of that state only, and they shall have no recourse against the government of any other state.

Each state which, under the terms of article 203, is required to assume responsibility for a portion of the old unsecured Austrian government debt, and which has ascertained by means of stamping the old Austrian bonds that the bonds of any particular issue of such old Austrian bonds held within its territory were smaller in amount than the amount of that issue for which, in accordance with the assessment of the reparation commission, it is held responsible, shall deliver to the reparation commission new bonds equal in amount to the difference between the amount of the issue for which it is responsible and the amount of the same issue recorded as held within its own territory. Such new bonds shall be of such denominations as the reparation commission may require. They shall carry the same rights as regards interest and amortization as the old bonds for which they are substituted, and in all other respects the conditions of the new bonds shall be fixed subject to the approval of the reparation commission.

If the original bond was expressed in terms of Austro-Hungarian paper currency the new bond by which it is replaced shall be expressed in terms of the currency of the state issuing the new bond, and for the purpose of this currency conversion, the currency of the new state shall be valued in terms of Austro-Hungarian paper kronen at the rate at which those kronen were exchanged for the currency of the new state by that state when it first substituted its own currency for Austro-Hungarian paper kronen. The basis of this conversion of the currency unit in which the bonds are expressed shall be subject to the approval of the reparation commission, which shall, if it thinks fit, require the state effecting the conversion to modify the terms thereof. Such modification shall only be required if, in the opinion of the commission, the foreign exchange value of the currency unit or units substituted for the currency unit in which the old bonds are expressed is substantially less at the date of the conversion than the foreign exchange value of the original currency unit.

If the original bond was expressed in terms of a foreign currency or foreign currencies the new bond shall be expressed in terms of the same currency or currencies. If the original bond was expressed in terms of Austro-Hungarian gold coin the new bond shall be expressed in terms of equivalent amounts of pounds sterling and gold dollars of the United States of America, the equivalents being calculated on the basis of the weight and fineness of gold of the three coins as enacted by law on Jan. 1, 1914.

Any foreign exchange options, whether at fixed rates or otherwise, embodied explicitly or implicitly in the old bonds shall be embodied in the new bonds also.

Each state which under the terms of article 203 is required to assume responsibility for a portion of the old unsecured Austrian government debt, which has ascertained by means of stamping the old Austrian bonds that the bonds of any particular issue of such old Austrian bonds held within its territory were larger in amount than the amount of that issue for which it is held responsible in accordance with the assessment of the reparation commission shall receive from the reparation commission its due proportionate share of each of the new issues of bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this annex.

Holders of unsecured bonds of the old Aus-

trian government debt held outside the boundaries of the states to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is transferred, or of states arising from the dismemberment of that monarchy, including Austria, shall deliver through the agency of their respective governments to the reparation commission the bonds which they hold, and in exchange therefor the reparation commission shall deliver to them certificates entitling them to their due proportionate share of each of the new issues of bonds corresponding to and issued in exchange for their surrendered bonds under the provisions of this annex.

The share of each state or private holder entitled to a share in any new issue of bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this annex shall bear such proportion to the total amount of bonds of that new issue as the holding of the state or private owner in question of the old issue of bonds bears to the total amount of the old issue presented to the reparation commission for exchange into new bonds in accordance with the provisions of this annex. Each such participating state or private holder will also be entitled to its or his due proportionate share of the new bonds issued under the terms of the treaty with Hungary in exchange for that portion of the former Austrian government debt for which Hungary accepted liability under the agreement of 1907.

The reparation commission shall, if it think fit, arrange with the holders of the new bonds provided for by this annex a consolidation loan of each debtor state, the bonds of which loan shall be substituted for the various different issues of new bonds on such terms as may be agreed upon by the commission and the bondholders.

The state assuming liability for any bond of the former Austrian government shall assume any liability attaching to the bond in respect of unpaid coupons or sinking fund installments accrued since the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

Article 204.

1. In case the new boundaries of any states, as laid down by the present treaty, shall divide any local area which was a single unit for borrowing purposes and which had a legally constituted public debt, such debt shall be divided between the new divisions of the area in a proportion to be determined by the reparation commission in accordance with the principles laid down for the reapportionment of government debts under article 203, and the responsibility so assumed shall be discharged in such a manner as the reparation commission shall determine.

2. The public debt of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be regarded as the debt of a local area and not as part of the public debt of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Article 205.

Within two months of the coming into force of the present treaty, each one of the states to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is transferred and each one of the states arising from the dismemberment of that monarchy, including Austria, shall, if it has not already done so, stamp with the stamp of its own government the securities of various kinds which are separately provided for, representing the bonded war debt of the former Austrian government as legally constituted prior to Oct. 27, 1918, and existing in their respective territories.

The securities thus stamped shall be withdrawn and replaced by certificates, their distinguishing numbers shall be recorded, and any securities withdrawn, together with the documents recording the transaction, shall be sent to the reparation commission.

The stamping and replacement of a security by a certificate under the provisions of this article shall not imply that the state so stamping and replacing a security thereby assumes or recognizes any obligation in respect of it, unless the state in question desires that the stamping and replacement should have this implication.

The aforementioned states, with the exception of Austria, shall be free from any obligation in respect of the war debt of the former Austrian government, wherever that debt may be held, but neither the governments of those states nor their nationals shall have recourse under any circumstances whatever against any other states, including Austria, in respect of the war debt bonds of which they or their nationals are the beneficial owners.

The war debt of the former Austrian government, which was prior to the signature of the present treaty in the beneficial ownership of nationals or governments or states other than those to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is assigned shall be a charge upon the government of Austria only, and no one of the other states aforementioned shall be held responsible for any part thereof.

The provisions of this article shall not apply to the securities of the former Austrian government deposited by that government with the Austro-Hungarian bank as security for the currency notes of the said bank.

The existing Austrian government shall be solely responsible for all the liabilities of the former Austrian government incurred during the war, other than those evidenced by the bonds, bills, securities and currency notes which are specifically provided for under the terms of the present treaty.

Article 206.

1. Within two months of the coming into force of the present treaty, each one of the states to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is transferred, and each one of the states arising from the dismemberment of that monarchy, including Austria and the present Hungary, shall, if it has not already done so, stamp with the stamp of its own government the currency notes of the Austro-Hungarian bank existing in its territory.

2. Within twelve months of the coming into force of the present treaty, each one of the states to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is transferred, and each one of the states arising from the dismemberment of that monarchy, including Austria and the present Hungary, shall replace, as it may think fit, the stamped notes referred to above by its own or a new currency.

3. The governments of such states as have already converted the currency notes of the Austro-Hungarian bank by stamping or by the issue of their own or a new currency, and in carrying out this operation have withdrawn, without stamping them, a portion or all of the currency notes circulating in their territory, shall either stamp the notes so withdrawn or hold them at the disposal of the reparation commission.

4. Within fourteen months of the coming into force of the present treaty those governments which have replaced notes of the bank by their own or new currency in accordance with the provisions of this article, shall transfer to the reparation commission all the notes, stamped or unstamped, of the bank which have been withdrawn in the course of this replacement.

5. All notes transferred to the reparation commission under the provisions of this article shall be dealt with by that commission in accordance with the provisions of the annex hereto.

6. The Austro-Hungarian bank shall be liquidated as from the day succeeding the day of the signature of this treaty.

7. The liquidation shall be conducted by receivers specially appointed for that purpose by the reparation commission. In conducting the liquidation of the bank the receivers shall follow the rules laid down in the statutes or

other valid instruments regulating the constitution of the bank, subject, however, to the special provisions of this article. In the case of any doubt arising as to the interpretation of the rules concerning the liquidation of the bank, whether laid down in these articles and annexes or in the statutes of the bank, the decision of the reparation commission or any arbitrator appointed by it for that purpose shall be final.

8. The currency notes issued by the bank subsequent to Oct. 27, 1918, shall have a claim on the securities issued by the Austrian and Hungarian governments, both former and existing, and deposited with the bank by those governments as security for these notes, but they shall not have a claim on any other assets of the bank.

9. The currency notes issued by the bank on or prior to Oct. 27, 1918 (in so far as they are entitled to rank at all in conformity with these articles), shall all rank equally as claims against all the assets of the bank other than the Austrian and Hungarian government securities deposited as security for the various note issues.

10. The securities deposited by the Austrian and Hungarian governments, both former and existing, with the bank as security for the currency notes issued on or prior to Oct. 27, 1918, shall be canceled in so far as they represent the notes converted in the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy as it existed on July 28, 1914, by states to which territory of that monarchy is transferred or by states arising from the dismemberment of that monarchy, including Austria and the present Hungary.

11. The remainder of the securities deposited by the Austrian and Hungarian governments, both former and existing, with the bank as security for the currency notes issued on or prior to Oct. 27, 1918, shall be retained in force as security for, and in so far as they represent, the notes issued on or prior to Oct. 27, 1918, which on June 15, 1919, were outside the limits of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy as it existed on July 28, 1914; that is to say, firstly, all notes of this description which are presented to the reparation commission in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article, and, secondly, all notes of this description which may be held elsewhere and are presented to the receivers of the bank in accordance with the annex hereto.

12. No claims on account of any other currency notes issued on or prior to Oct. 27, 1918, shall rank either against the general assets of the bank or against the securities deposited by the Austrian and Hungarian governments, both former and existing, as security for the notes, and any balance of such securities remaining after the amount of securities mentioned in paragraphs 10 and 11 has been calculated and deducted shall be canceled.

13. All securities deposited by the Austrian and Hungarian governments, both former and existing, with the bank as security for currency note issues and which are maintained in force shall be the obligations respectively of the governments of Austria and the present Hungary only and not of any other states.

14. The holders of currency notes of the Austro-Hungarian bank shall have no recourse against the governments of Austria or the present Hungary or any other government in respect of any loss which they may suffer as the result of the liquidation of the bank.

Annex.

1. The respective governments, when transmitting to the reparation commission all the currency notes of the Austro-Hungarian bank withdrawn by them from circulation in accordance with terms of article 206, shall also deliver to the commission all the records showing the nature and amounts of the conversions which they have effected.

2. The reparation commission, after examining the records, shall deliver to the said governments separate certificates stating the total amount of currency notes which the governments have converted:

(a) within the limits of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy as they existed on July 28, 1914;

(b) elsewhere.

These certificates will entitle the bearer to lodge a claim with the receivers of the bank for currency notes thus converted which are entitled to share in the assets of the bank.

3. After the liquidation of the bank is completed the reparation commission shall destroy the notes thus withdrawn.

4. No notes issued on or prior to Oct. 27, 1918, wherever they may be held, will rank as claims against the bank unless they are presented through the government of the country in which they are held.

Article 207.

Each one of the states to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is transferred, and each one of the states arising from the dismemberment of that monarchy, including Austria, shall deal as it thinks fit with the petty or token coinage of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy existing in its territory.

No such state shall have any recourse under any circumstances, on behalf either of itself or of its nationals, against any other state with regard to such petty or token coinage.

Article 208.

States to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is transferred and states arising from the dismemberment of that monarchy shall acquire all property and possessions situated within their territories belonging to the former or existing Austrian government.

For the purposes of this article, the property and possessions of the former or existing Austrian government shall be deemed to include the property of the former Austrian empire and the interests of that empire in the joint property of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, as well as all the property of the crown, and the private property of members of the former royal family of Austria-Hungary.

These states shall, however, have no claim to any property of the former or existing government of Austria situated outside their own respective territories.

The value of such property and possessions acquired by states other than Austria shall be fixed by the reparation commission and placed by that commission to the credit of Austria and to the debit of the state acquiring such property on account of the sums due for reparation. The reparation commission shall deduct from the value of the public property thus acquired an amount proportionate to the contribution in money, land or material made directly by any province or commune or other autonomous local authority toward the cost of such property.

Without prejudice to article 203 relating to secured debt, in the case of each state acquiring property under the provisions of this article, the amount placed to the credit of Austria and to the debit of the said state in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be reduced by the value of the amount of the liability in respect of the unsecured debt of the former Austrian government assumed by that state under the provisions of article 203 which, in the opinion of the reparation commission, represents expenditure upon the property so acquired. The value shall be fixed by the reparation commission on such basis as the commission may consider equitable.

Property of the former and existing Austrian governments shall be deemed to include a share of the real property in Bosnia-Herzegovina of all descriptions, for which, under article 5 of the convention of Feb. 26, 1909, the government of the former Austro-

Hungarian monarchy paid £T2,500,000 to the Ottoman government. Such share shall be proportionate to the share which the former Austrian empire contributed to the above payment, and the value of this share, as assessed by the reparation commission, shall be credited to Austria on account of reparation.

As exception to the above there shall be transferred without payment:

(1) The property and possessions of provinces, communes and other local autonomous institutions of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, including those in Bosnia-Herzegovina which did not belong to the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy;

(2) Schools and hospitals the property of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy;

(3) Forests which belonged to the former kingdom of Poland.

Further, any building or other property situated in the respective territories transferred to the states referred to in the first paragraph whose principal value lies in its historic interest and associations, and which formerly belonged to the kingdom of Bohemia, the kingdom of Poland, the kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the republic of Ragusa, the Venetian republic or the episcopal principalities of Trient and Bressanone may, subject to the approval of the reparation commission, be transferred to the government entitled thereto without payment.

Article 209.

Austria renounces, so far as she is concerned, all rights accorded to her or her nationals by treaties, conventions or agreements, of whatsoever kind, to representation upon, or participation in, the control or administration of commissions, state banks, agencies or other financial or economic organizations of an international character exercising powers of control or administration and operating in any of the allied or associated states, or in Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, or in the dependencies of these states or in the former Russian empire.

Article 210.

1. The Austrian government agrees to deliver within one month from the coming into force of the present treaty to such authority as the principal allied and associated powers may designate the sum in gold deposited in the Austro-Hungarian bank in the name of the council of the administration of the Ottoman public debt as security for the first issue of Turkish government currency notes.

2. Without prejudice to article 244 of part X. of the present treaty, Austria renounces so far as she is concerned any benefit disclosed by the treaties of Bukharest and Brest-Litovsk and by the treaties supplementary thereto.

Austria undertakes to transfer either to Roumania or to the principal allied and associated powers, as the case may be, all monetary instruments, specie, securities and negotiable instruments or goods which she has received under the aforesaid treaties.

3. The sums of money and all securities, instruments and goods, of whatsoever nature, to be delivered, paid or transferred under the provisions of this article, shall be disposed of by the principal allied and associated powers in a manner hereafter to be determined by those powers.

4. Austria recognizes any transfer of gold provided for by article 259 (5) of the treaty of peace concluded at Versailles on June 28, 1919, between the allied and associated powers and Germany, and any transfer of claims provided for by article 261 of that treaty.

Article 211.

Without prejudice to the renunciation of any rights by Austria on behalf of herself or of her nationals in the other provisions of the present treaty, the reparation commission may, within one year from the coming into force of the present treaty, demand that Austria become possessed of any rights and interests of her nationals in any public utility undertaking or in any concession operating in Russia, Turkey, Germany, Hungary or Bulgaria, or in the possessions or dependencies of these states or in any territory formerly belonging to Austria or her allies to be transferred by Austria or her allies to any state, or to be administered by a mandatory under any treaty entered into with the allied and associated powers, and may require that the Austrian government transfer, within six months of the date of demand, to the reparation commission all such rights and interests and any similar rights and interests owned by the former or existing Austrian government.

Austria shall be responsible for indemnifying her nationals so dispossessed, and the reparation commission shall credit Austria on account of sums due for reparation with such sums in respect of the value of the transferred rights and interests as may be assessed by the reparation commission, and the Austrian government shall, within six months from the coming into force of the present treaty, communicate to the reparation commission all such rights and interests, whether already granted, contingent or not yet exercised, and shall renounce on behalf of itself and its nationals in favor of the allied and associated powers all such rights and interests which have not been so communicated.

Article 212.

The Austrian government undertakes to refrain from preventing or impeding such acquisition by the German, Hungarian, Bulgarian or Turkish governments of any rights and interests of German, Hungarian, Bulgarian or Turkish nationals in public utility undertakings or concessions operating in Austria as may be required by the reparation commission under the terms of the treaties of peace or supplementary treaties or conventions concluded between the allied and associated powers and the German, Hungarian, Bulgarian or Turkish governments respectively.

Article 213.

Austria undertakes to transfer to the allied and associated powers all claims in favor of the former or existing Austrian governments to payment or reparation by the governments of Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, and in particular all claims which may arise now or hereafter in the fulfillment of undertakings made after July 28, 1914, until the coming into force of the present treaty.

The value of such claims shall be assessed by the reparation commission and shall be transferred to the reparation commission for the credit of Austria on account of the sums due for reparation.

Article 214.

Any monetary obligation arising out of the present treaty and expressed in terms of gold kronen shall, unless some other arrangement is specifically provided for in any particular case under the terms of this treaty or conventions supplementary thereto, be payable at the option of the creditors in pounds sterling payable in London, gold dollars of the United States of America payable in New York, gold francs payable in Paris, or gold lire payable in Rome.

For the purposes of this article, the gold coins mentioned above shall be defined as being of the weight and fineness of gold as enacted by law on Jan. 1, 1914.

Article 215.

Any financial adjustments, such as those relating to any banking and insurance companies, savings banks, postal savings banks, land banks, mortgage companies or other similar institutions, operating within the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, necessitated by the partition of that monarchy and the resettlement of public debts and currency provided for by these articles, shall be regulated by agreement between the various governments concerned in such a manner as shall best secure equitable treatment

to all the parties interested. In case the governments concerned are unable to come to an agreement on any question arising out of this financial adjustment, or in case any government is of opinion that its nationals have not received equitable treatment, the reparation commission shall, on the application of any one of the governments concerned, appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators, whose decision shall be final.

Article 216.

The government of Austria shall be under no liability in respect of civil or military pensions granted to nationals of the former Austrian empire who have been recognized as nationals of other states or who become so under the provisions of the present treaty.

PART X.—ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

Section I.—Commercial Relations.

Chapter I.—Customs Regulations, Duties and Restrictions.

Article 217.

Austria undertakes that goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the allied or associated states imported into Austrian territory, from whatsoever place arriving, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges (including internal charges) than those to which the like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such state or of any other foreign country are subject.

Austria will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction on the importation into Austrian territory of any goods the produce or manufacture of the territories of any one of the allied or associated states, from whatsoever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like goods the produce or manufacture of any other such state or of any foreign country.

Article 218.

Austria further undertakes that, in the matter of the regime applicable on importation, no discrimination against the commerce of any of the allied and associated states as compared with any other of the said states or any other foreign country shall be made, even by indirect means, such as customs regulations or procedure, methods of verification or analysis, conditions of payment of duties, tariff classification or interpretation, or the operation of monopolies.

Article 219.

In all that concerns exportation Austria undertakes that goods, natural products or manufactured articles, exported from Austrian territory to the territories of any one of the allied or associated states shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges (including internal charges) than those paid on the like goods exported to any other such state or to any other foreign country.

Austria will not maintain or impose any prohibition or restriction on the exportation of any goods sent from her territory to any one of the allied or associated states which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like goods, natural products or manufactured articles, sent to any other such state or to any other foreign country.

Article 220.

Every favor, immunity or privilege in regard to the importation, exportation or transit of goods granted by Austria to any allied or associated states or to any other foreign country whatever shall simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be extended to all the allied and associated states.

Article 221.

By way of exception to the provisions of article 286 of part XII. (Ports, Waterways and Railways), products in transit by the ports which before the war were situated in territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy shall, for a period of three years from the coming into force of the present treaty, enjoy on importation into Austria reductions of duty corresponding with and in proportion to those applied to such products under the Austro-Hungarian customs tariff of Feb. 13, 1906, when imported by such ports.

Article 222.

Notwithstanding the provisions of articles 217 to 220, the allied and associated powers agree that they will not invoke these provisions to secure the advantage of any arrangements which may be made by the Austrian government with the governments of Hungary or of the Czecho-Slovak state for the accord of a special customs regime to certain natural or manufactured products which both originate in and come from those countries and which shall be specified in the arrangements, provided that the duration of these arrangements does not exceed a period of five years from the coming into force of the present treaty.

Article 223.

During the first six months after the coming into force of the present treaty the duties imposed by Austria on imports from allied and associated states shall not be higher than the most favorable duties which were applied to imports into the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy on July 28, 1914.

During a further period of thirty months after the expiration of the first six months this provision shall continue to be applied exclusively with regard to the importation of fruits (fresh and dried), fresh vegetables, olive oil, eggs, pigs and pork products, and live poultry, in so far as such products enjoyed at the above mentioned date (July 28, 1914), rates conventionalized by treaties with the allied or associated powers.

Article 224.

(1.) The Czecho-Slovak state and Poland undertake that for a period of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present treaty they will not impose on the exportation to Austria of the products of coal mines in their territories any export duties or other charges or restrictions on exportation different from or more onerous than those imposed on such exportation to any other country.

(2) Special agreements shall be made between Poland and the Czecho-Slovak state and Austria as to the supply of coal and of raw materials reciprocally.

(3) Pending the conclusion of such agreements, but in no case during more than three years from the coming into force of the present treaty, the Czecho-Slovak state and Poland undertake that no export duty or other restrictions of any kind shall be imposed on the export to Austria of coal or lignite up to a reasonable quantity to be fixed, failing agreement between the states concerned, by the reparation commission. In fixing this quantity the reparation commission shall take into account all the circumstances, including the quantities both of coal and of lignite supplied before the war to present Austrian territory from upper Silesia and from the territory of the former Austrian empire transferred to the Czecho-Slovak state and Poland in accordance with the present treaty, and the quantities now available for export from those countries. Austria shall in return furnish to the Czecho-Slovak state and Poland supplies of the raw materials referred to in paragraph (2) in accordance with the decisions of the reparation commission.

(4) The Czecho-Slovak state and Poland further undertake during the same period to take such steps as may be necessary to insure that any such products shall be available for sale to purchasers in Austria on terms as favorable as are applicable to like products sold under similar conditions to purchasers in the Czecho-Slovak state or Poland respectively or in any other country.

(5) In case of disagreement in the execution or interpretation of any of the above provisions the reparation commission shall decide.

Chapter II.—Shipping.

Article 225.

The high contracting parties agree to recognize the flag flown by the vessels of any contracting party having no seacoast, which are registered at some one specified place situated in its territory; such place shall serve as the port of registry of such vessels.

Chapter III.—Unfair Competition.

Article 226.

Austria undertakes to adopt all the necessary legislative and administrative measures to protect goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the allied and associated powers from all forms of unfair competition in commercial transactions.

Austria undertakes to prohibit and repress by seizure and by other appropriate remedies the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale in her territory of all goods bearing upon themselves or their usual get-up or wrappings any marks, names, devices or descriptions whatsoever which are calculated to convey directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, type, nature or special characteristics of such goods.

Article 227.

Austria undertakes, on condition that reciprocity is accorded in these matters, to respect any law, or any administrative or judicial decision given in conformity with such law, in force in any allied or associated state and duly communicated to her by the proper authorities, defining or regulating the right to any regional appellation in respect of wine or spirits produced in the state to which the region belongs or the conditions under which the use of any such appellation may be permitted; and the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale of products or articles bearing regional appellations inconsistent with such law or order shall be prohibited by the Austrian government and repressed by the measures prescribed in the preceding article.

Chapter IX.—Treatment of Nationals of Allied and Associated Powers.

Article 228.

Austria undertakes:

(a) not to subject the nationals of the allied and associated powers to any prohibition in regard to the exercise of occupations, professions, trade and industry, which shall not be equally applicable to all aliens without exception;

(b) not to subject the nationals of the allied and associated powers in regard to the rights referred to in paragraph (a) to any regulation or restriction which might contravene directly or indirectly the stipulations of the said paragraph, or which shall be other or more disadvantageous than those which are applicable to nationals of the most favored nation;

(c) not to subject the nationals of the allied and associated powers, their property, rights or interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested, to any charge, tax or impost, direct or indirect, other or higher than those which are or may be imposed on her own nationals or their property, rights or interests;

(d) not to subject the nationals of any one of the allied and associated powers to any restriction which was not applicable on July 1, 1914, to the nationals of such powers unless such restriction is likewise imposed on her own nationals.

Article 229.

The nationals of the allied and associated powers shall enjoy in Austrian territory a constant protection for their persons and for their property, rights and interests and shall have free access to the courts of law.

Article 230.

Austria undertakes to recognize any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the allied and associated powers, and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these powers pursuant to naturalization laws or under treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance to their country of origin.

Article 231.

The allied and associated powers may appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents in Austrian towns and ports. Austria undertakes to approve the designation of the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents, whose names shall be notified to her, and to admit them to the exercise of their functions in conformity with the usual rules and customs.

Chapter V.—General Articles.

Article 232.

The obligations imposed on Austria by chapter I, above shall cease to have effect five years from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, unless otherwise provided in the text, or unless the council of the league of nations shall, at least twelve months before the expiration of that period, decide that these obligations shall be maintained for a further period with or without amendment.

Nevertheless, it is agreed that unless the league of nations decides otherwise an allied or associated power shall not after the expiration of three years from the coming into force of the present treaty be entitled to require the fulfillment by Austria of the provisions of articles 217, 218, 219 or 220 unless that power accords correlative treatment to Austria.

Article 228 of chapter IV. shall remain in operation, with or without amendment, after the period of five years for such further period, if any, not exceeding five years, as may be determined by a majority of the council of the league of nations.

Article 233.

If the Austrian government engages in international trade, it shall not in respect thereof have or be deemed to have any rights, privileges or immunities of sovereignty.

Section II.—Treaties.

Article 234.

From the coming into force of the present treaty and subject to the provisions thereof the multilateral treaties, conventions and agreements of an economic or technical character concluded by the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy and enumerated below and in the subsequent articles shall alone be applied as between Austria and those of the allied and associated powers party thereto:

(1) Conventions of March 14, 1884; Dec. 1, 1886, and March 23, 1887, and final protocol of July 7, 1887, regarding the protection of submarine cables.

(2) Convention of Oct. 11, 1909, regarding the international circulation of motor cars.

(3) Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the sealing of railway trucks subject to customs inspection, and protocol of May 18, 1907.

(4) Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the technical standardization of railways.

(5) Convention of July 5, 1890, regarding the publication of customs tariffs and the organization of an international union for the publication of customs tariffs.

(6) Convention of April 25, 1907, regarding the raising of the Turkish customs tariff.

(7) Convention of March 14, 1857, for the redemption of toll dues on the sound and belts.

(8) Convention of June 22, 1861, for the redemption of the state toll on the Elbe.

(9) Convention of July 16, 1863, for the redemption of the toll dues on the Scheldt.
(10) Convention of Oct. 29, 1888, regarding the establishment of a definite arrangement guaranteeing the free use of the Suez canal.
(11) Conventions of Sept. 23, 1910, respecting the unification of certain regulations regarding collisions and salvage at sea.
(12) Convention of Dec. 21, 1904, regarding the exemption of hospital ships from dues and charges in ports.
(13) Convention of Sept. 26, 1906, for the suppression of night work for women.
(14) Conventions of May 18, 1904, and May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of the white slave traffic.
(15) Convention of May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of obscene publications.
(16) Sanitary convention of Dec. 3, 1903, and the preceding conventions signed on Jan. 30, 1892, April 15, 1893, April 3, 1894, and March 19, 1897.
(17) Convention of May 20, 1875, regarding the unification and improvement of the metric system.
(18) Convention of Nov. 29, 1906, regarding the unification of pharmacopœial formulæ for potent drugs.
(19) Convention of Nov. 16 and 19, 1885, regarding the establishment of a concert pitch.
(20) Convention of June 7, 1905, regarding the creation of an international agricultural institute at Rome.
(21) Conventions of Nov. 3, 1881, and April 15, 1889, regarding precautionary measures against phylloxera.
(22) Convention of March 19, 1902, regarding the protection of birds useful to agriculture.
(23) Convention of June 12, 1902, regarding the guardianship of minors.

Article 235.

From the coming into force of the present treaty the high contracting parties shall apply the conventions and agreements hereinafter mentioned, in so far as concerns them, Austria undertaking to comply with the special stipulations contained in this article.

Postal conventions:

Conventions and agreements of the universal postal union concluded at Vienna July 4, 1891.

Conventions and agreements of the postal union signed at Washington June 15, 1897.

Conventions and agreements of the postal union signed at Rome, May 26, 1906.

Telegraphic conventions:

International telegraphic conventions signed at St. Petersburg, July 10-22, 1875.

Regulations and tariffs drawn up by the international telegraphic conference, Lisbon, June 11, 1908.

Austria undertakes not to refuse her assent to the conclusion by the new states of the special arrangements referred to in the conventions and agreements relating to the universal postal union and to the international telegraphic union, to which the said new states have adhered or may adhere.

Article 236.

From the coming into force of the present treaty the high contracting parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them, the international radio-telegraphic convention of July 5, 1912, Austria undertaking to comply with the provisional regulations which will be indicated to her by the allied and associated powers.

If within five years after the coming into force of the present treaty a new convention regulating international radio-telegraphic communications should have been concluded to take the place of the convention of July 5, 1912, this new convention shall bind Austria, even if Austria should refuse either to take part in drawing up the convention or to subscribe thereto.

This new convention will likewise replace the provisional regulations in force.

Article 237.

The international convention of Paris of March 20, 1883, for the protection of industrial property, revised at Washington on June 2, 1911, and the agreement of April 14, 1891, concerning the international registration of trade-marks shall be applied as from the coming into force of the present treaty, in so far as they are not affected or modified by the exceptions and restrictions resulting therefrom.

Article 238.

From the coming into force of the present treaty the high contracting parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them, the convention of The Hague of July 17, 1905, relating to civil procedure. This provision, however, will not apply to France, Portugal and Roumania.

Article 239.

Austria undertakes, within twelve months of the coming into force of the present treaty, to adhere in the prescribed form to the international convention of Bern of Sept. 9, 1886, for the protection of literary and artistic works, revised at Berlin in 1908, and the act and protocol of March 20, 1914, relating to the protection of literary and artistic works.

Until her adherence, Austria undertakes to recognize and protect by effective measures and in accordance with the principles of the said convention the literary and artistic works of nationals of the allied and associated powers.

In addition and irrespective of the above mentioned adherence, Austria undertakes to continue to assure such recognition and such protection to all literary and artistic works of the nationals of each of the allied and associated powers to an extent at least as great as upon July 28, 1914, and upon the same conditions.

Article 240.

Austria undertakes to adhere to the following conventions:

(1) Convention of Sept. 26, 1906, for the suppression of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.
(2) Convention of Dec. 31, 1913, regarding the unification of commercial statistics.

Article 241.

Each of the allied or associated powers, being guided by the general principles or special provisions of the present treaty, shall notify to Austria the bilateral agreements of all kinds which were in force between her and the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and which she wishes should be in force as between her and Austria.

The notification referred to in the present article shall be made either directly or through the intermediary of another power. Receipt thereof shall be acknowledged in writing by Austria. The date of the coming into force shall be that of the notification.

The allied and associated powers undertake among themselves not to apply as between themselves and Austria any agreements which are not in accordance with the terms of the present treaty.

The notification shall mention any provisions of the said agreements which, not being in accordance with the terms of the present treaty, shall not be considered as coming into force.

In case of any difference of opinion, the league of nations will be called on to decide.

A period of six months from the coming into force of the present treaty is allowed to the allied and associated powers within which to make the notification.

Only those bilateral agreements which have been the subject of such a notification shall be put in force between the allied and associated powers and Austria.

The above rules apply to all bilateral agreements existing between any allied and associated powers signatories to the present treaty and Austria, even if the said allied and asso-

ciated powers have not been in a state of war with Austria.

Article 242.

Austria hereby recognizes that all treaties, conventions or agreements concluded by her or by the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy with Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey since Aug. 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present treaty are of no effect.

Article 243.

Austria undertakes to secure to the allied and associated powers and to the officials and nationals of the said powers, the enjoyment of all the rights and advantages of any kind which she or the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy may have granted to Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey or to the officials and nationals of these states by treaties, conventions or arrangements concluded before Aug. 1, 1914, so long as those treaties, conventions or arrangements are in force.

The allied and associated powers reserve the right to accept or not the enjoyment of these rights and advantages.

Article 244.

Austria recognizes that all treaties, conventions or arrangements which she or the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy concluded with Russia or with any state or government of which the territory previously formed a part of Russia or with Roumania before July 28, 1914, or after that date until the coming into force of the present treaty are of no effect.

Article 245.

Should an allied or associated power, Russia, or a state or government of which the territory formerly constituted a part of Russia, have been forced since July 28, 1914, by reason of military occupation or by any other means or for any other cause, to grant or to allow to be granted by the act of any public authority, concessions, privileges and favors of any kind to the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, or to Austria or to an Austrian national, such concessions, privileges and favors are ipso facto annulled by the present treaty.

No claims or indemnities which may result from this annulment shall be charged against the allied or associated powers or the powers, states, governments or public authorities which are released from their engagements by the present article.

Article 246.

From the coming into force of the present treaty Austria undertakes, so far as she is concerned, to give the allied and associated powers and their nationals the benefit ipso facto of the rights and advantages of any kind which she or the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy has granted, by treaties, conventions, or arrangements to nonbelligerent states or their nationals since July 28, 1914, until the coming into force of the present treaty, so long as those treaties, conventions or arrangements are in force for Austria.

Article 247.

Those of the high contracting parties who have not yet signed, or who have signed but not yet ratified, the opium convention signed at The Hague on Jan. 23, 1912, agree to bring the said convention into force, and for this purpose to enact the necessary legislation without delay and in any case within a period of twelve months from the coming into force of the present treaty.

Furthermore, they agree that ratification of the present treaty should in the case of powers which have not yet ratified the opium convention be deemed in all respects equivalent to the ratification of that convention and to the signature of the special protocol which was opened at The Hague in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the third opium conference in 1914 for bringing the said convention into force.

For this purpose the government of the French republic will communicate to the government of the Netherlands a certified copy of the protocol of the deposit of ratifications of the present treaty, and will invite the government of the Netherlands to accept and deposit the said certified copy as if it were a deposit of ratifications of the opium convention and a signature of the additional protocol of 1914.

Section III.—Debts.

Article 248.

There shall be settled through the intervention of clearing offices to be established by each of the high contracting parties within three months of the notification referred to in paragraph (e) hereafter the following classes of pecuniary obligations:

(1) Debts payable before the war and due by a national of one of the contracting powers, residing within its territory, to a national of an opposing power, residing within its territory;

(2) Debts which became payable during the war to nationals of one contracting power residing within its territory and arose out of transactions or contracts with the nationals of an opposing power, resident within its territory, of which the total or partial execution was suspended on account of the existence of a state of war;

(3) Interest which has accrued due before and during the war to a national of one of the contracting powers in respect of securities issued or taken over by an opposing power, provided that the payment of interest on such securities to the nationals of that power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war;

(4) Capital sums which have become payable before and during the war to nationals of one of the contracting powers in respect of securities issued by one of the opposing powers, provided that the payment of such capital sums to nationals of that power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

In the case of interest or capital sums payable in respect of securities issued or taken over by the former Austro-Hungarian government the amount to be credited and paid by Austria will be the interest or capital in respect only of the debt for which Austria is liable in accordance with the financial clauses of the present treaty, and the principles laid down by the reparation commission.

The proceeds of liquidation of enemy property, rights and interests mentioned in section IV. and in the annex thereto will be accounted for through the clearing offices, in the currency and at the rate of exchange hereinafter provided in paragraph (d), and disposed of by them under the conditions provided by the said section and annex.

The settlements provided for in this article shall be effected according to the following principles and in accordance with the annex to this section:

(a) Each of the high contracting parties shall prohibit, as from the coming into force of the present treaty, both the payment and the acceptance of payment of such debts, and also all communications between the interested parties with regard to the settlement of the said debts otherwise than through the clearing offices.

(b) Each of the high contracting parties shall be respectively responsible for the payment of such debts due by its nationals, except in the cases where before the war the debtor was in a state of bankruptcy or failure, or had given formal indication of insolvency, or where the debt was due by a company whose business has been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war.

(c) The sums due to the nationals of one of the high contracting parties by the nationals of an opposing state will be debited to the clearing office of the country of the debtor, and paid to the creditor by the clearing office of the country of the creditor

(d) Debts shall be paid or credited in the currency of such one of the allied and associated powers, their colonies or protectorates, or the British dominions or India, as may be concerned. If the debts are payable in some other currency they shall be paid or credited in the currency of the country concerned, whether an allied or associated power, colony, protectorate, British dominion or India, at the prewar rate of exchange.

For the purpose of this provision the prewar rate of exchange shall be defined as the average cable transfer rate prevailing in the allied or associated country concerned during the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war between the said country concerned and Austria-Hungary.

If a contract provides for a fixed rate of exchange governing the conversion of the currency in which the debt is stated into the currency of the allied or associated country concerned, then the above provisions concerning the rate of exchange shall not apply.

In the case of the new states of Poland and the Czecho-Slovak state the currency in which and the rate of exchange at which debts shall be paid or credited shall be determined by the reparation commission provided for in part VIII., unless they shall have been previously settled by agreement between the states interested.

(e) The provisions of this article and of the annex hereto shall not apply as between Austria on the one hand and any one of the allied and associated powers, their colonies or protectorates, or any one of the British dominions or India, on the other hand, unless within a period of one month from the deposit of the ratification of the present treaty by the power in question, or of the ratification on behalf of such dominion or of India, notice to that effect is given to Austria by the government of such allied or associated power or of such dominion or of India as the case may be.

(f) The allied and associated powers which have adopted this article and the annex hereto may agree between themselves to apply them to their respective nationals established in their territory so far as regards matters between their nationals and Austrian nationals. In this case the payments made by application of this provision will be subject to arrangements between the allied and associated clearing offices concerned.

Annex.

1. Each of the high contracting parties will, within three months from the notification provided for in article 248, paragraph (e), establish a clearing office for the collection and payment of enemy debts.

Local clearing offices may be established for any particular portion of the territories of the high contracting parties. Such local clearing offices may perform all the functions of a central clearing office in their respective districts, except that all transactions with the clearing office in the opposing state must be effected through the central clearing office.

2. In this annex the pecuniary obligations referred to in the first paragraph of article 248 are described as "enemy debts," the persons from whom the same are due as "enemy debtors," the persons to whom they are due as "enemy creditors," the clearing office in the country of the creditor is called the "creditor clearing office," and the clearing office in the country of the debtor is called the "debtor clearing office."

3. The high contracting parties will subject contraventions of paragraph (a) of article 248 to the same penalties as are at present provided by their legislation for trading with the enemy. They will similarly prohibit within their territory all legal process relating to payment of enemy debts, except in accordance with the provisions of this annex.

4. The government guaranty specified in paragraph (b) of article 248 shall take effect whenever, for any reason, a debt shall not be recoverable, except in a case where at the date of the outbreak of war the debt was barred by the laws of prescription in force in the country of the debtor, or where the debtor was at that time in a state of bankrupcy or failure or had given formal indication of insolvency, or where the debt was due by a company whose business has been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war. In such case the procedure specified by this annex shall apply to payment of the dividends.

The terms "bankruptcy" and "failure" refer to the application of legislation providing for such juridical conditions. The expression "formal indication of insolvency" bears the same meaning as it has in English law.

5. Creditors shall give notice to the creditor clearing office within six months of its establishment of debts due to them, and shall furnish the clearing office with any documents and information required of them.

The high contracting parties will take all suitable measures to trace and punish collusion between enemy creditors and debtors. The clearing offices will communicate to one another any evidence and information which might help the discovery and punishment of such collusion.

The high contracting parties will facilitate as much as possible postal and telegraphic communication at the expense of the parties concerned and through the intervention of the clearing offices between debtors and creditors desirous of coming to an agreement as to the amount of their debt.

The creditor clearing office will notify the debtor clearing office of all debts declared to it. The debtor clearing office will, in due course, inform the creditor clearing office which debts are admitted and which debts are contested. In the latter case the debtor clearing office will give the grounds for the non-admission of debt.

6. When a debt has been admitted, in whole or in part, the debtor clearing office will at once credit the creditor clearing office with the amount admitted, and at the same time notify it of such credit.

7. The debt shall be deemed to be admitted in full and shall be credited forthwith to the creditor clearing office unless within three months from the receipt of the notification or such longer time as may be agreed to by the creditor clearing office notice has been given by the debtor clearing office that it is not admitted.

8. When the whole or part of a debt is not admitted the two clearing offices will examine into the matter jointly and will endeavor to bring the parties to an agreement.

9. The creditor clearing office will pay to the individual creditor the sums credited to it out of the funds placed at its disposal by the government of its country and in accordance with the conditions fixed by the said government, retaining any sums considered necessary to cover risks, expenses or commissions.

10. Any person having claimed payment of an enemy debt which is not admitted in whole or in part shall pay to the clearing office, by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent on the part not admitted. Any person having unduly refused to admit the whole or part of a debt claimed from him shall pay, by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent on the amount with regard to which his refusal shall be disallowed.

Such interest shall run from the date of expiration of the period provided for in paragraph 7 until the date on which the claim shall have been disallowed or the debt paid.

Each clearing office shall in so far as it is concerned take steps to collect the fines above provided for, and will be responsible if such fines cannot be collected.

The fines will be credited to the other clearing office, which shall retain them as a contribution toward the cost of carrying out the present provisions.

11. The balance between the clearing offices

shall be struck monthly and the credit balance paid in cash by the debtor state within a week.

Nevertheless, any credit balances which may be due by one or more of the allied and associated powers shall be retained until complete payment shall have been effected of the sums due to the allied or associated powers or their nationals on account of the war.

12. To facilitate discussion between the clearing offices each of them shall have a representative at the place where the other is established.

13. Except for special reasons all discussions in regard to claims will, so far as possible, take place at the debtor clearing office.

14. In conformity with article 248, paragraph (b), the high contracting parties are responsible for the payment of the enemy debts owing by their nationals.

The debtor clearing office will therefore credit the creditor clearing office with all debts admitted, even in case of inability to collect them from the individual debtor. The governments concerned will, nevertheless, invest their respective clearing offices with all necessary powers for the recovery of debts which have been admitted.

15. Each government will defray the expenses of the clearing office set up in its territory, including the salaries of the staff.

16. Where the two clearing offices are unable to agree whether a debt claimed is due, or in case of a difference between an enemy debtor and an enemy creditor or between the clearing offices, the dispute shall either be referred to arbitration if the parties so agree under conditions fixed by agreement between them, or referred to the mixed arbitral tribunal provided for in section VI, hereafter.

At the request of the creditor clearing office the dispute may, however, be submitted to the jurisdiction of the courts of the place of domicile of the debtor.

17. Recovery of sums found by the mixed arbitral tribunal, the court or the arbitration tribunal to be due shall be effected through the clearing offices as if these sums were debts admitted by the debtor clearing office.

18. Each of the governments concerned shall appoint an agent, who will be responsible for the preservation of the mixed arbitral tribunal of the cases conducted on behalf of its clearing office. This agent will exercise a general control over the representatives or counsel employed by its nationals.

Decisions will be arrived at on documentary evidence, but it will be open to the tribunal to hear the parties in person, or according to their preference by their representatives approved by the two governments, or by the agent referred to above, who shall be competent to intervene along with the party or to reopen and maintain a claim abandoned by the same.

19. The clearing offices concerned will lay before the mixed arbitral tribunal all the information and documents in their possession, so as to enable the tribunal to decide rapidly on the cases which are brought before it.

20. Where one of the parties concerned appeals against the joint decision of the two clearing offices he shall make a deposit against the costs, which deposit shall only be refunded when the first judgment is modified in favor of the appellant and in proportion to the success he may attain, his opponent in case of such a refund being required to pay an equivalent proportion of the costs and expenses. Security accepted by the tribunal may be substituted for a deposit.

A fee of 5 per cent of the amount in dispute shall be charged in respect of all cases brought before the tribunal. This fee shall, unless the tribunal directs otherwise, be borne by the unsuccessful party. Such fee shall be added to the deposit referred to. It is also independent of the security.

The tribunal may award to one of the parties a sum in respect of the expenses of the proceedings.

Any sum payable under this paragraph shall be credited to the clearing office of the successful party as a separate item.

21. With a view to the rapid settlement of claims, due regard shall be paid in the appointment of all persons connected with the clearing offices or with the mixed arbitral tribunal to their knowledge of the language of the other country concerned. Each of the clearing offices will be at liberty to correspond with the other and to forward documents in its own language.

22. Subject to any special agreement to the contrary between the governments concerned, debts shall carry interest in accordance with the following provisions:

Interest shall not be payable on sums of money due by way of dividend, interest or other periodical payments which themselves represent interest on capital.

The rate of interest shall be 5 per cent per annum, except in cases where, by contract, law or custom the creditor is entitled to payment of interest at a different rate. In such cases the rate to which he is entitled shall prevail.

Interest shall run from the date of commencement of hostilities (or, if the sum of money to be recovered fell due during the war, from the date at which it fell due) until the sum is credited to the clearing office of the creditor.

Sums due by way of interest shall be treated as debts admitted by the clearing office and shall be credited to the creditor clearing office in the same way as such debts.

23. Where by decision of the clearing offices or the mixed arbitral tribunal a claim is held not to fall within article 248, the creditor shall be at liberty to prosecute the claim before the courts or to take such other proceedings as may be open to him.

The presentation of a claim to the clearing office suspends the operation of any period of prescription.

24. The high contracting parties agree to regard the decisions of the mixed arbitral tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

25. In any case where a creditor clearing office declines to notify a claim to the debtor clearing office, or to take any step provided for in this annex intended to make effective in whole or in part a request of which it has received due notice, the enemy creditor shall be entitled to receive from the clearing office a certificate setting out the amount of the claim, and shall then be entitled to prosecute the claim before the courts or to take such other proceedings as may be open to him.

Section IV.—Property, Rights and Interests.

Article 249.

The question of private property, rights and interests in an enemy country shall be settled according to the principles laid down in this section and to the provisions of the annex hereto:

(a) The exceptional war measures and measures of transfer (defined in paragraph 3 of the annex hereto) taken in the territory of the former Austrian empire with respect to the property, rights and interests of nationals of allied or associated powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, when liquidation has not been completed, shall be immediately discontinued or stayed and the property, rights and interests concerned restored to their owners.

(b) Subject to any contrary stipulations which may be provided for in the present treaty, the allied and associated powers reserve the right to retain and liquidate all property, rights and interests which belong at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty to nationals of the former Austrian empire or companies controlled by them, and are within the territories, colonies, possessions and protectorates of such powers (including territories ceded to them by the pres-

ent treaty) or are under the control of those powers.

The liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the allied or associated state concerned and the owner shall not be able to dispose of such property, rights or interests nor to subject them to any charge without the consent of that state.

Persons who within six months of the coming into force of the present treaty show that they have acquired ipso facto in accordance with its provisions the nationality of an allied or associated power, including those who under article 72 or 76 obtain such nationality with the consent of the competent authorities, or who under articles 74 or 77 acquire such nationality in virtue of previous rights of citizenship (pertinenza) will not be considered as nationals of the former Austrian empire within the meaning of this paragraph.

(c) The price or the amount of compensation in respect of the exercise of the right referred to in paragraph (b) will be fixed in accordance with the methods of sale or valuation adopted by the laws of the country in which the property has been retained or liquidated.

(d) As between the allied and associated powers and their nationals on the one hand and nationals of the former Austrian empire on the other hand, as also between Austria on the one hand and the allied and associated powers and their nationals on the other hand, all the exceptional war measures, or measures of transfer, or acts done or to be done in execution of such measures, as defined in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the annex hereto shall be considered as final and binding upon all persons except as regards the reservations laid down in the present treaty.

(e) The nationals of allied and associated powers shall be entitled to compensation in respect of damage or injury inflicted upon their property, rights or interests, including any company or association in which they are interested, in the territory of the former Austrian empire, by the application either of the exceptional war measures or measures of transfer mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the annex hereto. The claims made in this respect by such nationals shall be investigated, and the total of the compensation shall be determined by the mixed arbitral tribunal provided for in section VI. or by an arbitrator appointed by that tribunal. This compensation shall be borne by Austria, and may be charged upon the property of nationals of the former Austrian empire, or companies controlled by them, as defined in paragraph (b), within the territory or under the control of the claimant's state. This property may be constituted as a pledge for enemy liabilities under the conditions fixed by paragraph 4 of the annex hereto. The payment of this compensation may be made by the allied or associated state and the amount will be debited to Austria.

(f) Whenever a national of an allied or associated power is entitled to property which has been subjected to a measure of transfer in the territory of the former Austrian empire and expresses a desire for its restitution, his claim for compensation in accordance with paragraph (e) shall be satisfied by the restitution of the said property if it still exists in specie.

In such case Austria shall take all necessary steps to restore the evicted owner to the possession of his property, free from all encumbrances or burdens with which it may have been charged after the liquidation, and to indemnify all third parties injured by the restitution.

If the restitution provided for in this paragraph cannot be effected, private agreements arranged by the intermediation of the powers concerned or the clearing offices provided for in the annex to section III. may be made, in order to secure that the national of the allied or associated power may secure compensation for the injury referred to in paragraph (e) by the grant of advantages or equivalents which he agrees to accept in place of the property, rights or interests of which he was deprived.

Through restitution in accordance with this article the price or the amount of compensation fixed by the application of paragraph (e) will be reduced by the actual value of the property restored, account being taken of compensation in respect of loss of use or deterioration.

(g) The rights conferred by paragraph (f) are reserved to owners who are nationals of allied or associated powers within whose territory legislative measures prescribing the general liquidation of enemy property, rights or interests were not applied before the signature of the armistice.

(h) Except in cases where, by application of paragraph (f), restitutions in specie have been made, the net proceeds of sales of enemy property, rights or interests wherever situated carried out either by virtue of war legislation, or by application of this article, and in general all cash assets of enemies, other than proceeds of sales of property or cash assets in allied or associated countries belonging to persons covered by the last sentence of paragraph (b) above, shall be dealt with as follows:

(1) As regards powers adopting section III. and the annex thereto, the said proceeds and cash assets shall be credited to the power of which the owner is a national, through the clearing office established thereunder; any credit balance in favor of Austria resulting therefrom shall be dealt with as provided in article 189 of part VIII. (Reparation) of the present treaty.

(2) As regards powers not adopting section III. and the annex thereto, the proceeds of the property, rights and interests, and the cash assets, of the nationals of allied or associated powers held by Austria shall be paid immediately to the person entitled thereto or to his government; the proceeds of the property, rights and interests, and the cash assets, of nationals of the former Austrian empire, or companies controlled by them, as defined in paragraph (b), received by an allied or associated power shall be subject to disposal by such power in accordance with its laws and regulations and may be applied in payment of the claims and debts defined by this article or paragraph 4 of the annex hereto. Any such property, rights and interests or proceeds thereof or cash assets not used as above provided may be retained by the said allied or associated power, and if retained the cash value thereof shall be dealt with as provided in article 189 of part VIII. (Reparation) of the present treaty.

(i) Subject to the provisions of article 267, in the case of liquidations effected in new states, which are signatories of the present treaty as allied and associated powers, or in states which are not entitled to share in the reparation payments to be made by Austria, the proceeds of liquidations effected by such state shall, subject to the rights of the reparation commission under the present treaty, particularly under articles 181 (part VIII.) and 211 (part IX.), be paid direct to the owner. If, on the application of that owner, the mixed arbitral tribunal provided for by section VI. of this part, or an arbitrator appointed by that tribunal, is satisfied that the conditions of the sale or measures taken by the government of the state in question outside its general legislation were unfairly prejudicial to the price obtained, they shall have discretion to award to the owner equitable compensation to be paid by that state.

(j) Austria undertakes to compensate her nationals in respect of the sale or retention of their property, rights or interests in allied or associated states.

(k) The amount of all taxes or imposts on capital levied or to be levied by Austria on the property, rights and interests of the na-

tionals of the allied or associated powers from Nov. 3, 1918, until three months from the coming into force of the present treaty, or, in the case of property, rights or interests which have been subjected to exceptional measures of war, until restitution in accordance with the present treaty, shall be restored to the owners.

Article 250.

Austria undertakes, with regard to the property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they were interested, restored to nationals of allied and associated powers in accordance with the provisions of article 249, paragraph (a) or (f):

(a) to restore and maintain, except as expressly provided in the present treaty, the property, rights and interests of the nationals of allied or associated powers in the legal position obtaining in respect of the property, rights and interests of nationals of the former Austrian empire under the laws in force before the war;

(b) not to subject the property, rights or interests of the nationals of the allied or associated powers to any measures in derogation of property rights which are not applied equally to the property, rights and interests of Austrian nationals, and to pay adequate compensation in the event of the application of these measures.

Annex.

1. In accordance with the provisions of article 249, paragraph (d), the validity of vesting orders and of orders for the winding up of businesses or companies, and of any other orders, directions, decisions or instructions of any court or any department of the government of any of the high contracting parties made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights and interests is confirmed. The interests of all persons shall be regarded as having been effectively dealt with by any order, direction, decision or instruction dealing with property in which they may be interested, whether or not such interests are specifically mentioned in the order, direction, decision or instruction. No question shall be raised as to the regularity of a transfer of any property, rights or interests dealt with in pursuance of any such order, direction, decision or instruction. Every action taken with regard to any property, business or company, whether as regards its investigation, sequestration, compulsory administration, use, requisition, supervision or winding up, the sale or management of property, rights or interests, the collection or discharge of debts, the payment of costs, charges or expenses, or any other matter whatsoever, in pursuance of orders, directions, decisions or instructions of any court or of any department of the government of any of the high contracting parties, made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights or interests, is confirmed. Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be held to prejudice the titles to property heretofore acquired in good faith and for value and in accordance with the laws of the country in which the property is situated by nationals of the allied and associated powers.

The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to such of the above mentioned measures as have been taken by the former Austro-Hungarian government in invaded or occupied territory, nor to such of the above mentioned measures as have been taken by Austria or the Austrian authorities since Nov. 3, 1918, all of which measures shall be void.

2. No claim shall be made or brought against any allied or associated power or against any person acting on behalf of or under the direction of any legal authority or department of the government of such a power by Austria or by any Austrian national or by or on behalf of any national of the former Austrian empire wherever resident in respect of any act or omission with regard to his property, rights or interests during the war or in preparation for the war. Similarly no claim or action shall be made or brought against any person in respect of any act or omission under or in accordance with the exceptional war measures, laws or regulations of any allied or associated power.

3. In article 249 and this annex the expression "exceptional war measures" includes measures of all kinds, legislative, administrative, judicial or others, that have been taken or will be taken hereafter with regard to enemy property, and which have had or will have the effect of removing from the proprietors the power of disposition over their property, though without affecting the ownership, such as measures of supervision, of compulsory administration, and of sequestration; or measures which have had or will have as an object the seizure of, the use of or the interference with enemy assets, for whatsoever motive, under whatsoever form or in whatsoever place. Acts in the execution of these measures include all detentions, instructions, orders or decrees of government departments or courts applying these measures to enemy property, as well as acts performed by any person connected with the administration or the supervision of enemy property, such as the payment of debts, the collecting of credits, the payment of any costs, charges or expenses or the collecting of fees.

Measures of transfer are those which have affected or will affect the ownership of enemy property by transferring it in whole or in part to a person other than the enemy owner, and without his consent, such as measures directing the sale, liquidation or devolution of ownership in enemy property, or the canceling of titles or securities.

4. All property, rights and interests of nationals of the former Austrian empire within the territory of any allied or associated power and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealing therewith may be charged by that allied or associated power in the first place with payment of amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of that allied or associated power with regard to their property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested in territory of the former Austrian empire, or debts owing to them by Austrian nationals, and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the former Austro-Hungarian government or by any Austrian authorities since July 28, 1914, and before that allied or associated power entered into the war. The amount of such claims may be assessed by an arbitrator appointed by M. Gustave Ador, if he is willing, or if no such appointment is made by him, by an arbitrator appointed by the mixed arbitral tribunal provided for in section VI. They may be charged in the second place with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of such allied or associated power with regard to their property, rights and interests in the territory of other enemy powers, in so far as those claims are otherwise unsatisfied.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 249, where immediately before the outbreak of war a company incorporated in an allied or associated state had rights in common with a company controlled by it and incorporated in Austria to the use of trade-marks in third countries or enjoyed the use in common with such company of unique means of reproduction of goods or articles for sale in third countries, the former company shall alone have the right to use these trade-marks in third countries to the exclusion of the Austrian company, and these unique means of reproduction shall be handed over to the former company, notwithstanding any action taken under war legislation in force in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy with regard to the latter company or its business, industrial property or shares. Nevertheless, the former company, if requested, shall deliver to the latter company derivative copies permitting

the continuation of reproduction of articles for use within Austrian territory.

6. Up to the time when restitution is carried out in accordance with article 249, Austria is responsible for the conservation of property, rights and interests of the nationals of allied or associated powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected by her to exceptional war measures.

7. Within one year from the coming into force of the present treaty the allied or associated powers will specify the property, rights and interests over which they intend to exercise the right provided in article 249, paragraph (f).

8. The restitution provided in article 249 will be carried out by order of the Austrian government or of the authorities which have been substituted for it. Detailed accounts of the action of administrators shall be furnished to the interested persons by the Austrian authorities upon request, which may be made at any time after the coming into force of the present treaty.

9. Until completion of the liquidation provided for by article 249, paragraph (b), the property, rights and interests of the persons referred to in that paragraph will continue to be subject to exceptional war measures that have been or will be taken with regard to them.

10. Austria will, within six months from the coming into force of the present treaty, deliver to each allied or associated power all securities, certificates, deeds or other documents of title held by its nationals and relating to property, rights or interests situated in the territory of that allied or associated power, including any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other obligations of any company incorporated in accordance with the laws of that power.

Austria will at any time on demand of any allied or associated power furnish such information as may be required with regard to the property, rights and interests of Austrian nationals within the territory of such allied or associated power, or with regard to any transactions concerning such property, rights or interests effected since July 1, 1914.

11. The expression "cash assets" includes all deposits or funds established before or after the existence of a state of war, as well as all assets coming from deposits, revenues or profits collected by administrators, sequestrators or others from funds placed on deposit or otherwise, but does not include sums belonging to the allied or associated powers or to their component states, provinces or municipalities.

12. All investments wheresoever effected with the cash assets of nationals of the high contracting parties, including companies and associations in which such nationals were interested, by persons responsible for the administration of enemy properties or having control over such administration, or by order of such persons or of any authority whatsoever, shall be annulled. These cash assets shall be accounted for irrespective of any such investment.

13. Within one month from the coming into force of the present treaty, or on demand at any time, Austria will deliver to the allied and associated powers all accounts, vouchers, records, documents and information of any kind which may be within Austrian territory and which concern the property, rights and interests of the nationals of those powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected to an exceptional war measure, or to a measure of transfer either in the territory of the former Austrian empire or in territory occupied by that empire or its allies.

The controllers, supervisors, managers, administrators, sequestrators, liquidators and receivers shall be personally responsible under guaranty of the Austrian government for the immediate delivery in full of these accounts and documents, and for their accuracy.

14. The provisions of article 249 and this annex relating to property, rights and interests in an enemy country, and the proceeds of the liquidation thereof, apply to debts, credits and accounts, section III, regulating only the method of payment.

In the settlement of matters provided for in article 249 between Austria and the allied or associated powers, their colonies or protectorates, or any one of the British dominions or India, in respect of any of which a declaration shall not have been made that they adopt section III, and between their respective nationals the provision of section III, respecting the currency in which payment is to be made and the rate of exchange and of interest shall apply unless the government of the allied or associated power concerned shall within six months of the coming into force of the present treaty notify Austria that one or more of the said provisions are not to be applied.

15. The provisions of article 249 and this annex apply to industrial, literary and artistic property which has been or will be dealt with in the liquidation of property, rights, interests, companies or businesses under war legislation by the allied or associated powers, or in accordance with the stipulations of article 249, paragraph (b).

ection V.—Contracts, Prescriptions, Judgments.

Article 251.

(a) Any contract concluded between enemies shall be regarded as having been dissolved as from the time when any two of the parties became enemies, except in respect of any debt or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done or money paid thereunder and subject to the exceptions and special rules with regard to particular contracts or classes of contracts contained herein or in the annex hereto.

(b) Any contract of which the execution shall be required in the general interest, within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, by the government of the allied or associated power of which one of the parties is a national, shall be excepted from dissolution under this article.

When the execution of the contract thus kept alive would, owing to the alteration of trade conditions, cause one of the parties substantial prejudice the mixed arbitral tribunal provided for by section VI, shall be empowered to grant to the prejudiced party equitable compensation.

(c) Having regard to the provisions of the constitution and law of the United States of America, of Brazil, and of Japan, neither the present article, nor article 252, nor the annex hereto shall apply to contracts made between nationals of these states and nationals of the former Austrian empire; nor shall article 257 apply to the United States of America or its nationals.

(d) The present article and the annex hereto shall not apply to contracts the parties to which became enemies by reason of one of them being an inhabitant of territory of which the sovereignty has been transferred, if such party shall acquire under the present treaty the nationality of an allied or associated power, nor shall they apply to contracts between nationals of the allied and associated powers between whom trading has been prohibited by reason of one of the parties being in allied or associated territory in the occupation of the enemy.

(e) Nothing in the present article or the annex hereto shall be deemed to invalidate a transaction lawfully carried out in accordance with a contract between enemies if it has been carried out with the authority of one of the belligerent powers.

Article 252.

(a) All periods of prescription, or limitation of right of action, whether they began to

run before or after the outbreak of war, shall be treated in the territory of the high contracting parties, so far as regards relations between enemies, as having been suspended for the duration of the war. They shall begin to run again at earliest three months after the coming into force of the present treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons or for the presentation for repayment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

(b) Where, on account of failure to perform any act or comply with any formality during the war, measures of execution have been taken in the territory of the former Austrian empire to the prejudice of a national of an allied or associated power, the claim of such national shall, if the matter does not fall within the competence of the courts of an allied or associated power, be heard by the mixed arbitral tribunal provided for by section VI.

(c) Upon the application of any interested person who is a national of an allied or associated power the mixed arbitral tribunal shall order the restoration of the rights which have been prejudiced by the measures of execution referred to in paragraph (b), wherever, having regard to the particular circumstances of the case, such restoration is equitable and possible.

If such restoration is inequitable or impossible the mixed arbitral tribunal may grant compensation to the prejudiced party to be paid by the Austrian government.

(d) Where a contract between enemies has been dissolved by reason either of failure on the part of either party to carry out its provisions or of the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself the party prejudiced may apply to the mixed arbitral tribunal for relief. The tribunal will have the powers provided for in paragraph (c).

(e) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this article shall apply to the nationals of allied and associated powers who have been prejudiced by reason of measures referred to above taken by the authorities of the former Austrian government in invaded or occupied territory, if they have not been otherwise compensated.

(f) Austria shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration ordered by the mixed arbitral tribunal under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this article.

(g) As regards negotiable instruments, the period of three months provided under paragraph (a) shall commence as from the date on which any exceptional regulations applied in the territories of the interested power with regard to negotiable instruments shall have definitely ceased to have force.

Article 253.

As between enemies no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment or to give notice of nonacceptance or nonpayment to drawers or indorsers or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of nonacceptance or nonpayment should have been given to the drawer or indorser, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of nonacceptance or nonpayment has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of nonacceptance or nonpayment or protest may be made.

Article 254.

Judgments given by the courts of an allied or associated power in all cases which, under the present treaty, they are competent to decide, shall be recognized in Austria as final, and shall be enforced without its being necessary to have them declared executory.

If a judgment or measure of execution in respect of any dispute which may have arisen has been given during the war by a judicial authority of the former Austrian empire against a national of an allied or associated power, or a company or association in which one of such nationals was interested, in a case in which either such national or such company or association was not able to make their defense, the allied and associated national who has suffered prejudice thereby shall be entitled to recover compensation to be fixed by the mixed arbitral tribunal provided for in section VI.

At the instance of the national of the allied or associated power the compensation above mentioned may, upon order to that effect of the mixed arbitral tribunal, be effected where it is possible by replacing the parties in the situation which they occupied before the judgment was given by the Austrian court.

The above compensation may likewise be obtained before the mixed arbitral tribunal by the nationals of allied or associated powers who have suffered prejudice by judicial measures taken in invaded or occupied territories, if they have not been otherwise compensated.

Article 255.

For the purpose of sections III., IV., V. and VII., the expression "during the war" means for each allied or associated power the period between the commencement of the state of war between that power and the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the coming into force of the present treaty.

Annex I.—General Provisions.

1. Within the meaning of articles 251, 252 and 253 the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them shall have been prohibited by or otherwise became unlawful under laws, orders or regulations to which one of those parties was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading was prohibited or otherwise became unlawful.

2. The following classes of contracts are excepted from dissolution by article 251 and, without prejudice to the rights contained in article 249 (b) of section IV., remain in force subject to the application of domestic laws, orders or regulations made during the war by the allied and associated powers and subject to the terms of the contracts:

(a) Contracts having for their object the transfer of estates or of real or personal property where the property therein had passed or the object had been delivered before the parties became enemies;

(b) Leases and agreements for leases of land and houses;

(c) Contracts of mortgage, pledge, or lien;

(d) Concessions concerning mines, quarries or deposits;

(e) Contracts between individuals or companies and states, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions, and concessions granted by states, provinces, municipalities or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions.

3. If the provisions of a contract are in part dissolved under article 251, the remaining provisions of that contract shall, subject to the same application of domestic laws as is provided for in paragraph 2, continue in force if they are severable, but where they are not severable the contract shall be deemed to have been dissolved in its entirety.

II.—Provisions Relating to Certain Classes of Contracts. Stock Exchange and Commercial Exchange Contracts.

4. (a) Rules made during the war by any recognized exchange or commercial association providing for the closure of contracts entered

into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the high contracting parties, as also any action taken thereunder, provided:

(i.) That the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the exchange or association in question;

(ii.) That the rules applied to all persons concerned;

(iii.) That the conditions attaching to the closure were fair and reasonable.

(b) The preceding paragraph shall not apply to rules made during the occupation by exchanges or commercial associations in the districts occupied by the enemy.

(c) The closure of contracts relating to cotton "futures," which were closed as on July 31, 1914, under the decision of the Liverpool Cotton association is also confirmed.

Security.

5. The sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner if the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted.

This stipulation shall not apply to any sale of securities effected by an enemy during the occupation in regions invaded or occupied by the enemy.

Negotiable Instruments.

6. As regards powers which adopt section III. and the annex thereto the pecuniary obligations existing between enemies and resulting from the issue of negotiable instruments shall be adjusted in conformity with the said annex by the instrumentality of the clearing offices, which shall assume the rights of the holder as regards the various remedies open to him.

7. If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

III.—Contracts of Insurance.

8. Contracts of insurance entered into by any person with another person who subsequently became an enemy will be dealt with in accordance with the following paragraphs:

Fire Insurance.

9. Contracts for the insurance of property against fire entered into by a person interested in such property with another person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war, or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy, or on account of the failure during the war and for a period of three months thereafter to perform his obligations under the contract, but they shall be dissolved at the date when the annual premium becomes payable for the first time after the expiration of a period of three months after the coming into force of the present treaty.

A settlement shall be effected of unpaid premiums which became due during the war or of claims for losses which occurred during the war.

10. Where by administrative or legislative action an insurance against fire effected before the war has been transferred during the war from the original to another insurer, the transfer will be recognized and the liability of the original insurer will be deemed to have ceased as from the date of the transfer. The original insurer will, however, be entitled to receive on demand full information as to the terms of the transfer, and if it should appear that these terms were not equitable they shall be amended so far as may be necessary to render them equitable.

Furthermore, the insured shall, subject to the concurrence of the orginal insurer, be entitled to transfer the contract to the original insurer as from the date of the demand.

Life Insurance.

11. Contracts of life insurance entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy.

Any sum which during the war became due upon a contract deemed not to have been dissolved under the preceding provision shall be recoverable after the war with the addition of interest at 5 per cent per annum from the date of its becoming due up to the day of payment.

Where the contract has lapsed during the war owing to nonpayment of premiums or has become void from breach of the conditions of the contract, the assured or his representatives or the persons entitled shall have the right at any time within twelve months of the coming into force of the present treaty to claim from the insurer the surrender value of the policy at the date of its lapse or avoidance.

Where the contract has lapsed during the war owing to nonpayment of premiums the payment of which has been prevented by the enforcement of measures of war, the assured or his representative or the persons entitled shall have the right to restore the contract on payment of the premiums with interest at 5 per cent per annum within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty.

12. Where contracts of life insurance have been entered into by a local branch of an insurance company established in a country which subsequently became an enemy country, the contract shall, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary in the contract itself, be governed by the local law, but the insurer shall be entitled to demand from the insured or his representatives the refund of sums paid on claims made or enforced under measures taken during the war, if the making or enforcement of such claims was not in accordance with the terms of the contract itself or was not consistent with the laws or treaties existing at the time when it was entered into.

13. In any case where by the law applicable to the contract the insurer remains bound by the contract notwithstanding the nonpayment of premiums until notice is given to the insured of the termination of the contract, he shall be entitled where the giving of such notice was prevented by the war, to recover the unpaid premiums with interest at 5 per cent per annum from the insured.

14. Insurance contracts shall be considered as contracts of life assurance for the purpose of paragraphs 11 to 13 when they depend on the probabilities of human life combined with the rate of interest for the calculation of the reciprocal engagements between the two parties.

Marine Insurance.

15. Contracts of marine insurance including time policies and voyage policies entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequetly became an enemy shall be deemed to have been dissolved on his becoming an enemy, except in cases where the risk undertaken in the contract had attached before he became an enemy.

Where the risk had not attached, money paid by way of premium or otherwise shall be recoverable from the insurer.

Where the risk had attached effect shall be given to the contract notwithstanding the party becoming an enemy, and sums due under the contract either by way of premiums or in respect of losses shall be recoverable after the coming into force of the present treaty.

In the event of any agreement being come to for the payment of interest on sums due before the war to or by the nationals of states which have been at war and recovered after the war, such interest shall in the case of losses recoverable under contracts of marine

insurance run from the expiration of a period of one year from the date of the loss.

16. No contract of marine insurance with an insured person who subsequently became an enemy shall be deemed to cover losses due to belligerent action by the power of which the insurer was a national or by the allies or associates of such power.

17. Where it is shown that a person who had before the war entered into a contract of marine insurance with an insurer who subsequently became an enemy entered after the outbreak of war into a new contract covering the same risk with an insurer who was not an enemy, the new contract shall be deemed to be substituted for the original contract as from the date when it was entered into and the premiums payable shall be adjusted on the basis of the original insurer having remained liable on the contract only up till the time when the new contract was entered into.

Other Insurances.

18. Contracts of insurance entered into before the war between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, other than contracts dealt with in paragraphs 9 to 17, shall be treated in all respects on the same footing as contracts of fire insurance between the same persons would be dealt with under the said paragraphs.

Reinsurance.

19. All treaties of reinsurance with a person who became an enemy shall be regarded as having been abrogated by the person becoming an enemy, but without prejudice in the case of life or marine risks which had attached before the war to the right to recover payment after the war for sums due in respect of such risks.

Nevertheless, if, owing to invasion, it has been impossible for the reinsured to find another reinsurer, the treaty shall remain in force until three months after the coming into force of the present treaty.

Where a reinsurance treaty becomes void under this paragraph, there shall be an adjustment of accounts between the parties in respect both of premiums paid and payable and of liabilities for losses in respect of life or marine risks which had attached before the war. In the case of risks other than those mentioned in paragraphs 11 to 17 the adjustment of accounts shall be made as at the date of the parties becoming enemies without regard to claims for losses which may have occurred since that date.

20. The provisions of the preceding paragraph will extend equally to reinsurances existing at the date of the parties becoming enemies, of particular risks undertaken by the insurer in a contract of insurance against any risks other than life or marine risks.

21. Reinsurance of life risks effected by particular contracts and not under any general treaty remain in force.

22. In case of a reinsurance effected before the war of a contract of marine insurance, the cession of a risk which had been ceded to the reinsurer shall, if it had attached before the outbreak of war, remain valid and effect be given to the contract notwithstanding the outbreak of war; sums due under the contract of reinsurance in respect either of premiums or of losses shall be recoverable after the war.

23. The provisions of paragraphs 16 and 17 and the last part of paragraph 15 shall apply to contracts for the reinsurance of marine risks.

Section VI.—Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

Article 256.

(a) Within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty, a mixed arbitral tribunal shall be established between each of the allied and associated powers on the one hand and Austria on the other hand. Each such tribunal shall consist of three members. Each of the governments concerned shall appoint one of these members. The president shall be chosen by agreement between the two governments concerned.

In case of failure to reach agreement, the president of the tribunal and two other persons, either of whom may in case of need take his place, shall be chosen by the council of the league of nations, or, until this is set up, by M. Gustave Ador if he is willing. These persons shall be nationals of powers that have remained neutral during the war.

If in case there is a vacancy a government does not proceed within a period of one month to appoint as provided above a member of the tribunal, such member shall be chosen by the other government from the two persons mentioned above other than the president.

The decision of the majority of the members of the tribunal shall be the decision of the tribunal.

(b) The mixed arbitral tribunals established pursuant to paragraph (a) shall decide all questions within their competence under sections III., IV., V. and VII.

In addition, all questions, whatsoever their nature, relating to contracts concluded before the coming into force of the present treaty between nationals of the allied and associated powers and Austrian nationals shall be decided by the mixed arbitral tribunal, always excepting questions which, under the laws of the allied, associated or neutral powers, are within the jurisdiction of the national courts of those powers. Such questions shall be decided by the national courts in question, to the exclusion of the mixed arbitral tribunal. The party, who is a national of an allied or associated power may, nevertheless, bring the case before the mixed arbitral tribunal if this is not prohibited by the laws of his country.

(c) If the number of cases justifies it, additional members shall be appointed and each mixed arbitral tribunal shall sit in divisions. Each of these divisions will be constituted as above.

(d) Each mixed arbitral tribunal will settle its own procedure except in so far as it is provided in the following annex, and is empowered to award the sums to be paid by the loser in respect of the costs and expenses of the proceedings.

(e) Each government will pay the remuneration of the member of the mixed arbitral tribunal appointed by it and of any agent whom it may appoint to represent it before the tribunal. The remuneration of the president will be determined by special agreement between the governments concerned; and this remuneration and the joint expenses of each tribunal will be paid by the two governments in equal moieties.

(f) The high contracting parties agree that their courts and authorities shall render to the mixed arbitral tribunals direct all the assistance in their power, particularly as regards transmitting notices and collecting evidence.

(g) The high contracting parties agree to regard the decisions of the mixed arbitral tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

Annex.

1. Should one of the members of the tribunal either die, retire or be unable for any reason whatever to discharge his functions, the same procedure will be followed for filling the vacancy as was followed for appointing him.

2. The tribunal may adopt such rules of procedure as shall be in accordance with justice and equity and decide the order and time at which each party must conclude its arguments, and may arrange all formalities required for dealing with the evidence.

3. The agent and counsel of the parties on each side are authorized to present orally and in writing to the tribunal arguments in support or in defense of each case.

4. The tribunal shall keep record of the questions and cases submitted and the proceedings hereon, with the dates of such proceedings.

5. Each of the powers concerned may appoint a secretary. These secretaries shall act together as joint secretaries of the tribunal and shall be subject to its direction. The tribunal may appoint and employ any other necessary officer or officers to assist in the performance of its duties.

6. The tribunal shall decide all questions and matters submitted upon such evidence and information as may be furnished by the parties concerned.

7. The high contracting parties agree to give the tribunal all facilities and information required by it for carrying out its investigations.

8. The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted shall, unless otherwise agreed, be English, French, Italian or Japanese, as may be determined by the allied or associated power concerned.

9. The place and time for the meetings of each tribunal shall be determined by the president of the tribunal.

Article 257.

Whenever a competent court has given or gives a decision in a case covered by sections II., IV., V. or VII., and such decision is inconsistent with the provisions of such sections, the party who is prejudiced by the decision shall be entitled to obtain redress which shall be fixed by the mixed arbitral tribunal. At the request of the national of an allied or associated power, the redress may, whenever possible, be effected by the mixed arbitral tribunal's directing the replacement of the parties in the position occupied by them before the judgment was given by the court of the former Austrian empire.

Section VII.—Industrial Property.

Article 258.

Subject to the stipulations of the present treaty, rights of industrial, literary and artistic property, as such property is defined by the international conventions of Paris and of Berne, mentioned in articles 237 and 239, shall be re-established or restored, as from the coming into force of the present treaty, in the territories of the high contracting parties, in favor of the persons entitled to the benefit of them at the moment when the state of war commenced, or their legal representatives. Equally, rights which, except for the war, would have been acquired during the war in consequence of an application made for the protection of industrial property, or the publication of a literary or artistic work, shall be recognized and established in favor of those persons who would have been entitled thereto, from the coming into force of the present treaty.

Nevertheless, all acts done by virtue of the special measures taken during the war under legislative, executive or administrative authority of any allied or associated power in regard to the rights of nationals of the former Austrian empire in industrial, literary or artistic property shall remain in force and shall continue to maintain their full effect.

No claim shall be made or action brought by Austria or Austrian nationals or by or on behalf of nationals of the former Austrian empire in respect of the use during the war by the government of any allied or associated power or by any persons acting on behalf or with the assent of such government of any rights in industrial, literary or artistic property, nor in respect of the sale, offering for sale or use of any products, articles or apparatus whatsoever to which such rights applied.

Unless the legislation of any one of the allied or associated powers in force at the moment of the signature of the present treaty otherwise directs, sums due or paid in respect of the property of persons referred to in article 249 (b) and in virtue of any act or operation resulting from the execution of the special measures mentioned in the second paragraph of this article shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to such persons are directed to be dealt with by the present treaty; and sums produced by any special measures taken by the government of the former Austrian empire in respect of rights in industrial, literary or artistic property belonging to the nationals of the allied or associated powers shall be considered and treated in the same way as other debts due from Austrian nationals.

Each of the allied and associated powers reserves to itself the right to impose such limitations, conditions or restrictions on rights of industrial, literary or artistic property (with the exception of trade-marks) acquired before or during the war, or which may be subsequently acquired in accordance with its legislation, by Austrian nationals, whether by granting licenses, or by the working, or by preserving control over their exploitation, or in any other way, as may be considered necessary for national defense, or in the public interest, or for assuring the fair treatment by Austria of the rights of industrial, literary and artistic property held in Austrian territory by its nationals, or for securing the due fulfilment of all obligations undertaken by Austria in the present treaty. As regards rights of industrial, literary and artistic property acquired after the coming into force of the present treaty, the right so reserved by the allied and associated powers shall only be exercised in cases where these limitations, conditions or restrictions may be considered necessary for national defense or in the public interest.

In the event of the application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph by any allied or associated power, there shall be paid reasonable indemnities or royalties, which shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to Austrian nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present treaty.

Each of the allied or associated powers reserves the right to treat as void and of no effect any transfer in whole or in part of or other dealing with rights of or in respect of industrial, literary, or artistic property effected after July 28, 1914, or in future which would have the result of defeating the objects of the provisions of this article.

The provisions of this article shall not apply to rights in industrial, literary or artistic property which have been dealt with in the liquidation of businesses or companies under war legislation by the allied or associated powers, or which may be so dealt with by virtue of article 249, paragraph (b).

Article 259.

A minimum of one year after the coming into force of the present treaty shall be accorded to the nationals of the high contracting parties, without extension fees or other penalty, in order to enable such persons to accomplish any act, fulfill any formality, pay any fees, and generally satisfy any obligation prescribed by the laws or regulations of the respective states relating to the obtaining, preserving, or opposing rights to, or in respect of, industrial property either acquired before July 28, 1914, or which, except for the war, might have been acquired since that date as a result of an application made before the war or during its continuance, but nothing in this article shall give any right to reopen interference proceedings in the United States of America where a final hearing has taken place.

All rights in, or in respect of, such property which may have lapsed by reason of any failure to accomplish any act, fulfill any formality, or make any payment, shall revive, but subject in the case of patents and designs to the imposition of such conditions as each allied or associated power may deem reasonably necessary for the protection of persons who have manufactured or made use of the subject matter of such property while the rights had lapsed. Further, where rights to patents or designs belonging to Austrian nationals are revived under this article, they shall be subject in respect of the grant of licenses to the

same provisions as would have been applicable to them during the war, as well as to all the provisions of the present treaty.

The period from July 28, 1914, until the coming into force of the present treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked or trade-mark or design used, and it is further agreed that no patent, registered trade-mark or design in force on July 28, 1914, shall be subject to revocation or cancellation by reason only of the failure to work such patent or use such trade-mark or design for two years after the coming into force of the present treaty.

Article 260.

The rights of priority provided by article IV. of the international convention for the protection of industrial property of Paris of March 20, 1883, revised at Washington in 1911, or by any other convention or statute, for the filing or registration of applications for patents or models of utility, and for the registration of trade-marks, designs and models which had not expired on July 28, 1914, and those which have arisen during the war, or would have arisen but for the war, shall be extended by each of the high contracting parties in favor of all nationals of the other high contracting parties for a period of six months after the coming into force of the present treaty.

Nevertheless, such extension shall in no way affect the right of any of the high contracting parties or of any person who before the coming into force of the present treaty was bona fide in possession of any rights of industrial property conflicting with rights applied for by another who claims rights of priority in respect of them, to exercise such rights by itself or himself personally, or by such agents or licensees as derived their rights from it or him before the coming into force of the present treaty; and such persons shall not be amenable to any action or other process of law in respect of infringement.

Article 261.

No action shall be brought and no claim made by nationals of the former Austrian empire, or by persons residing or carrying on business within the territory of that empire on the one part, and on the other part by persons residing or carrying on business in the territory of the allied or associated powers, or persons who are nationals of such powers respectively, or by any one deriving title during the war from such persons, by reason of any action which has taken place within the territory of the other party between the date of the existence of a state of war and that of the coming into force of the present treaty, which might constitute an infringement of the rights of industrial property or rights of literary and artistic property, either existing at any time during the war or revived under the provisions of articles 259 and 260.

Equally, no action for infringement of industrial, literary or artistic property rights by such persons shall at any time be permissible in respect of the sale or offering for sale for a period of one year after the signature of the present treaty in the territories of the allied or associated powers on the one hand or Austria on the other, of products or articles manufactured, or of literary or artistic works published, during the period between the existence of a state of war and the signature of the present treaty, or against those who have acquired and continue to use them. It is understood, nevertheless, that this provision shall not apply when the possessor of the rights was domiciled or had an industrial or commercial establishment in the districts occupied by the Austro-Hungarian armies during the war.

This article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Austria on the other.

Article 263.

Licenses in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property concluded before the war between nationals of the allied or associated powers or persons residing in their territory or carrying on business therein, on the one part, and nationals of the former Austrian empire, on the other part, shall be considered as canceled as from the date of the existence of a state of war between the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the allied or associated powers. But, in any case, the former beneficiary of a contract of this kind shall have the right, within a period of six months after the coming into force of the present treaty, to demand from the proprietor of the rights the grant of a new license, the conditions of which, in default of agreement between the parties, shall be fixed by the duly qualified tribunal in the country under whose legislation the rights had been acquired, except in the case of licenses held in respect of rights acquired under the law of the former Austrian empire. In such cases the conditions shall be fixed by the mixed arbitral tribunal referred to in section VI of this part. The tribunal may, if necessary, fix also the amount which it may deem just should be paid by reason of the use of the rights during the war.

No license in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property granted under the special war legislation of any allied or associated power shall be affected by the continued existence of any license entered into before the war, but shall remain valid and of full effect, and a license so granted to the former beneficiary of a license entered into before the war shall be considered as substituted for such license.

Where sums have been paid during the war in respect of the rights of persons referred to in article 249 (b) and by virtue of a license or agreement concluded before the war in respect of rights of industrial property or for reproduction or the representation of literary, dramatic or artistic works, these sums shall be dealt with in the same manner as other debts or credits of such persons as provided by the present treaty.

This article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Austria on the other.

Section VIII.—Special Provisions Relating to Transferred Territory.

Article 263.

Of the individuals and juridical persons previously nationals of the former Austrian empire, including Bosnia-Herzegovinians, those who acquire ipso facto under the present treaty the nationality of an allied or associated power are designated in the provisions which follow by the expression "nationals of the former Austrian empire"; the remainder are designated by the expresson "Austrian nationals."

Article 264.

The inhabitants of territories transferred by virtue of the present treaty shall, notwithstanding this transfer and the change of nationality consequent thereon, continue to enjoy in Austria all the rights in industrial, literary and artistic property to which they were entitled under the legislation in force at the time of the transfer.

Article 265.

The questions concerning the nationals of the former Austrian empire, as well as Austrian nationals, their rights, privileges and property, which are not dealt with in the present treaty, or in the treaty prepared for the purpose of regulating certain immediate relations between the states to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy has been transferred, or arising from the dismemberment of that monarchy, shall form the subject of special conventions between the states concerned, including Austria; such conventions shall not in any way conflict with the provisions of the present treaty. For this purpose it is agreed that three months from the coming into force of the present treaty a conference of delegates of the states in question shall take place.

Article 266.

The Austrian government shall without delay restore to nationals of the former Austrian empire their property, rights and interests situated in Austrian territory.

The amount of taxes and imposts on capital which have been levied or increased on the property, rights and interests of nationals of the former Austrian empire since Nov. 3, 1918, or which shall be levied or increased until restitution in accordance with the provisions of the present treaty, or, in the case of property, rights and interests which have not been subjected to exceptional measures of war, until three months from the coming into force of the present treaty, shall be returned to the owners.

The property, rights and interests restored shall not be subject to any tax levied in respect of any other property or any other business owned by the same person after such property had been removed from Austria, or such business had ceased to be carried on therein. If taxes of any kind have been paid in anticipation in respect of property, rights and interests removed from Austria, the proportion of such taxes paid for any period subsequent to the removal of the property, rights and interests in question shall be returned to the owners.

Cash assets shall be paid in the currency and at the rate of exchange provided for the case of debts under articles 248 (d) and 271.

Legacies, donations and funds given or established in the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy for the benefit of nationals of the former Austrian empire shall be placed by Austria, so far as the funds in question are in her territory at the disposition of the allied or associated power of which the persons in question are now nationals, in the condition in which these funds were on July 28, 1914, taking account of payments properly made for the purpose of the trust.

Article 267.

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 249 and the annex to section IV. the property, rights and interests of Austrian nationals or companies controlled by them situated in the territories which formed part of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy shall not be subject to retention or liquidation in accordance with these provisions. Such property, rights and interests shall be restored to their owners freed from any measure of this kind, or from any other measure of transfer, compulsory administration or sequestration, taken since Nov. 3, 1918, until the coming into force of the present treaty, in the condition in which they were before the application of the measures in question.

The property, rights and interests here referred to do not include property which is the subject of article 208 of part IX. (Financial Clauses).

Nothing in this article shall affect the provisions laid down in part VIII. (Reparation), section I., annex III., as the property of Austrian nationals in ships and boats.

Article 268.

All contracts for the sale of goods for delivery by sea concluded before Jan. 1, 1917, between nationals of the former Austrian empire on the one part and the administrations of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Austria, or Bosnia-Herzegovina, or Austrian nationals on the other part shall be annulled, except in respect of any debt or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done or money paid thereunder. All other contracts between such parties which were made before Nov. 1, 1918, and were in force at that date shall be maintained.

Article 269.

With regard to prescriptions, limitations and forfeitures in the transferred territories, the provisions of articles 252 and 253 shall be applied with substitution for the expression "outbreak of war" of the expression "date, which shall be fixed by administrative decision of each allied or associated power, at which relations between the parties became impossible in fact or in law," and for the expression "duration of the war" of the expression "period between the date above indicated and that of the coming into force of the present treaty."

Article 270.

Austria undertakes not to impede in any way the transfer of property, rights or interests belonging to a company incorporated in accordance with the laws of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, in which allied or associated nationals are interested, to a company incorporated in accordance with the laws of any other power, to facilitate all measures necessary for giving effect to such transfer, and to render any assistance which may be required for effecting the restoration to allied or associated nationals, or to companies in which they are interested, of their property, rights or interests whether in Austria or in transferred territory.

Article 271.

Section III., except article 248 (d), shall not apply to debts contracted between Austrian nationals and nationals of the former Austrian empire.

Subject to the special provisions laid down in article 248 (d) for the case of the new states, these debts shall be paid in the legal currency at the time of payment of the state of which the national of the former Austrian empire has become a national, and the rate of exchange applicable shall be the average rate quoted on the Geneva exchange during the two months preceding Nov. 1, 1918.

Article 272.

Insurance companies whose principal place of business was in territory which previously formed part of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy shall have the right to carry on their business in Austrian territory for a period of ten years from the coming into force of the present treaty, without the rights which they previously enjoyed being affected in any way by the change of nationality.

During the above period the operations of such companies shall not be subjected by Austria to any higher tax or charge than shall be imposed on the operations of national companies. No measure in derogation of their rights of property shall be imposed upon them which is not equally applied to the property, rights or interests of Austrian insurance companies; adequate compensation shall be paid in the event of the application of any such measures.

These provisions shall only apply so long as Austrian insurance companies previously carrying on business in the transferred territories, even if their principal place of business was outside such territories, are reciprocally accorded a similar right to carry on their business therein.

After the period of ten years above referred to, the provisions of article 228 of this part of the present treaty shall apply in regard to the allied and associated companies in question.

Article 273.

Special agreements will determine the division of the property of associations or public corporations carrying on their functions in territory which is divided in consequence of the present treaty.

Article 274.

A special convention shall determine all questions relative to the records, registers and copies in connection with the protection of industrial, literary or artistic property, and fix their eventual transmission or communication by the offices of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy to the offices of the states to which is transferred territory of the said monarchy and to the offices of new states.

States to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is transferred and states arising from the dismemberment of that monarchy shall recognize and give effect to rights of industrial, literary and artistic prop-

erty in force in the territory at the time when it passes to the state in question, or re-established or restored in accordance with the provisions of article 258. These rights shall remain in force in that territory for the same period as that for which they would have remained in force under the law of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Article 275.

Without prejudice to other provisions of the present treaty, the Austrian government undertakes, so far as it is concerned, to hand over to any power to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is transferred or which arises from the dismemberment of that monarchy such portion of the reserves accumulated by the governments or the administrations of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy or by public or private organizations under their control, as is attributable to the carrying on of social or state insurance in such territory.

The powers to which these funds are handed over must apply them to the performance of the obligations arising from such insurances.

The conditions of the delivery will be determined by special conventions to be concluded between the Austrian government and the governments concerned.

In case these special conventions are not concluded in accordance with the above paragraph within three months after the coming into force of the present treaty, the conditions of transfer shall in each case be referred to a commission of five members, one of whom shall be appointed by the Austrian government, one by the other interested government and three by the governing body of the international labor office from the nationals of other states. This commission shall by majority vote within three months after appointment adopt recommendations for submission to the council of the league of nations, and the decisions of the council shall forthwith be accepted as final by Austria and the other government concerned.

PART XI.—AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Article 276.

The aircraft of the allied and associated powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in the territory of Austria and shall enjoy the same privileges as Austrian aircraft, particularly in case of distress.

Article 277.

The aircraft of the allied and associated powers shall, while in transit to any foreign country whatever, enjoy the right of flying over the territory of Austria without landing, subject always to any regulations which may be made by Austria and which shall be applicable equally to the aircraft of Austria and to those of the allied and associated countries.

Article 278.

All aerodromes in Austria opened to national public traffic shall be open to the aircraft of the allied and associated powers, and in any such aerodromes such aircraft shall be treated on a footing of equality with Austrian aircraft as regards charges of every description, including charges for landing and accommodation.

Article 279.

Subject to the present provisions, the rights of passage, transit and landing provided for in articles 276, 277 and 278 are subject to the observance of such regulations as Austria may consider it necessary to enact, but such regulations shall be applied without distinction to Austrian aircraft and to those of the allied and associated countries.

Article 280.

Certificates of nationality, airworthiness or competency and licenses issued or recognized as valid by any of the allied or associated powers, shall be recognized in Austria as valid and as equivalent to the certificates and licenses issued by Austria.

Article 281.

As regards internal commercial air traffic, the aircraft of the allied and associated powers shall enjoy in Austria most favored nation treatment.

Article 282.

Austria undertakes to enforce the necessary measures to insure that all Austrian aircraft flying over her territory shall comply with the rules as to lights and signals, rules of the air and rules for air traffic on and in the neighborhood of aerodromes, which have been laid down in the convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the allied and associated powers

Article 283.

The obligations imposed by the preceding provisions shall remain in force until Jan. 1, 1923, unless before that date Austria shall have been admitted into the league of nations or shall have been authorized by consent of the allied and associated powers to adhere to the convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between those powers.

PART XII.—PORTS, WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS.

Section I.—General Provisions.

Article 284.

Austria undertakes to grant freedom of transit through her territories on the routes most convenient for international transit, either by rail, navigable waterway or canal, to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails coming from or going to the territories of any of the allied and associated powers, whether contiguous or not.

Such persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails shall not be subjected to any transit duty or to any undue delays or restriction, and shall be entitled in Austria to national treatment as regards charges, facilities and all other matters.

Goods in transit shall be exempt from all customs or other similar duties.

All charges imposed on transport in transit shall be reasonable, having regard to the conditions of the traffic. No charge facility or restriction shall depend directly or indirectly on the ownership or on the nationality of the ship or other means of transport on which any part of the through journey has been or is to be accomplished.

Article 285.

Austria undertakes neither to impose nor to maintain any control over transmigration traffic through her territories beyond measures necessary to insure that passengers are bona fide in transit; nor to allow any shipping company or any other private body, corporation or person interested in the traffic to take any part whatever in, or to exercise any direct or indirect influence over, any administrative service that may be necessary for this purpose.

Article 286.

Austria undertakes to make no discrimination or preference, direct or indirect, in the duties, charges and prohibitions relating to importations into or exportations from her territories, or, subject to the special engagements contained in the present treaty, in the charges and conditions of transport of goods or persons entering or leaving her territories based on the frontier crossed; or on the kind, ownership or flag of the means of transport (including aircraft) employed; or on the original or immediate place of departure of the vessel, wagon or aircraft or other means of transport employed, or its ultimate or intermediate destination; or on the route of or places of transshipment on the journey; or on whether the goods are imported or exported directly through an Austrian port or indirectly through a foreign port; or on whether the goods are imported or exported by land or by air.

Austria particularly undertakes not to establish against the ports and vessels of any of

the allied and associated powers any surtax or any direct or indirect bounty for export or import by Austrian boats or ships, or by those of another power, for example by means of combined tariffs. She further undertakes that persons or goods passing through a port or using a vessel of any of the allied and associated powers shall not be subjected to any formality or delay whatever to which such persons or goods would not be subjected if they passed through an Austrian port or a port of any other power, or used an Austrian vessel or a vessel of any other power.

Article 287.

All necessary administrative and technical measures shall be taken to expedite, as much as possible, the transmission of goods across the Austrian frontiers and to insure their forwarding and transport from such frontiers, irrespective of whether such goods are coming from or going to the territories of the allied and associated powers or are in transit from or to those territories under the same material conditions in such matters as rapidity of carriage and care en route as are enjoyed by other goods of the same kind carried on Austrian territory under similar conditions of transport.

In particular, the transport of perishable goods shall be promptly and regularly carried out, and the customs formalities shall be effected in such a way as to allow the goods to be carried straight through by trains which make connection.

Article 288.

The seaports of the allied and associated powers are entitled to all favors and to all reduced tariffs granted on Austrian railways or navigable waterways for the benefit of any port of another power.

Article 289.

Austria may not refuse to participate in the tariffs or combinations of tariffs intended to secure for ports of any of the allied and associated powers advantages similar to those granted by Austria to the ports of any other power.

Section II.—Navigation.

Chapter I.—Freedom of Navigation.

Article 290.

The nationals of any of the allied and associated powers as well as their vessels and property shall enjoy in all Austrian ports and on the inland navigation routes of Austria the same treatment in all respects as Austrian nationals, vessels and property.

In particular the vessels of any one of the allied or associated powers shall be entitled to transport goods of any description, and passengers, to or from any ports or places in Austrian territory to which Austrian vessels may have access, under conditions which shall not be more onerous than those applied in the case of national vessels; they shall be treated on a footing of equality with national vessels as regards port and harbor facilities and charges of every description, including facilities for stationing, loading and unloading, and duties and charges of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine and all analogous duties and charges of whatsoever nature, levied in the name of or for the profit of the government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind.

In the event of Austria granting a preferential regime to any of the allied or associated powers or to any other foreign power, this regime shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to all the allied and associated powers.

There shall be no impediment to the movement of persons or vessels other than those arising from prescriptions concerning customs, police, sanitation, emigration and immigration, and those relating to the import and export of prohibited goods. Such regulations must be reasonable and uniform and must not impede traffic unnecessarily.

Chapter II.—Clauses Relating to the Danube.

1. General Clauses Relating to River Systems Declared International.

Article 291.

The following river is declared international: The Danube from Ulm; together with all navigable parts of the river system which naturally provide more than one state with access to the sea, with or without transshipment from one vessel to another, as well as the portion of the course of the Morava (March) and the Thaya (Theiss) forming the frontier between Czecho-Slovakia and Austria, and lateral canals and channels constructed either to duplicate or to improve naturally navigable sections of the specified river system or to connect two naturally navigable sections of the same river.

The same shall apply to the Rhine-Danube navigable waterway, should such a waterway be constructed, under the conditions laid down in article 308.

Any part of the above mentioned river system which is not included in the general definition may be declared international by an agreement between the riparian states.

Article 292.

On the waterways declared to be international in the preceding article, the nationals, property and flags of all powers shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality, no distinction being made to the detriment of the nationals, property or flag of any power between them and the nationals, property or flag of the riparian state itself or of the most favored nation.

Article 293.

Austrian vessels shall not be entitled to carry passengers or goods by regular services between the ports of any allied or associated power, without special authority from such power.

Article 294.

Where such charges are not precluded by any existing convention, charges varying on different sections of a river may be levied on vessels using the navigable channels or their approaches, provided that they are intended solely to cover equitably the cost of maintaining in a navigable condition, or of improving, the river and its approaches, or to meet expenditure incurred in the interests of navigation. The schedule of such charges shall be calculated on the basis of such expenditure and shall be posted up in the ports. These charges shall be levied in such a manner as to render any detailed examination of cargoes unnecessary, except in cases of suspected fraud or contravention.

Article 295.

The transit of vessels, passengers and goods on these waterways shall be effected in accordance with the general conditions prescribed for transit in section I, above.

When the two banks of an international river are within the same state goods in transit may be placed under seal or in the custody of customs agents. When the river forms a frontier goods and passengers in transit shall be exempt from all customs formalities; the loading and unloading of goods, and the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, shall only take place in the ports specified by the riparian state.

Article 296.

No dues of any kind other than those provided for in this part shall be levied along the course or at the mouth of these waterways.

This provision shall not prevent the fixing by the riparian states of customs, local octroi or consumption duties, or the creation of reasonable and uniform charges levied in the ports in accordance with public tariffs, for the use of cranes, elevators, quays, warehouses and other similar constructions.

Article 297.

In default of any special organization for carrying out the works connected with the upkeep and improvement of the international portion of a navigable system, each riparian state shall be bound to take the necessary measures to remove any obstacle or danger to navigation and to insure the maintenance of good conditions of navigation.

If a state neglects to comply with this obligation any riparian state or any state represented on the international commission may appeal to the tribunal instituted for this purpose by the league of nations.

Article 298.

The same procedure shall be followed in the case of a riparian state undertaking any works of a nature to impede navigation in the international section. The tribunal mentioned in the preceding article shall be entitled to enforce the suspension or suppression of such works, making due allowance in its decisions for all rights in connection with irrigation, water power, fisheries and other national interests, which, with the consent of all the riparian states or of all the states represented on the international commission, shall be given priority over the requirements of navigation.

Appeal to the tribunal of the league of nations does not require the suspension of the works.

Article 299.

The regime set out in articles 292 and 294 to 298 above shall be superseded by one to be laid down in a general convention drawn up by the allied and associated powers and approved by the league of nations, relating to the waterways recognized in such convention as having an international character. This convention shall apply in particular to the whole or part of the above mentioned river system of the Danube, and such other parts of that river system as may be covered by a general definition.

Austria undertakes, in accordance with the provisions of article 331, to adhere to the said general convention.

Article 300.

Austria shall cede to the allied and associated powers concerned, within a maximum period of three months from the date on which notification shall be given her, a proportion of the tugs and vessels remaining registered in the ports of the river system referred to in article 291 after the deduction of those surrendered by way of restitution or reparation. Austria shall in the same way cede material of all kinds necessary to the allied and associated powers concerned for the utilization of that river system.

The number of the tugs and boats, and the amount of the material so ceded, and their distribution, shall be determined by an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the United States of America, due regard being had to the legitimate needs of the parties concerned and particularly to the shipping traffic during the five years preceding the war.

All craft so ceded shall be provided with their fittings and gear, shall be in a good state of repair and in condition to carry goods and shall be selected from among those most recently built.

Wherever the cessions made under the present article involve a change of ownership, the arbitrator or arbitrators shall determine the rights of the former owners as they stood on Oct. 15, 1918, and the amount of the compensation to be paid to them, and shall also direct the manner in which such payment is to be effected in each case. If the arbitrator or arbitrators find that the whole or part of this sum will revert directly or indirectly to states from whom reparation is due, they shall decide the sum to be placed under this head to the credit of the said states.

As regards the Danube the arbitrator or arbitrators referred to in this article will also decide all questions as to the permanent allocation and the conditions thereof of the vessels whose ownership or nationality is in dispute between states. Pending final allocation the control of these vessels shall be vested in a commission consisting of representatives of the United States of America, the British empire, France and Italy, who will be empowered to make provisional arrangements for the working of these vessels in the general interest by any local organization, or failing such arrangements by themselves, without prejudice to the final allocation.

As far as possible these provisional arrangements will be on a commercial basis, the net receipts by the commission for the hire of these vessels being disposed of as directed by the reparation commission.

2. Special Clauses Relating to the Danube.

Article 301.

The European commission of the Danube reassumes the powers it possessed before the war. Nevertheless, as a provisional measure, only representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Roumania shall constitute this commission.

Article 302.

From the point where the competence of the European commission ceases, the Danube system referred to in article 291 shall be placed under the administration of an international commission composed as follows:

Two representatives of German riparian states:

One representative of each other riparian state:

One representative of each nonriparian state represented in the future on the European commission of the Danube.

If certain of these representatives cannot be appointed at the time of the coming into force of the present treaty, the decisions of the commission shall nevertheless be valid.

Article 303.

The international commission provided for in the preceding article shall meet as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present treaty, and shall undertake provisionally the administration of the river in conformity with the provisions of article 292 and 294 to 298 until such time as a definitive statute regarding the Danube is concluded by the powers nominated by the allied and associated powers.

The decisions of this international commission shall be taken by a majority vote. The salaries of the commissioners shall be fixed and paid by their respective countries.

As a provisional measure any deficit in the administrative expense of this international commission shall be borne equally by the states represented on the commission.

In particular this commission shall regulate the licensing of pilots, charges for pilotage and the administration of the pilot service.

Article 304.

Austria agrees to accept the regime which shall be laid down for the Danube by a conference of the powers nominated by the allied and associated powers, which shall meet within one year after the coming into force of the present treaty, and at which Austrian representatives may be present.

Article 305.

The mandate given by article 57 of the treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, to Austria-Hungary, and transferred by her to Hungary, to carry out works at the Iron Gates is abrogated. The commission intrusted with the administration of this part of the river shall lay down provisions for the settlement of accounts subject to the financial provisions of the present treaty. Charges which may be necessary shall in no case be levied by Hungary.

Article 306.

Should the Czecho-Slovak state, the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, or Roumania, with the

authorization of or under mandate from the international commission, undertake maintenance improvement, weir or other works on a part of the river system which forms a frontier, these states shall enjoy on the opposite bank, and also on the part of the bed which is outside their territory, all necessary facilities for the survey, execution and maintenance of such works.

Article 307.

Austria shall be obliged to make to the European commission of the Danube all restitutions, reparations and indemnities for damages inflicted on the commission during the war.

Article 308.

Should a deep draft Rhine-Danube navigable waterway be constructed, Austria hereby undertakes to accept the application to the said navigable waterway of the same regime as that prescribed in articles 292 and 294 to 299 of the present treaty.

Chapter III.—Hydraulic System.

Article 309.

In default of any provisions to the contrary, when as the result of the fixing of a new frontier the hydraulic system (canalization, inundations, irrigation, drainage or similar matters) in a state is dependent on works executed within the territory of another state, or when use is made on the territory of a state, in virtue of prewar usage, of water or hydraulic power, the source of which is on the territory of another state, an agreement shall be made between the states concerned to safeguard the interests and rights acquired by each of them.

Failing an agreement, the matter shall be regulated by an arbitrator appointed by the council of the league of nations.

Article 310.

Unless otherwise provided, when use is made for municipal or domestic purposes in one state of electricity or water, the source of which as the result of the fixing of a new frontier is on the territory of another state, an agreement shall be made between the states concerned to safeguard the interests and rights acquired by each of them.

Pending an agreement, central electric stations and waterworks shall be required to continue the supply up to an amount corresponding to the undertakings and contracts in force on Nov. 3, 1918.

Failing an agreement, the matter shall be regulated by an arbitrator appointed by the council of the league of nations.

Section III.—Railways.

Chapter I.—Freedom of Transit to the Adriatic for Austria.

Article 311.

Free access to the Adriatic sea is accorded to Austria, who with this object will enjoy freedom of transit over the territories and in the ports severed from the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Freedom of transit is the freedom defined in article 284 until such time as a general convention on the subject shall have been concluded between the allied and associated powers, whereupon the dispositions of the new convention shall be substituted therefor.

Special conventions between the states or administrations concerned will lay down the conditions of the exercise of the right accorded above, and will settle in particular the method of using the ports and the free zones existing in them, the establishment of international (joint) services and tariffs including through tickets and waybills, and the maintenance of the convention of Berne of Oct. 14, 1890, and its supplementary provisions until its replacement by a new convention.

Freedom of transit will extend to postal, telegraphic and telephonic services.

Chapter II.—Clauses Relating to International Transport.

Article 312.

Goods coming from the territories of the allied and associated powers and going to Austria, or in transit through Austria from or to the territories of the allied and associated powers, shall enjoy on the Austrian railways as regards charges to be collected (rebates and drawbacks being taken into account), facilities and all other matters, the most favorable treatment applied to goods of the same kind carried on any Austrian lines, either in internal traffic or for export, import or in transit under similar conditions of transport, for example as regards length of route. The same rule shall be applied, on the request of one or more of the allied and associated powers, to goods specially designated by such power or powers coming from Austria and going to their territories.

International tariffs established in accordance with the rates referred to in the preceding paragraph and involving through waybills shall be established when one of the allied and associated powers shall require it from Austria.

However, without prejudice to the provisions of articles 288 and 289, Austria undertakes to maintain on her own lines the regime of tariffs existing before the war as regards traffic to Adriatic and Black sea ports, from the point of view of competition with North German ports.

Article 313.

From the coming into force of the present treaty the high contracting parties shall renew, in so far as concerns them and under the reserves indicated in the second paragraph of the present article, the conventions and arrangements signed at Berne on Oct. 14, 1890, Sept. 20, 1893, July 16, 1895, June 16, 1898, and Sept. 19, 1906, regarding the transportation of goods by rail.

If within five years from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty a new convention for the transportation of passengers, luggage and goods by rail shall have been concluded to replace the Berne convention of Oct. 14, 1890, and the subsequent additions referred to above, this new convention and the supplementary provisions for international transport by rail which may be based on it shall bind Austria, even if she shall have refused to take part in the preparation of the convention or to subscribe to it. Until a new convention shall have been concluded, Austria shall conform to the provisions of the Berne convention and the subsequent additions referred to above, and to the current supplementary provisions.

Article 314.

Austria shall be bound to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services (for passengers and their luggage) which shall be required by any of the allied and associated powers to insure their communication by rail with each other and with all other countries by transit across the territories of Austria; in particular Austria shall, for this purpose, accept trains and carriages coming from the territories of the allied and associated powers and shall forward them with a speed at least equal to that of her best long distance trains on the same lines. The rates applicable to such through services shall not in any case be higher than the rates collected on Austrian internal services for the same distance, under the same conditions of speed and comfort.

The tariffs applicable under the same conditions of speed and comfort to the transportation of emigrants going to or coming from ports of the allied and associated powers and using the Austrian railways shall not be at a higher kilometric rate than the most favorable tariffs (drawbacks and rebates being taken into account) enjoyed on the said railways by emigrants going to or coming from any other ports.

Article 315.

Austria shall not apply specially to such through services, or to the transportation of emigrants going to or coming from the ports of the allied and associated powers, any technical, fiscal or administrative measures, such as measures of customs examination, general police, sanitary police and control, the result of which would be to impede or delay such services.

Article 316.

In case of transport partly by rail and partly by internal navigation, with or without through waybill, the preceding articles shall apply to the part of the journey performed by rail.

Chapter III.—Rolling Stock.

Article 317.

Austria undertakes that Austrian wagons shall be fitted with apparatus allowing:

(1) of their inclusion in goods trains on the lines of such of the allied and associated powers as are parties to the Berne convention of May 15, 1886, as modified on May 18, 1907, without hampering the action of the continuous brake which may be adopted in such countries within ten years of the coming into force of the present treaty, and

(2) of the inclusion of wagons of such countries in all goods trains on Austrian lines.

The rolling stock of the allied and associated powers shall enjoy on the Austrian lines the same treatment as Austrian rolling stock as regards movement, upkeep and repairs.

Chapter IV.—Transfers of Railway Lines.

Article 318.

Subject to any special provisions concerning the transfer of ports, waterways and railways situated in the territories transferred under the present treaty, and to the financial conditions relating to the concessionnaires and the pensioning of the personnel, the transfer of railways will take place under the following conditions:

(1) The works and installations of all the railroads shall be handed over complete and in good condition.

(2) When a railway system possessing its own rolling stock is handed over in its entirety by Austria to one of the allied and associated powers, such stock shall be handed over complete, in accordance with the last inventory before Nov. 3, 1918, and in a normal state of upkeep.

(3) As regards lines without any special rolling stock, the distribution of the stock existing on the system to which these lines belong shall be made by commissions of experts designated by the allied and associated powers, on which Austria shall be represented. These commissions shall have regard to the amount of the material registered on these lines in the last inventory before Nov. 3, 1918, the length of track (sidings included) and the nature and amount of the traffic. These commissions shall also specify the locomotives, carriages and wagons to be handed over in each case; they shall decide upon the conditions of their acceptance, and shall make the provisional arrangements necessary to insure their repair in Austrian workshops.

(4) Stocks of stores, fittings and plant shall be handed over under the same conditions as the rolling stock.

The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 above shall be applied to the lines of former Russian Poland converted by the Austro-Hungarian authorities to the normal gauge, such lines being regarded as detached from the Austrian and Hungarian state systems.

Chapter V.—Provisions Relating to Certain Railway Lines.

Article 319.

When as a result of the fixing of new frontiers a railway connection between two parts of the same country crosses another country or a branch line from one country has its terminus in another, the conditions of working, if not specifically provided for in the present treaty, shall be laid down in a convention between the railway administrations concerned. If the administrations cannot come to an agreement as to the terms of such convention, the points of difference shall be decided by commissions of experts composed as provided in the preceding article.

The establishment of all the new frontier stations between Austria and the contiguous allied and associated states, as well as the working of the lines between those stations, shall be settled by agreements similarly concluded.

Article 320.

With the object of insuring regular utilization of the railroads of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy owned by private companies which, as a result of the stipulations of the present treaty, will be situated in the territory of several states, the administrative and technical reorganization of the said lines shall be regulated in each instance by an agreement between the owning company and the states territorially concerned.

Any differences on which agreement is not reached, including questions relating to the interpretation of contracts concerning the expropriation of the lines, shall be submitted to arbitrators designated by the council of the league of nations.

This arbitration may, as regards the South Austrian Railway company, be required either by the board of management or by the committee representing the bondholders.

Article 321.

Within a period of five years from the coming into force of the present treaty Italy may require the construction or improvement on Austrian territory of the new trans-Alpine lines of the Col de Reschen and the Pas de Predil. Unless Austria decides to pay for the works herself, the cost of construction or improvement shall be paid by Italy. An arbitrator appointed by the council of the league of nations shall, after the lapse of such period as may be fixed by the council, determine the portion of the cost of construction or improvement which must be repaid by Austria to Italy on account of the increase of revenue on the Austrian railway system resulting from these works.

Austria shall hand over to Italy gratuitously the surveys, with their annexes, for the construction of the following railway lines:

The line from Tarvis to Trieste by Raibl, Plezzo, Caporetto, Canale and Gorizia.

The local line from S. Lucia de Tolmino to Caporetto.

The line from Tarvis to Plezzo (new scheme).

The Reschen line connecting Landeck and Mals.

Article 322.

In view of the importance to the Czecho-Slovak state of free communication between that state and the Adriatic, Austria recognizes the right of the Czecho-Slovak state to run its own trains over the sections included within her territory of the following lines:

(1) From Bratislava (Pressburg) toward Fiume, via Sopron, Szombathely and Mura Keresztur, and a branch from Mura Keresztur to Pragerhof.

(2) From Budejovic (Budweiss) toward Trieste via Linz, S. Michael, Klagenfurt and Assling, and the branch from Klagenfurt toward Tarvisio.

On the application of either party, the route to be followed by the Czecho-Slovak trains may be modified either permanently or temporarily by mutual agreement between the Czecho-Slovak railway administration and those of the railways over which the running powers are exercised.

Article 323.

The trains for which the running powers are used shall not engage in local traffic except by agreement between Austria and the Czecho-Slovak state.

Such running powers will include, in particular, the right to establish running sheds with small shops for minor repairs to locomotives and rolling stock, and to appoint representatives where necessary to supervise the working of Czecho-Slovak trains.

Article 324.

The technical, administrative and financial conditions under which the rights of the Czecho-Slovak state shall be exercised shall be laid down in a convention between the railway administration of the Czecho-Slovak state and the railway administrations of the Austrian systems concerned. If the administrations cannot come to an agreement on the terms of this convention, the points of difference shall be decided by an arbitrator nominated by Great Britain, and his decisions shall be binding on all parties.

In the event of disagreement as to the interpretation of the convention or of difficulties arising unprovided for in the convention, the same form of arbitration will be adopted until such time as the league of nations may lay down some other procedure.

Chapter VI.—Transitory Provision.

Article 325.

Austria shall carry out the instructions given her, in regard to transport, by an authorized body acting on behalf of the allied and associated powers:

1. For the carriage of troops under the provisions of the present treaty, and of material, ammunition and supplies for army use;

2. As a temporary measure, for the transportation of supplies for certain regions, as well as for the restoration, as rapidly as possible, of the normal conditions of transport, and for the organization of postal and telegraphic services.

Chapter VII.—Telegraphs and Telephones.

Article 326.

Notwithstanding any contrary stipulations in existing treaties, Austria undertakes to grant freedom of transit for telegraphic correspondence and telephonic communications coming from or going to any one of the allied and associated powers, whether neighbors or not, over such lines as may be most suitable for international transit and in accordance with the tariffs in force. This correspondence and these communications shall be subjected to no unnecessary delay or restriction; they shall enjoy in Austria national treatment in regard to every kind of facility and especially in regard to rapidity of transmission. No payment, facility or restriction shall depend directly or indirectly on the nationality of the transmitter or the addressee.

Article 327.

In view of the geographical situation of the Czecho-Slovak state Austria agrees to the following modifications in the international telegraph and telephone conventions referred to in article 235 of part X. (Economic Clauses) of the present treaty.

(1) On the demand of the Czecho-Slovak state Austria shall provide and maintain trunk telegraph lines across Austrian territory.

(2) The annual rent to be paid by the Czecho-Slovak state for each of such lines will be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned conventions, but unless otherwise agreed shall not be less than the sum that would be payable under those conventions for the number of messages laid down in those conventions as conferring the right to demand a new trunk line, taking as a basis the reduced tariff provided for in article 23, paragraph 5, of the international telegraph convention as revised at Lisbon.

(3) So long as the Czecho-Slovak state shall pay the above minimum annual rent of a trunk line:

(a) The line shall be reserved exclusively for transit traffic to and from the Czecho-Slovak state;

(b) The faculty given to Austria by article 8 of the international telegraph convention of July 22, 1875, to suspend international telegraph services shall not apply to that line.

(4) Similar provisions will apply to the provision and maintenance of trunk telephone circuits, but the rent payable by the Czecho-Slovak state for a trunk telephone circuit shall, unless otherwise agreed, be double the rent payable for a trunk telegraph line.

(5) The particular lines to be provided, together with any necessary administrative, technical and financial conditions not provided for in existing international conventions or in this article, shall be fixed by a further convention between the states concerned. In default by agreement on such convention, they will be fixed by an arbitrator appointed by the council of the league of nations.

(6) The stipulations of the present article may be varied at any time by agreement between Austria and the Czecho-Slovak state. After the expiration of ten years from the coming into force of this treaty the conditions under which the Czecho-Slovak state shall enjoy the rights conferred by this article may, in default of agreement by the parties, be modified at the request of either party by an arbitrator designated by the council of the league of nations.

(7) In case of any dispute between the parties as to the interpretation either of this article or of the convention referred to in paragraph 5, this dispute shall be submitted for decision to the permanent court of international justice to be established by the league of nations.

Section IV.—Disputes and Revision of Permanent Clauses.

Article 328.

Disputes which may arise between interested powers with regard to the interpretation and application of this part of the present treaty shall be settled as provided by the league of nations.

Article 329.

At any time the league of nations may recommend the revision of such of the above articles as relate to a permanent administrative regime.

Article 330.

The stipulations in articles 284 to 290, 293, 312, 314 to 316, and 326, shall be subject to revision by the council of the league of nations at any time after three years from the coming into force of the present treaty.

Failing such revision, no allied or associated power can claim after the expiration of the above period of three years the benefit of any of the stipulations in the articles enumerated above on behalf of any portion of its territories in which reciprocity is not accorded in respect of such stipulations. The period of three years during which reciprocity cannot be demanded may be prolonged by the council of the league of nations.

The benefit of the stipulations mentioned above cannot be claimed by states to which territory of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy has been transferred, or which have arisen out of the dismemberment of that monarchy, except upon the footing of giving in the territory passing under their sovereignty reciprocal treatment to Austria.

Section V.—Special Provision.

Article 331.

Without prejudice to the special obligations imposed on her by the present treaty for the benefit of the allied and associated powers, Austria undertakes to adhere to any general conventions regarding the international regime of transit, waterways, ports or railways which may be concluded by the allied and associated powers, with the approval of the league of nations, within five years of the coming into force of the present treaty.

PART XIII.—LABOR.

Section I.—Organization of Labor.

Whereas the league of nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace,

and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice;

And whereas conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required; as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures;

Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries;

The high contracting parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following:

Chapter I.—Organization.

Article 332.

A permanent organization is hereby established for the promotion of the objects set forth in the preamble.

The original members of the league of nations shall be the original members of this organization, and hereafter membership of the league of nations shall carry with it membership of the said organization.

Article 333.

The permanent organization shall consist of:

(1) A general conference of representatives of the members, and

(2) An international labor office controlled by the governing body described in article 338.

Article 334.

The meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four representatives of each of the members, of whom two shall be government delegates and the two others shall be delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the members.

Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman.

The members undertake to nominate non-government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries.

Advisers shall not speak except on a request made by the delegate whom they accompany and by the special authorization of the president of the conference, and may not vote.

A delegate may by notice in writing addressed to the president appoint one of his advisers to act as his deputy, and the adviser, while so acting, shall be allowed to speak and vote.

The names of the delegates and their advisers will be communicated to the international labor office by the government of each of the members.

The credentials of delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the conference which may, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present, refuse to admit any delegate or adviser whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with this article.

Article 335.

Every delegate shall be entitled to vote individually on all matters which are taken into consideration by the conference.

If one of the members fails to nominate one of the nongovernment delegates whom it is entitled to nominate, the other nongovernment delegate shall be allowed to sit and speak at the conference, but not to vote.

If in accordance with article 334 the conference refuses admission to a delegate of one of the members, the provisions of the present article shall apply as if that delegate had not been nominated.

Article 336.

The meetings of the conference shall be held at the seat of the league of nations, or at such other place as may be decided by the conference at a previous meeting by two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present.

Article 337.

The international labor office shall be established at the seat of the league of nations as part of the organization of the league.

Article 338.

The international labor office shall be under the control of a governing body, consisting of twenty-four persons, appointed in accordance with the following provisions:

The governing body of the international labor office shall be constituted as follows:

Twelve persons representing the governments.

Six persons elected by the delegates to the conference representing the employers.

Six persons elected by the delegates to the conference representing the workers.

Of the twelve persons representing the governments eight shall be nominated by the members which are of the chief industrial importance and four shall be nominated by the members selected for the purpose by the government delegates to the conference, excluding the delegates of the eight members mentioned above.

Any question as to which are the members of the chief industrial importance shall be decided by the council of the league of nations.

The period of office of the members of the governing body will be three years. The method of filling vacancies and other similar questions may be determined by the governing body subject to the approval of the conference.

The governing body shall from time to time elect one of its members to act as its chairman, shall regulate its own procedure and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least ten members of the governing body.

Article 339.

There shall be a director of the international labor office, who shall be appointed by the governing body, and, subject to the instructions of the governing body, shall be responsible for the efficient conduct of the international labor office and for such other duties as may be assigned to him.

The director or his deputy shall attend all meetings of the governing body.

Article 340.

The staff of the international labor office shall be appointed by the director, who shall, so far as is possible with due regard to the efficiency of the work of the office, select persons of different nationalities. A certain number of these persons shall be women.

Article 341.

The functions of the international labor office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor, and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the conference with a view to the conclusion of international conven-

tions, and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the conference.

It will prepare the agenda for the meetings of the conference.

It will carry out the duties required of it by the provisions of this part of the present treaty in connection with internationad disputes.

It will edit and publish in French and English, and in such other languages as the governing body may think desirable, a periodical paper dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest.

Generally, in addition to the functions set out in this article, it shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned to it by the conference.

Article 342.

The government departments of any of the members which deal with questions of industry and employment may communicate directly with the director through the representative of their government on the governing body of the international labor office, or failing any such representative, through such other qualified official as the government may nominate for the purpose.

Article 343.

The international labor office shall be entitled to the assistance of the secretary-general of the league of nations in any matter in which it can be given.

Article 344.

Each of the members will pay the traveling and subsistence expenses of its delegates and their advisers, and of its representatives attending the meeting of the conference or governing body, as the case may be.

All the other expenses of the international labor office and of the meetings of the conference or governing body shall be paid to the director by the secretary-general of the league of nations out of the general funds of the league

The director shall be responsible to the secretary-general of the league for the proper expenditure of all moneys paid to him in pursuance of this article.

Chapter II.—Procedure.

Article 345.

The agenda for all meetings of the conference will be settled by the governing body, who shall consider any suggestion as to the agenda that may be made by the government of any of the members or by any representative organization recognized for the purpose of article 334.

Article 346.

The director shall act as the secretary of the conference, and shall transmit the agenda so as to reach the members four months before the meeting of the conference, and, through them, the nongovernment delegates when appointed.

Article 347.

Any of the governments of the members may formally object to the inclusion of any item or items in the agenda. The grounds for such objection shall be set forth in a reasoned statement addressed to the director, who shall circulate it to all the members of the permanent organization.

Items to which such objection has been made shall not, however, be excluded from the agenda, if at the conference a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present is in favor of considering them.

If the conference decides (otherwise than under the preceding paragraphs) by two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present that any subject shall be considered by the conference, that subject shall be included in the agenda for the following meeting.

Article 348.

The conference shall regulate its own procedure, shall elect its own president, and may appoint committees to consider and report on any matter.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this part of the present treaty, all matters shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast by the delegates present.

The voting is void unless the total number of votes cast is equal to half the number of the delegates attending the conference.

Article 349.

The conference may add to any committees which it appoints technical experts, who shall be assessors without power to vote.

Article 350.

When the conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item in the agenda, it will rest with the conference to determine whether these proposals should take the form: (a) of a recommendation to be submitted to the members for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, or (b) of a draft international convention for ratification by the members.

In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of the recommendation or draft convention, as the case may be, by the conference.

In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application the conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the president of the conference and of the director and shall be deposited with the secretary-general of the league of nations. The secretary-general will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention to each of the members.

Each of the members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In the case of a recommendation, the members will inform the secretary-general of the action taken.

In the case of a draft convention, the member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the latter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the secretary-general and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the member.

In the case of a federal state, the power of which to enter into conventions on labor matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case.

The above article shall be interpreted in accordance with the following principle:

In no case shall any member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the

conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.

Article 351.

Any convention so ratified shall be registered by the secretary-general of the league of nations, but shall only be binding upon the members which ratify it.

Article 352.

If any convention coming before the conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present, it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the members of the permanent organization to agree to such convention among themselves.

Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the governments concerned to the secretary-general of the league of nations, who shall register it.

Article 353.

Each of the members agrees to make an annual report to the international labor office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the governing body may request. The director shall lay a summary of these reports before the next meeting of the conference.

Article 354.

In the event of any representation being made to the international labor office by an industrial association of employers or of workers that any of the members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party, the governing body may communicate this representation to the government against which it is made and may invite that government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit.

Article 355.

If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the government in question, or if the statement when received is not deemed to be satisfactory by the governing body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation and the statement, if any, made in reply to it.

Article 356.

Any of the members shall have the right to file a complaint with the international labor office if it is not satisfied that any other member is securing the effective observance of any convention which both have ratified in accordance with the foregoing articles.

The governing body may, if it thinks fit, before referring such a complaint to a commission of inquiry, as hereinafter provided for, communicate with the government in question in the manner described in article 354.

If the governing body does not think it necessary to communicate the complaint to the government in question, or if, when it has made such communication, no statement in reply has been received within a reasonable time which the governing body considers to be satisfactory, the governing body may apply for the appointment of a commission of inquiry to consider the complaints and to report thereon.

The governing body may adopt the same procedure either of its own motion or on receipt of a complaint from a delegate to the conference.

When any matter arising out of articles 355 or 356 is being considered by the governing body, the government in question shall, if not already represented thereon, be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the governing body while the matter is under consideration. Adequate notice of the date on which the matter will be considered shall be given to the government in question.

Article 357.

The commission of inquiry shall be constituted in accordance with the following provisions:

Each of the members agrees to nominate within six months of the date on which the present treaty comes into force three persons of industrial experience of whom one shall be a representative of employers, one a representative of workers and one a person of independent standing who shall together form a panel from which the members of the commission of inquiry shall be drawn.

The qualifications of the persons so nominated shall be subject to scrutiny by the governing body, which may by two-thirds of the votes cast by the representatives present refuse to accept the nomination of any person whose qualifications do not in its opinion comply with the requirements of the present article.

Upon the application of the governing body, the secretary-general of the league of nations shall nominate three persons, one from each section of this panel, to constitute the commission of inquiry, and shall designate one of them as the president of the commission. None of these three persons shall be a person nominated to the panel by any member directly concerned in the complaint.

Article 358.

The members agree that in the event of the reference of a complaint to a commission of inquiry under article 356 they will each, whether directly concerned in the complaint or not, place at the disposal of the commission all the information in their possession which bears upon the subject matter of the complaint.

Article 359.

When the commission of inquiry has fully considered the complaint it shall prepare a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to determining the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper as to the steps which should be taken to meet the complaint and the time within which they should be taken.

It shall also indicate in this report the measures, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting government which it considers to be appropriate, and which it considers other governments would be justified in adopting.

Article 360.

The secretary-general of the league of nations shall communicate the report of the commission of inquiry to each of the governments concerned in the complaint and shall cause it to be published.

Each of these governments shall within one month inform the secretary-general of the league of nations whether or not it accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the commission; and if not, whether it proposes to refer the complaint to the permanent court of international justice of the league of nations.

Article 361.

In the event of any member failing to take the action required by article 350, with regard to a recommendation or draft convention, any other member shall be entitled to refer the matter to the permanent court of international justice.

Article 362.

The decision of the permanent court of international justice in regard to a complaint or matter which has been referred to it in pursuance of article 360 or article 361 shall be final.

Article 363.

The permanent court of international justice may affirm, vary or reverse any of the findings or recommendations of the commission of inquiry, if any, and shall in its decision indicate the measures, if any, of an economic character which it considers to be appropriate, and which other governments would be justified in adopting against a defaulting government.

Article 364.

In the event of any member failing to carry out within the time specified the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the commission of inquiry or in the decision of the permanent court of international justice, as the case may be, any other member may take against that member the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the commission or in the decision of the court as appropriate to the case.

Article 365.

The defaulting government may at any time inform the governing body that it has taken the steps necessary to comply with the recommendations of the commission of inquiry or with those in the decision of the permanent court of international justice, as the case may be, and may request it to apply to the secretary-general of the league to constitute a commission of inquiry to verify its contention. In this case the provisions of articles 357, 358, 359, 360, 362 and 363 shall apply, and if the report of the commission of inquiry or the decision of the permanent court of international justice is in favor of the defaulting government, the other governments shall forthwith discontinue the measures of an economic character that they have taken against the defaulting government.

Chapter III.—General.

Article 366.

The members engage to apply conventions which they have ratified in accordance with the provisions of this part of the present treaty to their colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing:

(1) Except where owing to the local conditions the convention is inapplicable, or

(2) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions.

And each of the members shall notify to the international labor office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

Article 367.

Amendments to this part of the present treaty which are adopted by the conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present shall take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the council of the league of nations and by three-fourths of the members.

Article 368.

Any question or dispute relating to the interpretation of this part of the present treaty or of any subsequent convention concluded by the members in pursuance of the provisions of this part of the present treaty shall be referred for decision to the permanent court of international justice.

Chapter IV.—Transitory Provisions.

Article 369.

The first meeting of the conference shall take place in October, 1919. The place and agenda for this meeting shall be as specified in the annex hereto.

Arrangements for the convening and the organization of the first meeting of the conference will be made by the government designated for the purpose in the said annex. That government shall be assisted in the preparation of the documents for submission to the conference by an international committee constituted as provided in the said annex.

The expenses of the first meeting and of all subsequent meetings held before the league of nations has been able to establish a general fund, other than the expenses of delegates and their advisers, will be borne by the members in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the universal postal union.

Article 370.

Until the league of nations has been constituted all communications which under the provisions of the foregoing articles should be addressed to the secretary-general of the league will be preserved by the director of the international labor office, who will transmit them to the secretary-general of the league.

Article 371.

Pending the creation of a permanent court of international justice, disputes which in accordance with this part of the present treaty would be submitted to it for decision will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the council of the league of nations.

Annex—First Meeting of Annual Labor Conference, 1919.

The place of meeting will be Washington.

The government of the United States of America is requested to convene the conference.

The international organizing committee will consist of seven members, appointed by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland. The committee may, if it thinks necessary, invite other members to appoint representatives.

Agenda:

(1) Application of principle of the eight hour day or of the forty-eight hour week.

(2) Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.

(3) Women's employment.

(a) Before and after childbirth, including the question of maternity benefit;

(b) During the night;

(c) In unhealthy processes.

(4) Employment of children:

(a) Minimum age of employment;

(b) During the night;

(c) In unhealthy processes.

(5) Extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Section II.—General Principles.

Article 372.

The high contracting parties, recognizing that the well being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance, having framed, in order to further this great end, the permanent machinery provided for in section I. and associated with that of the league of nations.

They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labor difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do that labor should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the high contracting parties to be of special and urgent importance:

1. The guiding principle above enunciated that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

2. The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

3. The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

4. The adoption of an eight hour day or a forty-eight hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

5. The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

6. The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of

young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

7. The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

8. The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

9. Each state should make provision for a system of inspection, in which women should take part, in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final the high contracting parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the league of nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the league and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage earners of the world.

PART XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Article 373.

Austria undertakes to recognize and to accept the conventions made or to be made by the allied and associated powers or any of them with any other power as to the traffic in arms and in spirituous liquors, and also as to the other subjects dealt with in the general acts of Berlin of Feb. 26, 1885, and of Brussels of July 2, 1890, and the conventions completing or modifying the same.

Article 374.

The high contracting parties declare and place on record that they have taken note of the treaty signed by the government of the French republic on July 17, 1918, with his serene highness the prince of Monaco defining the relations between France and the principality.

Article 375.

The high contracting parties, while they recognize the guaranties stipulated by the treaties of 1815, and especially by the act of Nov. 20, 1815, in favor of Switzerland, the said guarantees constituting international obligations for the maintenance of peace, declare nevertheless that the provisions of these treaties, conventions, declarations and other supplementary acts concerning the neutralized zone of Savoy, as laid down in paragraph 1 of article 92 of the final act of the congress of Vienna and in paragraph 2 of article 3 of the treaty of Paris of Nov. 20, 1815, are no longer consistent with present conditions. For this reason the high contracting parties take note of the agreement reached between the French government and the Swiss government for the abrogation of the stipulations relating to this zone which are and remain abrogated.

The high contracting parties also agree that the stipulations of the treaties of 1815 and of the other supplementary acts concerning the free zones of Upper Savoy and the Gex district are no longer consistent with present conditions, and that it is for France and Switzerland to come to an agreement together with a view to settling between themselves the status of these territories under such conditions as shall be considered suitable by both countries.

Annex I.

The Swiss federal council has informed the French government on May 5, 1919, that after examining the provisions of article 435 of the peace conditions presented to Germany by the allied and associated powers in a like spirit of sincere friendship it has happily reached the conclusion that it was possible to acquiesce in it under the following conditions and reservations:

(1) The neutralized zone of Haute-Savoie:

(a) It will be understood that as long as the federal chambers have not ratified the agreement come to between the two governments concerning the abrogation of the stipulations in respect of the neutralized zone of Savoy, nothing will be definitively settled, on one side or the other, in regard to this subject.

(b) The assent given by the Swiss government to the abrogation of the above mentioned stipulations presupposes, in conformity with the text adopted, the recognition of the guaranties formulated in favor of Switzerland by the treaties of 1815 and particularly by the declaration of Nov. 20, 1815.

(c) The agreement between the governments of France and Switzerland for the abrogation of the above mentioned stipulations will only be considered as valid if the treaty of peace contains this article in its present wording. In addition the parties to the treaty of peace should endeavor to obtain the assent of the signatory powers of the treaties of 1815 and of the declaration of Nov. 20, 1815, which are not signatories of the present treaty of peace.

(2) Free zone of Haute-Savoie and the district of Gex:

(a) The federal council makes the most express reservations to the interpretation to be given to the statement mentioned in the last paragraph of the above article for insertion in the treaty of peace, which provides that "the stipulations of the treaties of 1815 and other supplementary acts concerning the free zones of Haute-Savoie and the Gex district are no longer consistent with present conditions." The federal council would not wish that its acceptance of the above wording should lead to the conclusion that it would agree to the suppression of a system intended to give neighboring territory the benefit of a special regime which is appropriate to the geographical and economical situation and which has been well tested.

In the opinion of the federal council the question is not the modification of the customs system of the zones as set up by the treaties mentioned above, but only the regulation in a manner more appropriate to the economic conditions of the present day of the terms of the exchange of goods between the regions in question. The federal council has been led to make the preceding observations by the perusal of the draft convention concerning the future constitution of the zones which was annexed to the note of April 26 from the French government. While making the above reservations the federal council declares its readiness to examine in the most friendly spirit any proposals which the French government may deem it convenient to make on the subject.

(b) It is conceded that the stipulations of the treaties of 1815 and other supplementary acts relative to the free zones will remain in force until a new arrangement is come to between France and Switzerland to regulate matters in this territory.

Annex II.

The French government have addressed to the Swiss government, on May 18, 1919, the following note in reply to the communication set out in the preceding paragraph:

In a note dated May 5 the Swiss legation in Paris was good enough to inform the government of the French republic that the federal government adhered to the proposed article to be inserted in the treaty of peace between the allied and associated governments and Germany.

The French government have taken note with much pleasure of the agreement thus reached, and, at their request, the proposed article, which had been accepted by the allied and associated governments, has been inserted under No. 435 in the peace conditions presented to the German plenipotentiaries.

The Swiss government, in their note of May 5, on this subject, have expressed various views and reservations.

Concerning the observations relating to the free zones of Haute-Savoie and the Gex district, the French government have the honor to observe that the provisions of the last paragraph of article 435 are so clear that their purport cannot be misapprehended, especially where it implies that no other power but France and Switzerland will in future be interested in that question.

The French government, on their part, are anxious to protect the interests of the French territories concerned, and, with that object, having their special situation in view, they bear in mind the desirability of assuring them a suitable customs regime and determining, in a manner better suited to present conditions, the methods of exchanges between these territories and the adjacent Swiss territories, while taking into account the reciprocal interests of both regions.

It is understood that this must in no way prejudice the right of France to adjust her customs line in this region in conformity with her political frontier, as is done on the other portions of her territorial boundaries, and as was done by Switzerland long ago on her own boundaries in this region.

The French government are pleased to note on this subject in what a friendly disposition the Swiss government take this opportunity of declaring their willingness to consider any French proposal dealing with the system to be substituted for the present regime of the said free zones, which the French government intend to formulate in the same friendly spirit.

Moreover the French government have no doubt that the provisional maintenance of the regime of 1815 as to the free zones referred to in the above mentioned paragraph of the note from the Swiss legation of May 5, whose object is to provide for the passage from the present regime to the conventional regime, will cause no delay whatsoever in the establishment of the new situation which has been found necessary by the two governments. This remark applies also to the ratification by the federal chambers, dealt with in paragraph 1 (a) of the Swiss note of May 5, under the heading "Neutralized Zone of Haute-Savoie."

Article 376.

The allied and associated powers agree that where Christian religious missions were being maintained by Austrian societies or persons in territory belonging to them, or of which the government is entrusted to them in accordance with the present treaty, the property which these missions or missionary societies possessed including that of trading societies whose profits were devoted to the support of missions, shall continue to be devoted to missionary purposes. In order to insure the due execution of this undertaking the allied and associated governments will hand over such property to boards of trustees appointed by or approved by the governments and composed of persons holding the faith of the mission whose property is involved.

The allied and associated governments, while continuing to maintain full control as to the individuals by whom the missions are conducted, will safeguard the interests of such missions.

Austria, taking note of the above undertaking, agrees to accept all arrangements made or to be made by the allied or associated government concerned for carrying on the work of the said missions or trading societies and waives all claims on their behalf.

Article 377.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the present treaty, Austria undertakes not to put forward directly or indirectly against any allied or associated power signatory of the present treaty any pecuniary claim based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of the present treaty.

The present stipulation will bar completely and finally all claims of this nature, which will be thenceforward extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest.

Article 378.

Austria accepts and recognizes as valid and binding all decrees and orders concerning Austro-Hungarian ships and Austrian goods and all orders relating to the payment of costs made by any prize court of any of the allied or associated powers, and undertakes not to put forward any claim rising out of such decrees or orders on behalf of any Austrian national.

The allied and associated powers reserve the right to examine in such manner as they may determine all decisions and orders of Austro-Hungarian prize courts, whether affecting the property rights of nationals of those powers or of neutral powers. Austria agrees to furnish copies of all the documents constituting the record of the cases, including the decisions and orders made, and to accept and give effect to the recommendations made after such examination of the cases.

Article 379.

The high contracting parties agree that, in the absence of a subsequent agreement to the contrary, the chairman of any commission established by the present treaty shall in the event of an equality of votes be entitled to a second vote.

Article 380.

Except where otherwise provided in the present treaty, in all cases where the treaty provides for the settlement of a question affecting particularly certain states by means of a special convention to be concluded between the states concerned, it is understood by the high contracting parties that difficulties arising in this connection shall, until Austria is admitted to membership of the league of nations, be settled by the principal allied and associated powers.

Article 381.

In the present treaty the expression "former Austrian empire" includes Bosnia and Herzegovina except where the text implies the contrary. This provision shall not prejudice the rights and obligations of Hungary in such territory.

The present treaty, in French, in English and in Italian, shall be ratified. In case of divergence the French text shall prevail, except in parts I. (Covenant of the League of Nations) and XII. (Labor), where the French and English texts shall be of equal force.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible.

Powers of which the seat of the government is outside Europe will be entitled merely to inform the government of the French republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

A first proces-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the treaty has been ratified by Austria on the one hand, and by three of the principal allied and associated powers on the other hand.

From the date of this first proces-verbal the treaty will come into force between the high contracting parties who have ratified it. For the determination of all periods of time provided for in the present treaty this date will be the date of the coming into force of the treaty.

In all other respects the treaty will enter into force for each power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

The French government will transmit to all the signatory powers a certified copy of the proces-verbaux of the deposit of ratifications.

In faith whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Done at St. Germain-en-Laye the 10th day of September, 1919, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the French republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the signatory powers.

AMERICAN TREATY WITH FRANCE.

On July 29 President Wilson transmitted to the senate a treaty between France and the United States with the following brief explanatory message:

"Gentlemen of the senate: I take pleasure in laying before you a treaty with the republic of France, the object of which is to secure that republic of the immediate aid of the United States of America in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her on the part of Germany. I earnestly hope that the treaty will meet with your cordial approval and will receive an early ratification at your hands, along with the treaty of peace with Germany.

"Now that you have had an opportunity to examine the great document I presented to you two weeks ago, it seems opportune to lay before you this treaty, which is meant to be, in effect, a part of it. It was signed on the same day with the treaty of peace and is intended as a temporary supplement to it.

"It is believed that the treaty of peace with Germany itself provides adequate protection to France against aggression from her recent enemy on the east, but the years immediately ahead of us contain many incalculable possibilities. The covenant of the league of nations provides for military action for the protection of its members only upon advice of the council of the league—advice given, it is to be presumed, only upon deliberation and acted upon by each of the governments of the member states only if its own judgment justifies such action.

"The object of the special treaty with France which I now submit to you is to provide for immediate military assistance to France by the United States in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her by Germany without waiting for the advice of the council of the league of nations that such action be taken.

"It is to be an arrangement not independent of the league of nations but under it. It is therefore expressly provided that this treaty shall be made the subject of consideration at the same time with the treaty of peace with Germany; that this special arrangement shall receive the approval of the council of the league; and that this special provision for the safety of France shall remain in force only until, upon the application of one of the parties to it, the council of the league, acting, if necessary, by a majority vote, shall agree that the provisions of the covenant of the league afford her sufficient protection.

"I was moved to sign this treaty by considerations which will, I hope, seem as persuasive and as irresistible to you as they seemed to me. We are bound to France by ties of friendship which we have always regarded, and shall always regard, as peculiarly sacred. She assisted us to win our freedom as a nation. It is seriously to be doubted whether we could have won it without her gallant and timely aid. We have recently had the privilege of assisting in driving enemies, who were also enemies of the world, from her soil; but that does not pay our debt to her. Nothing can pay such a debt. She now desires that we should promise to lend our great force to keep her safe against the power she has had most reason to fear. Another great nation volunteers the same promise. It is one of the fine reversals of history that that other nation should be the very power from whom France fought to set us free. A new day has dawned. Old antagonisms are forgotten. The common cause of freedom and enlightenment has created new comradeships and a new perception of what it is wise and necessary for great nations to do to free the world of intolerable fear. Two governments who wish to be members of the league of nations ask leave of the council of the league to be permitted to go to the assistance of a friend whose situation has been found to be one of peculiar peril, without awaiting the advice of the league to act.

"It is by taking such pledges as this that we prove ourselves faithful to the utmost to the high obligations of gratitude and tested friendship. Such an act as this seems to me one of the proofs that we are a people that sees the true heart of duty and prefers honor to its own separate course of peace.

"WOODROW WILSON."

ASSISTANCE TO FRANCE IN THE EVENT OF UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION BY GERMANY.

Agreement Between the United States and France, Signed at Versailles June 28, 1919.

Whereas the United States of America and the French republic are equally animated by the desire to maintain the peace of the world so happily restored by the treaty of peace signed at Versailles the 28th day of June, 1919, putting an end to the war begun by the aggression of the German empire and ended by the defeat of that power; and

Whereas the United States of America and the French republic are fully persuaded that an unprovoked movement of aggression by Germany against France would not only violate both the letter and the spirit of the treaty of Versailles, to which the United States of America and the French republic are parties, thus exposing France anew to the intolerable burdens of an unprovoked war, but that such an aggression on the part of Germany would be and is so regarded by the treaty of Versailles as a hostile act against all the powers signatory to that treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world by involving, inevitably and directly, the states of Europe, and indirectly, as experience has amply and unfortunately demonstrated, the world at large; and

Whereas the United States of America and the French republic fear that the stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine contained in the treaty of Versailles may not at first provide adequate security and protection to France, on the one hand, and the United States of America as one of the signatories of the treaty of Versailles, on the other;

Therefore the United States of America and the French republic having decided to conclude a treaty to effect these necessary purposes, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, and Robert Lansing, secretary of state of the United States, specially authorized thereto by the president of the United States, and Georges Clemenceau, president of the council, minister of war, and Stephen Pichon, minister of foreign affairs, specially authorized thereto by Raymond Poincare, president of the French republic, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.

In case the following stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine contained in the treaty of peace with Germany signed at Versailles the 28th day of June, 1919, by the United States of America, the French republic and the British empire, among other powers—

"Art. 42. Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank

to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

"Art. 43. In the area defined above the maintenance and assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military maneuvers of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization, are in the same way forbidden.

"Art. 44. In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of articles 42 and 43 she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers signatory of the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world."

—may not at first provide adequate security and protection to France, the United States of America shall be bound to come immediately to her assistance in the event of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her being made by Germany.

Article II.

The present treaty, in similar terms with the treaty of even date for the same purpose concluded between Great Britain and the French republic, a copy of which treaty is annexed hereto, will only come into force when the latter is ratified.

Article III.

The present treaty must be submitted to the council of the league of nations and must be recognized by the council, acting if need be by a majority, as an engagement which is consistent with the covenant of the league. It will continue in force until on the application of one of the parties to it the council, acting if need be by a majority, agrees that the league itself affords sufficient protection.

Article IV.

The present treaty will be submitted to the senate of the United States at the same time as the treaty of Versailles is submitted to the senate for its advice and consent to ratification. It will be submitted before ratification to the French chambers of deputies for approval. The ratification thereof will be exchanged on the deposit of ratifications of the treaty of Versailles at Paris or as soon thereafter as shall be possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries, to wit, on the part of the United States of America, Woodrow Wilson, president, and Robert Lansing, secretary of state, of the United States; and on the part of the French republic, Georges Clemenceau, president of the council of ministers, minister of war, and Stephen Pichon, minister of foreign affairs, have signed the above articles both in the English and French languages, and they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Versailles on the 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1919, and the one hundred and forty-third of the Independence of the United States of America.

WOODROW WILSON.
ROBERT LANSING.
CLEMENCEAU.
S. PICHON.

BRITISH TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Assistance to France in the Event of Unprovoked Aggression by Germany.

Whereas there is a danger that the stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine contained in the treaty of peace, signed this day at Versailles, may not at first provide adequate security and protection to the French republic; and

Whereas his Britannic majesty is willing, subject to the consent of his parliament and provided that a similar obligation is entered into by the United States of America, to undertake to support the French government in the case of an unprovoked movement of aggression being made against France by Germany; and

Whereas his Britannic majesty and the president of the French republic have determined to conclude a treaty to that effect and have named as their plenipotentiaries for the purpose; that is to say:

His majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, emperor of India: the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M. P., first lord of his treasury and prime minister; the Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., his secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The president of the French republic: M. Georges Clemenceau, president of the council, minister of war; M. Stephen Pichon, minister of foreign affairs; who having communicated their full powers found in good and due form have agreed as follows:

Article I.

In case the following stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine contained in the treaty of peace with Germany signed at Versailles the 28th day of June, 1919, by the British empire, the French republic, and the United States of America, among other powers—

"Art. 42. Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

"Art. 43. In the area defined above the maintenance and assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military maneuvers of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization, are in the same way forbidden.

"Art. 44. In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of articles 42 and 43 she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers signatory of the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world."

—may not at first provide adequate security and protection to France, Great Britain agrees to come immediately to her assistance in the event of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her being made by Germany.

Article II.

The present treaty, in similar terms with the treaty of even date for the same purpose concluded between the French republic and the United States of America, a copy of which treaty is annexed hereto, will only come into force when the latter is ratified.

Article III.

The present treaty must be submitted to the council of the league of nations and must be recognized by the council, acting if need be by a majority, as an engagement which is consistent with the covenant of the league; it will continue in force until, on the application of one of the parties to it, the council, acting if need be by a majority, agrees that the league itself affords sufficient protection.

Article IV.

The present treaty shall, before ratification by his majesty, be submitted to parliament for approval.

It shall, before ratification by the president of the French republic, be submitted to the French chambers for approval.

Article V.

The present treaty shall impose no obligation upon any of the dominions of the British

empire unless and until it is approved by the parliament of the dominion concerned.

The present treaty shall be ratified and shall, subject to Articles II. and IV., come into force at the same time as the treaty of peace with Germany of even date comes into force for the British empire and the French republic.

In faith whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, drawn up in the English and French languages.

Done in duplicate at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919.

D. LLOYD GEORGE.
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.
CLEMENCEAU.
S. PICHON.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE.

In accordance with the annex to the labor section of the peace treaty with Germany (see page 617 this volume) the government of the United States summoned the first international labor conference to hold its sessions in Washington, D. C., beginning Oct. 29, 1919. On that date the representatives of thirty-six countries assembled in the Pan-American building in the national capital and began their deliberations. These were still in progress late in November. The United States was put in a somewhat awkward position by the failure of the senate to ratify the peace treaty, but the delegates invited representatives of American labor to be present unofficially. Addresses were made by W. B. Wilson, secretary of labor, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the former was elected president of the conference.

Delegates sent by German and Austrian labor bodies were present, being admitted by a vote of seventy-one to one. A French delegate was the only one voting in opposition. The matters considered at the early sessions of the conference included the eight hour day, the forty-eight hour week and unemployment.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WORKING WOMEN.

An international congress of working women was held in Washington, D. C., from Oct. 28 to Nov. 6, 1919. Fifteen countries were represented by delegates. Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, president of the National Women's Trade Union league, under the auspices of which the conference was held, presided. Subjects of importance to working women were considered and resolutions asking state aid for mothers, an eight hour day and forty-four hour week and a weekly rest period of at least one day and a half were adopted. It was decided to postpone the whole question of a permanent organization until 1920.

ARMISTICE DAY OBSERVED.

Nov. 11, 1919, the first anniversary of the cessation of fighting in the great war under the terms of the armistice, was generally observed throughout the United States and the allied countries in Europe. The day was not observed as a holiday but was marked by numerous meetings and by messages to the people from men who took a leading part in the war and in the peace conference. President Poincare of France sent a special message to the American people, while President Wilson from his sick room in the White House issued the following statement:

"A year ago to-day our enemies laid down their arms in accordance with an armistice which rendered them impotent to renew hostilities, and gave to the world an assured opportunity to reconstruct its shattered order and to work out in peace a new and juster set of international relations.

"The soldiers and people of the European allies had fought and endured for more than four years to uphold the barrier of civilization against the aggressions of armed force. We ourselves had been in the conflict something more than a year and a half.

"With splendid forgetfulness of mere personal concerns, we remodeled our industries, concentrated our financial resources, increased our agricultural output and assembled a great army, so that at the last our power was a decisive factor in the victory. We were able to bring the vast resources, material and moral, of a great and free people to the assistance of our associates in Europe who had suffered and sacrificed without limit in the cause for which we fought.

"Out of this victory there arose new possibilities of political freedom and economic concert. The war showed us the strength of great nations acting together for high purposes, and the victory of arms foretells the enduring conquests which can be made in peace when nations act justly, and in furtherance of the common interests of men.

"To us in America the reflections of armistice day will be filled with solemn pride in the heroism of those who died in the country's service, and with gratitude for the victory, both because of the thing from which it has freed us and because of the opportunity it has given America to show her sympathy with peace and justice in the councils of nations.

WOODROW WILSON."

LEGION VETERANS SHOT BY I. W. W.

While armistice day was being celebrated in Centralia, Wash., Nov. 11, 1919, three members of the American legion recently returned from France were shot and killed as the procession in which they were taking part passed the Industrial Workers of the World hall. Another veteran was killed a little later. Four others were wounded. Members of the legion immediately started in pursuit of the men who had done the shooting. Britt Smith, secretary of the local branch of the I. W. W., was caught and lynched. In the evening a mob wrecked the headquarters of the communist labor party and the offices of the World, a socialist organ. It was said that the shooting was a premeditated affair and that the purpose was to get even with certain soldiers who had been active in combating the activities of the "reds" in the district. A company of state guards was sent to Centralia on the 11th and restored order.

CARNEGIE REPORT ON COST OF THE WAR.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace made a comprehensive report Nov. 17, 1919, on the direct and indirect costs of the war. The direct cost in money, it said, amounted to $186,000,000,000 and the indirect costs to almost as much more. The capitalized value of soldier lives lost was placed at $33,551,276,280. Other items in the direct and indirect losses were these:

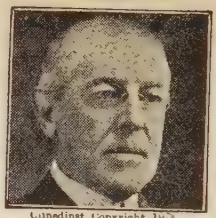
Property loss on land, $29,960,000,000; on water, $6,800,000,000; on production, $45,000,000,000; war relief, $1,000,000,000; loss to neutrals, $1,750,000,000; total indirect costs to nations, belligerent and neutral, $151,612,542,560.

The number of known dead in the war is placed at 9,998,771 and of the presumed dead 2,991,800—a total of 12,990,571.

The report was prepared by Ernest L. Bogart, professor of economics in the University of Illinois.

THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE.

Conference began—Jan. 18, 1919.
Nations represented—27.
German peace treaty signed—June 28.
Ratified by Italy—Oct. 7.
Ratified by Britain—Oct. 10.
Ratified by France—Oct. 21.
Ratified by Japan—Oct. 30.
Laid before U. S. senate—July 10.
Rejected by senate—Nov. 19.
Austrian peace treaty signed—Sept. 10.
Bulgarian peace treaty signed—Nov. 27.



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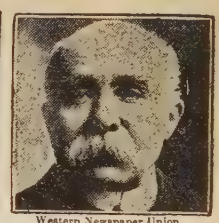


Western Newspaper Union.
G. CLEMENCEAU.
France.

On the preceding pages of this volume will be found the chief fruits of the great peace conference held in Paris beginning formally Jan. 18, 1919, and continuing almost to the closing days of the year. The full text of the treaty of peace with Germany, including the covenant of the league of nations which caused such a worldwide discussion, is reproduced on pages 549-620; of the treaty with Poland on pages 620-624; and of the treaty of peace with Austria on pages 625-681. It now remains to tell something of the way in which these results were brought about and to recount some of the more dramatic incidents attending the negotiations.

In view of the fact that President Wilson's "fourteen points" as formulated by him in a speech before the American congress on Jan. 8, 1918, formed the basis of most of the claims laid before the peace conference and figured largely in the negotiations they are reprinted here for convenience of reference:

No Private Understandings.

"I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

Freedom of Seas.

"II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

No Economic Barriers.

"III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

Reduce National Armaments.

"IV. Adequate guaranties given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

Colonial Claims.

"V. A free, open minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

Russian Territory.

"VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing, and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

Restoration of Belgium.

"VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

Alsace-Lorraine to France.

"VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

New Frontiers for Italy.

"IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

Autonomy in Austria-Hungary.

"X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro.

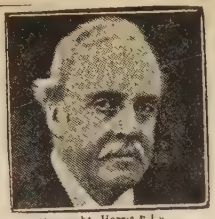
"XI. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guaranties of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

Autonomy in Turkey.

"XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guaranties.

D. LLOYD GEORGE.
Great Britain.

Western Newspaper Union
V. E. ORLANDO.
Italy.



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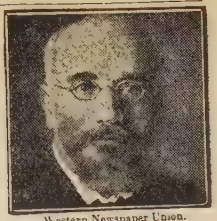
Great Britain.



Western Newspaper Union.
E. VENIZELOS.
Greece.

For an Independent Poland.

"XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

League of Nations.

"XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS.

Delegates to the peace conference assembled in Paris early in January, 1919 and meetings, formal and informal, took place at which the groundwork for the congress was laid. There was an exchange of views between the representatives of the leading powers at the French foreign office on Jan. 12. Methods of procedure, representation and other matters of importance were discussed. This was the first meeting of what was called the "supreme council," consisting in this instance of President Wilson and the premiers and foreign ministers of the four great powers, the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy. One of the things which had already been decided upon was that the real work of the congress was to be done at the Quai D'Orsay, or French foreign office in Paris, and not at Versailles, where, however, the actual signing of the treaty was to take place.

One of the first problems facing the peace delegates was the question of publicity of the proceedings. Newspaper correspondents asked that they be admitted to the sessions of the conference and to report them without restrictions, their contention being based on the first of President Wilson's fourteen points that "diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view." The matter was considered at a meeting of the supreme council Jan. 17 and the decision was arrived at that the difficult and delicate nature of the negotiations precluded publicity until after conclusions had been reached. "If," said the council, "premature publicity is given to the negotiations the proceedings of the peace conference would be interminably protracted and the delegates would be forced to speak not only of the business before the conference, but to concern themselves with the controversies which had been raised by the account of their proceedings outside."

With regard to the full conferences the following rule was adopted:

"Representatives of the press shall be admitted to the meetings of the full conference, but upon necessary occasions the deliberations of the conference may be held in camera."

CONFERENCE REGULATIONS.

Though the regulations governing the work of the conference were not published until July 19, the day after the first formal session of the congress, they were agreed upon before that date in the preliminary meetings. They were as follows:

1. The conference assembled to fix the conditions of peace, first in the preliminaries of peace and then in the definite treaty of peace, shall include the representatives of the belligerent allied and associated powers.

The belligerent powers with general interests, the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy, and Japan, shall take part in all meetings and commissions.

The belligerent powers with particular interests, Belgium, Brazil, the British dominions and India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam and the Czecho-Slovak republic, shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

The powers in a state of diplomatic rupture with the enemy powers, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay, shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

The neutral powers and states in process of formation may be heard either orally or in writing when summoned by the powers with general interests at sittings devoted especially to the examination of questions directly concerning them, but only so far as these questions are concerned.

2. The powers shall be represented by plenipotentiary delegates to the number of: Five for the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan; three for Belgium, Brazil and Serbia; two for China, Greece, the king of Hedjaz, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam and the Czecho-Slovak republic; one for Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama; one for Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

The British dominions and India shall be represented as follows: Two delegates each for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the native states; one delegate for New Zealand.

Although the number of delegates may not exceed the figures above mentioned, each delegation has the right to avail itself of the panel system. The representation of the dominions, including Newfoundland, and of India, may be included in the representation of the British empire by the panel system.

Montenegro shall be represented by one delegate, but the rules concerning the design tion of this delegate sh ll not be fixed until the moment when the political situation of this country shall have been cleared up.

The conditions of the representation of Russia shall be fixed by the conference at the moment when the matters concerning Russia are examined.

3. Each delegation of plenipotentiaries may be accompanied by technical delegates properly accredited and by two stenographers.

The technical delegates may be present at the sittings for the purpose of furnishing information which may be asked of them. They shall be allowed to speak for the purpose of giving any desired explanations.

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FRANK L. POLK.
United States.

4. The delegates take precedence according to the alphabetical order, in French, of the powers.

5. The conference will be declared open by the president of the French republic. The president of the council of French ministers will be invested temporarily with the chairmanship immediately after this. (M. Clemenceau was elected permanent chairman of the conference.) A committee composed of one plenipotentiary of each of the great allied or associated powers shall proceed at once to the authentication of the credentials of all the members present.

6. In the course of the first meeting the conference will proceed to appoint a permanent president and four vice-presidents chosen from the plenipotentiaries of the great powers in alphabetical order.

7. A secretariat, appointed from outside the plenipotentiaries, composed of one representative of the United States of America, one of the British empire, one of France, one of Italy and one of Japan, will be submitted to the approval of the conference by the president, who will be the controlling authority responsible for its operations.

This secretariat will be intrusted with the care of drafting the protocols of the meeting, of classifying the archives, of providing for the administration and organization of the conference, and generally of insuring the regular, and punctual working of the service intrusted to it. The head of the secretariat shall have charge of and be responsible for the protocols and archives.

The archives always will be open to the members of the conference.

8. The publicity of the proceedings shall be insured by official communiques prepared by the secretariat and made public. In case of disagreement as to the drafting of these communiques, the matter shall be referred to the principal plenipotentiaries or their representatives.

9. Reserved.

10. All documents intended for inclusion in the protocols must be handed in in writing by the plenipotentiaries presenting them. No document of a proposition may be submitted save by one of the plenipotentiaries or in his name.

11. Plenipotentiaries wishing to make a proposal not connected with the question on the agenda or not arising from the discussion shall give notice of the same twenty-four hours in advance, in order to facilitate the discussions. However, exceptions can be made to this rule in the case of amendments or secondary questions, but not in the case of substantive proposals.

12. Petitions, memoranda, observations or documents forwarded to the conference by any persons other than plenipotentiaries must be received and classified by the secretariat. Such of these communications as are just political will be briefly summarized in a line, to be distributed to all the plenipotentiaries. This list will be kept up to date as analogous communications are received. All such documents will be deposited in the archives.

13. The discussion of the question to be decided will comprise a first and second reading. The first will consist of the general subject, with the object of obtaining an agreement on matters of importance. Subsequently there will be a second reading for a more detailed examination.

14. The plenipotentiaries shall have the right, subject to the agreement with the conference, to authorize their technical delegates to submit technical explanations on such points as may be deemed lawful.

If the conference thinks advisable the technical examinations of any particular question may be intrusted to a committee of technical delegates, whose duty will be to report and suggest solutions.

15. The protocols drawn up by the secretariat shall be printed and distributed in proof to the delegates in the shortest possible time. To expedite the work by the conference the communications thus made in advance shall take the place of the reading of the protocol at the beginning of each meeting. If no alteration is proposed by the plenipotentiaries the text shall be deemed approved and entered in the archives.

If any alteration is proposed its text shall be read by the president at the beginning of the following meeting. In any case the protocol must be read out in full at the request of any plenipotentiary.

16. A committee shall be formed for drafting the resolutions adopted. This committee shall concern itself only with questions which have been decided. Its sole duty shall be to draw up the text of the decision adopted and to present it for the approval of the conference.

It shall be composed of five members not forming part of the plenipotentiary delegates and composed of one representative of the United States of America, one of the British empire, one of France, one of Italy and one of Japan.

OPENING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The first formal, public session of the peace congress was held Jan. 18 in the splendid Salle de la Paix, formerly known as the Salle d'Horloge, in the ministry of foreign affairs on the Seine across from the Place de la Concorde. It was attended by all the leading delegates and many other distinguished persons from various parts of the world. The proceedings began just after 3 o'clock in the afternoon when President Poincare of France arose and said:

"Gentlemen: France greets and thanks you for having chosen as the seat of your labors the city which for more than four years the enemy has made his principal military objective and which the valor of the allied armies has victoriously defended against unceasingly renewed offensives.

N. Y. Herald Co.

LEON BOURGEOIS.
France.

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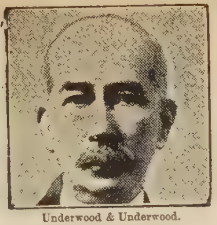
PAUL HYMANS.
Belgium.



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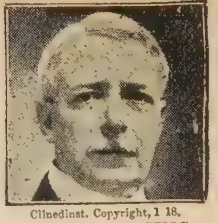
United States.



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ROBERT LANSING.
United States.

"Permit me to see in your decision the homage of all the nations that you represent toward a country which, more than any other, has endured the sufferings of war, of which entire provinces have been transformed into a vast battle field and have been systematically laid waste by the invader, and which has paid the human tribute in death.

"France has borne these enormous sacrifices although she had not the slightest responsibility for the frightful catastrophe which has overwhelmed the universe. And at the moment when the cycle of horror is ending all the powers whose delegates are assembled here may acquit themselves of any share in the crime which has resulted in so unprecedented a disaster.

"What gives you the authority to establish a peace of justice is the fact that none of the peoples of whom you are the delegates has had any part in the injustice. Humanity can place confidence in you because you are not among those who have outraged the rights of humanity.

"There is no need of further information or of special inquiries into the origin of the drama which has just shaken the world. The truth, bathed in blood, has already escaped from the imperial archives. The premeditated character of the trap is to-day clearly proved.

"In the hope of conquering first the hegemony of Europe and next the mastery of the world, the central empires, bound together by a secret plot, found the most abominable of pretexts for trying to crush Serbia and force their way to the east. At the same time they disowned the most solemn undertakings in order to crush Belgium and force their way into the heart of France.

"These are the two unforgettable outrages which opened the way to aggression. The combined efforts of Great Britain, France, and Russia were exerted against that man-made arrogance.

"If, after long vicissitudes, those who wished to reign by the sword have perished by the sword, they have only themselves to blame. They have been destroyed by their own blindness.

"What could be more significant than the shameful bargains they attempted to offer to Great Britain and France at the end of July, 1914, when to Great Britain they suggested: 'Allow us to attack France on land and we will not enter the channel,' and when they instructed their ambassador to say to France: 'We will only accept a declaration of neutrality on your part if you surrender to us Briey, Toul and Verdun'? It is in the light of these things, gentlemen, that all the conclusions you will have to draw from the war will take shape. * * *

"From the north to the south the new world arose with indignation when it saw the empires of central Europe, after having let loose the war without provocation and without excuse, carry it on with fire, pillage and the massacre of inoffensive beings.

"The intervention of the United States was something more, something greater than a great political and military event. It was a supreme judgment passed at the bar of history by the lofty conscience of a free people and their chief magistrate on the enormous responsibilities incurred in the frightful conflict which was lacerating humanity.

"It was not only to protect itself from the audacious aims of German megalomania that the United States equipped fleets and created immense armies, but also, and above all, to defend an ideal of liberty over which it saw the huge shadow of the imperial eagle encroaching farther every day. America, the daughter of Europe, crossed the ocean to rescue her mother from the humiliation of thralldom and to save civilization.

"The American people wished to put an end to the greatest scandal that has ever sullied the annals of mankind. Autocratic governments, having proposed in the secrecy of the chancelleries and the general staff a mad program of universal dominion, let loose their packs at the time fixed by their genius for intrigue and sounded the horns for the chase, ordering science (at the very time it was beginning to abolish distances, to bring men closer together and make life sweeter) to leave the bright sky toward which it was soaring and to place itself submissively at the service of violence; debasing the religious idea to the extent of making God the complacent auxiliary of their passions and the accomplice of their crimes—in short, counting as naught the traditions and wills of peoples, the lives of citizens, the honor of women and all those principles of public and private morality which we for our part have endeavored to keep unaltered throughout the war, and which neither nations nor individuals can repudiate or disregard with impunity. * * *

"The solidarity which has united us during the war and has enabled us to win military success ought to remain unimpaired during the negotiations for and after the signing of the treaty.

"It is not only the governments but free peoples who are represented here. To the test of danger they have learned to know and help one another. They want their intimacy of yesterday to assure the peace of to-morrow. Vainly would our enemies seek to divide us. If they have not yet renounced their customary maneuvers, they will soon find that they are meeting to-day, as during the hostilities, a homogeneous block which nothing will be able to disintegrate. Even before the armistice you reached that unity under the aid of the lofty moral and political truths of which President Wilson has nobly made himself the interpreter, and in the light of these truths you intend to accomplish your mission. * * *

"While introducing into the world as much harmony as possible, you will, in conformity with the fourteenth of the propositions unanimously adopted by the great allied powers, es-

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tablish a general league of nations which will be the supreme guaranty against any fresh assault upon the rights of peoples.

"You do not intend this international association to be directed against anybody in the future. It will not, of a set purpose, shut out anybody, but, having been organized by the nations that have sacrificed themselves in the defense of right, it will receive from them its statutes and fundamental rules.

"It will lay down conditions concerning present or future adherence, and, as it is to have for its essential aim the prevention as far as possible of the renewals of wars, it will, above all, seek to gain respect for the peace which you will have established and will find it the less difficult to maintain in proportion as this peace will in itself imply the greater realities of justice and safer guaranties of stability.

"By establishing this new order of things you will meet the aspirations of humanity, which, after the frightful convulsions of the blood stained years, ardently wishes to feel itself protected by a union of free peoples against every possible revival of primitive savagery.

"An immortal glory will attach to the names of the nations and the men who have desired to co-operate in this grand work in faith and brotherhood, and who have taken the pains to eliminate from the future peace causes of disturbance and instability.

"This very day forty-eight years ago—on the 18th of January, 1871—the German empire was proclaimed by an army of invasion in the chateau at Versailles. It was consecrated by the theft of two French provinces. It was thus a violation from its origin, and by the fault of its founders it was born in injustice. It has ended in oblivion.

"You are assembled in order to repair the evil that has been done and to prevent a recurrence of it. You hold in your hands the future of the world. I leave you gentlemen to your grave deliberations and declare the conference of Paris open."

Wilson Names Clemenceau as Chairman.

When President Poincare had concluded his address and retired from the hall President Wilson arose and nominated Premier Clemenceau of France for permanent chairman of the conference. He said:

"Mr. Chairman: It gives me great pleasure to propose as permanent chairman of the conference M. Clemenceau, the president of the council.

"I would do this as a matter of custom. I would do this as a tribute to the French republic. But I wish to do it as something more than that. I wish to do it as a tribute to the man.

"France deserves the precedence not only because we are meeting at her capital and because she has undergone some of the most tragical suffering of the war, but also because her capital, her ancient and beautiful capital, has so often been the center of conferences of this sort, on which the fortunes of large parts of the world turned.

"It is a very delightful thought that the history of the world, which has so often centered here, will now be crowned by the achievements of this conference—because there is a sense in which this is the supreme conference in the history of mankind.

"More nations are represented here than were ever represented in such a conference before. The fortunes of all peoples are involved. A great war is ended, which seemed about to bring a universal cataclysm. The danger is passed. A victory has been won for mankind, and it is delightful that we should be able to record these great results in this place.

"But it is more delightful to honor France because we can honor her in the person of so distinguished a servant. We have all felt in our participation in the struggles of this war the fine steadfastness which characterized the leadership of the French in the hands of M. Clemenceau. We have learned to admire him and those of us who have been associated with him have acquired a genuine affection for him.

"Moreover, those of us who have been in these recent days in constant consultation with him know how warmly his purpose is set toward the goal of achievement to which all our faces are turned. He feels as we feel, as I have no doubt everybody in this room feels, that we are trusted to do a great thing, to do it in the highest spirit of friendship and accommodation, and to do it as promptly as possible in order that the hearts of men may have fear lifted from them and that they may return to those purposes of life which will bring them happiness and contentment and prosperity.

"Knowing his brotherhood of heart in these great matters, it affords me a personal pleasure to propose that M. Clemenceau shall be the permanent chairman of this conference."

Seconded by Lloyd George.

In seconding the nomination Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain said:

"I count it not merely a pleasure but a great privilege that I should be expected, on behalf of the British empire delegates, to support the motion of President Wilson. I do so for this reason which he has so eloquently given expression to: as a tribute to the man. When I was a schoolboy M. Clemenceau was a compelling and conspicuous figure in the politics of his native land and his fame had extended far beyond the bounds of France.

"Were it not for that undoubted fact, Mr. President, I should have treated as a legend the common report of your years. I have attended many conferences with M. Clemenceau, and in them all the most vigorous, the most enduring, and the most youthful figure there has been that of M. Clemenceau. He has had the youthfulness; he has had the hopefulness and the fearlessness of youth. He is indeed the 'grand young man' of France,

and I am proud to stand here to propose that he should take the chair in this great conference that is to settle the peace of the world.

"I know of none better qualified, or as well qualified, to occupy this chair than M. Clemenceau. And I speak from my experience in its claim. He and I have not always agreed. We have often agreed. We have sometimes disagreed, and we have always expressed our disagreements very emphatically because we are ourselves.

"But, although there will be delays, and inevitable delays, in the signing of peace, due to the inherent difficulties of what we have to settle, I will guarantee, from my knowledge of M. Clemenceau, that there will be no waste of time. And that is important.

"The world is thirsting and hungering for peace. There are millions of people who want to get back to the world work of peace. And the fact that M. Clemenceau is in the chair will be proof that they will get there without any delays which are due to anything except the difficulties which are essential in what we have to perform. He is one of the great speakers of the world. But no one knows better than he that the best speaking is that which impels beneficent actions.

"I have another reason. During the dark days we have passed through his courage, his unfailing courtesy, his untiring energy, his inspiration have helped the allies through to triumph, and I know of no one to whom that victory is more attributable than the man who sits in this chair. In his own person, more than any living man, he represents the heroism, he represents the genius of the indomitable people of his land.

"And for these reasons I count it a privilege that I should be expected to second this motion."

Response by Clemenceau.

In accepting the nomination Premier Clemenceau said:

"You would not expect me to keep silence after what the two eminent statesmen who have just spoken have said. I cannot help expressing my great, my profound gratitude to the illustrious president of the United States, and to the prime minister of Great Britain, for the words I have just heard from their lips.

"Long ago, when I was young, as Mr. Lloyd George has recalled to you, when I was traveling in America and in England, I always heard the French reproached for an excess of courtesy which sometimes went beyond the truth.

"As I listened to the American statesman and to the English statesman, I wondered whether they had not caught in Paris our national disease of courtesy. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I must say that my election is necessarily due to the old international tradition of courtesy to the country which has the honor to receive the peace conference in its capital.

"I wish also to say that this testimony of friendship, if they will allow to me the word, on the part of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George in particular, has touched me deeply because I see in it a new strength for all three of us to accomplish, with the co-operation of the entire conference, the arduous work which is intrusted to us. I gather from it a new confidence in the success of our efforts.

"President Wilson has special authority to say that this is the first time in fact that the world has ever seen assembled together a delegation of all the civilized nations of the earth.

"The greater the bloody catastrophe which has devastated and ruined one of the richest parts of France, the greater and more splendid must be the reparation—not only the material reparation, the vulgar reparation, if I dare speak so, which is due all of us, but the higher and nobler reparation of the new institutions which we will try to establish, in order that nations may at length escape from the fatal embrace of ruinous wars, which destroy everything, heap up ruins, terrorize the populace and prevent them from going freely about their work for fear of enemies which may rise up from one day to the next.

"It is a great, splendid and noble ambition which has come to all of us. It is desirable that success should crown our efforts. This cannot take place unless we all have firmly fixed and clearly determined ideas on what we wish to do.

"I said in the chamber a few days ago, and I wish to repeat here, that success is not possible unless we remain firmly united. We have come together as friends; we must leave this hall as friends.

"That, gentlemen, is the first thought that comes to me. All else must be subordinated to the necessity of a closer and closer union among the nations which have taken part in this great war and to the necessity of remaining friends. For the league of nations is here. It is yourself. It is for you to make it live and to make it live we must have it really in our hearts.

"As I told President Wilson a few days ago, there is no sacrifice that I am not willing to make in order to accomplish this, and I do not doubt that you all have the same sentiment. We will make these sacrifices, but on the condition that we endeavor impartially to conciliate interests apparently contradictory on the higher plane of a greater, happier and better humanity.

"That, gentlemen, is what I had to say to you. I am touched beyond words at the evidence of good will and friendship which you show me.

"The program of this conference has been laid down by President Wilson. It is no longer the peace of a more or less vast territory, no longer the peace of continents; it is the peace of nations that is to be made. This program is sufficient in itself. There is no superfluous word. Let us try to act swiftly and well."

Beyond the making of these and other speeches no business was transacted at the opening conference, which ended at 4:40. After announcing that the league of nations would be placed at the head of the order of the day at the next full session M. Clemenceau declared the meeting adjourned.

PRESSING QUESTIONS TAKEN UP.

The delegates, a full list of whom will be found on pages 549, 550, 621, 625 and 626 of this volume, settled down to work and took up the questions that seemed most pressing. Among these were the drafting of the covenant of the league of nations, the question of the representation of Russia, international legislation on labor, responsibilities and punishments in connection with the war, reparations for war damages and international regime of ports, waterways and railways. Much of this work was intrusted to committees assisted by advisers and experts. On Jan. 22 the supreme council announced that it had invited representatives of the Russian factions to meet at Princes' islands in the Sea of Marmora and arrange a settlement of their differences. This conference, it may be said, never took place, the Russian envoys in Paris, headed by Sergius Sazonoff, a former Russian foreign minister, refusing to sit with bolshevist assassins either at the place named or elsewhere. The Russian problem remained practically unsolved throughout the conference.

FRAMERS OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

On Jan. 25 the general peace council decided unanimously in favor of a league of nations,

the covenant to be framed by a special committee composed of members of all the associated governments. Those for the five great powers were:

For the United States—President Wilson and Col. Edward M. House.

For Great Britain—Lord Robert Cecil and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts.

For France—Leon Bourgeois and Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the faculty of law of the University of Paris.

For Italy—Premier Orlando and Vittorio Scialoia.

For Japan—Viscount Chinda and K. Ochiai.

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS BEFORE CONFERENCE.

By the 3d of February the delegates of the five great powers had before them practically all of the territorial claims made by the various nations in the entente or friendly to it. The United States presented no claim of this character. Following were the desires of the other countries:

France.

France wanted, first of all, Alsace-Lorraine unconditionally and the right to discuss and ultimately to fix the French frontiers in their relation to the Rhine, which might require the creation of buffer states. One of these would be the Palatinate and another Rhenish Prussia. France desired also to annex the basin of the Saar river, which might be called reannexation.

France insisted that so far as the left bank of the Rhine farther to the north was concerned, the conference should forbid military works of any kind—barracks, bridgeheads, forts and fortresses—in that zone. The feeling was that the people inhabiting that zone should be free to decide for themselves whether they wished to join France, form an independent state or return to Germany.

The French government did not ask for a protectorate in Syria in the ordinary sense, because it considered that the population there was too advanced to make a protectorate necessary; but France, on account of her traditional interests in that country, felt that she should be called upon to exercise some sort of guardianship or guidance until Syria should be fully able to govern herself.

Great Britain.

Great Britain's delegation believed that a society of nations was desirable and obtainable and that it must be established by the peace conference. She advanced no continental purposes other than those of a permanent and just peace under the principle of self-determination and that there should be international freedom of transit by railroads and waterways, which was Great Britain's general definition of freedom of commerce in times of peace.

Great Britain would take mandatory power over the German islands south of the equator for Australia and over German Southwest Africa for the Union of South Africa. She would also have the mandate over German East Africa and some parts of Arabia and she had particular claims in this respect over Mesopotamia.

Italy.

Italy asked for the Trentino as far as the Brenner pass, including the whole of the southern Tyrol; Trieste, Istria, Fiume, Zara, Sebenico, the larger part of the Dalmatian islands, Avlona and its hinterland, a protectorate over Albania, possession of the islands in the Ægean which were taken from Turkey during the Tripolitan war and the province of Adalia if France and England should take territory in Asia Minor.

The Italian contention was that the Dalmatian islands and such parts of the Dalmatian coast as were not assigned to Italy should be neutralized. Should France and England extend their colonial possessions in Africa Italy desired to enlarge her possessions in Eritrea and Tripoli.

Roumania.

Territorial contentions in the Balkans were complicated and presented difficult problems. Roumania desired to retain possession of that portion of Russian Bessarabia given her by the central powers under the canceled treaty of Bukharest and since in her possession. Roumania also desired southern Dobrogea, as ceded to her by Bulgaria after the second Balkan war. Possession of Bessarabia and the Dobrogea commands the mouth of the Danube.

Westward Roumania wanted to annex the Hapsburg provinces of Bukowina and Transylvania and a considerable part of the rich agricultural district of Banat. It was here that the Roumanian aspirations conflicted with those of Serbia.

Serbia.

Serbia's claims in the Hapsburg monarchy to the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were opposed by no one in the entente group. The plans for the incorporation into Jugo Slavia of the Hapsburg province of Croatia, except as to the coastal region of Fiume, were also considered as subject to the internal decision of the southern Slavs.

Jugo Slav and Italian aims were in sharp conflict in the settlement of the Adriatic coast problem, involving the future of Fiume and the Croatian seaboard along with the islands of Dalmatia and Albania.

Greece.

Greece wished Northern Epirus and Thrace, with the exception of Constantinople and the shores of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, which Premier Venizelos wishes to place under international control. Greece asked for the vilayet of Smyrna in Asia Minor and the former Turkish islands in the eastern Mediterranean, including those known as the Dodecanesus and claimed by Italy.

Bulgaria.

Although Bulgaria capitulated without conditions and her future territories depended upon the conquerors, her government had not abandoned hope of adding extensive territories and it even hoped to receive extensions of the Bulgarian frontiers in southern Macedonia along the Ægean coast and in Thrace.

Czecho-Slovakia.

The new state of Czecho-Slovakia was carving out its territories almost entirely at the expense of the old Austria-Hungary. The old kingdom of Bohemia, Moravia and the Slovak regions of northern Hungary already had been incorporated into the proposed state, but there were certain conflicts with the Poles, Ruthenians, Roumanians and Germans as well as with the Austrians and the Magyars because the Czechs claimed that parts of German Saxony and German Silesia belonged ethnographically to the new state.

Poland.

The Poles with an inadequate army were endeavoring to establish possession of disputed regions on three sides of Russian Poland and Galicia, which constituted the nucleus of the new Polish state. The Poles desired eastern Galicia to include Lemberg, which is in the Ukraine, and the disputed province of Cholm, in Little Russia. Northeast the Poles desired to have Vilna recognized as Polish.

Belgium.

Belgium asked that her reparation for damages wrought by Germany should be the first lien upon German assets to the extent of at

least 15,000,000,000 francs ($3,000,000,000) or up to a much larger sum if Germany does not return the machinery and the materials taken from Belgium.

Belgium, having reasserted her independence and thus emerged from her old state of neutrality, desired from Holland the left bank of the Scheldt and the peninsula of Maastricht, which protrudes into Belgian Limburg. Belgium also would assent to a plebiscite in Luxemburg to decide whether that country wished to join Belgium or France or retain its autonomy.

Japan.

Japan entered the peace conference, as Baron Makino, the senior delegate, said, "with no territorial ambitions in China," and that as for Tsingtau, "she will hand it back to China under the terms of the notes exchanged between China and Japan in May, 1915."

This was interpreted by Japan as permitting her to retain certain former German concessions on the Shantung peninsula. Japan, Baron Makino explained, "neither intended nor desired to interfere in Russian affairs, but was willing, if solicited, to aid Russia in restoring order."

These declarations disposed of two of the main questions in which Japan was interested except that she desired to retain the southern Pacific islands north of the equator, which formerly belonged to Germany.

China.

The Chinese delegates asked to be guaranteed against foreign imperialism or aggression and desired the gradual abolition of "consular rights" and to be allowed to impose higher duties on importations. The Chinese also asked for the return of Kiaochow.

Switzerland.

The Swiss government represented that, while Switzerland would be glad to participate in a society of nations, yet because of her mixed nationalities she could not do so if that should mean the use of her troops in policing the world by force, as, perhaps, against Italy, France or Germany. Switzerland desired an outlet to the sea by making the Rhine a neutral stream.

Scandinavia.

The territorial aspirations of the three Scandinavian powers were considered modest. Denmark wished to annex that part of northern Schleswig inhabited predominantly by Danes, but did not ask to retain the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, taken from Denmark by Prussia in the war of 1864, or to extend her frontiers southward to the Kiel canal.

Norway had certain aspirations to Spitzbergen and her claim was subsequently granted.

A strong socialist movement in Sweden favored the union with Sweden of the Aland islands, which were regarded by the Swedes as the naval key to Stockholm.

LEAGUE COVENANT PRESENTED.

On Feb. 14, 1919, at a plenary session of the conference President Wilson presented the report of the commission on the league of nations. On arising to read the covenant he said:

"Mr. Chairman: I have the honor and assume it a very great privilege of reporting in the name of the commission constituted by this conference on the formulation of a plan for the league of nations. I am happy to say that it is a unanimous report—a unanimous report from the representatives of fourteen nations—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Roumania and Serbia."

The president then read the text of the covenant and followed it with remarks extolling the purposes of the proposed league. He was followed in a similar strain by Lord Robert Cecil, Dr. Vittorio Orlando, Leon Bourgeois, Baron Makino, George N. Barnes, Eleutherios Venizelos and Dr. V. Wellington Koo.

Immediately after this plenary session President Wilson returned to the United States to attend to business connected with the closing of the 65th congress. (See page 299.) On Feb. 19 an attempt to assassinate Premier Clemenceau caused some interruption in the work of the conference. President Wilson returned to Paris March 14 and resumed work on the treaty of peace with Germany and on a revision of the league covenant in order to meet criticisms made upon it, particularly with regard to the safeguarding of the Monroe doctrine. On April 10 the league of nations adopted a new section of the covenant specifically excepting the Monroe doctrine from the provisions of the covenant.

There were many objections to the covenant as originally drawn up and the document was entirely recast in the direction of making it clearer. In its new form it was presented at a plenary session held on April 28. (It is given in full in its revised form on pages 550-554 of this volume.) Article 21 relating to the Monroe doctrine was entirely new. President Wilson in presenting the document to the conference did not read it in detail but explained the changes. He said:

"The first paragraph of article 1 is new. In view of the insertion of the covenant in the peace treaty, specific provision as to the signatories of the treaty who would become members of the league and also as to neutral states to be invited to accede to the covenant, were obviously necessary. The paragraph also provides for the method by which a neutral state may accede to the covenant.

"The third paragraph of article 1 is new, providing for the withdrawal of any member of the league on a notice given of two years.

"The second paragraph of article 4 is new, providing for a possible increase in the council, should other powers be added to the league of nations whose present accession is not anticipated.

"The last two paragraphs of article 4 are new, providing specifically for one vote for each member of the league in the council, which was understood before, and providing also for one representative of each member of the league.

"The first paragraph of article 5 is new, expressly incorporating the provision as to the unanimity of voting, which was at first taken for granted.

"The second paragraph of article 5 has had added to it that a majority of the assembly must approve the appointment of the secretary-general.

"The first paragraph of article 7 names Geneva as the seat of the league, and is followed by a second paragraph which gives the council power to establish the seat of the league elsewhere should it subsequently deem it necessary.

"The third paragraph of article 7 is new, establishing equality of employment of men and women, that is to say, by the league.

"The second paragraph of article 13 is new, inasmuch as it undertakes to give instances of disputes which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration, instances of what have latterly been called 'justiciable' questions.

"The eighth paragraph of article 15 is new. This is the amendment regarding domestic jurisdiction, that where the council finds a question arising out of an international dispute affects matters which are clearly under the domestic jurisdiction of one or other of the parties it is to report to that effect and make no recommendation.

"The last paragraph of article 16 is new, providing for an expulsion from the league in certain extraordinary circumstances.

"Article 21 is new.

"The second paragraph of article 22 inserts the words with regard to mandatories, 'and who are willing to accept it,' thus explicitly introducing the principle that a mandate cannot be forced upon a nation unwilling to accept it.

"Article 23 is a combination of several former articles and also contains the following: A clause providing for the just treatment of aborigines; a clause looking toward a prevention of the white slave traffic and the traffic in opium, and a clause looking toward progress in international prevention and control of disease.

"Article 25 specifically mentions the Red Cross as one of the international organizations which are to connect their work with the work of the league.

"Article 26 permits the amendment of the covenant by a majority of the states composing the assembly, instead of three-fourths of the states, though it does not change the requirements in that matter with regard to the vote in the council.

"The second paragraph of article 26 is also new and was added at the request of the Brazilian delegation, in order to avoid certain constitutional difficulties. It permits any member of the league to dissent from an amendment, the effect of such dissent being withdrawal from the league.

"And the annex is added, giving the names of the signatories of the treaty, who become members, and the names of the states invited to accede to the covenant. These are all the changes, I believe, which are of moment.

"Mr. President: I take the opportunity to move the following resolutions in order to carry out the provisions of the covenant. You will notice that the covenant provides that the first secretary-general shall be chosen by this conference. It also provides that the first choice of the four member states who are to be added to the five great powers on the council is left to this conference.

"I move, therefore, that the first secretary-general of the council shall be the Hon. Sir James Eric Drummond, and, secondly, that until such time as the assembly shall have selected the first four members of the league to be represented on the council in accordance with article 4 of the covenant, representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain shall be members; and, third, that the powers to be represented on the council of the league of nations are requested to name representatives who shall form a committee of nine to prepare plans for the organization of the league and for the establishment of the seat of the league and to make arrangements and to prepare the agenda for the first meeting of the assembly, this committee to report both to the council and to the assembly of the league."

CONTROVERSY OVER FIUME.

The first serious clash in the deliberations of the peace conference came over Italy's claim to Fiume, and other places on the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic which were also claimed by the Jugo Slavs. The principal dispute was over Fiume itself on account of its port facilities and its importance to the Jugo Slav state as an outlet for its commerce. As early as March 21 the Italian delegation made it known that unless Fiume was awarded to Italy they would leave the conference. President Wilson took the Jugo Slav side of the controversy, Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau being inclined to favor Italy's claim on the basis of the London pact ceding part of the Dalmatian coast to Italy.

Matters were brought to a head April 23 when President Wilson issued a statement giving his reasons for opposing Italy's claim to Fiume. This statement, in part, follows:

"When Italy entered the war she entered upon the basis of a definite private understanding with Great Britain and France, now known as the pact of London. Since that time the whole face of circumstances has been altered. Many other powers, great and small, have entered the struggle with no knowledge of that private understanding.

"The Austro-Hungarian empire, then the enemy of Europe, and at whose expense the pact of London was to be kept in the event of victory, has gone to pieces and no longer exists. Not only that, but the several parts of that empire, it is agreed now by Italy and all her associates, are to be erected into independent states and associated in a league of nations, not with those who were recently our enemies, but with Italy herself and the powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty.

"We are to establish their liberty as well as our own. They are to be among the smaller states whose interests are henceforth to be safeguarded as scrupulously as the interests of the most powerful states.

"The war was ended, moreover, by proposing to Germany an armistice and peace which should be founded on certain clearly defined principles which set up a new order of right and justice. Upon those principles the peace with Germany has been conceived not only but formulated. Upon those principles it will be effected.

"We cannot ask the great body of powers to propose and effect peace with Austria and establish a new basis of independence and right in the states which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian empire and in the states of the Balkan group on principles of another kind. We must apply the same principles to the settlement of Europe in those quarters that we have applied in the peace with Germany.

"It was upon the explicit avowal of those principles that the initiative for peace was taken. It is upon them that the whole structure of peace must rest.

"If those principles are to be adhered to Fiume must serve as the outlet of the commerce, not of Italy, but of the land to the north and northeast of that port—Hungary, Bohemia, Roumania and the states of the new Jugo Slav group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create the feeling that we have deliberately put the port upon which all those countries chiefly depend for their access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a power of which it did not form an integral part and whose sovereignty, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign, not domestic or identified with the commercial and industrial life of the regions which the port must serve. It is for that reason, no doubt, that Fiume was not included in the pact of London, but there definitely assigned to the Croatians."

ITALIANS WITHDRAW FROM CONFERENCE.

The Italian peace delegation took offense at the statement made by President Wilson and promptly withdrew from the conference. Its action was approved by the people and government of Italy. There was much excitement for a time, but this gradually cooled down and Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino on May 7 returned to Paris to take part in the ceremonies attending the delivery of the peace treaty to the German delegates.

TREATY PRESENTED TO GERMANS.

While the attention of the world was directed chiefly toward the framing of the league of nations covenant, work on the details of the peace treaty proper was progressing slowly but steadily and by the end of April it was so far completed that Germany was invited to send delegates to receive it. The men chosen by the Berlin government for that disagreeable task were Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Theodor Melchoir, Herr Landsberg, Herr Leinert,

Herr Giesberts and Herr Schuecking. These gentlemen arrived at Versailles April 29 and presented their credentials to officials appointed to represent the peace conference. This ceremony took place in the hall of the Trianon palace and in the same place on May 7 the treaty was formally presented to the German envoys. All the leading figures in the peace conference, including President Wilson, were present on this occasion, though no addresses were made save by Premier Clemenceau and by the head of the German delegation. M. Clemenceau, as chairman of the peace congress, in addressing the enemy plenipotentiaries said, in part:

"You have before you the accredited plenipotentiaries of all the small and great powers united to fight together in the war that has been so cruelly imposed upon them. The time has come when we must settle our account. You have asked for peace. We are ready to give you peace.

"We shall present you now a book which contains our conditions. You will be given every facility to examine these conditions and the time necessary for it. Everything will be done with the courtesy that is the privilege of civilized nations."

M. Clemenceau added that no oral discussion was to take place and that any observations would have to be submitted in writing within fifteen days.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau remained seated as he replied in German. He began by saying:

"Gentlemen: We are deeply impressed with the sublime task which has brought us hither to give a durable peace to the world. We are under no illusion as to the extent of our defeat and the degree of our want of power. We know that the power of the German arms is broken. We know the power of the hatred which we encounter here and we have heard the passionate demand that vanquishers make us pay as the vanquished and punish those who are deserving of being punished."

The count went on to deny that Germany was alone responsible for the war. He commented on what he called the cruelty of the allies in continuing the blockade of Germany after the armistice and pleaded for a peace based on President Wilson's fourteen points.

With the reading and translating of these two addresses the ceremony ended.

MODIFICATIONS MADE IN TREATY.

Germany, as was expected, raised a violent outcry against the terms of the treaty and there was much talk of rejecting it. There was some correspondence between the German plenipotentiaries and the supreme council and the former were given an extension of seven days, or until May 29, in which to reply in full to the peace terms. The notes related mainly to the economic terms of the treaty, the disposition of the Saar basin, the responsibility for the war, the return of the German colonies and similar matters. The council remained firm and rejected the German pleas for modifications. Germany's final reply was made public June 1 and the rejoinder of the allied and associated powers on June 16. In the latter communication some concessions were made and changes in the treaty were proposed. These included:

A plebiscite for Upper Silesia, with guaranties of coal from that territory.

Frontier rectifications in West Prussia.

Omission of the third zone in the Schleswig plebiscite.

Temporary increase of the German army from 100,000 to 200,000 men.

Declaration of the intention to submit within a month of signature a list of those accused of violation of the laws and customs of war.

Offer to co-operate with a German commission on reparations and to receive suggestions for discharging the obligation.

Certain detailed modifications in the finance, economic and ports and waterways clauses, including abolition of the proposed Kiel canal commission.

Assurance of membership in the league of nations in the early future, if Germany fulfilled her obligations.

The German envoys were against accepting the treaty even as revised and advised the German cabinet to reject it. The people of Germany, however were tired of the long suspense and demanded that the treaty be signed. On June 22, after some changes in the cabinet, the national assembly at Weimar by a vote of 237 to 138 decided to sign the treaty and to do so unconditionally. Herman Mueller, who had succeeded Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau as foreign minister, Dr. Johannes Bell, minister of colonies and Herr Leinert were selected to go to Versailles and sign the treaty of peace. Mueller and Bell arrived at Versailles on the evening of June 27 and were met there by Herr Giesberts.

GERMAN PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

The German peace treaty was signed on June 28, 1919. This historic event, terminating the greatest war the world had ever known, took place in the Hall of Mirrors in the Chateau Louis XIV., at Versailles. The signing was done within a few yards of the spot in the same hall where William I. was crowned emperor of Germany on Jan. 18, 1871, and where the German empire was proclaimed. The German delegates, Mueller and Bell, were the first to attach their signatures to the document. Then came President Wilson and the other American delegates, followed in order by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and its colonies, France, Japan and Italy and after them came the representatives of the minor powers in alphabetical order with Belgium in the lead. The Chinese delegates refused to sign because they were not permitted to make certain reservations. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts of the Union of South Africa signed under protest on the ground that the stipulations in the treaty were too severe.

The signing began at 3:10 p. m. and ended at 3:45 p. m. At that hour cannon boomed announcing to the world that peace had at last been sealed by the chief belligerents in the war. The multitude assembled outside the hall where the signing took place cheered loudly as President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George and other well known figures in the peace conference emerged to take their departure. The news of the signing of the treaty was received with ringing of bells and other manifestations of joy in London and in other great cities of the entente countries, while in Berlin, Vienna and elsewhere in the former central empires the gloom was correspondingly great.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Chinese delegates who refused to sign the treaty were Lou Tseng-tsi ng, minister for foreign affairs, and Chenting Thomas Wang, formerly minister of agriculture and commerce. They protested against the transfer of the German rights in Shantung to Japan as confirming an act of aggression, but their contention was overruled. (See Shantung section of treaty, page 574, this volume.)

While the Japanese delegates carried the day with respect to Shantung, their efforts to obtain in the covenant of the league of nations a declaration against race discrimination failed.

DISPOSITION OF GERMAN COLONIES.

The provisions in the treaty regarding Germany's former overseas possessions will be found on pages 571-573 in this volume. The following official announcement was made on May 7:

"The council of three, M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, yesterday decided as to the disposition of the former German colonies as follows:

"Togoland and Kamerun—France and Great Britain shall make a joint recommendation to the league of nations as to their future.

"German East Africa—The mandate shall be held by Great Britain.

"German Southwest Africa—The mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa.

"The German Samoan islands—The mandate shall be held by New Zealand.

"The other German Pacific possessions south of the equator, excluding the German Samoan islands and Nauru—The mandate shall be held by Australia.

"Nauru (Pleasant island)—The mandate shall be given to the British empire.

"The German Pacific islands north of the equator—The mandate shall be held by Japan."

MANY CLAIMS URGED.

In connection with the league of nations part of the German treaty many demands were made upon the peace conference by various races and nationalities who urged their claims on the basis of the right of self-determination, old and new treaties and understandings or for other reasons. Some of these were in connection with the newly created nations who came into conflict with each other over claims to coal mines, territorial boundaries, port facilities and so on. The disputes over the Teschen mines, the port of Danzig, the port of Fiume and Silesian territory were among these. In the majority of cases only temporary decisions were arrived at, final action being deferred until such a time as the league of nations might act, or until plebiscites could be taken.

Disputes also arose as to the disposition of territories formerly under the domination of the Turkish empire such as Syria, Hedjaz, Armenia and Palestine, but no conclusive action was taken.

Strong efforts were made to obtain recognition for the republic proclaimed in Ireland by the Sinn Fein party, but these failed even though urged upon the American peace delegation by influential Irishmen from the United States. The entente countries declined to be drawn into any discussion of their own internal affairs.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

The conclusion of a treaty of peace with Austria, which was all that was left of the old Hapsburg empire, attracted little attention compared with that bestowed upon the German treaty. One reason was that the two documents resembled each other in their main features and another was that most of the allies were inclined to think that Austria had ceased to be a power of the first rank and that therefore the convention with her was of less importance.

On May 6 it was announced in Vienna that the delegates to represent German Austria in Paris would consist of Karl Renner, chancellor, Dr. Franz Klein, Prof. Heinrich Lammasch, Prof. von Laun, Undersecretary Flucke and Deputies Steglinger and Lodgman. The delegation arrived in St. Germain, near Paris, May 14, and on May 19 the exchange of credentials took place. On June 2 the first section of the Austrian treaty was laid before the delegates of that country in the old castle of St. Germain. The ceremonies were similar to those that had taken place at Versailles, Premier Clemenceau making an address to which Karl Renner replied. The second section was presented on July 20 without ceremony by M. Dutasta, secretary-general of the conference. On Sept. 6 the national assembly in Vienna, Austria, by a vote of 97 to 23 decided to sign the treaty and on Sept. 10 Karl Renner at St. Germain affixed his signature to the document on behalf of his country. The representatives of twenty-five powers also signed. Frank L. Polk, Henry White and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss acted on behalf of the United States. (For text of treaty and names of all the signers see pages 625-681, this volume.)

CHANGES AMONG DELEGATES.

Numerous changes among the peace delegates occurred in the course of the year and especially immediately after the signing of the treaty with Germany. President Wilson sailed for America June 29 and was followed on July 14 by Secretary of State Lansing, whose place was taken by the undersecretary of state, Frank L. Polk. Owing to a change in the ministry in Italy the old delegates of that country were replaced in June by Former Foreign Minister Tittoni, Senator Guglielmi Marconi and Senator Vittorio Scialoia.

WILSON LAYS TREATY BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE.

On July 10, immediately after his return from Europe, President Wilson appeared before the United States senate and in laying before that body the peace treaty with Germany said:

"Gentlemen of the Senate: The treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles on June 28. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before you for ratification and to inform you with regard to the work of the conference by which that treaty was formulated.

"The treaty constitutes nothing less than a world settlement. It would not be possible for me either to summarize or to construe its manifold provisions in an address which must of necessity be something less than a treatise. My services and all the information I possess will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your committee on foreign relations at any time, either informally or in session, as you may prefer; and I hope that you will not hesitate to make use of them. I shall at this time, prior to your own study of the document, attempt only a general characterization of its scope and purpose.

"In one sense, no doubt, there is no need that I should report to you what was attempted and done at Paris. You have been daily cognizant of what was going on there—of the problems with which the peace conference had to deal and of the difficulty of laying down straight lines of settlement anywhere on a field on which the old lines of international relationship, and the new alike, followed so intricate a pattern and were for the most part cut so deep by historical circumstances which dominated action where it would have been best to ignore or reverse them.

"The cross currents of politics and of interest must have been evident to you. It would be presuming in me to attempt to explain the questions which arose or the many diverse elements that entered into them. I shall attempt something less ambitious than that and more clearly suggested by my duty to report to the congress the part it seemed necessary for my colleagues and me to play as the representatives of the government of the United States.

"That part was dictated by the role America has played in the war and by the expectations that had been created in the minds of the peoples with whom we had associated ourselves in that great struggle.

"The United States entered the war upon a different footing from every other nation except our associates on this side the sea. We entered it, not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy, and even the validity, of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizens as against the autocratic authority of its governors.

"And in the settlement of the peace we have sought no special reparation for ourselves, but only the restoration of right and the assurance of liberty everywhere that the effects of the settlement were to be felt. We entered the war as the disinterested champions of right and we interested ourselves in the terms of the peace in no other capacity.

"The hopes of the nations allied against the central powers were at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There was everywhere amongst them, except in their stoutest spirits, a somber foreboding of disaster. The war ended in November eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in midsummer last, four short months before the armistice, to realize what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale and their physical safety.

"That first, never-to-be-forgotten action at Chateau Thierry had already taken place. Our redoubtable soldiers and marines had already closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening for their advance upon Paris—had already turned the tide of battle back toward the frontiers of France and begun the rout that was to save Europe and the world. Thereafter the Germans were to be always forced back, back, were never to thrust successfully forward again. And yet there was no confident hope.

"Anxious men and women, leading spirits of France, attended the celebration of the Fourth of July last year in Paris out of generous courtesy—with no heart for festivity, little zest of hope. But they came away with something new at their hearts; they have themselves told us so.

"The mere sight of our men—of their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and every turn of their swinging march, in their steady comprehending eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did—made every one who saw them that memorable day realize that something had happened that was much more than a mere incident in the fighting, something very different from the mere arrival of fresh troops.

"A great moral force had flung itself into the struggle. The fine physical force of those spirited men spoke of something more than bodily vigor.

"They carried the great ideals of a free people at their hearts and with that vision were unconquerable. Their very presence brought reassurance; their fighting made victory certain.

"They were recognized as crusaders, and as their thousands swelled to millions their strength was seen to mean salvation. And they were fit men to carry such a hope and make good the assurance it forecast. Finer men never went into battle; and their officers were worthy of them.

"This is not the occasion upon which to utter a eulogy of the armies America sent to France, but perhaps, since I am speaking of their mission, I may speak also of the pride I shared with every American who saw or dealt with them there. They were the sort of men America would wish to be represented by, the sort of men every American would wish to claim as fellow countrymen and comrades in a great cause.

"They were terrible in battle and gentle and helpful out of it, remembering the mothers and the sisters, the wives and the little children at home. They were free men under arms, not forgetting their ideals of duty in the midst of tasks of violence. I am proud to have had the privilege of being associated with them and of calling myself their leader.

"But I speak now of what they meant to the men by whose sides they fought and to the people with whom they mingled with such utter simplicity as friends who asked only to be of service. They were for all the visible embodiment of America. What they did made America and all that she stood for a living reality in the thoughts not only of the people of France but also of tens of millions of men and women throughout all the toiling nations of a world standing everywhere in peril of its freedom and of the loss of everything it held dear, in deadly fear that its bonds were never to be loosed, its hopes forever to be mocked and disappointed.

"And the compulsion of what they stood for was upon us who represented America at the peace table. It was our duty to see to it that every decision we took part in contributed, so far as we were able to influence it, to quiet the fears and realize the hopes of the peoples who had been living in that shadow, the nations that had come by our assistance to their freedom. It was our duty to do everything that it was within our power to do to make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph in the assurance of which men might everywhere live without fear.

"Old entanglements of every kind stood in the way—promises which governments had made to one another in the days when might and right were confused and the power of the victor was without restraint. Engagements which contemplated any dispositions of territory, any extensions of sovereignty that might seem to be to the interest of those who had the power to insist upon them had been entered into without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish or profit by; and these could not always be honorably brushed aside. It was not easy to graft the new order of ideas on the old and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for a time be bitter.

"But, with very few exceptions, the men who sat with us at the peace table desired as sincerely as we did to get away from the bad influences, the illegitimate purposes, the demoralizing ambitions, the international counsels and expedients out of which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung as a natural growth.

"It had been our privilege to formulate the principles which were accepted as the basis of the peace, but they had been accomplished, not because we had come in to hasten and assure the victory and insisted upon them, but because they were readily acceded to as the principles to which honorable and enlightened minds everywhere had been bred. They spoke the conscience of the world as well as the conscience of America, and I am happy to pay my tribute of respect and gratitude to the able, forward looking men with whom it was my

privilege to co-operate for their unfailing spirit of co-operation, their constant effort to accommodate the interests they represented to the principles we were all agreed upon.

"The difficulties, which were many, lay in the circumstances, not often in the men. Almost without exception the men who led had caught the true and full vision of the problem of peace as an indivisible whole, a problem, not of mere adjustments of interest, but of justice and right action.

"The atmosphere in which the conference worked seemed created, not by the ambitions of strong governments but by the hopes and aspirations of small nations and of peoples hitherto under bondage to the power that victory had shattered and destroyed. Two great empires had been forced into political bankruptcy and we were the receivers. Our task was not only to make peace with the central empires but to remedy the wrongs their armies had done. The central empires had lived in open violation of many of the very rights for which the war had been fought, dominating alien peoples over whom they had no natural right to rule, enforcing not obedience but veritable bondage, exploiting those who were weak for the benefit of those who were masters and overlords only by force of arms.

"There could be no peace until the whole order of central Europe was set right. That meant that new nations were to be created—Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary itself. No part of ancient Poland had ever in any true sense become a part of Germany or of Austria or of Russia. Bohemia was alien in every thought and hope to the monarchy of which she had so long been an artificial part; and the uneasy partnership between Austria and Hungary had been one rather of interest than of kinship or sympathy.

"The Slavs whom Austria had chosen to force into her empire on the south were kept to their obedience by nothing but fear. Their hearts were with their kinsmen in the Balkans.

"These were all arrangements of power, not arrangements of natural union or association. It was the imperative task of those who would make peace and make it intelligently to establish a new order which would rest upon the free choice of peoples rather than upon the arbitrary authority of Hapsburgs or Hohenzollerns.

"More than that, great populations bound by sympathy and actual kin to Roumania were also linked against their will to the conglomerate Austro-Hungarian monarchy or to other alien sovereignties, and it was part of the task of peace to make a new Roumania as well as a new Slavic state clustering about Serbia.

"And no natural frontiers could be found to these new fields of adjustment and redemption. It was necessary to look constantly forward to other related tasks. The German colonies were to be disposed of. They had not been governed; they had been exploited, merely, without thought of the interest or even the ordinary human rights of their inhabitants.

"The Turkish empire, moreover, had fallen apart, as the Austro-Hungarian had. It had never had any real unity. It had been held together only by pitiless, inhuman force. Its peoples cried aloud for release, for succor from unspeakable distress, for all that the new day of hope seemed at last to bring within its dawn. Peoples hitherto in utter darkness were to be led out into the same light and given at last a helping hand. Undeveloped peoples and peoples ready for recognition, but not yet ready to assume the full responsibilities of statehood, were to be given adequate guaranties of friendly protection, guidance and assistance.

"And out of the execution of these great enterprises of liberty sprang opportunities to attempt what statesmen had never found the way before to do; an opportunity to throw safeguards about the rights of racial, national and religious minorities by solemn international covenant; an opportunity to limit and regulate military establishments where they were most likely to be mischievous; an opportunity to effect a complete and systematic internationalization of waterways and railways which were necessary to the free economic life of more than one nation and to clear many of the normal channels of commerce of unfair obstructions of law or of privilege, and the very welcome opportunity to secure for labor the concerted protection of definite international pledges of principle and practice.

"These were not tasks which the conference looked about to find and went out of its way to perform. They were inseparable from the settlements of peace. They were thrust upon it by circumstances which could not be overlooked. The war had created them. In all quarters of the world old established relationships had been disturbed or broken and affairs were at loose ends, needing to be mended or united again, but could not be made what they were before. They had to be set right by applying some uniform principle of justice or enlightened expediency. And they could not be adjusted by merely prescribing in a treaty what should be done.

"New states were to be set up which could not hope to live through their first period of weakness without assured support by the great nations that had consented to their creation and won for them their independence. Ill governed colonies could not be put in the hands of governments which were to act as trustees for their people, and not as their masters, if there was to be no common authority among the nations to which they were to be responsible in the execution of their trusts.

"Future international conventions with regard to the control of waterways, with regard to illicit traffic of many kinds, in arms or in deadly drugs, or with regard to the adjustment of many varying international administrative arrangements, could not be assured if the treaty were to provide no permanent common international agency, if its execution in such matters was to be left to the slow and uncertain processes of co-operation by ordinary methods of negotiation.

"If the peace conference itself was to be the end of co-operative authority and common counsel among the governments to which the world was looking to enforce justice and give pledges of an enduring settlement, regions like the Saar basin could not be put under a temporary administrative regime which did not involve a transfer of political sovereignty and which contemplated a final determination of its political connections by popular vote to be taken at a distant date; no free city like Danzig could be created which was under elaborate international guaranties to accept exceptional obligations with regard to the use of its port and exceptional relations with a state of which it was not to form a part; properly safeguarded plebiscites could not be provided for where populations were at some future date to make choice what sovereignty they would live under; no certain and uniform method of arbitration could be secured for the settlement of anticipated difficulties of final decision, with regard to many matters dealt with in the treaty itself; the long continued supervision of the task of reparation which Germany was to undertake to complete within the next generation might entirely break down; the reconsideration and revision of administrative arrangements and restrictions which the treaty prescribed, but which

it was recognized might not prove of lasting advantage or entirely fair if too long enforced, would be impracticable.

"The promises governments were making to one another about the way in which labor was to be dealt with, by law not only but in fact as well, would remain a mere humane thesis, if there was to be no common tribunal of opinion and judgment to which liberal statesmen could resort for the influences which alone might secure their redemption.

"A league of free nations had become a practical necessity. Examine the treaty of peace, and you will find that everywhere throughout its manifold provisions its framers have felt obliged to turn to the league of nations as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world, the world of civilized men.

"That there should be a league of nations to steady the counsels and maintain the peaceful understandings of the world, to make not treaties alone but the accepted principles of international law as well the actual rule of conduct among the governments of the world, had been one of the agreements accepted from the first as the basis of peace with the central powers.

"The statesmen of all the belligerent countries were agreed that such a league must be created to sustain the settlements that were to be effected. But at first I think there was a feeling among some of them that, while it must be attempted, the formation of such a league was perhaps a counsel of perfection which practical men, long experienced in the world of affairs, must agree to very cautiously and with many misgivings.

"It was only as the difficult work of arranging an all but universal adjustment of the world's affairs advanced from day to day, from one stage of conference to another, that it became evident to them that what they were seeking would be little more than something written upon paper, to be interpreted and applied by such methods as the chances of politics might make available, if they did not provide a means of common counsel which all were obliged to accept, a common authority whose decisions would be recognized as decisions which all must respect.

"And so the most practical, the most skeptical among them turned more and more to the league as the authority through which international action was to be secured, the authority without which, as they had come to see it, it would be difficult to give assured effect either to this treaty or to any other international understanding upon which they were to depend for the maintenance of peace.

"The fact that the covenant of the league was the first substantive part of the treaty to be worked out and agreed upon, while all else was in solution, helped to make the formulation of the rest easier.

"The conference was, after all, not to be ephemeral. The concert of nations was to continue, under a definite covenant which had been agreed upon and which all were convinced was workable. They could go forward with confidence to make arrangements intended to be permanent.

"The most practical of the conferees were at last the most ready to refer to the league of nations the superintendence of all interests which did not admit of immediate determination, of all administrative problems which were to require a continuing oversight. What had seemed a counsel of perfection had come to seem a plain counsel of necessity. The league of nations was the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting.

"And it had validated itself in the thought of every member of the conference as something much bigger, much greater in every way than a mere instrument for carrying out the provisions of a particular treaty. It was universally recognized that all the peoples of the world demanded of the conference that it should create such a continuing concert of free nations as would make wars of aggression and spoliation such as this that has just ended forever impossible.

"A cry had gone out from every home in every stricken land from which sons and brothers and fathers had gone forth to the great sacrifice that such a sacrifice should never again be exacted. It was manifest why it had been exacted. It had been exacted because one nation desired dominion and other nations had known no means of defense except armaments and alliances. War had lain at the heart of every arrangement of the Europe—of every arrangement of the world—that preceded the war.

"Restive peoples had been told that fleets and armies, which they toiled to sustain, meant peace; and they now knew that they had been lied to; that fleets and armies had been maintained to promote national ambitions and meant war. They knew that no old policy meant anything else but force, force—always force. And they knew that it was intolerable.

"Every true heart in the world and every enlightened judgment demanded that, at whatever cost of independent action, every government that took thought for its people or for justice or for ordered freedom should lend itself to a new purpose and utterly destroy the old order of international politics. Statesmen might see difficulties, but the people could see none and could brook no denial.

"A war in which they had been bled white to beat the terror that lay concealed in every balance of power must not end in a mere victory of arms and a new balance. The monster that had resorted to arms must be put in chains that could not be broken. The united power of free nations must put a stop to aggression and the world must be given peace.

"If there was not the will or the intelligence to accomplish that now there must be another and a final war and the world must be swept clean of every power that could renew the terror.

"The league of nations was not merely an instrument to adjust and remedy old wrongs under a new treaty of peace; it was the only hope for mankind. Again and again had the demon of war been cast out of the house of the peoples, and the house swept clean by a treaty of peace; only to prepare a time when he would enter in again with spirits worse than himself. The house must now be given a tenant who could hold it against all such.

"Convenient, indeed indispensable, as statesmen found the newly planned league of nations to be for the execution of present plans of peace and reparation, they saw it in a new aspect before their work was finished. They saw it as the main object of the peace, as the only thing that could complete it or make it worth while. They saw it as the hope of the world, and that hope they did not dare to disappoint. Shall we or any other free people hesitate to accept this great duty? Dare we reject it and break the heart of the world?

"And so the result of the conference of peace, so far as Germany is concerned, stands complete. The difficulties encountered were very many.

"Sometimes they seemed insuperable. It was impossible to accommodate the interests of so great a body of nations—interests which directly or indirectly affected almost every nation in the world—without many minor compromises.

"The treaty, as a result, is not exactly what we would have written. It is probably not what any one of the national delegations would

have written. But results were worked out which on the whole bear test.

"I think that it will be found that the compromises which were accepted as inevitable nowhere cut to the heart of any principle. The work of the conference squares, as a whole, with the principles agreed upon as the basis of the peace as well as with the practical possibilities of the international situations which had to be faced and dealt with as facts.

"I shall presently have occasion to lay before you a special treaty with France, whose object is the temporary protection of France from unprovoked aggression by the power with whom this treaty of peace has been negotiated. Its terms link it with this treaty. I take the liberty, however, of reserving it for special explication on another occasion.

"The role which America was to play in the conference seemed determined, as I have said, before my colleagues and I got to Paris—determined by the universal expectations of the nations whose representatives, drawn from all quarters of the globe, we were to deal with.

"It was universally recognized that America had entered the war to promote no private or peculiar interest of her own, but only as the champion of rights which she was glad to share with free men and lovers of justice everywhere.

"We had formulated the principles upon which the settlement was to be made—the principles upon which the armistice had been agreed to and the parleys of peace undertaken—and no one doubted that our desire was to see the treaty of peace formulated along the actual lines of those principles—and desired nothing else.

"We were welcomed as disinterested friends. We were resorted to as arbiters in many a difficult matter. It was recognized that our material aid would be indispensable in the days to come, when industry and credit would have to be brought back to their normal operation and communities beaten to the ground assisted to their feet once more, and it was taken for granted, I am proud to say, that we would play the helpful friend in these things as in all others without prejudice or favor. We were generously accepted as the unaffected champions of what was right.

"It was a very responsible role to play, but I am happy to report that the fine group of Americans who helped with their expert advice in each part of the varied settlements sought in every transaction to justify the high confidence reposed in them.

"And that confidence, it seems to me, is the measure of our opportunity and of our duty in the days to come, in which the new hope of the peoples of the world is to be fulfilled or disappointed. The fact that America is the friend of the nations, whether they be rivals or associates, is no new fact. It is only the discovery of it by the rest of the world that is new.

"America may be said to have just reached her majority as a world power. It was almost exactly twenty-one years ago that the results of the war with Spain put us unexpectedly in possession of rich islands on the other side of the world and brought us into association with other governments in the control of the West Indies.

"It was regarded as a sinister and ominous thing by the statesmen of more than one European chancellery that we should have extended our power beyond the confines of our continental dominions. They were accustomed to think of new neighbors as a new menace, of rivals as watchful enemies. There were persons amongst us at home who looked with deep disapproval and avowed anxiety on such extensions of our national authority over distant islands and over peoples whom they feared we might exploit, not serve and assist.

"We have been their friends and have sought to serve them. And our dominion has been a menace to no other nation. We redeemed our honor to the utmost in our dealings with Cuba. She is weak but absolutely free; and it is her trust in us that makes her free. Weak peoples everywhere stand ready to give us any authority among them that will assure them a like friendly oversight and direction. They know that there is no ground for fear in receiving us as their mentors and guides. Our isolation was ended twenty years ago; and now fear of us is ended also, our counsel and association sought after and desired.

"There can be no question of our ceasing to be a world power. The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world. The war and the conference of peace now sitting in Paris seem to me to have answered that question. Our participation in the war established our position among the nations and nothing but our own mistaken action can alter it.

"It was not an accident or a matter of sudden choice that we are no longer isolated and devoted to a policy which has only our own interest and advantage for its object. It was our duty to go in if we were, indeed, the champions of liberty and of right. We answered to the call of duty in a way so spirited, so utterly without thought of what we spent of blood or treasure, so effective, so worthy of the admiration of true men everywhere, so wrought out of the stuff of all that was heroic, that the whole world saw at last in the flesh, in noble action, a great ideal asserted and vindicated, by a nation they had deemed material and now found to be compact of the spiritual forces that must free men of every nation from every unworthy bondage.

"It is thus that a new role and a new responsibility have come to this great nation that we honor and which we would all wish to lift to yet higher levels of service and achievement. The stage is set, the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God, who led us into this way.

"We cannot turn back. We can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit, to follow the vision. It was of this that we dreamed at our birth. America shall in truth show the way. The light streams upon the path ahead, and nowhere else."

The treaty was referred to the senate committee on foreign relations July 10 and there it remained under consideration until Sept. 10, when it was finally reported to the senate with thirty-eight amendments and four reservations. The long delay in formulating the report occasioned much criticism, the main point of which was that it contributed materially to the general unrest in the country.

ELIHU ROOT'S RESERVATIONS.

Opposition to the league of nations had developed even before the senate committee began its deliberations and various suggestions for its improvement were made. The most notable of these came from Elihu Root, former United States senator, who on June 21 in a letter to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, republican leader of the senate and chairman of the committee on foreign relations, proposed the following reservations:

1. Elimination of article 10 in so far as it affects the United States. This article guarantees the members of the league to maintain the territorial integrity and political independence of all the nations of the world admitted to the covenant.

2. Absolute and unqualified right of the

United States to withdraw from the league on two years' notice.

3. Clear and unmistakable protection of the Monroe doctrine and the sovereignty of the United States over purely American questions.

In his letter Mr. Root, while insisting that America could be of infinitely more value to the peace of the world by keeping out of all the petty and selfish quarrels that arise than she could by binding herself to take part in them, admitted that there was in the covenant a great deal of very high value which the world ought not to lose. "The arrangements," he wrote, "to make conferences of the powers automatic when there is danger of war; provisions for joint action as of course by representatives of the nations concerned in matters affecting common interests; the agreement for delay in case of serious disputes, with opportunity to bring the public opinion of the world to bear on the disputants and to induce cool and deliberate judgment; the recognition of racial and popular rights to the freedom of local self-government; and the plan, indispensable in some form, for setting up governments in the vast regions deprived by the war of the autocratic rule which had maintained order—all these ought not to be lost if that can possibly be avoided."

THE TAFT INTERPRETATIONS.

Other important suggestions were made after the peace treaty had been placed before the senate. In correspondence with Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, William Howard Taft, former president of the United States, offered on July 20 what he called "interpretations" of the league of nations covenant. These were six in number and in effect were as follows:

1. That upon two years' notice the United States should have the right to withdraw from the league without having to prove that she had fulfilled her obligations under the covenant.

2. That colonies and dependencies cannot be represented upon the league council with the mother government or be included in the clauses where the parties to the dispute are excluded from its settlement.

3. That the operation of the council under article 10 shall be advisory only and that each member shall be left free to settle questions of war, the decision in the United States resting with congress.

4. That matters relating to immigration, the tariff and similar domestic questions shall be excluded from settlement by the league.

5. That the Monroe doctrine is to be administered solely by the United States.

6. That the United States reserves the right to withdraw from the league unconditionally at the end of ten years or to terminate the obligations under article 10.

Mr. Taft in his letters to Mr. Hays said that he was strongly in favor of ratifying the treaty as it stood, but that it seemed necessary to make some reservations or interpretations in order to secure the required two-thirds vote for the ratification of the pact.

MR. HUGHES' SUGGESTIONS.

In response to a request from Senator Frederick Hale of Maine, Charles Evans Hughes, former member of the United States Supreme court, suggested, in a letter dated July 24, the following reservations:

"1. That whenever two years' notice of withdrawal from the league of nations shall have been given, as provided in article 1 of the covenant, the power giving the notice shall cease to be a member of the league, or subject to the obligations of the covenant of the league, at the time specified in the notice, notwithstanding any claim, charge or finding of the nonfulfillment of any international obligation or of any obligation under said covenant; provided, however, that such withdrawal shall not release the power from any debt or liability theretofore incurred.

"2. That questions relating to immigration, or the imposition of duties on imports where such questions do not arise out of any international engagement, are questions of domestic policy, and these and any other questions which according to international law are solely within domestic jurisdiction are not to be submitted for the consideration or action of the league of nations or any of its agencies.

"3. That the meaning of article 21 of the covenant of the league of nations is that the United States of America does not relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions, and is not required by said covenant to submit its policies regarding questions which it deems to be purely American questions to the league of nations or any of its agencies, and that the United States of America may oppose and prevent any acquisition by any non-American power by conquest, purchase or in any other manner of any territory, possession or control in the western hemisphere.

"4. That the meaning of article 10 of the covenant of the league of nations is that the members of the league are not under any obligation to act in pursuance of said article except as they may decide to act upon the advice of the council of the league. The United States of America assumes no obligation under said article to undertake any military expedition or to employ its armed forces on land or sea, unless such action is authorized by the congress of the United States of America, which has exclusive authority to declare war, or determine for the United States of America whether there is any obligation on its part under said article and the means or action by which any such obligation shall be fulfilled.

"I agree with Mr. Root that it would be desirable to eliminate article 10 with its guaranty to 'preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity' of all members of the league. I still think that article 10 is a trouble breeder and not a peacemaker."

PRESIDENT QUESTIONED BY SENATORS.

The senate committee on foreign relations called many witnesses before it to testify as to how the treaty of peace with Germany was framed and as to the reasons for the various conclusions reached, and to give their interpretations of various parts of the league of nations covenant. Little attention, in fact, was paid to anything outside the clauses relating to the league. The hearings occupied weeks and the testimony taken would fill volumes. The most distinguished witness was President Wilson, who was examined by members of the committee for three hours and a half at the white house on Aug. 19. The opinions he expressed then were the same as those which he had made known in various addresses delivered after his return from France and which he reiterated on many occasions in the course of a lengthy tour through the United States in an effort to enlighten public opinion and to combat the arguments made in and out of the senate by the opponents of the treaty. He had become convinced that unless he went directly to the people his work in France would go for nothing.

WILSON TOUR IN DEFENSE OF TREATY.

For the purpose of explaining and defending the features of the German peace treaty and especially the covenant of the league of nations, which had met with opposition in the United States senate and elsewhere, President Wilson undertook a speech making tour in September, 1919, which took him to many of the principal cities in the central and western states. He traveled by special train and was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Rear-Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Secretary Tumulty, a corps of stenographers and some thirty correspondents. The start of the journey was made Sept. 3 and the first address was made in Columbus, O., on the forenoon of Sept. 4.

KEYNOTE SPEECH OF TRIP.

Speaking in Memorial hall, Columbus, O., Sept. 4, President Wilson said:

"Mr. Chairman, Governor Campbell, and my fellow citizens: It is with very profound pleasure that I find myself face to face with you. I have for a long time chafed at the confinement of Washington. I have for a long time wished to fulfill the purpose with which my heart was full when I returned to our beloved country, namely, to go out and report to my fellow countrymen concerning those affairs of the world which now need to be settled.

"The only people I owe any report to are you and the other citizens of the United States and it has become increasingly necessary, apparently, that I should report to you.

"After all the various angles at which you have heard the treaty held up perhaps you would like to know what is in the treaty. I find it very difficult in reading some of the speeches that I have read to form any conception of that great document.

"It is a document unique in the history of the world for many reasons and I think I cannot do you a better service or the peace of the world a better service than by pointing out to you just what this treaty contains and what it seeks to do.

"In the first place, my fellow countrymen, it seeks to punish one of the greatest wrongs ever done in history, the wrong which Germany sought to do to the world and to civilization, and there ought to be no weak purpose with regard to the application of the punishment. She attempted an intolerable thing and she must be made to pay for the attempt.

"The terms of the treaty are severe, but they are not unjust. I can testify that the men associated with me at the peace conference in Paris had it in their hearts to do justice and not wrong, but they knew, perhaps with a more vivid sense of what had happened than we could possibly know on this side of the water, the many solemn covenants which Germany had disregarded; the long preparation she had made to overwhelm her neighbors; the utter disregard which she had shown for human rights, for the rights of women and children and those who were helpless.

"They had seen their lands devastated by an enemy that devoted itself not only to the effort of victory but to the effort of terror, seeking to terrify the people whom they fought, and I wish to testify that they exercised restraint in the terms of this treaty.

"They do not wish to overwhelm any great nation and they had no purpose in overwhelming the German people, but they did think that it ought to be burned into the consciousness of men forever that no people ought to permit its government to do what the German government did.

"In the last analysis, my fellow countrymen, as we in America would be the first to claim, a people is responsible for the acts of its government; if its government purposes things that are wrong, it ought to take measures and see to it that that purpose is not executed.

"Germany was self-governed. Her rulers had not concealed the purposes that they had in mind, but they had deceived their people as to the character of the methods they were going to use and I believe from what I can learn that there is an awakened consciousness in Germany itself of the deep iniquity of the thing that was attempted.

"When the Austrian delegates came before the peace conference, they, in so many words, spoke of the origination of the war as a crime and admitted in our presence that it was a thing intolerable to contemplate.

"They knew in their hearts that it had done them the deepest conceivable wrong; that it had put their people and the people of Germany at the judgment seat of mankind and throughout this treaty every term that was applied to Germany was meant not to humiliate Germany but to rectify the wrong that she had done.

"And if you will look even into the severe terms of reparation, for there was no indemnity—no indemnity of any sort was claimed—merely reparation, merely paying for the destruction done, merely making good the losses so far as the losses could be made good which she had unjustly inflicted, not upon the governments—for the reparation is not to go to the governments—but upon the people whose rights she had trodden upon with absolute absence of everything that even resembled pity—there is no indemnity in this treaty, but there is reparation and even in the terms of reparation a method is devised by which the reparation shall be adjusted to Germany's ability to pay it.

"I am astonished at some of the statements I see made about this treaty, and the truth is that they are made by persons who have not read the treaty or who, if they have read it, have not comprehended its meaning.

"There is a method of adjustment in the treaty by which the reparation shall not be pressed beyond the point which Germany can pay, but she will be pressed to the utmost point that she can pay, which is just, which is righteous.

"It would be intolerable if there had been anything else, for, my fellow citizens, this treaty is not meant merely to end this single war, it is meant as a notice to every government who in the future will attempt this thing that mankind will unite to inflict the same punishment.

"There is no national triumph sought to be recorded in this treaty. There is no glory sought for any particular nation.

"The thought of the statesmen collected around that table was of their people, of the sufferings that they had gone through, of the losses they had incurred, that great throbbing heart which was so depressed, so forlorn, so sad in every memory that it had had of the five tragical years, my fellow countrymen.

"Let us never forget the purpose, the high purpose, the disinterested purpose, with which America lent its strength, not for its own glory, but for the advance of mankind.

"And as I said, this treaty was not intended merely to end this war; it was intended to prevent any similar war.

"I wonder if some of the opponents of the league of nations have forgotten the promises we made our people before we went to that peace table?

"We had taken by processes of law the flower of our youth from every countryside—from every household—and we told those mothers and fathers and sisters and wives and

sweethearts that we were taking these men to fight a war which would end business of that sort and if we do not do the best that human concert of action can do to end it we are of all men the most unfaithful—the most unfaithful to the loving hearts who suffered in this war; the most unfaithful to those whose heads bowed in grief, yet lifted with the feeling that the lad laid down his life for great things, among other things, in order that other lads might not have to do the same thing.

"That is what the league of nations is for, to end this war justly, and it is not merely to serve notice on governments which would contemplate the same things which Germany contemplated, that they will do it at their peril, but also concerting the combination of power which will prove to them that they will do it at their peril.

"It is idle to say the world will combine against you, because it may not, but it is persuasive to say the world is combined against you and will remain combined against any who attempt the same things that you attempted.

"The league of nations is the only thing that can prevent the recurrence of this dreadful catastrophe and redeem our promises. And the character of the league is based upon the experience of this very war.

"I did not meet a single public man who did not admit these things, that Germany would not have gone into this war if she had thought Great Britain was going into it and that she most certainly would never have gone into this war if she had dreamed America was going into it, and they have all admitted that a notice beforehand that the greatest powers of the world would combine to prevent this sort of thing would have prevented it absolutely.

"When gentlemen tell you, therefore, that the league of nations is intended for some other purpose than this merely reply this to them:

"'If we do not do this thing we have neglected the central covenant that we made to our people.'

"Then there will be no statesman of any country who can thereafter promise his people any alleviation from the perils of war.

"The passions of this world are not dead; the rivalries of this world have not cooled; they have been rendered hotter than ever. The harness that is to unite nations is more necessary now than it ever was before and unless there is this sureness of combined action before wrong is attempted, wrong will be attempted just as soon as the most ambitious nations can recover from the financial stress of this war.

"Now, look, what else is in the treaty? This treaty is unique in the history of mankind, because the center of it is the redemption of weak nations.

"There never was a congress of nations before that considered the rights of those who could not enforce their rights. There never was a congress of nations before that did not seek to affect some balance of power brought about by means of serving the strength and interest of the strongest powers concerned, whereas this treaty builds up nations that never could have won their freedom in any other way.

"It builds them up by gift, by largess, not by obligation; builds them up because of the conviction of the men who wrote the treaty that the rights of people transcend the rights of governments; because of the conviction of the men who wrote that treaty that the fertile source of war is wrong; that the Austro-Hungarian empire, for example, was held together by military force and consisted of peoples who did not want to live together; who did not have the spirit of nationality as toward each other; who were constantly chafing at the bands that held them.

"Hungary, though a willing partner of Austria, was willing to be her partner because she could share Austria's strength for accomplishing her own ambitions and her own ambitions were to hold under the Jugo Slavic peoples that lie to the south of her.

"Bohemia, an unhappy partner, a partner by duress, flowing in all her veins the strongest national impulse that was to be found anywhere in Europe; and north of that pitiful Poland, a great nation divided up among the great powers of Europe, torn asunder—kinship disregarded, natural ties treated with contempt and an obligatory division among sovereigns imposed upon her—a part of her given to Russia, a part of her given to Austria and a part of her given to Germany and great bodies of Polish people never permitted to have the normal intercourse with their kinsmen for fear that that fine instinct of the heart should assert itself which binds families together.

"Poland could never have won her independence.

"Bohemia never could have broken away from the Austro-Hungarian combination.

"The Slavic peoples to the south running down into the great Balkan peninsula had again and again tried to assert their nationality and their independence and had as often been crushed, not by the immediate power they were fighting, but by the combined power of Europe.

"The old alliances, the old balances of power were meant to see to it that no little nation asserted its rights to the disturbance of the peace of Europe and every time an assertion of rights was attempted they were suppressed by combined influence and force and this treaty tears away all that and says these people have a right to live their own lives under the governments which they themselves choose to set up.

"That is the American principle and I was glad to fight for it and when strategic considerations were urged I said—not I alone—but it was a matter of common counsel that strategic considerations were not in our thought, that we were not now arranging for future wars, but were giving people what belonged to them.

"My fellow citizens, I do not think there is any man alive who has a more tender sympathy for the great people of Italy than I have and a very stern duty was presented to us when we had to consider some of the claims of Italy on the Adriatic, because strategically from the point of view of future wars Italy needed a military foothold on the other side of the Adriatic, but her people did not live there except in little spots.

"It was a Slavic people and I had to say to my Italian friends that everywhere else in this treaty we have given territory to the people who lived on it and I do not think that it is for the advantage of Italy—and I am sure it is not for the advantage of the world—to give Italy territory where other people live.

"I felt the force of the argument for what they wanted and it was the old argument that had always prevailed—namely, that they needed it from a military point of view—and I have no doubt that if there is no league of nations they will need it from a military point of view, but if there is a league of nations they will not need it from a military point of view.

"If there is no league of nations the military point of view will prevail in every instance and peace will be brought into contempt; but if there is a league of nations

Italy need not fear the fact that the shores on the other side of the Adriatic tower above her lower sandy shores on her side of the sea, because there will be no threatening guns there and the nations of the world will have considered not merely to see that the Slavic peoples have their rights, but that the Italian people have their rights as well.

"I would rather have everybody on my side than be armed to the teeth, and every settlement that is right, every settlement that is based upon the principles I have alluded to, is a safe settlement because the sympathy of mankind will be behind it.

"Some gentlemen have feared with regard to the league of nations that we will be obliged to do things we don't want to do. If the treaty were wrong that might be so, but if the treaty is right, we will wish to preserve right. I think I know the heart of this great people whom I for the time being have the high honor to represent better than some other men that I hear talk.

"I have been bred and am proud to have been bred in the old revolutionary stock which set this government up, when America was set up as a friend of mankind, and I know—if they do not—that America has never lost that vision or that purpose.

"But I haven't the slightest fear that arms will be necessary if the purpose is there. If I know that my adversary is armed and I am not, I do not press the controversy, and if any nation entertains selfish purposes set against the principles established in this treaty and is told by the rest of the world that it must withdraw its claims, it will not press them.

"The heart of this treaty then, my fellow citizens, is not even that it punishes Germany—that is a temporary thing—it is that it rectifies the age long wrong which characterized the history of Europe.

"There were some of us who wished that the scope of the treaty would reach some other age long wrongs. It was a big job and I don't say that we wished that it were bigger, but there were other wrongs elsewhere than in Europe and of the same kind, which no doubt ought to be righted and some day will be righted, but which we could not deal with in the treaty because we could deal only with the countries which the war had engulfed and affected.

"But so far as the scope of our treaty went, we rectified the wrongs which have been the fertile source of war in Europe.

"Have you ever reflected, my fellow countrymen, on the real source of revolutions? Men don't start revolutions in a sudden passion. Do you remember what Thomas Carlyle said about the French revolution?

"He was speaking of the so-called hundred days' terror which reigned, not only in Paris but throughout France, in the days of the French revolution; and he reminded his readers that back of that hundred days of terror lay several hundred years of agony and of wrong.

"The French people had been deeply and persistently wronged by their government, robbed, their human rights disregarded, and the slow agony of those hundreds of years had after a while gathered into a hot agony that could not be suppressed. Revolutions don't spring up over night, revolutions gather through the ages; revolutions come from the long suppression of the human spirit; revolutions come because men know that they have rights and that they are disregarded.

"And when we think of the future of the world in connection with this treaty we must remember that one of the chief efforts of those who made this treaty was to remove that anger from the heart of great peoples, great peoples who had always been suppressed and always been used, who had always been the tools in the hands of governments—generally of alien governments—not their own.

"And the makers of the treaty knew that if these wrongs were not removed there could be no peace in the world, because, after all, my fellow citizens, war comes from the seed of wrong and not from the seed of right. This treaty is an attempt to right the history of Europe—and in my humble judgment it is a measurable success.

"I say 'measurable,' my fellow citizens, because you will realize the difficulty of this. Here are two neighboring peoples. The one people has not stopped at a sharp line and the settlements of the other people, or the migrations, begun at that sharp line; they have intermingled.

"There are regions where you can't draw a national line and say there are Slavs on this side and Italians on that; there is this people there and that people there.

"It can't be done. You have to approximate the line. You have to come to it, as near to it as you can and then trust to the process of history to redistribute, it may be, the people who are on the wrong side of the line.

"And there are many such lines drawn in this treaty and to be drawn in the Austrian treaty, where perhaps there are more lines of that sort than in the German treaty.

"When we came to draw the line between the Polish people and the German people, not the line between Germany and Poland—there wasn't any Poland, strictly speaking—the line between the German people and the Polish people—there were districts like the upper part of Silesia, or rather the eastern part of Silesia, which is called 'Upper Silesia,' because it is mountainous and the other part is not. High Silesia is chiefly Polish and when we came to draw a line to represent Poland it was necessary to include High Silesia if we were really going to play fair and make Poland up of the Polish peoples wherever we found them in sufficiently close neighborhood to one another.

"But it wasn't perfectly clear that Upper—that High Silesia wanted to be part of Poland. At any rate there were Germans in High Silesia who said that it did not, and, therefore, we did there what we did in many other places; we said, 'Very well, then, we will let the people that live there decide.

" 'We will have a referendum within a certain length of time after the war, under the supervision of an international commission which will have a sufficient armed force behind it to preserve order and see that nobody interferes with the elections. We will have an absolutely free vote and High Silesia shall go either to Germany or to Poland, as the people in High Silesia prefer.'

"And that illustrates many other cases where we provided for a referendum, or a plebiscite, as they choose to call it; and we are going to leave it to the people themselves, as we should have done, what government they shall live under.

"It is none of my prerogative to allot peoples to this government and the other. It is nobody's right to do that allotting except the people themselves and I want to testify that this treaty is shot through with the American principle of the choice of the governed.

"Of course, at times it went further than we could make a practical policy of, because various peoples were keen upon getting back portions of their populations which were separated from them by many miles of territory and we couldn't spot over with little pieces of separated states.

"I even had to remind my Italian colleagues that if they were going to claim every place where there was a large Italian population we would have to cede New York to them.

because there are more Italians in New York than in any Italian city.

"But I believe—I hope—that the Italians in New York city are as glad to stay there as we are to have them. I would not have you suppose that I am intimating that my Italian colleagues entered any claim for New York city.

"We, of all peoples in the world, my fellow citizens, ought to be able to understand the questions of this treaty and without anybody explaining them to us; for we are made up out of all the peoples of the world. I dare say that in this audience there are representatives of practically all the peoples dealt with in this treaty.

"You don't have to have me explain national ambitions to you—national aspirations. You have been brought up on them; you learned of them since you were children and it is those national aspirations which we sought to realize, to give an outlet to, in this great treaty.

"But we do much more than that. This treaty contains, among other things, a Magna Charta of labor—a thing unheard of until this interesting year of grace. There is a whole section of the treaty devoted to arrangements, by which the interests of those who labor with their hands all over the world—whether they be men or women or children—are all of them to be safeguarded. And next month there is to meet the first assembly under this section of the league—and let me tell you it will meet whether the treaty is ratified by that time or not.

"There is to meet an assembly which represents the interests of laboring men throughout the world; not their political interests. There is nothing political about it.

"It is the interest of men concerning the conditions of their labor, concerning the character of labor which women shall engage in, the character of labor which children shall be permitted to engage in; the hours of labor, and, incidentally, of course, the remuneration of labor.

"The labor shall be remunerated in proportion, of course, to the maintenance of the standard of living which is proper for the man who is expected to give his whole brain and intelligence and energy to a particular task.

"I hear very little said about this Magna Charta of labor which is embodied in this. It forecasts the day which ought to have come long ago, when statesmen will realize that no nation is fortunate which is not happy and that no nation can be happy whose people are not contented, contented in their industry, contented in their lives and fortunate in the circumstances of their lives.

"If I were to state what seems to me to be the central idea of this treaty it would be this: It is almost a discovery in international conventions—That nations do not consist of their government, but consist of their people.'

"That is a rudimentary idea; it seems to go without saying to us in America, but my fellow citizens, it was never the leading idea in any other international congress that I ever heard of; that is to say, any international congress made up of the representatives of government.

"They were always thinking of national policy, of national advantages, of the rivalries of trade, of the advantages of territorial conquest.

"There is nothing of that in this treaty.

"You will notice that even the territories which are taken away from Germany, like her colonies, are not given to anybody. There is not a single act of annexation in this treaty.

"But territories inhabited by people not yet able to govern themselves, either because of economic or other circumstances, or the stage of their development, are put under the care of powers who are to accept as trustees, trustees responsible in the forum of the world, at the bar of the league of nations, and the terms upon which they are to exercise their trusteeship are outlined.

"They are not to use those people by way of profit and to fight their wars for them; they are not to permit any form of slavery among them or of enforced labor. They are to see to it that there are humane conditions of labor with regard not only to the women and children, but the men, too.

"They are to establish no fortifications; they are to regulate the liquor and the opium traffic; they are to see to it, in other words that the lives of the people whose care they assume—not sovereignty over whom they assume, but whose care they assume—are kept clean and safe and holy.

"There again the principle of the treaty comes out—that the object of the arrangement is the welfare of the people who live there and not the advantages of the government.

"It goes beyond that and it seeks to gather under the common supervision of the league of nations the various instrumentalities by which the world has been trying to check the evils that were in some places debasing men, like the opium traffic, like the traffic—for it was a traffic—in men, women and children; like the traffic in other dangerous drugs; like the traffic in arms among uncivilized people, who could use arms only for their detriment; for sanitation; for the work of the Red Cross.

"Why, those clauses, my fellow citizens, draw the hearts of the world into league; draw the noble impulses of the world together and make a poem of them.

"I used to be told that this was an age in which mind was monarch; and my comment was that if that were true the mind was one of those modern monarchs that reign and do not govern, but as a matter of fact we were governed by a great representative assembly, made up of the human passions and that the best we could manage was that the high and fine passions should be in a majority, so that they could control the face of passion, so that they could check the things that were wrong, and this treaty seeks something like that.

"In drawing the humane endeavors together, it makes a mirror of the fine passions of the world, of its philanthropic passions and of its passion of pity, of this passion of human sympathy, of this passion of human friendliness and helpfulness, for there is such a passion.

"It is the passion that has lifted us along the slow road of civilization; it is the passion that has made ordered government possible; it is the passion that has made justice and established the thing in some happy part of the world.

"That is the treaty. Did you ever hear of it before? Did you ever know before what was in this treaty? Did anybody before ever tell you what the treaty was intended to do?

"I beg, my fellow citizens, that you and the rest of those Americans with whom we are happy to be associated all over this broad land, will read the treaty themselves—or if they won't take time to do that—for it is a technical document that is hard to read—that they will accept the interpretation of those who made it and know what the intentions were in the making of it.

"I hear a great deal, my fellow citizens, about the selfishness and the selfish ambitions of other governments, but I would not be doing justice to the gifted men with whom I was associated on the other side of the water if I did not testify that the purposes that I have outlined were their purposes.

"We differed as to the method very often; we had discussions as to the details, but we never had any serious discussion as to the principle. And while we all acknowledge that the principles might perhaps in details have been better, really we are all back of those principles.

"There is a concert of mind and of purpose and of policy in the world that was never in existence before. I am not saying that by way of credit to myself or to those colleagues to whom I have alluded, because what happened to us was that we got messages from our peoples; we were there under instructions, whether they were written down or not. We did not dare come home without fulfilling those instructions.

"If I could not have brought back the kind of treaty I brought back, I never would have come back, because I would have been an unfaithful servant and you would have had the right to condemn me in any way that you chose; so that I testify that this is an American treaty; not only that but it is a treaty that expresses the heart of the people —of the great peoples who were associated together in the war against Germany.

"I said at the opening of this informal address, my fellow citizens, that I had come to make a report to you. I want to add to that a little bit. I have not come to debate the treaty. It speaks for itself if you will let it. The arguments directed against it are directed against it with a radical misunderstanding of the instrument itself.

"Therefore, I am not going anywhere to debate the treaty. I am going to expound it and I am going, right here, now, to-day, to urge you in every vocal method that you can use to assert the spirit of the American people in support of it.

"Don't let men pull it down. Don't let them misrepresent it; don't let them lead this nation away from the high purposes with which this war was inaugurated and fought.

"As I came through that line of youngsters in khaki a few minutes ago I felt that I could salute it because I had done the job in the way I promised them I would do it and when this treaty is accepted men in khaki will not have to cross the seas again.

"That is the reason I believe in it. I say 'When it is accepted,' for it will be accepted. I have never entertained a moment's doubt of that and the only thing I have been impatient of has been the delay. It is not a dangerous delay except for the temper of the peoples scattered throughout the world who are waiting.

"Do you realize, my fellow citizens, that the whole world is waiting on America? The only country in the world that is trusted at this moment is the United States and they are waiting to see whether their trust is justified or not.

"That has been the ground of my impatience. I knew their trust was justified, but I begrudge the time that certain gentlemen oblige us to take in telling them so.

"We shall tell them so in a voice as authentic as any voice in history and in the years to come men will be glad to remember that they had some part in the great struggle which brought this incomparable consummation of the hopes of mankind."

WAR COULD HAVE BEEN PREVENTED.

Addressing an audience of 10,000 in the Coliseum, Indianapolis, Ind., on the evening of Sept. 4, President Wilson said in part:

"I want to recall to you for the purpose of this evening the circumstances of the war and the purposes for which our men lost their lives on the other side of the sea.

"You will remember that a prince of the house of Austria was slain by a Serbian sympathizer. Serbia was one of the small kingdoms of Europe. She had no strength which any of the great powers needed to fear.

"As we see the war now, Germany and those who conspired with her made a pretext of that accusation in order to make unconscionable demands for the weak and helpless kingdom of Serbia, not with a view of bringing about an acquiescence in those demands, but with a view to bringing about a conflict in which their purposes, quite separate from the purposes connected with these demands, could be achieved.

"Just so soon as these demands were made, other nations of Europe sent telegraphic messages to their representatives at Vienna and Berlin, urging them to ask the governments of Vienna and Berlin to enter into discussion of these matters.

"I was recalling, my fellow citizens, the circumstances which began the terrible conflict that has just been concluded.

"So soon as the unconscionable demands of Austria were made on Serbia the other governments of Europe sent telegraphic messages to Berlin and Vienna asking that the matter be brought into a conference.

"And the significant circumstance of the beginning of this war is that the Austrian and German governments did not dare to discuss the demands on Serbia or the purpose which they had in view.

"It is universally admitted on the other side of the water that if they had gone into international conference on the Austrian demands the war never would have been begun.

"There was an insistent demand from London, for example, by the British foreign minister that the cabinets of Europe should be given time to confer with the governments at Vienna and Berlin. The governments at Vienna and Berlin did not dare to admit time for discussion.

"I am recalling these circumstances, my fellow citizens, because I want to point out to you what apparently has escaped the attention of some of the critics of the league of nations that the heart of the league of nations does not lie in any of the portions which have been discussed in public debate.

"The great bulk of the provisions of that covenant contained these engagements and promises on the part of the states which undertook to become members of it:

"That in no circumstances will they go to war without first having either submitted the question to arbitration, in which case they agree to abide by the result, or having submitted the question to discussion by the council of the league of nations, in which case they will allow six months for the discussion and engage not to go to war until three months after the council has announced its opinion upon the subject under dispute.

"So that the heart of the covenant of the league is that the nations solemnly covenant not to go to war for nine months after a controversy becomes acute.

"If there had been nine days of discussion Germany would not have gone to war. If there had been nine days within which to bring to bear the opinion of the world, the judgment of mankind, upon the purposes of these governments, they never would have dared to execute those purposes.

ARTICLE X. EXPLAINED.

"You have heard a great deal about article X. of the covenant of the league of nations. Article X. speaks the conscience of the world. Article X. is the article which goes to the heart of this whole bad business, for that article says that the members of this league —and that is intended to be all the great nations of the world—engage to resist and preserve against all external aggression the ter-

ritorial integrity and political independence of the nations concerned.

"That promise is necessary in order to prevent this sort of war recurring and we are absolutely discredited if we fought this war and then neglect the essential safeguard against it.

"You have heard it said, my fellow citizens, that we are robbed of some degree of our sovereign independence of choice by articles of that sort. Every man who makes a choice to respect the rights of his neighbors deprives himself of absolute sovereignty, but he does it by promising never to do wrong and I cannot, for one, see anything that robs me of any inherent right that I ought to retain when I promise that I will do right.

"We engage, in the first sentence of article X., to respect and preserve from external aggression the territorial integrity and the existing political independence, not only of the other member states, but of all states and if any member of the league disregards that promise, then what happens?

"The council of the league advises what should be done to enforce the respect for that covenant on the part of the nation attempting to violate it. And there is no compulsion upon us to take that advice—except the compulsion of our good conscience and judgment.

"So that it is perfectly evident that if, in the judgment of the people of the United States, the council adjudged this was not an occasion for the use of force, there would be no necessity on the part of the congress of the United States to vote the use of force. But there could be no advice of the council on any such subject without a unanimous vote, and the unanimous vote would include our own.

"And if we accepted the advice we would be accepting our own advice. For I need not tell you that the representatives of the government of the United States would not vote without instructions from their government at home and that what we united in advising we could be certain that our people would desire to do.

"There is in that covenant not one note of surrender of the independent judgment of the government of the United States, but an expression of it, because that independent judgment would have to join with the judgment of the rest.

"But when is that judgment going to be expressed, my fellow citizens? Only after it is evident that every other resource has failed. And I want to call your attention to the central machinery of the league of nations.

"If any member of that league, or any nation not a member, refuses to submit the question at issue either to arbitration or to discussion by the council there ensues automatically, by the engagements of this covenant, an absolute economic boycott.

"There will be no trade with that nation by any member of the league; there will be no interchange of communication by post or telegraph; there will be no travel to or from that nation; its borders will be closed; no citizen of any other state will be allowed to enter it and no one of its citizens will be allowed to leave it.

"It will be hermetically sealed by the united action of the most powerful nations of the world, and if this economic boycott bears with unequal weight, the members of the league agree to support one another and to relieve one another in any exceptional disadvantages that may arise out of it.

"And I want you to realize that this war was won not only by the armies of the world but it was won by economic means as well. Without the economic means the war would have been much longer continued. What happened was that Germany was shut off from the economic resources of the rest of the globe and she could not stand it; and a nation that is boycotted is a nation that is in sight of surrender.

"Apply this economic, peaceful, silent, deadly remedy and there will be no need for force.

"It is a terrible remedy. It does not cost a life outside the nation boycotted, but it brings a pressure upon that nation which, in my judgment, no modern nation could resist.

"I want you to notice another interesting point that has never been dilated upon in connection with the league of nations. I am now treading upon delicate ground and I must express myself with caution.

"There were a good many delegations that visited Paris waiting to be heard by the peace conference who had real causes to present and which ought to be presented to the view of the world.

"But we had to point out to them that they did not happen, unfortunately, to come within the area of settlement; that their questions were not questions which were necessarily drawn into the things that we were deciding. * * *

"I therefore want to call your attention, if you will look it up when you go home, to article XI., following article X. of the covenant of the league of nations.

"That article XI. let me say, is the favorite article in the treaty so far as I am concerned. It says that every matter which is likely to affect the peace of the world is everybody's business and that it shall be the friendly right of any nation to call attention in the league to anything that is likely to affect the peace of the world or the good understanding between nations, upon which the peace of the world depends, whether that matter immediately concerns the nation drawing attention to it or not.

"There is not an oppressed people in the world which cannot, henceforth, get a hearing at that forum. And you know, my fellow citizens, what a hearing will mean if the cause of that people is just.

"There is another thing in this covenant, which was one of a number of difficulties that we encountered at Paris. I need not tell you that at every turn in these discussions we came across some secret treaty, some understanding that had never been made public before; some understanding that embarrassed the whole settlement.

"I think it will not be improper for me to refer to one of those matters. When we came to the settlement of the Shantung question with regard to China we found that Great Britain and France were under specific treaty obligations to Japan that she should get exactly what she got in the treaty with Germany, and the most that we could do—I mean the most that the United States could do—was to urge upon the representatives of Japan the very fatal policy that was involved in such a settlement and obtain from her the promise, which she gave, that she would not take advantage of those portions of the treaty, but would return, without qualification, the sovereignty which Germany had enjoyed in Shantung province to the republic of China.

"We have had repeated assurances since then that Japan intends to fulfill those promises in absolute good faith. But my present point is that there stood at the very gate of that settlement a secret treaty between Japan and two of the great powers engaged in this war on our side.

"This war had been fought, in part, because of the refusal to observe the fidelity which is involved in a promise, in a failure to regard the fairness of treaties. And this covenant

of the league of nations provides that no secret treaty shall have any validity."

OPPOSITION ILLOGICAL.

From Indianapolis President Wilson proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., where he made two addresses Sept. 5, one to business men at a luncheon and the other to an audience of 10,000 in the Coliseum. At the mass meeting the president said:

"I have sought—I think without prejudice—to understand the point of view of the men who have been opposing the treaty and the covenant of the league of nations. Many of them are men whose judgment and patriotic feeling I have been accustomed to admire and respect. And yet I must admit to you, my fellow countrymen, that it is very hard for me to believe that they have followed their line of thinking to its logical and necessary conclusion, because, when you reflect upon their position, it is either that we ought to reject this treaty altogether or that we ought to change it in such a way as will make it necessary to reopen negotiations with Germany and reconsider the settlements of the peace in many essential particulars. I think that is a reasonable and conservative statement.

"If the world is going bankrupt, if credit is going to be destroyed, if the industry of the races of the world is going to be interrupted, our market will be confined to the United States; trade will be impossible except within our own borders. If we are to save our own markets and rehabilitate our own industries we must save the financial situation of the world and rehabilitate the markets of the world.

"Germany cannot pay for this war unless her industries are revived, and the treaty of peace sets up a great commission known as the reparation commission, in which it was intended that there should be a member from the United States as well as from other countries, and the business of this commission will be, in part, to see that the industries of Germany are revived in order that Germany may pay this great debt which she owes to civilization.

"That reparation commission can determine the currents of trade, the conditions of credit, of international credit; it can determine how much Germany is going to buy, where it is going to buy, and how it is going to pay; and if we must, to save ourselves, contribute to the financial rehabilitation of the world, then, without being members of this partnership, we must put our money in the hands of those who want to get the markets that belong to us.

"That is what these gentlemen call playing a lone hand. It is, indeed, playing a lone hand; it is playing a hand that is frozen out. We must contribute the money which other nations are to use in order to rehabilitate their industry and credit, and we must make them our antagonists and rivals and not our partners. I put that proposition to any business man, young or old, in the United States, and ask him how he likes it, and whether he considers that a useful way for the United States to stand alone.

"We have got to carry this burden of reconstruction, whether we will or not, or be ruined, and the question is shall we carry it and be ruined anyhow; these gentlemen propose that at every point we shall be embarrassed by the whole financial affairs of the world being in the hands of other nations.

"The men who propose these things do not understand the selfish interests of the United States. Because here is the rest of the picture—hot rivalries, burning suspicions, jealousies, arrangements made everywhere, if possible, to shut us out because, if we won't come in as equals, we ought to be shut out.

"As it stands now, every nation trusts us. They look to us. They long that we shall undertake anything for their assistance rather than that any other nation should undertake it. And if we say we are in this world to live by ourselves and get what we can out of it by any selfish process, then the reaction will change the whole heart and attitude of the world toward this great, free, justice-loving people, and after you have changed the attitude of the world what have you produced—peace?

"Why, my fellow citizens, is there any man here, or any woman—let me say, is there any child here, who does not know that the seed of war in the modern world is industrial and commercial rivalry?

"Ladies and gentlemen, I do not say it because I am an American and my heart is full of the same pride that fills yours with regard to the power and the spirit of this great nation, but merely because it is a fact, which I think everybody would admit, outside of America as well as inside of America, the organization contemplated by the league of nations, without the United States, would merely be an alliance and not a league of nations.

"It would be an alliance in which the partnership would be between the more powerful European nations and Japan, and the other party to the world arrangement—the antagonists, the disassociative party, the party to be standing off and to be watched by the alliance—would be the United States of America.

"There can be no league of nations in the true sense without the partnership of this great people.

"This war was a commercial and industrial war. It was not a political war. Very well, then, if we must stand apart and be the hostile rivals of the rest of the world, we must do something else; we must be physically ready for anything to come. We must have a great standing army. We must see to it that every man in America is trained to arms. We must see to it that there are munitions and guns enough for an army. That means a mobilized nation. The arms are not only laid up in store but they are kept up to date so that they are ready to use to-morrow.

"And what does that mean? Reduction of taxes? No. Not only the continuation of the present taxes but the increase of the present taxes. It means something very much more serious than that. We can stand that, so far as the expense is concerned, if we care to keep up the high cost of living and enjoy the other luxuries that we have recently enjoyed.

"But, what is much more serious than that, we have got to have the sort of organization which is the only kind of organization that can handle armies of that sort. We may say what we please of the German government that has been destroyed, my fellow citizens, but it was the only sort of government that could handle an armed nation. You cannot handle an armed nation by vote. You cannot handle an armed nation if it is democratic, because democracies do not go to war that way. You have got to have concentrated, militaristic organization of government to run a nation of that sort.

"The financial leadership will be ours; the industrial supremacy will be ours; the commercial advantage will be ours, and the other countries of the world will look to us, and, shall I say, are looking to us, for leadership and direction.

"Very well, then, if I am to compete with the critics of this league and of this treaty, as a selfish American, I say I want to get in and get in as quick as I can; I want to be inside and know how the thing is run and help to run it.

"So then you have the alternative, armed isolation or peaceful partnership. Can any sane man hesitate as to the choice, and can any sane man ask a question, which is the way of peace?

"I dare say that you have heard about this article X. Well, there are twenty-five other articles in it and all of them are about something else. They discuss how soon and how quick we can get out of it (the league). Well, I am not a quitter, for one. We can get out just as soon as we want to, but we don't want to get out just as soon as we get in.

"And then they talk about the Monroe doctrine, when it expressly says that nothing in that instrument shall be construed as affecting in any way the validity of the Monroe doctries. It says so in so many words."

ESSENTIAL OBJECT OF TREATY.

In addressing the St. Louis business men at the noonday luncheon President Wilson said in part:

"I have sometimes heard gentlemen discussing the questions that are now before us with a distinction drawn between nationalism and internationalism in these matters. It is very difficult for me to follow their distinction. The present nationalist is the man who wants his nation to be the greatest nation, and the greatest nation is the nation which penetrates to the heart of its duty and mission among the nations of the world.

"One of the most interesting things that I realized after I got to the other side of the water was that the mental attitude of the French people with regard to the settlement of this war was largely determined by the fact that for nearly fifty years they had expected it. We cannot, we will not live another fifty years under the cloud of that terror.

"One of the centers of all the bad business was in Constantinople. And that was because Constantinople was the key to the weak part of Europe. That was where the pawns were; not the kings and the queens and castles and the bishops and the rest of the chess game of politics, but the little pawns.

"And every international conference that preceded the conference at Paris had been intended to complete and consummate the arrangements for that game.

"The treaty of peace with Germany is a charter and constitution of a new system for the world, and that new system is based upon an absolute reversal of the principles of the old system. The essential object of that treaty is to establish the independence and protect the integrity of the weak peoples of the world.

"There can hereafter be no secret treaties. The provision of the covenant is that every treaty or international understanding shall be registered. I believe the word is, with the general secretary of the league; that the general secretary shall publish it in full just as soon as it is possible for him to publish it; that no treaty shall be valid which is not thus registered.

"It was very embarrassing, my fellow citizens, when you thought you were approaching an ideal solution of a momentous question to find that some of your principal colleagues had given the whole thing away. And that leads me to speak just in passing of what has given a great many people unnatural distress. I mean the Shantung settlement; the settlement with regard to a portion of the province of Shantung in China.

"Great Britain and others, as everybody now knows, in order to make it more certain that Japan would come into the war and so assist to clear the Pacific of the German fleets, had promised that any rights that Germany had in China should in the case of the victory of the allies pass to Japan. There was no qualification in the promise. She was to get exactly what Germany had.

"And so the only thing that was possible was to induce Japan to promise—and I want to say in all fairness, for it wouldn't be fair if I didn't say it—that Japan did very handsomely make the promises which were requested of her—that she would retain in Shantung none of the sovereign rights which Germany had enjoyed there, but would return the sovereignty without qualification to China, and retain in Shantung province only what other nationalities had elsewhere: Economic rights with regard to development and administration of the railway and of certain mines which had become attached to the railway. That is her promise.

"And suppose that we said we wouldn't assent. England and others must assent, and if we are going to get Shantung province back for China, and those gentlemen don't want to engage in foreign wars, how are we going to get it back?

"Their idea of not getting into trouble seems to be to stand for the greatest possible number of unworkable propositions. All very well to talk about standing by China! But how are you standing by China when you withdraw from the only arrangements by which China can be assisted?

"If you are China's friend, but don't go into the council where you can act as China's friend—if you are China's friend, then put her in a position where these concessions which have been made need not be carried out; if you are China's friend, scuttle and run. That is not the kind of American I am."

PROVIDES FOR DISARMAMENT.

Arriving in Kansas City, Mo., on the morning of Sept. 6, President Wilson spoke to a gathering of 20,000 persons in Convention hall. In his address he said among other things:

"There was another thing that we needed to accomplish, that is accomplished in this document. We wanted disarmament and this document provides in the only possible way for disarmament by common agreement. Observe, my fellow citizens, that just now every great fighting nation in the world is a member of this partnership except Germany, and inasmuch as Germany has accepted a limitation of her army to 100,000 men, I don't think for the time being she may be regarded as a great fighting nation.

"And you know, my fellow citizens, that armaments mean great standing armies and great stores of war material. They do not mean burdensome taxation merely, they do not mean merely compulsory military service, which saps the economic strength of the nation, but they mean the building up of a military class. Again and again, my fellow citizens, in the conference at Paris we were face to face with this situation:

"That in dealing with a particular civil government we found that they would not dare to promise what their general staff was not willing that they should promise; and that they were dominated by the military machine which they had created, nominally for their own defense, but really—whether they willed it or not—for the provocation of war.

"And so long as you have a military class it does not make any difference what your form of government is. If you are determined to be armed to the teeth, you must obey the orders and directions of the only men who can control the great machinery of war.

"It is not merely the cost of it [armament], although that is overwhelming, but it is the spirit of it, and America has never had and I hope in the providence of God never will have that spirit.

"And there is no other way to dispense with great armaments except by the common agreement of the fighting nations of the world. And here is the agreement. They promise disarmament, and promise to agree upon a plan.

"My fellow citizens, it does not make any difference what kind of minority governs you, if it is a minority. And the thing we

must see to is that no minority anywhere masters the majority. That is at the heart, my fellow citizens, of the tragical things that are happening in that great country which we long to help and can find no way that is effective to help—I mean the great realm of Russia.

"The men who are now measurably in control of the affairs of Russia represent nobody but themselves. They have again and again been challenged to call a constitutional convention. They have again and again been challenged to prove that they have some kind of mandate even from a single class of their fellow citizens. And they dared not attempt it; they have no mandate from anybody.

"There are only thirty-four of them, I am told, and there were more than thirty-four men who used to control the destinies of Europe from Wilhelmstrasse. There is a closer monopoly of power in Petrograd and Moscow than there ever was in Berlin, and the thing that is intolerable is not that the Russian people are having their way but that another group of men more cruel than the czar himself is controlling the destinies of that great people.

"And if anybody dares to defeat this great experiment, then they must gather together the counselors of the world and do something better.

"If there is a better scheme, I for one will subscribe to it; but I want to say now, as I said the other night, that it is a case of put up or shut up. Negation will not save the world. Opposition constructs nothing. Opposition is the specialty of those who are bolshevistically inclined.

"Again I assure you I am not comparing any of my respected colleagues to bolshevists, but I am merely pointing out that the bolshevistic spirit lacks every element of constructive opposition. They have destroyed everything and they have proposed nothing.

"And while there is common abhorrence for political bolshevism, I hope there will not be any such thing grow up in our country as international bolshevism, the bolshevism that destroys the constructive work of men who have conscientiously striven to cement the good feeling of the great peoples of the world.

"We have a problem ahead of us that ought to interest us in this connection. We have promised the people of the Philippine islands that we will set them free. It has been one of our perplexities how we should make them safe after we set them free. Under this arrangement they will be safe from the outset. They will become members of the league of nations and every great nation in the world will be obliged to respect and preserve against external aggression from any quarter the territorial integrity and political independence of the Philippines."

MEANING OF REVOLUTION.

In an address delivered at the Coliseum in Des Moines, Iowa, on the evening of Sept. 6, President Wilson said:

"Men look you calmly in the face in America and say they are for revolution, when that sort of revolution means government by terror, government by force, not government by vote. It is the negative of everything that is American, but it is spreading, and will spread as long as disorder continues, as long as the world is kept waiting for the answer to the question, 'What kind of peace are we going to have?'

"What kind of guaranties are there to be behind that peace, that that poison will not constantly spread, more and more rapidly spread, until it may even be that this beloved land of ours will be distracted by it? That is what is concerning me, my fellow countrymen. I know the splendid steadiness of the American people, but, my fellow citizens, the whole world needs that steadiness, and the American people are the make-weight in the fortunes of mankind.

"How long are we going to debate into which school we will throw that magnificent equipoise that belongs to us? How long shall we be kept waiting for the answer whether the world may trust us or despise us? They have looked to us for leadership; they have looked to us for example; they have built their peace upon the basis of our suggestion; that great volume that contains the treaty of peace is drawn along the specifications laid down by the American government.

"And now the world stands amazed because an authority in America hesitates whether it will indorse an American document or not.

"Do you realize, my fellow citizens, that all through the world the one central question of civilization is what shall be the conditions of labor? The profoundest unrest in Europe is due to the doubt what shall be the conditions of labor. And I need not tell you that the unrest is spreading to America.

"In the midst of the document, in the midst of the treaty of peace, is a Magna Charta, a great guaranty for labor and all labor shall have the councils of the world devoted to the discussion of its conditions and of its betterment, and labor all over the world is waiting as to whether America is going to take part in these conferences or not.

"The confidence of the men who sat at Paris was such that they put it in the document that the first meeting of the labor conference under that part of the treaty should take place in Washington upon the invitation of the president of the United States.

"I am going to issue that invitation whether we can attend the conference or not. But think of the mortification, think of standing by in Washington itself and seeing the world take counsel upon the fundamental matter of civilization without taking part. The thing is inconceivable, but it is true.

"The isolation of the United States is at an end, not because we chose to go into the politics of the world, but because of the sheer genius of this people and the growth of our power we have become a determining factor in the history of mankind and, after you have become a determining factor, you cannot remain isolated whether you want to or not.

"Isolation ended by the processes of history, not by the processes of our independent choice. And the processes of history merely fulfill the prediction of the men who founded our republic."

ABOUT RESERVATIONS.

In a speech delivered in the Auditorium at Omaha, Neb., on the morning of Sept. 8 President Wilson said:

"I did not come here this morning so much to expound upon the treaty, as to talk about these things we call reservations. A reservation is an assent with a 'but' to it. 'We agree, but.' Now, I want to call your attention to some of these buts. I will take them as far as I can in the order in which they deal with the clauses of the league itself.

"In the first article of the covenant it is provided that a nation can withdraw from the league on two years' notice, provided that, at the time of this withdrawal—that is to say, at the expiration of the two years—it has fulfilled all its international obligations and all its obligations under the covenant.

"But some of our friends are very uneasy about that. They want to sit close to the door and with their hand on the knob, and they want to say: 'We are in this thing, but we are in it with infinite timidity and we are in it only because you overpersuaded us, and wanted us to come in, but we are going to sit here and try this door every once in a while and see it isn't locked, and just as soon as we

see anything we don't like we are going to scuttle.'

"Now, what is the trouble? I want you to put this to every man you know who makes this objection. What is he afraid of? Is he afraid that when the United States wishes to withdraw it will not have fulfilled its international obligations? Is he willing to bring that indictment against this beloved country?

"My fellow citizens, we never did fail to fulfill any obligations we have made. And with God to guide and help us, we never will. And I for one am not going to admit in any connection the slightest doubt that if we ever choose to withdraw we will then have fulfilled our obligations.

"I have already adverted to their difficulties under article X., and will not return to those. That difficulty is merely as I represented it just now; they don't want to go in as partners; they want to go in as late joiners, because they all admit that, in a war which imperils the just arrangements of mankind, America, the richest, freest people of the world, must take sides with the cause. We cannot live without taking sides. We devoted ourselves to justice and liberty when we were born, and we are not going to get senile and forget it.

"Are there any patriotic Americans that desire the method changed? Do you want me to ask the Germans if I may read the treaty to them expressed in the words the United States senate thinks it ought to have been written in? Do you see, the reservations come down to this, that they want to change the language of the treaty without changing its meaning, and let me say there are indications—I am not judging from official dispatches but from the newspapers—that people are not in as good a humor over in France now as they were when I was there, and it is going to be more difficult to get a new agreement from now on than it was before, and after dealing with some of those gentlemen I found that they were as ingenious as any American in attaching unexpected meaning to plain words. I don't want, therefore, having gone through the mill on the existing language, to go through it again on changed language.

"But I must not turn away from this great subject without attention to the Shantung clause, the provision with regard to the transfer of certain German rights in the province of Shantung, China, to Japan. I frankly said to my Japanese colleagues at the conference—therefore, I can without impropriety say it here—that I was very deeply dissatisfied with that part of the treaty.

"But, my fellow citizens, Japan agreed at that very time and as part of the understanding upon which these clauses were put into the treaty that she would relinquish every item of sovereignty that Germany had enjoyed to China, and she would retain what other nations have elsewhere in China, certain economic concessions with regard to the railways and the mines, which she was to operate upder a corporation and subject to the laws of China.

"As I say, I wish she could have done more, but suppose, as some have suggested, that we dissent from that clause in the treaty. You can't sign all of a treaty except one part, my fellow citizens; it is like the president's veto; he can't veto provisions of a bill; he has got either to sign the bill or veto. We can't sign the treaty with the Shantung provision out of it, and if we could, what sort of service would that be doing China?

"If I felt that I personally in any way stood in the way of this settlement, I would be glad to die that it might be consummated, because I have a vision, my fellow citizens, that if this thing should by some mishap not be accomplished, there would arise from that upon the fair name of this people a stain which never could be effaced, which would be intolerable to every lover of America, intolerable to every man who knew America and was ready with stout heart to uphold it."

PRO-GERMANISM REVIVES.

President Wilson, in a speech in the Auditorium at Sioux Falls, S. D., on the evening of Sept. 8, said:

"Germany, through the mouth of her emperor, through her writers, and through every action said: 'Here we stand ready to take care of ourselves. We will not enter into any combination. We are armed for self-defense and we know that no nation can compete with us.'

"That appears to be the American program in the eyes of some gentlemen, and I want to tell you that in the last two weeks the pro-German element has lifted its head again. It says: 'I see a chance for Germany and America to stay out and take care of themselves. Not as partners or allies, perhaps, but we Americans will play the same role as the Germans.'

"Under the old order that brought us through agony and bloody sweat; that agony where the world seemed to be caught in the throes of a crisis so great that we did not know whether civilization would survive or not. And do not believe too easily that it is safe now. There were passions let loose on the field of the world at war which have not grown quiet, and which will not for a long time. And every element of disorder is hoping that there will be no staying hand from the council of nations to hold the order of the world steady until we can make final arrangements for justice and peace.

"I sometimes think, when I wake up in the night, of the wakeful nights that anxious fathers, mothers and friends spent during the weary years of the awful war, and I hear the cry of mothers of the children, millions on the other side and thousands on this side: 'In God's name, give us security and peace!'

"America can stay out, but I want you to witness that the peace of the world cannot be established with the peace of the individual nations. America is necessary to the peace of the world; the peace and good will of the world are necessary to America, but you disappoint the world, center its suspicion upon you, make it feel that you are filled with jealousy and selfishness.

"We are not thinking of money; we are thinking of redeeming the reputation of America rather than to have all the money in the world. I am not ready to die for money, and neither are you, but you and I are ready to die for America."

TO MINNESOTA LEGISLATORS.

Reaching St. Paul, Minn., early on the morning of Sept. 9, President Wilson first addressed members of the Minnesota legislature who were in special session. In the course of his speech he said:

"Until the industrial world is put on its feet you cannot finally handle the question of the cost of living, because the cost of living, in the last analysis, depends upon the thing we are always talking about but do not know how to manage, the law of supply and demand.

"We have got to see that our own production and our own methods of finance and our own commerce are quickened in every way possible; and then we, sitting in legislatures like this and in the congress of the United States, have to see to it, if you will permit a vulgar expression, that no one monkeys with the machinery.

"I understand that one of the excellent suggestions that were mentioned by your governor is that you look into the cold storage. There

are other kinds of storage besides cold storage. There are other ways of covering the reserve stock of goods. You can manage by a contract that isn't put on paper to see that goods are doled out so as to bring the highest prices.

"We might as well sit up straight and look facts in the face, gentlemen. The laboring men of the world are not satisfied with their relations with their employers.

"Of course I do not mean to say that there is universal dissatisfaction, because there are many instances of satisfaction, but I am now speaking of the general relations between capital and labor. Everywhere there is dissatisfaction, much more on the other side of the water than on this side.

"One point I wish to make is that the world is looking to America to set the standards with regard to the conditions of labor or the relations between capital and labor, and it is looking to us because we have been more progressve in those matters.

"We have got to have a constructive program with regard to labor and a method by which we will relieve the strain of what you can call the cost of living.

"I am not dogmatic about this matter. I can't presume that I know how it should be done. I know the principle upon which it should be done. The principle is that the interest of capital and the interest of labor are not different, but are the same.

"You can't any longer regard labor as a commodity. You have got to regard it as a means of association, and when that is done the production of the world is going to go forward by leaps and bounds.

"Why is it that labor organizations seriously limit the amount of work they have in hand to do? It is because they are driving hard bargains. They don't feel that they are your partners at all.

"And so long as labor and capital are antagonistic production is going to be at its minimum. Just so soon as they are sympathetic and co-operative it is going to abound, and that will be one of the means of bringing down the cost of living.

"America, though we do not like to admit it, has been very provincial in regard to the world's business. When we had to engage in banking transactions outside of the United States we generally did it through English banks or more often through German bankers; and here all of a sudden we are called upon to handle the bulk of international exchange. We have to learn it and we have to learn it fast.

"We have got to have American instrumentalities in every part of the world. If you want to trade you have to have somebody to trade with.

"All the world problem and the great difficulty just now is getting our minds adjusted to the world. Some of the difficulties that are being encountered about the treaty of the league of nations are not so much prejudice, but the thing which is so common and inconvenient—just downright ignorance.

"Ignorance, I mean, of the state of the world and America's relation to the state of the world. We have got to play our part, and we have got to play it either as board of directors or as outside spectators. We can play it inside or on the curb, and you know how inconvenient it is to play it on the curb.

"The facts are marching upon us, and God is marching with them. You cannot resist them and you must either welcome them or else subsequently and regretfully surrender."

In an address in the Kenwood armory, Minneapolis, on the afternoon of the 9th the president said:

"Blood has been spilled in rivers and nations have been destroyed and they made up their minds that rather than have this happen again if the governments cannot get together they will destroy the governments.

"But, in the meantime, look at the things that are happening. There isn't a day goes by that my heart isn't heavy to think of the things the people in Russia are doing.

"They are without form, and without order, and the danger is to the world. We must absolutely look to it that in this country that form of government of a minority of men shall not be set up here and elsewhere.

"We have either got to be provincials or statesmen. We have either got to be ostriches or eagles. The ostrich is being overdone all around. I see gentlemen bury their heads in something and think that nobody sees that they have submerged their thinking apparatus.

"That is what I mean by being an ostrich.

"Now, what I mean by being an eagle—I needn't describe it. I mean leaving the mists lying close to the ground, getting upon strong wings into those spaces where you can see all the affairs of mankind, all the affairs of America, seeing how the world appears."

MEDIATORS OF MANKIND.

Returning to St. Paul in the evening President Wilson spoke in the Auditorium. Among other things he said:

"We are the predestined mediators of mankind.

"Really, then, when I hear gentlemen saying we must keep out of this thing and take care of ourselves, I ask where did we come from? Is there nobody else in the world that we care for?

"Is that what America is with her mixture of blood? Why, my fellow citizens, that is a fundamental misconception of what it is to be an American. These gentlemen who try to keep us out are doing a harm which they do not realize.

"I want to testify to you here to-night, my fellow countrymen, because I have the means of information, that since it has seemed to be uncertain whether we are going to play this part of leadership in the world, the old intrigues have started up in the country again.

"That hyphen which looked to us like a snake, the hyphen between German and American, has reared its ugly head again. You hear the hiss of its purpose, and what is that purpose?

"It is to keep America out of the concert of nations in order that America and Germany, being out of that concert, may some time in their mistaken dream unite to dominate the world, or at any rate the one to assist the other in holding the nations of the world off while its ambitions are realized.

"There is no conjecture about this, my fellow citizens. We know the former purposes of German intrigue in this country, and they are being revived. Why?

"We haven't reduced very materially the number of German people. Germany remains the great power of central Europe. She has more than 60,000,000 people now. She had nearly 70,000,000 before Poland and other provinces were taken away. She has now more than 60,000,000 people.

"You cannot change the temper and expectations of a people by a five year war, particularly by five years of war in which they are not yet conscious of the wrong they did, or the wrong way in which they did it, and they are expecting the time of the revival of their power and along with the revival of their power go their extraordinary capacity, their unparalleled education, their great capacity in commerce, finance and manufacture."

TEN POINTS OF COVENANT.

While riding through North Dakota on Sept. 10 President Wilson framed a statement of what he considered the ten essential points of

the league of nations covenant. These were:

The destruction of autocratic power as an instrument of international control by admitting only self-governing nations to the league.

The substitution of publicity, discussion, and arbitration for war, using the boycott rather than arms.

Placing the peace of the world under constant international oversight in recognition of the principle that the peace of the world is the legitimate immediate interest of every state.

Disarmament.

The liberation of oppressed peoples.

The discontinuance of annexation and the substitution of trusteeship, with responsibility to the opinion of mankind.

The invalidation of all secret treaties.

The protection of all dependent peoples.

High standards of labor under international sanction.

The international co-ordination of humane reform and regulation.

MORE ABOUT ARTICLE 10.

Speaking in the Auditorium at Bismarck, N. D., on Sept. 10, President Wilson said:

"Under article 10, every member of the league undertakes to respect and preserve the territorial integrity—to protect and preserve against external aggressions and sustain the political independence of the other members of the league. So far so good.

"The second sentence provides that in case of necessity the council shall take such steps as are necessary to carry out the obligations of that conference—that is to say, what force is necessary there. Now, the council cannot give that advice without a unanimous vote. It can't give the advice without the affirmative vote of the United States unless the United States is a party to the controversy in question.

"Let us see what that means. Do you think that the United States is likely to seize somebody else's territory? Do you think that the United States is likely to disregard the first sentence of the article? And if she is not likely to begin an aggression of that sort, who is likely to begin it against her?

"Is Mexico going to invade us and appropriate Texas? Is Canada going to come down with her 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 and overwhelm the 100,000,000 in the United States? Who is going to grab our territory? And above all things else, who is going to propose, who is going to entertain the idea after the rest of the world has said no?

"But suppose that somebody does attempt to grab our territory or we do attempt to grab somebody else's territory, then the war is ours anyhow, so what difference does it make what advice the council gives?

"So that unless it is our war we can't be dragged into a war without our own consent. If that is not an open and shut security, I don't know of any. And yet that is article 10."

CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

In the course of a speech in the fair grounds auditorium at Billings, Mont., on the morning of Sept. 11 President Wilson in referring to the situation in Russia said:

"Everybody who has mixed with the Russian people tells me they are among the most lovable people of the world, people who easily trust you and accept you to be trustworthy as they are, and yet this people are delivered into the hands of an intolerable tyranny. It came out of one tyranny to get into a worse.

"A little group of some thirty or forty men are the masters of that people at present. They chose themselves. They maintain their power by the sword.

"Have you seen these symptoms of chaos spread to other countries? If you had been across the sea with me you would know the dread in the mind of every thoughtful man in Europe is that that distemper will spread to their country. That poison is running through the veins of the world. There are disciples of Lenin in our own midst."

POLICE STRIKES CONDEMNED.

The striking features of President Wilson's speech to a great assemblage in the Auditorium at Helena, Mont., on the evening of Sept. 11 were his incidental references to the Boston police strike and the race riots in various places. Concerning the former he said:

"I want to say this, that a strike of the policemen of a great city, leaving that city at the mercy of an army of thugs, is a crime against civilization.

"In my judgment, the obligation of a policeman is as sacred and direct as the obligation of a soldier. He is a public servant, not a private employe, and the whole honor and safety of the community are in his hands.

"He has no right to prefer any private advantage to the public safety.

"I hope that that lesson will be burned in so that it will never again be forgotten, because the pride of America is that it can exercise self-control.

"That is what a self-governing nation is; not merely a nation that elects people to do its job for it, but a nation that can keep its head, concert its purposes and find out how those purposes can be executed."

ASHAMED OF RACE RIOTS.

Sounding a warning to radical agitators, the president said:

"Radicals plotting to destroy this government will themselves be destroyed.

"America is the place where you cannot kill your government by killing the men who conduct it. The only way you can kill government in America is by making the men and women of America forget how to govern, and nobody can do that. They sometimes find the team a little difficult to drive, but they sooner or later whip it into the harness.

"I hope you won't think it inappropriate if I stop here to express my shame as an American citizen at the race riots that have occurred at some places in this country, where men have forgotten humanity and justice and orderly society and have run amuck. That constitutes a man not only the enemy of society but his own enemy and the enemy of justice."

POWER NOT TAKEN FROM CONGRESS.

On Sept. 12 President Wilson made two addresses, the first in the forenoon at Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, and the second in the evening at Spokane, Wash. In the Idaho meeting the president again referred to the desire of the pro-Germans to have the United States keep out of the league of nations. "Evidence abounds," he said, "that pro-German propaganda started coincident with the opposition to the adoption of the treaty." In his speech at Spokane President Wilson said:

"There is one part of the covenant, where it speaks of arbitration, and where it provides that any member state failing to keep these covenants—these particular covenants—shall be regarded as having committed an act of war against the other members. The way it originally read was 'Shall thereby ipso facto be deemed at war with the other nations,' and I said, 'No, I cannot agree to that. That provision would put the United States at war without the consent of the congress of the United States. And I have no right to consent to a provision which would deprive the congress of the United States of its free choice, whether it makes war or not.'

"At every point in the covenant where it was necessary to do so I insisted upon lan-

guage which would leave the congress of the United States free.

"I leave the verdict with you and I beg, my fellow citizens, my republican fellow citizens, that you will not allow yourselves for one moment, as I do not allow myself for one moment, as God knows my conscience, to think of 1920 when thinking about the redemption of the world.

"My present point is to dissociate the league of nations from the present speaker. I did not originate it, it is not my handiwork; it has originated out of the consciences and thought of men who wanted justice and peace for generations.

"I admit the distinguished history of the republican party. I do admit that it has been the creator of great constructive policies, and I should be very sorry to see it lose the prestige which it has earned. I should be very sorry to have any man feel that there was any embarrassment in supporting a great world policy because he belonged to a great constructive party and that party an American party; a party of that people which has done the most advanced thinking in the world and that people which, God helping it, will lead and save the world."

COST OF THE WAR.

On the morning of Sept. 13 the president made two addresses in Tacoma, Wash., one to 30,000 persons in the Tacoma stadium and the other to 5,000 persons in the Tacoma armory. In the afternoon he reviewed the Pacific fleet in Elliott bay and in the evening after a public dinner at the Hippodrome spoke at the Arena. The speeches were in the main along the lines of those delivered in other places. In his speech in the Tacoma armory he spoke of the cost of the war in lives and money.

"In order to let you remember what the big thing cost," he said, "just let me read to you a few figures. If I did not have them on official authority I would deem them incredible. Here is what the war cost those who were engaged against Germany:

"Great Britain and her dominions, $38,000,000,000; France, $26,000,000,000; the United States, $22,000,000,000; Russia, $18,000,000,000; Italy, $13,000,000,000, and the total, including Belgium, Japan and other smaller countries, $123,000,000,000.

"It cost the central powers, Germany, $39,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $21,000,000,000; Turkey and Bulgaria, $3,000,000,000, a total of $63,000,000,000, a grand total of direct war cost of $186,000,000,000, an incredible sum to save civilization.

"Now the question is, Are we going to keep safe? The expenditures of the United States were at the rate of $1,000,000 an hour for two years—$1,000,000 an hour, including the night time, for two years.

"Battle deaths—and this is the cost that touches our hearts—were Russia, 1,700,000; Germany, 1,600,000; France, 1,385,000; Great Britain, 900,000; Austria, 800,000; Italy, 364,000; the United States, 50,300; total for all belligerents of 7,450,200 men dead on the field of battle.

"The total wounded for the United States army was 230,000, including those, of course, who were killed.

"The total of all battle deaths in all wars of the world from the year 1793 to 1914 were something under six millions. So that in all the wars of the world for more than one hundred years fewer men died than have been killed on the field of battle in the last five years. These are terrible facts and we ought never to forget them."

NEW WORLD PARTNERSHIP.

After a day of rest in Seattle President Wilson continued on his journey to Portland, Ore., where he made two addresses Sept. 15, one to several hundred business men at a luncheon and the other to a large gathering at the Auditorium. At the luncheon he said:

"If you are going to put into the world this germ, I shall call it, of American enterprise and American faith and American vision, then you must be the principal partners in the new partnership which the world is forming. I take leave to say, without intending the least disrespect to anybody, that consciously or unconsciously a man who opposes that proposition either has no imagination or no knowledge or is a quitter. America has put her hand to this great enterprise already in the men she sent overseas, and their part was the negative part merely."

REPLIES TO LABOR COUNCIL.

Sept. 16 and the night of Sept. 16 were spent by the president in traveling to San Francisco. In the course of the journey he prepared a statement containing his replies to a series of questions propounded to him by the San Francisco labor council. The statement follows:

1. Under the covenant does the nation obligate itself to assist any member of the league in putting down a rebellion of its subjects or conquered peoples?

Answer—It does not.

2. Under the covenant, can this nation independently recognize a government whose people seek to achieve, or have achieved, their independence from a member of the league?

Answer—The independent action of the government of the United States in a matter of this kind is in no way limited or affected by the covenant of the league of nations.

3. Under the covenant are only those subject nations or peoples that are mentioned in the peace treaty entitled to the right of self-determination, or does the league possess the right to accord a similar privilege to other subject nations or peoples?

Answer—It was not possible for the peace conference to act with regard to the self-determination of any territories except those which had belonged to the defeated empires, but in the covenant of the league of nations it has set up for the first time, in article 11, a forum to which all claims of self-determination which are likely to disturb the peace of the world or the good understanding between nations upon which the peace of the world depends can be brought.

4. Why was the case of Ireland not heard at the peace conference? And what is your position on the subject of self-determination for Ireland?

Answer—The case of Ireland was not heard at the peace conference because the peace conference had no jurisdiction over any question of that sort which did not affect territories which belonged to the defeated empires. My position on the subject of self-determination for Ireland is expressed in article 11 of the covenant, in which I may say I was particularly interested, because it seemed to me necessary for the peace and freedom of the world that a forum should be created to which all peoples could bring any matter which was likely to affect the peace and freedom of the world.

EXPLANATORY REPLIES.

In San Francisco President Wilson made two speeches on the 17th, one at noonday and the other in the evening in the civic auditorium. The ground covered was practically the same as in his previous addresses, article 10 and the Shantung question receiving particular attention. On the 18th he spoke at a luncheon given by San Francisco business organizations and in the evening he addressed

a large gathering in Oakland. Previous to the first meeting he issued a statement giving a list of questions asked by a San Francisco league of nations organization and his replies. Following is the statement:

1. Will you state the underlying consideration which dictated an awarding of six votes to the British empire in the assembly, and is it true that Great Britain will outvote us in the league of nations and thereby control the league actions?

Answer—The consideration which led to assigning six votes to self-governing portions of the British empire was that they have in effect in all but foreign policies become autonomous self-governing states, their policy in all but foreign affairs being independent of the control of the British government and in many respects dissimilar from it. But it is not true that the British empire can outvote us in the league of nations and therefore control the action of the league, because in every matter except admission of new members in the league, no action can be taken without the concurrence of a unanimous vote of the representatives of the states which are members of the council, so that in all matters of action the affirmative vote of the United States is necessary and equivalent to the united vote of the representatives of the several parts of the British empire. The united votes of the several parts of the British empire cannot offset or overcome the vote of the United States.

2. Is it true that under the league of nations foreign countries can order the sending of American troops to foreign countries?

Answer—It is not. The right of congress to determine such matters is in no wise impaired.

3. What effect will the league of nations have in either forwarding or hindering the final restoration of Shantung to China? What effect will the league of nations have in preventing further spoliation of China and the abrogation of all such special privileges now enjoyed in China by foreign countries?

Answer—The league of nations will have a powerful effect in forwarding the final restoration of Shantung to China, and no other instrumentality or action can be substituted which could bring that result about. The authority of the league will, under article 10, be constantly directed toward safeguarding the territorial integrity and political independence of China. It will, therefore, absolutely prevent the further spoliation of China, promote the restoration to China of the several privileges now long enjoyed by foreign countries, and assure China of the completion of the process by which Shantung will presently be returned to it in full sovereignty. In the past there has been no tribunal which could be resorted to for any of these purposes.

4. Is there anything in the league of nations covenant or the peace treaty which directly or indirectly in any manner imposes on the United States any obligation, moral or otherwise, of the slightest character to support England in any way in case of revolt in Ireland?

Answer—There is not. The only guaranty contained in the covenant is against external aggression, and those who framed the covenant were scrupulously careful in no way to interfere with what they regarded as the sacred rights of self-determination.

5. What effect, if any, will the league of nations covenant have in either hindering or furthering the cause of Irish freedom?

Answer—It was not possible for the peace conference to act with regard to the self-determination of any territories except those which had belonged to the defeated empires, but in the covenant of the league of nations it has set up for the first time in article 11 a forum to which all claims of self-determination which are likely to disturb the peace of the world or the good understanding between nations upon which the peace of the world depends can be brought.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

On Sept. 19 President Wilson made two addresses in San Diego, Cal., one in the afternoon to 50,000 persons in an open air stadium and one at a dinner in the evening. In the latter speech he told why it was not considered necessary to define the freedom of the seas at the Paris peace conference, declaring that one of the reasons why America went to war was for the freedom of the seas and under the league of nations it became unnecessary to define the term. It was accepted, he said, that the doctrine was for the protection of neutrals while other nations were at war.

Los Angeles, Cal., was reached on the 20th and here as elsewhere the president was enthusiastically received. In a speech to an assemblage of 7,000 persons in the Auditorium he said: "The league of nations must and will become the bulwark of a war weary world for all time. This was a people's war and this treaty establishes a people's peace."

In Sacramento, Cal., where the special train stopped for half an hour on the afternoon of Sept. 22, the president spoke briefly to a gathering of 12,000 persons near the railroad station. "Without this treaty of peace," he said, "without the covenant of the league of nations which it contains, we simply sink back into that slough of despond in which mankind was before this war began."

On the evening of the 22d the president spoke in Reno, Nev., and on the 23d in Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah. In the latter city he spoke to 12,000 persons gathered in the Mormon tabernacle. Here he announced that he could say, without any hesitation, that the overwhelming majority of the people wanted the league of nations. "I think it is the judgment of the people," he said, "that neither the covenant nor the treaty should be amended."

In Cheyenne, Wyo., where President Wilson spoke on the 24th, he warned the reservationist senators in Washington and their supporters that the adoption of the reservations to article 10 meant that he, as the executive of the United States, would have to regard it as a rejection of the entire treaty and that it meant the negotiation of a separate peace with Germany. Speaking of the British six votes to the one of America he reiterated the explanation that the league could not take any action without America's affirmative vote. He said further that he was ready to maintain the position that it was just to give the British empire these votes and that he was willing that the British commonwealths should all have speaking parts in the league. The New Zealanders, Australians and Canadians, he said, were our natural partners and would takes sides with us oftener than with England in league matters.

President Wilson spoke in Denver, Col., on the morning of the 25th and in Pueblo, Col., in the evening. In both addresses he argued against reservations to the treaty, asserting that they meant asking special exemption or privileges for the United States. He said in Denver, where he spoke to 15,000 persons in the Auditorium: "I challenge the opponents of this treaty to show cause where there should be any hesitation in ratifying it. I do understand delays. I do not understand covert processes of opposition. It is time that we know where we shall stand, for observe, my fellow citizens, the negotiation of treaties rests with the executive of the United States. When the senate has acted it will be

for me to determine whether its action constitutes an adoption or rejection, and I beg the gentlemen who are responsible for the action of the United States senate to make it perfectly clear whether it is an adoption or a rejection."

According to the schedule the president was to have made addresses at Wichita, Kas., and Oklahoma City, Okla., on the 26th, at Little Rock, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn., on the 27th and at Louisville, Ky., on the 28th, but illness resulting from physical exhaustion compelled him to abandon his tour at Wichita and proceed directly to Washington, where he arrived Sept. 28.

SENATE MAJORITY REPORT.

As already noted, the senate committee on foreign relations reported the treaty back to

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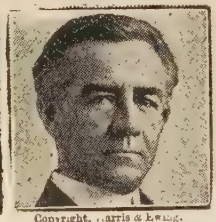
HENRY C. LODGE.



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G. M. HITCHCOCK.

the senate Sept. 10 with a large number of amendments and four reservations. There were in fact three reports—one by the majority, one by the minority and one by Senator Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota. The majority report, after a long explanation of the delay in taking action and an expression of resentment at the demand for speed, declared:

"In reporting the treaty to the senate for action the committee proposes certain amendments to the text of the treaty and certain reservations to be attached to the resolution of ratification and made a part of that resolution when it is offered.

"In regard to the amendments generally it should be stated at the outset that nothing is more groundless than the sedulously cultivated and constantly expressed fear that textual amendments would require a summoning of the peace conference and thereby cause great delay. There will be no necessity of summoning the peace conference, because it is in session now in Paris, with delegates fully representing all the signatory nations, as it has been for six months, and it seems likely to be in session for six months more. Textual amendments, if made by the senate, can be considered in Paris at once, and the conference would be at least as usefully employed in that consideration as it now is in dividing and sharing southeastern Europe and Asia Minor, in handing the Greeks of Thrace over to our enemy, Bulgaria, and in trying to force upon the United States the control of Armenia, Anatolia and Constantinople through the medium of a large American army. Still more unimportant is the bugbear which has been put forward of the enormous difficulties which will be incurred in securing the adhesion of Germany. No great amount of time need be consumed in bringing German representatives to Paris. The journey is within the power of a moderate amount of human endurance, and it is also to be remembered that Germany is not a member of the league and need not be consulted in regard to the terms of the covenant. When Germany enters the league she will take it as she finds it.

Amendments.

"The first amendment offered by the committee relates to the league. It is proposed so to amend the text as to secure for the United States a vote in the assembly of the league equal to that of any other power. Great Britain now has under the name of the British empire one vote in the council of the league. She has four additional votes in the assembly of the league for her self-governing dominions and colonies, which are most properly members of the league and signatories to the treaty. She also has the vote of India, which is neither a self-governing dominion nor a colony but merely a part of the empire and which apparently was simply put in as a signatory and member of the league by the peace conference because Great Britain desired it. Great Britain also will control the votes of the kingdom of Hedjaz and of Persia. With these last two, of course, we have nothing to do. But if Great Britain has six votes in the league assembly no reason has occurred to the committee and no argument has been made to show why the United States should not have an equal number. If other countries like the present arrangement, that is not our affair; but the committee failed to see why the United States should have but one vote in the assembly of the league when the British empire has six.

"Amendments 39 to 44, inclusive, transfer to China the German lease and rights, if they exist, in the Chinese province of Shantung, which are given by the treaty to Japan. The majority of the committee were not willing to have their votes recorded at any stage in the proceedings in favor of the consummation of what they consider a great wrong. They cannot assent to taking the property of a faithful ally and handing it over to another ally in fulfillment of a bargain made by other powers in a secret treaty. It is a record which they are not willing to present to their fellow citizens or leave behind them for the contemplation of their children.

"Amendment No. 2 is simply to provide that where a member of the league has self-governing dominions and colonies which are also members of the league the exclusion of the disputants under the league rules shall cover the aggregate vote of the member of the league and its self-governing dominions and parts of empire combined if any one of them is involved in the controversy.

"The remaining amendments, with a single exception, may be treated as one, for the purpose of all alike is to relieve the United States from having representatives on the commissions established by the league which deal with questions in which the United States has and can have no interest and in which the United States has evidently been inserted by design. The exception is amendment No. 45, which provides that the United States shall have a member of the reparation commission, but that such commissioner of the United States cannot, except in the case of shipping, where the interests of the United States are directly involved, deal with or vote upon any other questions before that commission except under instructions from the government of the United States.

Reservations.

"The committee proposes four reservations to be made a part of the resolution of ratification when it is offered. The committee reserves, of course, the right to offer other reservations if it shall so determine. The four reservations now presented are as follows:

"'1. The United States reserves to itself the unconditional right to withdraw from the league of nations upon the notice provided in article 1 of said treaty of peace with Germany.'

"The provision in the league covenant for withdrawal declares that any member may withdraw provided it has fulfilled all its international obligations and all its obligations under the covenant. There has been much dispute as to who would decide if the question of the fulfillment of obligations was raised, and it is very generally thought that this question would be settled by the council of the league of nations. The best that can be said about it is that the question of decision is clouded with doubt. On such a point as this there must be no doubt. The United States, which has never broken an international obligation, cannot permit all its existing treaties to be reviewed and its conduct and honor questioned by other nations. The same may be said in regard to the fulfillment of the obligations to the league. It must be made perfectly clear that the United States alone is to determine as to the fulfillment of its obligations, and its right of withdrawal must therefore be unconditional, as provided in the reservation.

"'2. The United States declines to assume, under the provisions of article 10 or under any other article, any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country, or to interfere in controversies between other nations, members of the league or not, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States in such controversies, or to adopt economic measures for the protection of any other country, whether a member of the league or not, against external aggression or for the purpose of coercing any other country, or for the purpose of intervention in the internal conflicts or other controversies which may arise in any other country, and no mandate shall be accepted by the United States under article 22, Part I., of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the congress of the United States.'

"This reservation is intended to meet the most vital objection to the league covenant as it stands. Under no circumstances must there be any legal or moral obligation upon the United States to enter into war or to send its army and navy abroad or without the unfettered action of congress to impose economic boycotts on other countries. Under the constitution of the United States the congress alone has the power to declare war, and all bills to raise revenue or affecting the revenue in any way must originate in the house of representatives, be passed by the senate, and receive the signature of the president. These constitutional rights of congress must not be impaired by any agreements such as are presented in this treaty, nor can any opportunity of charging the United States with bad faith be permitted. No American soldiers or sailors must be sent to fight in other lands at the bidding of the league of nations. American lives must not be sacrificed except by the will and command of the American people acting through their constitutional representatives in congress.

"This reservation also covers the subject of mandates. According to the provisions of the covenant of the league, the acceptance of a mandate by any member is voluntary, but as to who shall have authority to refuse or to accept a mandate for any country the covenant of the league is silent. The decision as to accepting a mandate must rest exclusively within the control of the congress of the United States as the reservation provides and must not be delegated, even by inference, to any personal agent or to any delegate or commissioner.

"'3. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.'

"This reservation speaks for itself. It is not necessary to follow out here all tortuous windings which to those who have followed them through the labyrinth disclose the fact that the league under certain conditions will have power to pass upon and decide questions of immigration and tariff, as well as the others mentioned in the reservation. It is believed by the committee that this reservation relieves the United States from any dangers or any obligations in this direction.

"The fourth and last reservation is as follows:

"'4. The United States declines to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council of the league of nations provided for in said treaty of peace any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone, and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said league of nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.'

"The purpose of this reservation is clear. It is intended to preserve the Monroe doctrine from any interference or interpretation by foreign powers. As the Monroe doctrine has protected the United States, so, it is believed by the committee, will this reservation protect the Monroe doctrine from the destruction with which it is threatened by article 21 in the covenant of the league, and leave it, where it has always been, within the sole and complete control of the United States.

"This covenant of the league of nations is an alliance and not a league, as is amply shown by the provisions of the treaty with Germany which vests all essential power in five great nations. Those same nations, the principal allied and associated powers, also dominate the league through the council.

"The committee believe that the league as it stands will breed wars instead of securing peace. They also believe that the covenant of the league demands sacrifices of American independence and sovereignty which would in no way promote the world's peace but which are fraught with the gravest dangers to the future safety and well-being of the United States."

The report concluded with some additional arguments along the same line. It was signed by Henry Cabot Lodge, William E. Borah, Frank B. Brandegee, Albert B. Fall, Philander C. Knox, Warren G. Harding, Hiram Johnson, Harry S. New and George H. Moses, all republicans.

SENATE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report of the committee was presented to the senate Sept. 11 by Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, the ranking minority member and chief spokesman for the treaty. The report was as follows:

"The undersigned members of the foreign relations committee unite in urging the early ratification of the pending treaty of peace without amendments and without reservations.

"We deplore the long and unnecessary delay to which the treaty has been subjected while locked up in the committee, whose majority decisions and recommendations were

from the start a foregone conclusion. They could have been made in July as well as in September and would have been the same.

"The industrial world is in ferment, the financial world in doubt, and commerce halts while this great delay in the peace settlement has been caused by the majority of a committee known to be out of harmony with the majority of the senate and the majority of the people. This is government by obstruction as well as by a minority.

"Our export trade already shows the undeniable effects of delay and doubt in treaty ratification and peace settlement. For the first seven months following the armistice our exports averaged almost seven hundred millions per month, but in July they fell to $570,000,000. Europe undoubtedly wants our products, but can only take them in full quantity if our financial institutions provide the credit to bridge over the period necessary to restore European industry to productiveness. This private credit cannot and will not be furnished as long as the peace settlement is in doubt. Public credit has heretofore carried this great balance of trade. Since the armistice was signed our government has advanced to European governments nearly $2,500,000,000, which was almost enough to cover the balance of trade during the eight months' period.

"Our government, however, has about reached the end of its authority given by congress and will advance but little more. From now on, if we are to keep our commerce with Europe, private enterprise must furnish the credit to cover the trade balance till European industries get started and are able to pay us with their goods. Peace settlement delays and doubts paralyze this revival. If uncertainty continues, depression is inevitable.

"The claim by the majority of this committee on page 3 of its report that we have exported over $11,000,000 worth of goods to Germany since the armistice and without a peace settlement is no doubt true. To other countries during the same period we exported over $5,000,000,000 worth. What was exported to Germany as stated by the majority report was practically nothing. It is only 14 cents' worth of American products for each person in Germany in seven months, or 2 cents per person per month, yet the majority report boasts of it as evidence of trade revival, in spite of treaty delay. The same statesmen gravely assure us that their figures prove that it is a mere delusion to say we cannot trade with Germany till a peace settlement is made. Two cents per month per capita is hardly trading with Germany.

"Referring to the action of the majority of the committee, we unite in opposing and condemning the recommendations both as to textual amendments and as to proposed reservations. As far as the proposed textual amendments are concerned, we see no reason to discuss their character at length. In our opinion they have no merit, but whether they be good, bad or indifferent their adoption by the senate can have no possible effect except to defeat the participation of the United States in the treaty. None of them could by any possibility be accepted even by the great nations associated with the United States in the war, and none of them could by any possibility be dictated to Germany. To adopt any one of them, therefore, is equivalent to rejecting the treaty.

"The suggestion on page 4 of the majority report that the peace conference is still in session in Paris and could consider any textual amendments to the treaty made by the senate, and that German representatives could be brought to Paris for that purpose, indicates a total misconception of the situation. The peace conference has acted finally upon this treaty. Great Britain has ratified it, France is about to do so, and with the action of one other power it will in all human probability be in actual operation even before the senate of the United States reaches a decision. Moreover, the peace conference possesses no further power to 'bring German representatives to Paris.' The power of compulsion has been exhausted. Germany was told where to sign and when to sign and when to ratify, and Germany has closed the chapter by signing and by ratifying. Germany cannot be compelled to do anything more or different with regard to this treaty by being confronted with an amended treaty, whether once a month, day or week. There must be finality to ultimata in a treaty by compulsion. If an amended treaty is not signed by Germany, then it is in none of its parts binding on her.

"To adopt an amendment or to reject the treaty means that the United States will sacrifice all of the concessions secured from Germany by a dictated peace. While these concessions are not so large as those which other nations associated with us secure in reparations, they are nevertheless of tremendous importance and could only be secured under a dictated peace. Among the concessions which the United States would sacrifice by the adoption of any amendment or the rejection of the treaty may be included the following:

"First. Germany's acknowledgement of responsibility for the war and her promise to make restitution for damages resulting from it.

"Second. Germany's promise to us in the treaty that she will not impose higher or other customs duties or charges on our goods than those charged to the most favored nation and will not prohibit or restrict or discriminate against imports directly or indirectly from our country.

"Third. Germany's promise to us in the treaty that she will make no discrimination in German ports on shipping bearing our flag and that our shipping in German ports will be given as favorable treatment as German ships receive.

"Fourth That for six months after the treaty goes into effect no customs duty will be levied against imports from the United States except the lowest duties that were in force for the first six months of 1914.

"Fifth. Germany's agreement with us that the United States shall have the privilege of reviving such of the treaties with Germany as were in existence prior to the war as we may alone desire.

"Sixth. Germany's promise to us to restore the property of our citizens seized in Germany or to compensate the owners.

"Seventh. Germany's very important agreement validating all acts by the United States and by the alien property custodian by which we seized and proceeded to liquidate $800,000,000 worth of property in the United States belonging to German citizens.

"Eighth. Germany's agreement that the proceeds of the sale of these properties may be used to compensate our citizens in Germany if Germany fails to do so, or to pay debts which Germany or Germans owe to American citizens, or to pay American prewar claims against Germany for property destroyed and lives taken similar to the losses because of the destruction of the Lusitania.

"Ninth. Germany's agreement that she will compensate her own citizens for property, patents and other things belonging to them in the United States seized during the war by our government.

"Tenth. Germany's agreement that no claim can be made against the United States in re-

spect to the use or sale during the war by our government, or by persons acting for our government, of any rights in industrial, literary or artistic property, including patents.

"Eleventh. Germany's agreement that the United States shall retain over 500,000 tons of German shipping seized in American ports, which much more than compensate us for shipping lost during the war.

"Twelfth. We would lose our membership on the reparations commission, which will be the most powerful international body ever created and which will have enormous control over the trade and commerce of Germany with the rest of the world for years to come. It not only supervises the use of German economic resources and the payment of reparations, but it can restrict or expand Germany's imports and distribute much of her desirable exports, including dyes. In no way can the United States assure itself against discrimination in German imports and financial policies unless we have a member upon this great reparations commission.

"These are some, but by no means all, of the valuable concessions which the United States would inevitably sacrifice by failing to ratify the treaty. This failure would be just as complete if we adopt an amendment to it as if we rejected the treaty absolutely. In either event, we would find ourselves at the end of the war, it is true, but without any peace or terms of peace with Germany. We would have abandoned our disgusted associates and we would be reduced to the necessity of seeking a negotiated peace with an angry Germany on such terms as she would be willing to accord.

"We are, therefore, without any qualification against amendments.

"We are aware that the claim has been set up that one of the proposed amendments which relates only to the league of nations does not require the assent of Germany. This is based on the fact that Germany is not yet a member of the league of nations and may not be for several years. The answer is, however, that the league covenant is a part of the treaty, and the league which is mentioned in many places in the treaty has much to do with German affairs, even though Germany is not a member. Germany, in agreeing to the treaty, has assented to the provisions of the covenant, and one of the provisions is that it can only be amended by the action of the league, which has not yet started, ratified by all the members of the council, which has not yet organized, as well as by a majority of the members of the assembly. It is obvious, therefore, if it is to be amended in any other way, Germany's assent will be just as necessary as to any other article of the treaty.

Reservations.

"The reservations proposed by the majority of this committee are of such a character as at once to betray their authorship. They are the work of senators organized for the purpose of destroying the league and, if possible, defeating this treaty. Their phraseology is such as to make this purpose plain. They are in no sense interpretative reservations to be used to make clear language in the treaty that might be considered doubtful, but they are so framed as to receive the support of senators who desire the defeat of the treaty. While masquerading in the guise of reservations they are in fact alterations of the treaty. They have all the vices of amendments and the additional vice of pretending to be what they are not. Presented as parts of the resolution to ratify the treaty, they would in fact, if adopted, result in its defeat. All of them apply to the league of nations section of the treaty. Those who oppose the league of nations realize that it is invincible on a square fight and they hope to destroy it by this indirection.

"The league of nations has stood the test of worldwide criticism and unlimited attack. It stands to-day as the only hope for world peace. After all the assaults of many months its purposes and provisions stand out clearly defined, unaffected by criticism and unyielding to attack.

The League of Nations.

"The league of nations proposes to organize the nations of the world for peace whereas they have always heretofore been organized for war. It proposes to establish the rule of international justice in place of force. It proposes to make a war of conquest impossible by uniting all nations against the offender.

"It is the first international arrangement ever made by which small and weak nations are given the organized strength of the world for protection.

"It is a covenant between many nations by which each agrees not to do certain things which in the past have produced wars and to do many things which have been found to preserve the peace.

"It is a working plan for the gradual reduction of armament by all members simultaneously in proper proportion and by agreement.

"It sets up arbitration as a friendly method of adjusting disputes and inquiry when arbitration is not agreed to. In both cases it provides a cooling-off period of nine months during which the differences may be adjusted.

"It preserves the territorial integrity and political independence of each member and leaves to each the exercise of its sovereign rights as a nation.

"It will save the world from wars and preparation for wars. It will reduce armies and navies and taxes.

"It will help to remove the discontent with government in all countries by making government beneficent and devoting its revenues to constructive rather than to destructive purposes.

"It is the only plan proposed to redeem the world from war, pestilence and famine. The only one by which a stricken world can be redeemed from the disasters of the late war and the dangers of impending international chaos. Those who dally and delay as they seek with microscopes to find some petty flaw in its structure have nothing themselves to propose. They have appealed to every prejudice and resorted to every desperate method of attack to destroy this great international effort to establish peace, but they suggest nothing in its place.

"They denounce the public demand for energetic action as 'clamor.' They rail at the president, who with the representatives of many other nations has devoted months of hard work to a great constructive effort to settle the terms and reorganize the world for peace. Finally, unable to stem the tide of public demand for the league of nations, they resort to so-called reservations in the hope that they can destroy by indirection what they have found unassailable by direct attack.

"We renew our recommendation that the work of the peace conference be confirmed, the will of the people fulfilled, and the peace of the world advanced by the ratification of this treaty—'the best hope of the world'—even if like all human instrumentalities it be not divinely perfect in every detail."

The minority report was signed by Gilbert M. Hitchcock, John Sharp Williams, Claude A. Swanson, Atlee Pomerene, Marcus A. Smith and Key Pittman, all democrats.

THE McCUMBER REPORT.

The report submitted by Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota on Sept. 15 was in the nature of a severe arraignment of the majority report, which he characterized as betraying a selfish, immoral and dishonorable attitude.

SENATE DEBATE.

The debate on the peace treaty, or rather on the league of nations covenant, was long and at times acrimonious. The opponents and advocates of the league were not divided strictly on party lines but generally speaking the republicans were against it and the democrats were for it, though with the exception of certain irreconcilables in both parties the sentiment of the majority of the senators seemed to be in favor of ratification with certain reservations or interpretations. The irreconcilables included such men as Hiram W. Johnson of California, William E. Borah of Idaho, Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, republicans, and James A. Reed of Missouri, democrat. Among those who favored the ratification of the treaty with "mild reservations" were Arthur Capper of Kansas, Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, Frank B. Kellogg and Knute Nelson of Minnesota, Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin and Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

The first test of strength came on the thirty-five textual amendments to the treaty offered by Senator Fall, republican, of New Mexico. On Oct. 2 these were defeated by decisive majorities, seventeen republicans voting against them. On Oct. 16 the Lodge amendments changing the Shantung provisions of the treaty were defeated by a vote of 35 for to 55 against. Some of the senators voting against it announced that they were in favor of reservations in regard to the Shantung matter but would not vote for any amendment because that would involve sending the treaty back to the signatory powers. Fourteen republicans voted against the amendments. They were Senators Colt, Cummins, Hale, Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Lenroot, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling and Townsend.

On Oct. 22 and 23 the foreign relations committee reported fifteen revised reservations, including preamble. The text of each of these will be given as it came before the senate to be voted upon.

The senate on Oct. 27 by a vote of 40 to 38 defeated an amendment offered by Senator Johnson of California to give the United States as many votes in the league as Britain and her dominions possessed. Other amendments of a similar nature were defeated on the 29th. On Nov. 4 Senator Lodge made a motion to strike out all reference to the Shantung settlement in the peace treaty. The motion was defeated by a vote of 41 to 26. Nov. 5 Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin offered a motion to strike out the labor sections from the treaty. The motion was defeated 47 to 34.

PREAMBLE ADOPTED.

On Nov. 7 the first of the committee reservations came up for action. This was the preamble, reading as follows:

"The reservations and understandings adopted by the senate are to be made a part and a condition of the resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of said resolution of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan."

The preamble was adopted by a vote of 48 to 40. Three democrats, Gore, Reed and Walsh (Mass.) voted with forty-five republicans for the preamble. McCumber was the only republican to vote against it.

RESERVATIONS ADOPTED.

On Nov. 8 the second reservation proposed by the committee was adopted by a vote of 50 yeas to 35 nays. The reservation reads:

"2. The United States so understands and construes article 1 that in case of notice of withdrawal from the league of nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the congress of the United States."

On Nov. 13 the third committee reservation was agreed to by a vote of 46 yeas to 33 nays. The text follows:

"3. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the congress, which, under the constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide."

Reservation No. 4 offered by the committee was adopted Nov. 15 without a roll call. The reservation reads:

"4. No mandate shall be accepted by the United States under article 22, Part I., or any other provision of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the congress of the United States."

Reservation No. 5 was adopted the same day by a vote of 59 to 36. The reservation as amended by the inclusion of the words "and all questions affecting the present boundaries of the United States and its insular or other possessions," was as follows:

"5. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, and all questions affecting the present boundaries of the United States and its insular or other possessions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power."

[The amendatory words quoted above were stricken out by the senate Nov. 18.]

Committee reservation No. 6 was adopted on the same day by a vote of 55 to 34. It follows:

"6. The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the assembly or by the council of the league of nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said league of nations and entirely unaffected by

any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany."

Committee reservation No. 7 was agreed to the same day by a vote of 53 to 41. It follows:

"7. The United States withholds its assent to articles 156, 157 and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles between the republic of China and the empire of Japan."

Committee reservation No. 8 was agreed to on the same day by a vote of yeas 54, nays 40. It follows:

"8. The congress of the United States will provide by law for the appointment of the representatives of the United States in the assembly and the council of the league of nations, and may in its discretion provide for the participation of the United States in any commission, committee, tribunal, court, council or conference, or in the selection of any members thereof and for the appointment of members of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils or conferences, or any other representatives under the treaty of peace, or in carrying out its provisions, and until such participation and appointment have been so provided for and the powers and duties of such representatives have been defined by law, no person shall represent the United States under either said league of nations or the treaty of peace with Germany or be authorized to perform any act for or on behalf of the United States thereunder, and no citizen of the United States shall be selected or appointed as a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils or conferences except with the approval of the senate of the United States."

Committee reservation No. 9 was adopted the same day by a vote of yeas 54, nays 40. The reservation was:

"9. The United States understands that the reparations commission will regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, or from Germany to the United States, only when the United States by act or joint resolution of congress approves such regulation or interference."

Committee reservation No. 10 was agreed to the same day by a vote of yeas 56, nays 39. The reservation was:

"10. The United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the league of nations, or of the secretariat, or of any commission, or committee, or conference, or other agency organized under the league of nations or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions, unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the congress of the United States."

Reservation No. 11 submitted by the committee was agreed to the same day by a vote of 56 to 39. It was:

"11. If the United States shall at any time adopt any plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the council of the league of nations under the provisions of article 8, it reserves the right to increase such armaments without the consent of the council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war."

Committee reservation No. 12 was adopted the same day by a vote of 53 to 41. The reservation was:

"12. The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking state, as defined in article 16 of the covenant of the league of nations, residing within the United States or in countries other than that violating said article 16, to continue their commercial, financial and personal relations with the nationals of the United States."

Committee reservation No. 13 was adopted the same day by a vote of 52 yeas to 41 nays. It follows:

"13. Nothing in articles 296, 297, or in any of the annexes thereto, or in any other article, section or annex of the treaty of peace with Germany, shall, as against citizens of the United States, be taken to mean any confirmation, ratification or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States."

On Nov. 17 committee reservation No. 14 was rejected by a vote of 29 to 64. The proposed reservation reads:

"14. The United States declines to accept, as trustee or in her own right, any interest in or any responsibility for the government or disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany, her rights and titles to which Germany renounces to the principal allied and associated powers under articles 119 to 127, inclusive."

Committee reservation No. 15 was rejected the same day by a vote of 56 to 36. The proposed reservation reads:

"15. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions affect its honor or its vital interests and declares that such questions are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations or any agency thereof or to the decision or recommendation of any other power."

In the course of the debate on the foregoing reservations many amendments were rejected.

On Nov. 18 the following reservation offered by Senator McCumber was adopted by a vote of 54 to 35:

"The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII, comprising articles 387 to 427, inclusive, of the said treaty of peace, and excepts and reserves the same from the act of ratification, and the United States declines to participate in any way in the said general conference, or to participate in the election of the governing body of the international labor office constituted by said articles, and declines in any way to contribute or be bound to contribute to the expenditures of said general conference or international labor office."

The following reservation offered by Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin was also adopted the same day by a vote of 55 yeas to 38 nays:

"The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies or parts of empire in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league if such member or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire or part of empire united with it politically has voted."

TREATY RATIFICATION DEFEATED.

On Nov. 19 Senator Lodge moved the ratification of the treaty subject to the reservations and understandings adopted by the senate. Before a vote was taken the following letter from President Wilson to Senator Hitchcock was read:

"The White House, Washington, 18 November, 1919.—My Dear Senator: You were good enough to bring me word that the democratic senators supporting the treaty expected to hold a conference before the final vote on the Lodge resolution of ratification and that they would be glad to receive a word of counsel from me.

"I should hesitate to offer it in any detail, but I assume that the senators only desire my judgment upon the all-important question of the final vote on the resolution containing the

many reservations by Senator Lodge. On that I cannot hesitate, for, in my opinion, the resolution in that form does not provide for ratification but rather for the nullification of the treaty. I sincerely hope that the friends and supporters of the treaty will vote against the Lodge resolution of ratification.

"I understand that the door will probably then be open for a genuine resolution of ratification.

"I trust that all true friends of the treaty will refuse to support the Lodge resolution.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

The Lodge resolution of ratification was defeated by the following vote:

Yeas—39.

Ball	Jones, Wash.	Penrose
Calder	Kellogg	Phipps
Capper	Kenyon	Shields
Colt	Keyes	Smith, Ga.
Cummins	Lenroot	Smoot
Curtis	Lodge	Spencer
Dillingham	McCumber	Sterling
Edge	McLean	Sutherland
Elkins	McNary	Townsend
Frelinghuysen	Nelson	Wadsworth
Gore	New	Walsh, Mass.
Hale	Newberry	Warren
Harding	Page	Watson

Nays—55.

Ashurst	Johnson, S. D.	Pomerene
Bankhead	Jones, N. Mex.	Ransdell
Beckham	Kendrick	Reed
Borah	King	Robinson
Brandegee	Kirby	Sheppard
Chamberlain	Knox	Sherman
Culberson	LaFollette	Simmons
Dial	McCormick	Smith, Ariz.
Fernald	McKellar	Smith, Md.
Fletcher	Moses	Smith, S. C.
France	Myers	Stanley
Gay	Norris	Swanson
Gerry	Nugent	Thomas
Gronna	Overman	Trammell
Harris	Owen	Underwood
Harrison	Phelan	Walsh, Mont.
Henderson	Pittman	Williams
Hitchcock	Poindexter	Wolcott
Johnson, Cal.		

A motion to reconsider was adopted by a vote of 63 yeas to 30 nays and the treaty was declared by the vice-president to be in committee of the whole. After the decision of the chair had been reversed by the senate and considerable debate had taken place another vote was taken on the Lodge resolution to ratify the treaty with reservations. It was again rejected by a vote of 51 nays to 41 yeas.

Senator Underwood then offered a resolution ratifying the treaty of peace with Germany unconditionally. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 38 yeas to 53 nays as follows:

Yeas—38.

Ashurst	Jones, N. Mex.	Robinson
Bankhead	King	Sheppard
Beckham	Kirby	Simmons
Chamberlain	McCumber	Smith, Ariz.
Dial	McKellar	Smith, Md.
Fletcher	Myers	Smith, S. C.
Gay	Nugent	Stanley
Gerry	Overman	Swanson
Harris	Owen	Underwood
Harrison	Phelan	Walsh, Mont.
Henderson	Pittman	Williams
Hitchcock	Pomerene	Wolcott
Johnson, S. D.	Ransdell	

Nays—53.

Ball	Johnson, Cal.	Poindexter
Borah	Jones, Wash.	Reed
Brandegee	Kellogg	LaFollette
Calder	Kenyon	Sherman
Capper	Keyes	Shields
Colt	Knox	Smith, Ga.
Cummins	Lenroot	Smoot
Curtis	Lodge	Spencer
Dillingham	McCormick	Sterling
Edge	McLean	Sutherland
Elkins	McNary	Thomas
Fernald	Moses	Townsend
France	New	Trammell
Frelinghuysen	Newberry	Wadsworth
Gore	Norris	Walsh, Mass.
Gronna	Page	Warren
Hale	Penrose	Watson
Harding	Phipps	

Not Voting—4.

Culberson	Kendrick	Nelson
Fall		

TO DECLARE WAR ENDED.

Senator Lodge offered the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations:

"Whereas by resolution of congress adopted April 6, 1917, and by reason of acts committed by the then German government, a state of war was declared to exist between that government and the United States; and

"Whereas the said acts of the German government have long since ceased; and

"Whereas by an armistice signed Nov. 11, 1918, hostilities between Germany and the allied and associated powers were terminated; and

"Whereas by the terms of the treaty of Versailles Germany is to be at peace with all the nations engaged in war against her whenever three governments, designated therein, have ratified said treaty: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the said state of war between Germany and the United States is hereby declared to be at an end."

The senate adjourned on Nov. 19 to meet in regular session on Dec. 1.

BULGARIAN TREATY OF PEACE.

The treaty of peace between the allied and associated states and Bulgaria was signed in the Salle des Fetes at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris, France, Nov. 27, 1919. The ceremonies were similar to those at the signing of the German and Austrian treaties, but less impressive owing to the absence of most of the leading men of the peace conference, Premier Clemenceau being the only notable exception. He opened and closed the proceedings with a few words. On behalf of Bulgaria the treaty was signed by M. Stamboulisky, the premier of the Balkan state. Messrs. Polk, White and Bliss signed for the United States.

The treaty with Bulgaria follows the lines of those in the German and Austrian treaties, including the league of nations. It contains the league of nations, labor, aerial navigation, prisoners of war and graves provisions. Regarding the remaking of the Bulgarian frontiers, the important changes are to the south, where Bulgaria cedes western Thrace to the principal allied and associated powers and agrees to accept whatever disposition of this territory the powers ultimately decide, but it is stipulated that in any event Bulgaria's western frontiers shall be modified slightly in four places to Serbia's advantage.

The Bulgarians are required to recognize the independence of the Serb, Croat and Slovene state, and provisions are made to change the nationality of the inhabitants of

the territory formerly Bulgarian and transferred to other states. Provisions are made for protection of the minorities of race, language, nationality and religion.

Within three months the Bulgarians are required to demobilize the army and substitute volunteer enlistments. The Bulgarian army is reduced to 20,000 men, exclusively for the maintenance of order and frontier control.

Bulgaria is required to pay as reparations 2,250,000,000 francs ($450,000,000) in gold within thirty-seven years. Bulgaria renounces the benefits of the Bukharest and Brest-Litovsk treaties and agrees to surrender the moneys and securities received according to those treaties.

NO TREATY WITH TURKEY.

While Turkish representatives visited Paris and the peace conference sent missions to Turkey, no steps appear to have been taken to negotiate a formal peace treaty with the Ottoman empire. It was the understanding toward the close of 1919 that the league of nations might arrange a war settlement with Turkey or that the negotiations would be conducted through ordinary diplomatic channels.

TREATY RATIFIED BY OTHER COUNTRIES.

The treaty of peace with Germany was ratified by the British house of commons July 21, King George affixing his signature to the act of ratification Oct. 10. All the British dominions accepted the treaty, Canada ratifying it Sept. 4 and 11; Australia, Sept. 19-Oct. 1; New Zealand, Sept. 2, and Union of South Africa, Sept. 10 and 12.

The French chamber of deputies ratified the treaty Oct. 2 by a vote of 372 to 53; the senate by unanimous vote Oct. 11, and President Poincare signed the ratification act Oct. 14.

Italy ratified the treaty by royal decree Oct. 7.

Japan's imperial council ratified the treaty Oct. 12 and its action was approved by the emperor Oct. 30.

Belgium ratified the treaty Aug. 8 and 26. Poland ratified it July 21.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The provisional organization of the league of nations was completed in Paris, France, May 5, 1919. It came into official existence Oct. 13 when the secretariat was formally notified that France, Great Britain and Italy had ratified the German peace treaty. The failure of the United States senate to ratify caused delay in setting the machinery of the league in motion, but it was said that the other powers would go ahead without the United States. Up to Dec. 1 a number of nations outside the big powers had announced their adherence to the league. Among them were Chile and Spain.

On Oct. 14 Leon Bourgeois was appointed as the French representative on the council of the league.

Officers and Headquarters.

Secretary-General—Sir Eric Drummond, Great Britain.
Temporary Chairman—Stephen Pichon, France.
Temporary Headquarters—Sunderland House, London, England.
Permanent Headquarters—Geneva, Switzerland.

REVOLUTIONS IN HUNGARY.

Hungary was proclaimed an independent republic Nov. 16, 1918, and Count Michael Karolyi was made provisional president. A provisional national assembly was created at the same time. Difficulties with the entente and Roumania over boundary questions arose and the Karolyi cabinet resigned, giving way on March 22, 1919, to a bolshevist cabinet in which Bela Kun, the "people's commissioner for foreign affairs," was the ruling spirit, though Alexander Garbai was the premier. A soviet government on the Russian model was established. It was not a success and the city of Budapest, the capital, was the scene of many riots, killings, executions and counter-revolutions. On July 17 Bela Kun was forced to resign and was succeeded by Tibor Szamuely and other radical leaders. Then the Roumanians came and on Aug. 4 occupied the city with an army of 30,000 men. It was said that they killed many civilians and did a great deal of pillaging.

On Aug. 7 the peace cabinet in Paris was advised that a newly formed Hungarian cabinet headed by Julius Peidl had been overthrown and that Archduke Joseph had established a ministry in Budapest. It was suspected that this was the first step toward the restoration of the monarchical system, but this was denied. The allies, however, decided that it would not be wise to back up Archduke Joseph and at their request he resigned Aug. 22. Premier Stephen Friedrich continued in office as the head of the temporary government until he was succeeded on Nov. 22 by Karl Huszar as minister-president.

The Roumanians after being repeatedly requested to do so evacuated Budapest and Hungary the second week in November.

THE BALTIC PROVINCES IN 1919.

The states bordering on the eastern and southern shores of the Baltic sea, the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland and known generally as the Baltic provinces had a difficult time in 1919. They were attacked on the one side by the troops of Gen. von der Goltz, who refused to obey either the orders of the authorities in Berlin or of the supreme council in Paris, and on the other side by the soviet armies of Russia. In addition one of them, Esthonia, was made the base of Gen. Yudenitch's ill fated expedition against Petrograd and its neutrality was imperiled constantly. The main concern of the provinces was to retain their independence as republics and at the same time to establish such relations with the greater powers, Russia included, as would enable them to exist economically. Their armies were small and poorly supplied with food, clothing and munitions of war, yet up to Dec. 1, 1919, they had managed to defend themselves. The Germans at that time had been defeated, Gen. Yudenitch had failed in his enterprise and the bolsheviki were apparently anxious to make peace. Conferences were held at Dorpat in November, ostensibly to arrange for the exchange of prisoners, but mainly for the purpose of inaugurating peace negotiations.

Antanas Smetonas was elected president of the Lithuanian republic on April 4, 1919, and took the oath before the tarbya or parliament.

LUXEMBURG REMAINS A DUCHY.

By means of a plebiscite taken Sept. 28, 1919, the people of the little independent duchy of Luxemburg decided in favor of retaining Grand Duchess Charlotte as their ruler and of economic union with France. The voters had the choice of retaining the duchess, selecting another of the same family, substituting another dynasty, or establishing a republic. The vote was about two to one in favor of Charlotte.

VICTORY PARADES IN PARIS AND LONDON.

The allied victory in the war with Germany and her associates was celebrated with magnificent military parades in Paris and London in July, 1919, soon after the German peace treaty had been signed and accepted by the defeated power. The celebration in Paris occurred on July 14, the national holiday or Bastille day, while in London it took place on July 19. There were many other celebrations, but these were by far the most notable. In the French capital picked units from each of the allied armies marched under the Arc de Triomphe down the Champs-Elysees to the Place de la Concorde. The place of honor in the line was given to 1,000 wounded, who in civilian clothing and marching as best they could passed under the arch and before the reviewing stand where President Poincare stood. They represented all the provinces of France.

Marshal Joffre, the victor of the Marne, followed the wounded, riding alone. Behind him came Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the allied forces in the final victorious campaign. Both the military leaders were greeted with storms of applause. Gen. John J. Pershing, with a number of other American officers including Maj.-Gen. H. G. Harbord, Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen and Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines, came next at the head of some 1,500 picked American soldiers forming a composite battalion from regiments of the American army of occupation. The first two companies in line were separated from the second by a detachment of men carrying forty regimental flags. Last in the American section came 150 marines. The Americans marched with wonderful precision and with their officers were greeted with a sea of waving handkerchiefs, flags and deafening applause.

The great parade, which was witnessed by an immense throng of people all along the line of march, came to an end in the Place de la Republique, where the troops dispersed after passing before the French marshals, Foch and Joffre. The day was one long to be remembered in the annals of the French capital, the scene of so many stirring events in the world's history.

VICTORY DAY IN LONDON.

No less remarkable than the victory parade in Paris was that in London on Saturday, June 19. People began to assemble along the line of march the night before and when the march began both sides of the route were so packed with humanity that in places the troops had difficulty in getting through. Nineteen thousand soldiers, all selected from the most famous combat divisions of the British and allied armies, took part in the parade, which was more than six miles in length. It began at Albert Gate and passing through Sloan Square crossed the Thames on the Vauxhall bridge. The line of march there lay through one of the poorer districts of the city until Westminster bridge was reached, where the river was recrossed. Thence it proceeded to Whitehall and Pall Mall to Hyde Park, where the marchers dispersed. Along the whole route all the buildings were decorated with countless flags and masses of bunting. The weather was fine and there was no element lacking to make the day even more memorable than that on which Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee was celebrated in 1897.

Troops of the allied and associated countries were arranged in alphabetical order and because of this American soldiers came first in the line. There were three battalions of thirty-three officers and 1,100 men. Gen. John J. Pershing rode at their head with a color bearer carrying his personal flag. After the Americans came French, Italian, Belgian, Japanese, Polish, Roumanian, Portuguese, Serbian, Siamese and Czecho-Slovak troops, the smaller nations being represented by fifty men each.

Behind the allied section came Vice-Admirals Beatty and Keyes and other officers of the British grand fleet with a naval contingent of 4,000 men. After them came 1,000 men from the mercantile marine and 500 women from various war services. Next in line came Field Marshal Haig and his staff at the head of 5,000 British troops of every branch of the service, including detachments from all the dominions.

The parade was reviewed by King George from a stand erected before the Queen Victoria memorial. With him were Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, the prince of Wales, the Princess Mary, Premier Lloyd George and many others. Gen. Pershing and Marshal Foch joined the royal party on the reviewing stand when they had finished their part in the parade and the king chatted with each in turn.

Each of the noted commanders in the line of march was greeted with wild enthusiasm and Pershing, Foch, Beatty and Haig received ovations as they were recognized. Gen. Pershing, who arrived in England on July 15, was the recipient of many honors at the hands of King George and others and with Field Marshal Haig, Admiral Beatty and a number of other distinguished soldiers was entertained at luncheon by the king and queen in Buckingham palace on the day of the parade.

Describing the appearance of the Americans and their leader in the parade Douglas Newton wrote in Lloyd's Sunday News:

"Then Gen. Pershing came—a big, thick man with a thrusting chin, all smiles as the crowd let him have it, but steady and soldierly, as his hand went up to salute the king. He did not carry a sword as the other leaders did, but his flag bearer by him dipped the red flag on which were set the stars of his rank as general of the American forces. Behind him rode the cavalry, taut and stocky and very purposeful in their steel helmets.

"There was a band with white instruments grinding out 'Over There,' and then in a brilliant and quickening flutter came the massed flags of America. The Stars and Stripes were fluttering in the wind like things of flame, and with them were the soberer tones of the American regimental flags. They passed up Constitution Hill, a bunch of flapping, leaping fire, marked strongly against the ever-fluttering play of hats and handkerchiefs and arms and flags that gave the massed people the sense of an unceasing dancing movement. Behind the flags were masses of marching Americans, hefty and springy, flowers in their rifle barrels and with a fine heroic air in their grim steel helmets. Those helmets were a happy touch."

Neither in the Paris nor the London victory parades were the dead in the war forgotten. In each city a cenotaph was erected and as the soldiers marched by they saluted the memorials to their fallen comrades.

PROHIBITION VOTE IN OHIO.

Ohio voters at the election of Nov. 4, 1919, voted on several prohibition or liquor propositions with the following official result:

Ratification of the federal prohibition amendment—Yes, 499,888; no, 500,430.

Two and three-fourths per cent beer—Yes, 474,903; no, 504,570.

Repeal of state prohibition—Yes, 454,933; no, 496,782.

Crabbe enforcement act for statewide prohibition law—Yes, 474,036; no, 500,874.

RUSSIA UNDER SOVIET RULE.

Russia in 1919 continued under the domination of the soviet or bolshevist government of Lenin, Trotzky and Tchitcherin, though encircled by enemies on all sides and blockaded by the allies. The Moscow reds were assailed from the direction of Archangel by allied troops, from the west by a force of volunteers under Gen. Yudenitch, from the south and southeast by Cossacks and others commanded by Gen. Denikin and from the east by the troops under Admiral Kolchak. At times it looked as though the proletariat dictatorship would collapse, but lack of cohesion and unity of action among its opponents enabled it to escape defeat and by the end of November it seemed stronger than at any previous time.

Polish troops in the early part of the year won several victories over the bolsheviki at Vilna and other points. They succeeded in keeping the reds out of the Polish republic.

On the Archangel front in March there were 34,765 allied troops opposed to the bolsheviki. Of this number 4,920 were Americans and 13,100 British. There were also some French, Italians and Serbians and anti-red Russians. The fighting was severe at times but conditions were unfavorable to the allies and early in the year it was decided to withdraw the troops from that region. This was done gradually in the course of the summer.

On the Siberian front in March there were 7,500 American troops; 1,600 British; 4,000 Canadian; 7,600 French; 2,000 Italians; 4,000 Serbians; 12,000 Poles; 4,000 Roumanians; 27,000 Japanese and 55,000 Czecho-Slovaks. There were also a number of American engineers and Red Cross units. The Americans were chiefly engaged in guarding mines, railroad stations and lines and doing other work of similar character. They were attacked a number of times by bolshevik detachments and acquitted themselves well. The headquarters of the Kolchak government were at Omsk until that city was finally captured by the bolsheviki in November. The fortunes of war varied here as on the other fronts and it would be useless to follow them in detail. The allies were divided in policy and did little more than to give the antibolsheviki their financial and moral support.

Gen. Yudenitch in October got within sight of Petrograd, but then the bolsheviki brought up re-enforcements and drove him back. This ended the campaign on this front. In November the reds had regained all the territory they had lost, and Gen. Yudenitch's troops were scattered.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH KOLCHAK

On May 24, 1919, the leading representatives of the allied and associated powers sent the following dispatch to Admiral Kolchak, head of the all-Russian government at Omsk:

"The allied and associated powers feel that the time has come when it is necessary for them once more to make clear the policy they propose to pursue in regard to Russia.

"It has always been a cardinal axiom of the allied and associated powers to avoid interference in the internal affairs of Russia. Their original intervention was made for the sole purpose of assisting those elements in Russia which wanted to continue the struggle against German autocracy and to free their country from German rule and in order to rescue the Czecho-Slovaks from the danger of annihilation at the hands of the bolshevik forces.

"Since the signature of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, they have kept forces in various parts of Russia. Munitions and supplies have been sent to assist those associated with them at a very considerable cost. No sooner, however, did the peace conference assemble than they endeavored to bring peace and order to Russia by inviting representatives of all the warring governments within Russia to meet them in the hope that they might be able to arrange a permanent solution of the Russian problem.

"This proposal and a later offer to relieve the distress among the suffering millions of Russia broke down through the refusal of the soviet government to accept the fundamental conditions of suspending hostilities while negotiations for the work of relief were proceeding.

"Some of the allied and associated governments are now being pressed to withdraw their troops and to incur no further expense in Russia, on the ground that continued intervention shows no prospect of producing an early settlement. They are prepared, however, to continue their assistance on the lines laid down below, provided they are satisfied that it will really help the Russian people to liberty, self-government and peace.

"The allied and associated governments now wish to declare formally that the object of their policy is to restore peace within Russia by enabling the Russian people to resume control of their own affairs through the instrumentality of a freely elected constituent assembly, and to restore peace along its frontiers by arranging for the settlement of disputes in regard to the boundaries of the Russian state and its relations with its neighbors through the peaceful arbitration of the league of nations.

"They are convinced by their experiences of the last twelve months that it is not possible to attain these ends by dealing with the soviet government of Moscow. They are, therefore, disposed to assist the government of Admiral Kolchak and his associates with munitions, supplies and food to establish themselves as the government of all Russia, provided they receive from them definite guaranties that their policy has the same object in view as the allied and associated powers.

"With this object they would ask Admiral Kolchak and his associates whether they will agree to the following as the conditions upon which they would accept continued assistance from the allied and associated powers:

"In the first place, that, as soon as they reach Moscow, they will summon a constituent assembly elected by a free, secret and democratic franchise, as the supreme legislature for Russia, to which the government of Russia must be responsible, or, if at that time order is not sufficiently restored, they will summon the constituent assembly, elected in 1917, to sit until such time as new elections are possible.

"Second, that throughout the areas which they at present control they will permit free elections in the normal course for all local and legally constituted assemblies, such as municipalities, zemstvos, etc.

"Third, that they will countenance no attempt to revise the special privilege of any class or order in Russia.

"The allied and associated powers have noted with satisfaction the solemn declaration made by Admiral Kolchak and his associates that they have no intention of restoring the former land system. They feel that the principles to be followed in the solution of this and other internal questions must be left to the free decision of the Russian constituent assembly, but they wish to be assured that those whom they are prepared to assist stand for the civil and religious liberty of all Russian citizens and will make no attempt to reintroduce the regime which the revolution has destroyed.

"Fourth, that the independence of Finland and Poland be recognized and that in the event

of the frontiers and other relations between Russia and these countries not being settled by agreement they will be referred to the arbitration of the league of nations.

"Fifth, that if a solution of the relations between Esthonia, Letvia, Lithuania and the Caucasian and Transcaspian territories and Russia is not speedily reached by agreement, the settlement will be made in consultation and co-operation with the league of nations and that until such settlement is made the government of Russia agrees to recognize these territories as autonomous and to confirm the relations which may exist between their de facto governments and the allied and associated governments.

"Sixth, that the right of the peace conference to determine the future of the Roumanian part of Bessarabia be recognized.

"Seventh, that as soon as a government for Russia has been constituted on a democratic basis, Russia should join the league of nations and co-operate with the other members in the limitation of armaments and of military organizations throughout the world.

"Finally, that they abide by the declaration made by Admiral Kolchak on Nov. 27, 1918, in regard to Russia's national debt.

"The allied and associated powers will be glad to learn as soon as possible whether the government of Admiral Kolchak and his associates is prepared to accept these conditions, and also whether in the event of acceptance they will undertake to form a single government and army command as soon as the military situation makes it possible.

"G. CLEMENCEAU.
"LLOYD GEORGE.
"ORLANDO.
"WOODROW WILSON.
"SAIONJI."

Kolchak Agrees to Policy.

On June 5 the following reply from Admiral Kolchak was received in Paris:

"The government over which I preside has been happy to learn that the policy of the allied and associated powers in regard to Russia is in perfect accordance with the task which the Russian government itself has undertaken, that government being anxious above all things to re-establish peace in the country and to assure to the Russian people the right to decide their own destiny in freedom by means of a constituent assembly. I appreciate highly the interest shown by the powers as regards the national movement and consider their wish to make certain that the political conditions with which we are inspired are legitimate. I am therefore ready to confirm once more my previous declarations which I have always regarded as irrevocable.

"1. On Nov. 18, 1918, I assumed power and I shall not retain that power one day longer than required by the interest of the country. My first thought at the moment when the bolsheviki are definitely crushed will be to fix the date for the elections of the constituent assembly. A commission now is at work on an act in preparation for them on the basis of universal suffrage. Considering myself as responsible for that constituent assembly, I shall hand over to it all my powers in order that it may freely determine the system of government. I have, moreover, taken the oath to do this before the supreme Russian tribunal, the guardian of legality.

"All my efforts are aimed at concluding the civil war as soon as possible by crushing bolshevism in order to put the Russian people in a position to express their free will. Any prolongation of this struggle would only postpone that moment. The government, however, does not consider itself authorized to substitute for the inalienable right of free and legal elections the mere re-establishment of the assembly of 1917, which was elected under a regime of bolshevist violence and a majority of whose members now are in the ranks of the soviet.

"It is to the legally elected constituent assembly alone, which my government will do its utmost to convoke properly, that there will belong the sovereign rights of deciding the problems of the Russian state both in the internal and external affairs of the country.

"2. We gladly consent to discuss at once with the powers all international questions, and in doing so shall aim at the free and peaceful development of the peoples, the limitation of armaments and the measures calculated to prevent new wars, of which the league of nations is the highest expression.

"The Russian government thinks, however, that it should recall the fact that the final sanction of the decisions which may be taken in the name of Russia will belong to the constituent assembly. Russia cannot now and cannot in the future ever be anything but a democratic state where all questions involving modifications of the territorial frontiers and of external relations must be ratified by a representative body which is the national expression of the people's sovereignty.

"3. Considering the creation of a unified Polish state to be one of the chief of the normal and just consequences of the world war, the government thinks itself justified in confirming the independence of Poland, proclaimed by the provisional Russian government of 1917, all the pledges and decrees of which we have accepted. The final solution of the question of delimiting the frontiers between Russia and Poland must, however, in conformity with the principles set forth above, be postponed until the meeting of the constituent assembly. We are disposed at once to recognize the de facto government of Finland, but the final solution of the Finnish institution must belong to the constituent assembly.

"4. We are fully disposed at once to prepare for the solution of the questions concerning the fate of the national groups in Esthonia, Letvia, Lithuania and of the Caucasian and Transcaspian countries, and we have every reason to believe that a prompt settlement will be made, seeing that the government is assuring as from the present time the autonomy of the various nationalities. It goes without saying that the limits and conditions of these autonomous institutions will be settled separately as regards each.

"Even in the case that difficulties should arise in regard to the solution of these various institutions, the government is ready to have recourse to the collaboration and good offices of the league of nations with a view to arriving at a satisfactory settlement.

"5. The above principle, implying the satisfaction of agreements by the constituent assembly, should obviously be applied to the question of Bessarabia.

"6. The Russian government once more repeats its declaration of Nov. 27, 1918, by which it accepted the burden of the national debt of Russia.

"7. As regards the question of internal politics, which can only interest the powers in so far as they reflect the political tendencies of the Russian government, I make a point of repeating that there cannot be a return to the regime which existed in Russia before February, 1917. The provisional solution which my government has adopted in regard to the agrarian question aims at satisfying the interests of the

great mass of the population and is inspired by the conviction that Russia can only be flourishing and strong when the millions of Russian peasants receive all guaranties for the possession of the land.

"Similarly as regards the regime to be applied to the liberated territories, the government, far from placing obstacles in the way of the free election of local assemblies, municipalities and zemstvos, regards the activities of these bodies and also the development of the people in self-government as necessary conditions for the reconstruction of the country, and is already actually giving them its support by all the means at its disposal.

"8. Having set ourselves the task of re-establishing order and justice and of insuring individual security to the population, which is tired of trials and exactions, the government affirms the equality before the law of all citizens without any special privilege. [An omission here.] All shall receive without distinction of origin or of religion the protection of the state and of the law.

"The government whose head I am is concentrating all the forces and all the resources at its disposal in order to accomplish the task which it has set itself. At this decisive hour I speak in the name of all national Russia. I am confident that, bolshevism once crushed, satisfactory solutions will be found for all questions which equally concern all those populations whose existence is bound up with that of Russia.

"KOLCHAK."

Kolchak Reply Acceptable.

To Admiral Kolchak's letter the peace conference representatives sent the following answer June 12:

"The allied and associated powers wish to acknowledge the receipt of Admiral Kolchak's reply to their note of May 26. They welcome the terms of that reply, which seem to them to be in substantial agreement with the propositions they had made, and to contain satisfactory assurances for the freedom, self-government and peace of the Russian people and their neighbors. They are, therefore, willing to extend to Admiral Kolchak and his associates the support set forth in their original letter."

PLAN TO FEED STARVING RUSSIA.

On April 17, 1919, the following correspondence between Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the commission to feed Russia, and President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando on the food situation in Russia was made public. Dr. Nansen in a letter to the council of four wrote:

"The present food situation in Russia, where hundreds of thousands of people are dying monthly from sheer starvation and disease, is one of the problems now uppermost in all men's minds. As it appears that no solution of this food question has so far been reached in any delegation, I would like to make a suggestion from a neutral point of view for the benefit of this gigantic misery, on purely humanitarian grounds.

"It would appear to me possible to organize a purely humanitarian committee for the provisioning of Russia, the foodstuffs and medical supplies to be paid for, perhaps to some considerable extent, by Russia itself, the justice of distribution to be guaranteed by a committee. The general makeup of the committee would be composed of Norwegian, Swedish and possibly Dutch, Danish and Swiss nationalities.

"It does not appear that the existing authorities in Russia would refuse the intervention of such a committee of a wholly nonpolitical order, devoted solely to the humanitarian service of saving life.

"If thus organized upon the lines of the Belgian relief committee, it would raise no question of political recognition or negotiations between the allies with the existing authorities in Russia.

"I recognize keenly the large political issues involved, and I would be glad to know under what conditions such an enterprise would be approved and whether such a committee could look for real support in finance and shipping and food and medical supplies from your governments."

The following reply was sent by President Wilson and the premiers:

"The misery and suffering in Russia described in your letter of April 3 appeal to the sympathies of all peoples. It is shocking to humanity that millions of men and women and children lack the food and nourishment which make life endurable.

"The governments, the peoples whom we represent, would be glad to co-operate, without thought of political, military or financial advantage, in any proposal which would relieve this situation in Russia. It seems to us that such a committee as you propose would offer a practical means of acquiring the beneficent results you have in view and could not, either in its conception or its operation, be considered as having any other aim than the humanitarian purpose of saving life.

"There are great difficulties to be overcome, political difficulties, owing to the existing situation in Russia, and difficulties of supply and of transport; but if the existing local governments of Russia are as willing as the governments and peoples whom we represent to see succor and relief given to the stricken people of Russia, no political obstacle will remain.

"There will remain, however, the difficulties of supply, finance and transport, which we have mentioned, and also the problem of distribution in Russia itself. The problem of supply we can ourselves hope to solve in connection with the advance and co-operation of such a committee as you propose. The problem of finance would seem to us to fall upon the Russian authorities.

"The problem of transport of supplies to Russia we can hope to meet with the assistance of your own and neutral governments, whose interests should be as great as our own, and whose losses have been less.

"The problems of transport in Russia and of distribution can be solved only by the people of Russia themselves, with the assistance, advice and supervision of your commission. Subject to such supervision, the problem of distribution should be solely under the control of the people of Russia themselves. The people in each locality should be given, as under the regime of the Belgian relief commission, the fullest opportunity to advise your commission upon the methods and the personnel by which their community is to be relieved.

"In no other circumstance could it be believed that the purpose of this relief was humanitarian and not political. Under no other conditions could it be certain that the hungry would be fed.

"That such a course would involve the cessation of hostilities within definite lines in the territory of Russia is obvious. And the cessation of hostilities would necessarily involve a complete suspension of the transfer of troops and military material of all sorts to and within Russia's territory.

"Indeed, relief to Russia which did not mean a return to a state of peace would be futile and would be impossible to consider.

"Under such conditions as we have outlined we believe that your plan could be successfully carried into effect, and we should be prepared to give it our full support.

"E. ORLANDO.
"D. LLOYD GEORGE.
"WOODROW WILSON.
"G. CLEMENCEAU."

Conditions remained such that the plan could not be carried out and the noncombatants in Russia continued to suffer from the lack of food, clothing and other necessaries, most of the available supplies going to the red army. At the time this record closed soviet Russia was still being blockaded by the allies.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO AND FIUME.

Early in 1919 Italy was stirred to fever heat over the question of taking possession of the eastern coast of the Adriatic. On Jan. 16 the warrior-poet, Lieut.-Col. Gabriele d'Annunzio, issued a manifesto filling six columns in the newspapers demanding the inclusion of the whole of Dalmatia in the kingdom of Italy. He was especially severe in his denunciation of Sig. Bissolati and others who took an opposite view of the matter and wound up his article with:

"No bones, no scraps, no rags, no bartering, no frauds! Enough! Enough! Overturn the counters! Smash the false balances! If it becomes necessary we will confront the new conspiracy with a bomb in either hand and a knife between the teeth!"

Following this outburst there was a controversy over the use of Fiume as a port through which to send food to the Jugo Slavs, but no change in the situation occurred immediately. Some disorder took place there and also at Spalato, the Jugo Slavs claiming that the trouble was fomented by Italians. On May 24 the people in Rome observed the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war quietly, the government discouraging demonstrations on account of the feeling against the attitude of the allies toward the Adriatic claims. D'Annunzio was to have delivered an address, but was ordered not to do so by the government. On the following day when he was ordered to return to his camp he replied by resigning his rank as lieutenant-colonel in the army. This, as a volunteer, he had the right to do.

In June the Orlando cabinet fell and was succeeded by one headed by Sig. Nitti, who took the Bissolati side of the Fiume question and was consequently opposed by D'Annunzio. International forces at this time occupied Fiume and the French troops there, who sympathized with the Jugo Slavs, came into conflict on several occasions with the Italians. On July 2 a row occurred in which twenty-three French soldiers were wounded. Gen. Graziole, in command of the international force, tried to maintain order, but many anti-Italian manifestations occurred. On July 11 three allied warships—one American, one British and one French—were ordered to Fiume harbor.

On Sept. 14 it became known that Gabriele d'Annunzio with forty motor lorries loaded with volunteers had proceeded from Roncha, on the old Italian frontier, to Fiume and taken possession of the city after a protest by Gen. Pittaluga, then in command of the troops in the town. There he remained in spite of some opposition by the Nitti government and up to Dec. 1, 1919, had not been induced to give up the enterprise. He had the sympathy of the army with him and also that of Italians generally except the socialists. These won a notable victory in the November elections and D'Annunzio's position was not made any the more secure thereby.

DISTURBANCES IN EGYPT.

Soon after the close of the war in Europe the nationalists in Egypt began an agitation for the virtual independence of that country. They objected to the protectorate established by the British on Dec. 18, 1914, and demanded complete autonomy for Egypt, leaving to Great Britain only the right of supervision over the public debt and the Suez canal. They wanted to send representatives to Paris and London to present their side of the controversy. No agreement could be reached between the nationalists and the British authorities and early in March, 1919, disturbances began in various parts of the country between mobs and the troops. By the 21st of the month disorders had spread through the whole valley of the Nile. In Cairo and other places there were collisions in which several lives were lost. Official reports up to March 26 showed that 2,000 houses had been sacked, that a number of British soldiers had been killed and that various railway stations had been burned. In Cairo alone sixty-nine natives had been killed.

Field Marshal Viscount E. H. H. Allenby, the conqueror of the Turks in Palestine, was sent to Egypt in the hope that he might restore order. In spite of his efforts the rioting and bloodshed continued, especially in Cairo and Alexandria, where on April 9 and 10 thirty-eight persons were killed and 100 wounded. Allenby was made British high commissioner for Egypt Oct. 17. Things were then a little less disturbed, but the whole question as to British Egyptian policy still remained an open one.

On Nov. 18 eleven natives were killed and sixty wounded by British troops, who opened fire on a crowd besieging the police station in the course of a demonstration.

MONARCHIST REVOLT IN PORTUGAL.

In January, 1919, the monarchists in northern Portugal began a revolt which for a time threatened to sweep the republican government out of power. The southern part of the country, however, was loyal and by the 1st of February the uprising had been crushed completely. Before they were suppressed the royalists had captured Oporto and established their headquarters there. Most of the fighting occurred in the provinces of Minho and Trazos-Montes. There was some trouble in Lisbon but the monarchists in the capital were easily overcome on Jan. 25. The navy remained loyal to the republic. It was reported at various times that ex-King Manuel was near Oporto, but it appeared that he had not left his residence in England.

URUGUAY UNDER A COMMISSION.

When Dr. Baltasar Brum was inaugurated as president on March 1, 1919, at Montevideo, Uruguay was placed in control of a commission form of government. The commission consists of the president, elected directly by the people, and nine men appointed by the two houses of congress. In addition the president has a cabinet of nine members, of whom he names three and the commission six.

DEVELOPMENTS IN GERMANY IN 1919.

The main event in Germany in 1919, aside from signing a humiliating treaty of peace with the victorious allies, was the election of a national assembly and the framing and adoption of a new constitution. This important work was completed July 31 when the fundamental law was adopted by the decisive vote of 262 to 75. The formal promulgation took place Aug. 13.

DIGEST OF CONSTITUTION.

The new German constitution is divided into two main parts—"the composition and the ties of the empire" and "the basic rights and basic duties of Germans." The first part consists of seven sections and the second of five.

The subdivisions of the first part are: The empire and individual states, the reichstag, the imperial president, imperial government, imperial council, imperial legislation and imperial administration of justice.

Those of the second part are: Individual community of life, religion and religious societies, education and schools, and economic life.

This second main part provides that all Germans shall be equal before the law and that men and women shall have basically the same rights and duties. Preferential rights and drawbacks of birth and position are removed and titles of nobility are considered as only the part of a person's name.

No more titles will be conferred, and will be given only when they describe a person's occupation. No tokens of honor may be given out by the government and no German may accept a title or order of a foreign state.

The concluding part of the constitution bears the title: "Transition Relations."

The preamble to the constitution begins as follows:

"The German people, united in its branches and inspired by the will to renew and strengthen its empire in freedom and justice, to further inner and outer peace and social advance, has voted this constitution."

Is a Republican State.

Section 1 declares that the German empire is a republican state, sovereignty being based on the people.

It describes the territorial limits of the empire, establishes the imperial colors as being black, red and gold, and states that the generally recognized rules of international law will be held as binding on the empire.

The empire will have exclusive rights governing foreign affairs, colonies, citizenship, immigration, defense, coinage, customs, posts, telegraphs and long distance telephones, repopulation, motherhood, children, youth, health, labor insurance, protection to laborers and employes, confiscation, care of wounded soldiers and their relatives, socialization of national resources, economic undertakings, manufacture, distribution, price fixing, economic production, trade weights and measures, the issuance of paper money, food, luxury, articles of industry, mines, insurance, the mercantile marine, control of lake and coast fisheries, railroads, automobile traffic, transportation by land, water and air, road construction and theaters.

Individual states will have legislative rights, but the imperial law will supersede those of individual states.

Each state must have a liberal constitution, with a legislature elected by general, equal and secret ballot by all Germans, men and women.

The constitution lays down rules for altering the empire territorially, providing that plebiscites shall be held in districts affected.

Reichstag and President.

The reichstag supersedes the temporary national assembly. It will be elected for a term of four years. The president will be chosen by the entire German people instead of by the assembly and will hold office for a term of seven years. He will represent the empire under international law, will make treaties and accredit diplomats. Declaration of war or peace must be proclaimed by the imperial reichstag, and treaties with foreign states must be accepted by the reichstag.

The president as commander of the chief defense forces of the empire can employ armed forces for quelling disturbances or may send them against states which do not fulfill their duties, but in doing so must notify the reichstag, which is given the power of veto.

The president's orders must be countersigned by a chancellor or the imperial minister whose department is affected. He has the right to pardon criminals, but the granting of amnesty must be voted by the reichstag.

The chancellor will occupy a position analogous to that of vice-president. He and the rest of the ministry will be appointed by the president. The chancellor will determine the empire's foreign policy, bear responsibility for the cabinet, and in the case of a tie vote in the ministry will have the deciding ballot.

The reichstag is given the right to impeach the president, chancellor and ministers. Charges upon which impeachment proceedings are based must bear the names of 100 members of the reichstag before the case can be brought before the court.

The Imperial Council.

The imperial council will be composed of representatives of the individual states, which will have at least one vote apiece. The votes of the larger states will be based on population, being fixed on the number of millions of inhabitants within their borders. No state can have more than two-fifths of the total number of votes in the council.

Half of Prussia's votes must come from provincial administrations. Imperial legislation cannot be introduced in the reichstag without the consent of the council unless the government ventures to introduce bills which the reichstag knows to be disapproved by the council.

Laws may be submitted by plebiscites if the president desires. A majority vote will nullify the law. The constitution can be altered by a quorum of two-thirds of the reichstag voting for the alteration by a two-thirds majority.

The imperial administration is placed in control of treaties by individual states with foreign countries, territorial changes and defense of the realm. German merchant vessels will constitute a unified mercantile marine. The new German frontier comprises custom zones, the income from which will be administered by the empire.

Provision is made for a budget system, and the reichstag cannot raise the amount of the budget without reaching an agreement with the council.

Imperial postal and telegraphic rates will be determined by the council, and the railroad systems will be taken over by the empire and states. Private roads must be given over to the empire on demand, and the empire can confiscate railroads not yet taken over.

In case the defense of the country requires the step, it is given the power to take over the administration of all water routes.

Life Tenure for Judges.

Judges of the ordinary civil courts will be chosen for life and cannot be removed except by judicial decision. Military courts are abolished save in wartime and on board warships, and state courts, which will try those accused of political crimes, will be created by imperial law.

Every citizen of an individual state is a citizen of the empire. Every German will have equal rights anywhere within the empire and may live where he pleases. He will have the right to own real estate and purchase food in any state.

Every German permitted to emigrate will have the privilege of being protected in foreign countries, and no German may be delivered up to a foreign country for prosecution and punishment.

Foreign speaking Germans may not be prevented from developing the free use of their mother tongue. In instruction and legal affairs the freedom of the individual is invulnerable. The German's house will be his castle.

Postal, telegraph and telephone secrecy is guaranteed. Every German has the right to express his opinions by written or spoken word, print or picture. There will be no censorship save for moving pictures, for which regulations will be made to suppress objectionable films for the protection of youth.

Under the heading "community of life" the constitution declares that marriage constitutes the basis of family life and the salvation of the nations and it is therefore under the special protection of the constitution on the basis of equality of the sexes.

It is pointed out that it is the duty of the state to keep pure and healthy the family life and families with several children have the right to necessary care.

Motherhood, it is declared, has a prior claim to the protection of the state.

Illegitimate children shall be placed under the same bodily, spiritual and social conditions as legitimate ones, and youth must be protected from moral, spiritual or physical neglect.

A long list of the rights of German citizens comes next. The list includes the right to hold gatherings, to belong to societies and organizations or social, political and religious groups. It is declared that petty officials appointed for life may not be discharged unless complaints against them are first submitted to them.

Church and Schools.

Under religion, the constitution declares that all citizens of Germany shall enjoy complete freedom of belief and conscience. No state church exists and religion plays no part in citizenship.

It is provided that there must be universal attendance at school for a period of eight years and that pupils must attend advanced schools until 18. It will not be necessary to pay tuition and state aid will be given needy pupils and their families. Private schools can be run only with government permission.

All schools, it is provided, must make an effort to educate their students in the spirit of the German people and in the spirit of reconciliation with the peoples of the world. Instruction in constitutional government and manual labor is obligatory in all schools.

When the constitution was promulgated Aug. 13 President Friedrich Ebert appointed Premier Gustav Bauer imperial chancellor and issued a decree requiring all public officials and defense forces to take the oath under the new basic law.

LIEBKNECHT REVOLT.

At the close of 1918 the German soldiers' and workmen's councils, then in power, transferred the legislative and executive power to the "people's commissioners" headed by Friedrich Ebert until a national assembly could be elected. There was much disorder, caused chiefly by the so-called Spartacans led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg, whose aim was to overthrow the majority socialist government and "establish the power of the revolutionary proletariat." Pitched battles occurred in the streets of Berlin between these elements and the government forces commanded by Gustav Noske, and many lives were lost. The fighting was especially severe during the second week in January, 1919, when the "reds" were in possession of certain points in the central part of the capital. The government forces finally prevailed and established order after summarily executing large numbers of the rebels. There was some disorder in other cities, but it was easily suppressed.

On Jan. 15 Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg were captured at the Hotel Eden. The former was shot and killed by his guards because he made an attempt to escape as he was being taken to the Moabit prison. Rosa Luxembourg about the same time was beaten to death by an infuriated mob. That was the story sent out by the authorities. The fact of the death of the two agitators was confirmed, but doubt remained as to the exact manner in which their lives were taken.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Election of members to the national assembly took place Jan. 19 and resulted in a victory for the government. The independent socialists, Spartacans and other radicals and the imperialists were badly beaten. The majority socialists won 164 seats, the Christian people's party 88, the democrats 77 and the German national party 34.

Weimar was chosen as the place of meeting for the national assembly and there it began its sessions on Feb. 6 with Eduard David as temporary president. The unruly elements in various parts of the government kept Gustav Noske and his army busy, but the assembly went on with its work undisturbed. A provisional constitution was adopted empowering the assembly to adopt a permanent constitution, to elect a national president by a majority vote and to create a "committee of state," or quasi second chamber. On Feb. 11 Friedrich Ebert was elected president of the German republic, receiving 277 votes out of 379 in the assembly. A new cabinet was chosen with Philip Scheidemann as chancellor. Konstantin Fehrenbach was chosen permanent president of the assembly.

In February and March the life of the republic was threatened by uprisings of various kinds and in various places, especially in Bavaria, but through it all President Ebert and Commander Noske remained unshaken. The reds tried to foment rebellion by means of strikes in all the larger cities, but without success. In Berlin in the course of the first week in March 1,000 persons were killed or wounded in street fighting. Gustav Noske issued an order that all persons caught in armed opposition to the government should be executed without trial. The order was obeyed. The second week in March saw more street fighting. On the afternoon of March 14, 220 men were lined up in the Moabit prison and shot to death with machine guns. In Halle fifty-five persons were killed and 170 wounded in riots, while 280 persons were arrested for pillaging, the stolen property being valued at $4,500,000. In Frankfort-on-the-Main several hundred persons were killed in rioting on April 1.

The arrival of American food ships in the latter part of March and in April relieved the food shortage to some extent, but rioting did not cease. In the latter part of June there were serious disorders in Hamburg and Berlin.

Friedrich Ebert took the oath as imperial president in the national theater in Weimar Aug. 31.

Hugo Haase, leader of the independent socialist party, was shot by an insane Austrian named Johann Voas on Oct. 8 and died from his wounds Nov. 7.

EVENTS IN BAVARIA.

Munich, capital of Bavaria, was the scene of much political turmoil and bloodshed in 1919. On Feb. 21 Kurt Eisner, the premier, was shot and killed while on his way to the landtag by Count Arco Valley, a former officer of the Prussian guards. On the same day Herr Auer, minister of the interior, was assassinated in the landtag. Deputy Osel was killed at the same time and two other Bavarian officials were wounded. Eisner was a socialist of the radical type and had been opposed to the Ebert government. In April the communists obtained control of Munich in spite of the efforts of the Bavarian prime minister, Herr Hoffmann, and established a soviet government under the leadership of Max Levien. The peasants of Bavaria remained loyal to Hoffmann, who transferred the seat of government from Munich to Nuremberg, whence he directed a military campaign against the Munich reds, who were turned out of power May 1. Before going the communist leader took revenge by killing a number of hostages, including Prince Albert of Thurn and Taxis, Prince von Wrede, Privy Councilor Albert Doederlein, Prof. Franz Stuck and others.

On May 3 Her. Eglihofer, commander of the red army, was shot and killed after being tried by court-martial. Others implicated in the killing of the hostages were executed with less formality, some being beaten to death by mobs. Max Levien made his escape. Fritz Seidl and five others were tried, found guilty and executed Sept. 19.

FREE STATE OF SAXONY.

The new chamber of deputies of the "free state of Saxony" met Feb. 25 and elected Julius Frassdorf, a majority socialist, as president. Dr. Diestel, a German democrat, was elected first vice-president, and Deputy Lipinsky, independent socialist, second vice-president.

THE RHINE REPUBLIC.

The "Rhine Republic" was proclaimed at Wiesbaden and other Rhine cities June 1, with Dr. Hans A. Dorten at its head. It was reported at the time that the French commander in the region aided in the movement, which was not regarded seriously.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN BERLIN.

American soldiers in uniform were seen on the streets of Berlin at various times in the early spring and summer of 1919. They were there in connection with several American missions having business in the city. Owing to the hostility shown by the people they remained most of the time in the hotels where they were quartered.

THE FORMER KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE.

Holland continued to be a haven of refuge for the former emperor and crown prince of Germany. William II. remained at Amerongen as the guest of Count von Bentinck, though he purchased a new home at Doorn into which he intended to move at the close of the year. The allies and especially Britain insisted that he would be tried before some international court for his part in the war, but the delay in ratifying the treaty of peace with Germany prevented any definite steps from being taken up to Dec. 1, 1919.

Former Crown Prince Frederick William remained at Wieringen, Holland.

SINN FEIN ACTIVITY IN IRELAND.

In the British general elections in December, 1918, the Sinn Fein party in Ireland were the winners in seventy-three parliamentary constituencies, but the men chosen refused to go to Westminster. They claimed that the election was an act of self-determination and that their choice was an Irish parliament in an Irish republic. On Dec. 28, 1918, it was announced that the Irish republic had come into existence and that an independent delegation to the peace conference in Paris would be sent.

On Jan. 21, 1919, twenty-five Sinn Fein members of parliament assembled in Dublin and constituted themselves into the "Dail Eireann," or "Irish parliament." They elected Charles Burgess speaker and appointed Count Horace Plunkett, Arthur Griffiths and Prof. Edward de Valera a committee to present the claims of Ireland at the peace conference. Both De Valera and Griffiths were in prison at the time, but the former escaped Feb. 3 and later in the year came to the United States to plead the cause of the republic, of which he was elected temporary president at a private session of the parliament in Dublin April 5. A declaration of independence was issued at the meeting on Jan. 21.

De Valera visited Chicago July 12-13 and spoke at the Cubs' ball park to a gathering of 25,000 persons. He made several tours of the country gathering funds and making friends for his republic.

The British government did not, of course, recognize the republic but so long as it did not try to assume real powers and functions did not interfere with it. The authorities, however, applied the provisions of the defense of the realm act to such things as drilling, selling bonds of the republic and the like. The Sinn Feiners were credited with numerous killings of policemen in Ireland and raids on military barracks for the securing of arms and ammunition, and consequently public gatherings, fairs and the like were prohibited.

Steps were taken in November, 1919, by the British cabinet, through a committee appointed for that purpose, to present a new home rule plan for Ireland.

JAPANESE-KOREAN CONFLICT.

Korea, chafing under the rule of Japan, began early in 1919 a movement for self-determination or independence. It spread quickly and the Japanese determined to suppress it with severity. Demonstrations took place in Seoul and in the provinces and led to clashes with the military, resulting in the killing of 351 persons and the wounding of 734, a few Japanese figuring in the casualties. American missionaries, it was claimed, were beaten and insulted and other serious charges were made against the Japanese local authorities. These disturbances occurred in the latter part of March and the first part of April.

Measures were taken by the Japanese government to introduce a more humane form of government in Korea. An imperial rescript issued in Tokyo Aug. 19 provided for a certain amount of self-government or home rule and the military government was succeeded by a civil one. The reforms announced did not satisfy the Koreans, who resumed their demonstrations in September, without, however, causing any serious disturbances.

DECORATIONS AWARDED TO CHICAGO SOLDIERS.

In the following list of medals, crosses and other decorations awarded to soldiers living in Chicago or its vicinity there are doubtless many omissions, although both the reports made from day to day by the war department and those made later by the commanding officers of certain Chicago units have been used. Many Chicagoans served with the British and the French and the honors won by them have not been recorded except in a few instances.

The following abbreviations have been used to indicate the various kinds of decorations bestowed:

A. C. of A. M.—Aero Club of America Medal.
C. de G. (Fr.)—Croix de Guerre (French).
C. de G. (Bel.)—Croix de Guerre (Belgian).
C. L. of H.—Commander Legion of Honor, France.
C. M. of H.—Congressional Medal of Honor, United States.
C. of St. G.—Cross of St. George, England.
D. C. M.—Distinguished Conduct Medal, British.
D. F. C.—Distinguished Flying Cross, British.
D. M.—Decoration Militaire, Belgium.
D. S. C.—Distinguished Service Cross, American.
D. S. M.—Distinguished Service Medal, American.
D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order, British.
I. W. C.—Italian War Cross.
L. of H.—Legion of Honor, France.
M. C.—Military Cross, British.
M. M. (Br.)—Military Medal, British.
M. M. (Fr.)—Medaille Militaire, French.
O. of L.—Order of Leopold, Belgium.

SOME EXCEPTIONAL HONORS.

The congressional medal of honor, the highest military decoration of the United States and awarded only for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty," was given on the recommendation of Gen. Pershing to the following Chicago soldiers:

Corporal Jake Allex, company H, 131st infantry, 4350 South Ashland avenue, Chicago, former stockyards policeman, took command of his platoon when the commander was wounded and, pushing forward on a machine gun nest, bayoneted five Germans, and when the bayonet broke used the butt of his rifle, capturing the remainder of the crew.

First Sergeant Johannes S. Anderson, 4854 West Ferdinand street, Chicago, company B, 132d infantry, silenced and captured a machine gun nest unaided and brought back twenty-three prisoners.

Private John J. Kelly, 6149 Kimball avenue, Chicago, 78th company, 6th regiment, marine corps, ran 100 yards through the American barrage to attack a machine gun nest, killing the gunner and one of the crew and returning through the barrage with eight prisoners.

Private Berger Lohman, 1838 North Spaulding avenue, Chicago, company H, 132d infantry, captured single handed a machine gun blocking the advance of his company and turned it on the retreating enemy.

Corporal Thomas A. Pope, company E, 131st infantry, 6945 Overhill avenue, Chicago. Rushed machine gun single handed, bayoneted several of the crew, and, standing astride the gun, kept the remainder of the enemy detachment at bay until the arrival of re-enforcements which killed or captured the rest of the enemy.

Foreman Citation.

With the award of the distinguished service medal to Col. Milton J. Foreman, commanding the 122d field artillery, came the following citation:

"Commanding the 122d field artillery, he gave proof of eminent technical attainments and assiduous zeal. Though handicapped by many adverse conditions, due to difficult terrain and determined hostile resistance, he kept his batteries in close support of the infantry and thereby rendered services of inestimable value during the St. Mihiel offensive and the advance to the Meuse in the last phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive."

Sanborn Citation.

In awarding the distinguished service medal to Col. Joseph B. Sanborn, Gen. Pershing gave him the following citation:

Order No. 2830. The commander in chief, in the name of the president, has awarded a distinguished service medal to you for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as set forth below:

"Col. Joseph B. Sanborn, U. S. A., commander of the 131st infantry, during all of its campaigns against the enemy displayed military leadership of a high order. His unremitting zeal and practical skill were largely responsible for the success of his regiment in combat."

Dawes Citation.

Marshal Foch of France in bestowing upon Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes the war cross cited him as follows in official orders of the day:

"During the course of operations in 1918 Gen. Dawes obtained a complete union of supplies between the American and French armies. By his breadth of spirit and his constant effort to put upon a common basis the resources of the two armies, he permitted to be realized under the best possible conditions a community of effort which resulted in the victory over the Germans."

REPORTED BY WAR DEPARTMENT.

Allex, Corporal Jake, 4350 South Ashland avenue—C. M. of H.; D. S. C.; M. M. (Fr.). C. de G. (Fr.).
Ammons, George H., 154 South Western avenue—D. S. C.
Anderson, Capt. Guy V., 4516 North Winchester avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Anderson, Sergt. Johannes S., 4854 West Ferdinand street; C. M. of H.
Anderson, Thomas (deceased)—D. S. C.
Babst, Chaplain Julius J., Naperville—D. S. C.
Ballard, Col. George S., Evanston—C. L. of H.
Barber, Capt. Norman E., 6042 Vernon avenue—D. S. C.
Barker, Joseph S., 4633 Greenwood avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Barnett, Capt. Irving F., 3816 Wilson avenue—M. C.
Barry, Corporal Edward (deceased), 2335 Ridgeway avenue—D. S. C.
Bartholf, Lieut. Herbert B., Glencoe—D. S. C.
Baur, John G., Effingham, Ill.—D. S. C.
Baxter, Maj. William M., 611 Fullerton parkway—C. L. of H.
Beato, Corporal John, 2209 North Karlov avenue—D. S. C.
Behr, William H., 7331 Perry avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Benson, Lieut. Walter, 427 North Central Park avenue—D. S. C.
Berlander, Sergt. Albert M., 433 North Rockwell street—C. de G. (Fr.).
Berry, Maj. George W., 5337 Harper avenue—C. L. of H.
Bessinger, Corporal Edward (deceased), 1427 Rhine street—D. S. C.
Bieryta, Michael (deceased)—D. S. C.
Bird, Felix, 2222 South Albany avenue—D. S. C.
Blech, Gustave M., Columbus Memorial building—L. of H.

Blumenthal, A. L. (deceased), 6130 Evans avenue—D. S. C.
Bogert, Maj. Gilbert P., 1219 North State street; D. S. C.; I. W. C.
Boley, Wilson, 6158 University avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Bowski, Sergt. Theodore, 1848 West 39th street—C. de G. (Fr.).
Breakey, Sergt. John—D. S. C.
Bremner, Frank M., 4728 North Ashland avenue—D. S. C.
Brown, Corporal Paul R., 7229 Prairie avenue —C. de G. (Fr.).
Bruno, Tony, 528 West 28th street—I. W. C.
Burchill, George H., 7067 Hillsdale avenue—D. S. C.
Butterfield, Lieut. Jack, Evanston—C. de G. (Fr.).
Cadman, Corporal John P., 523 South Lombard avenue, Oak Park—C. de G. (Fr.).
Carlson, Lieut. Walter C., 5400 Iowa street; D. S. C.
Carlson, Charles G., 223 West 112th street—D. S. C.
Carlson, Swen, 4329 North Crawford avenue—D. S. C.
Carlton, Lieut. Harry P., 4723 Sheridan road —L. of H.
Carpenter, Ben., Jr., 222 East Delaware place—C. de G. (Fr.).
Carson, Sergt. James Leroy, 4717 Kenwood avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Cassaga, Sergt. Samuel E., 1023 Thompson street—D. S. C.
Cassard, Lieut. Daniel W. (deceased)—C. de G. (Fr.).
Cecilia, Louis, 554 Taylor street—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Chadwick, Capt. Harry R., 24 South St. Louis avenue—D. S. C.
Chamness, Capt. Earl R., 818 East 75th street —M. C.
Chapman, Capt. Shelby, 1132 East 55th street —C. de G. (Fr.); I. W. C.; C. of St. G.; M. M.
Cheevers, Sergt. Earl J., 117 Columbia avenue —D. S. C.
Christiansen, Lieut. Henry, 4828 Hutchinson street—D. S. C.
Christofferson, Capt. Edward A., 2754 Washington boulevard—M. C.
Clark, Coleman, University of Chicago—C. de G. (Fr.).
Clark, Harold, University of Chicago—C. de G. (Fr.).
Collins, Lieut. Sewell, Evanston—M. C.
Conover, Lieut. Harvey, Hinsdale—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Cotton, Lieut. J. O., 4921 Sheridan road—C. de G. (Fr.).
Courtney, Sergt. Frank R., 1461 West 10th street—C. de G. (Fr.).
Croll, George H., 1524 Main street, Evanston—D. S. C.
Cullen, Corporal Michael J., 539 North Albany avenue—D. S. C.
Cunningham, Lieut. Oliver B. (deceased), 1318 Forest avenue, Evanston—D. S. C.
Curtis, Corporal Nathan M., 557 Monticello avenue; D. S. C.
Darche, Lieut. Harris A. (chaplain), 2745 Giddings street; C. L. of H.
Dargis, Joseph A.—D. S. C.
Davis, Col. Abel, 1400 Milwaukee avenue—D. S. C.
Dawes, Brig.-Gen. Charles Gates, Evanston—D. S. M.; C. L. of H.; O. of L.
Deford, Corporal August H., 6301 South Park avenue—D. S. C.
Deiss, Paul A., 33 West Monroe street (deceased)—Citation.
Delano, Lieut.-Col. Frederick A.—L. of H.
De Smidt, Corporal John, 3409 Belmont avenue—D. S. C.
De Vos, Peter A., 1211 East 55th street—D. S. C.
Diekema, Maj. Willis A.—D. S. C.
Dillon, Lieut. Raymond P., 5839 Prairie avenue—D. S. C.
Dodd, Maj. Brandon J., 5354 Calumet avenue —D. S. C.
Dorey, Col. Halsted—C. de G. (Fr.); D. S. C.
Dorsey, Lieut. George, 1124 East 52d street—C. de G. (Fr.); D. S. C.
Drechsel, George, 2533 North Marshfield avenue—D. S. C.
Duff, Philip—D. S. C.
Duffy, Lieut. Mark, 6604 Newgard avenue—D. S. C.
Dunford, John H., Lake Forest—C. de G. (Fr.).
Dwyer, Corporal Joseph D., 1536 Fargo avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Edwards, Corporal Norman E., 4012 West Congress street—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Ellis, Leo R., 3532 South Wood street—C. de G. (Fr.).
Elwood, J. H., 654 Lincoln avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Emerson, Corporal Harlow B., 720 Clark street, Evanston—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Erwin, Lieut. W. P., 6054 Woodlawn avenue—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.); A. C. of A. M.
Faga, Lieut. W. H., 1134 North Franklin street—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.); L. of H.; M. M. (Fr.).
Feeney, Patrick (deceased), 706 North La-Salle street—D. S. C.
Felton, S. M. (civilian)—D. S. C.; C. L. of H.; D. S. M.
Field, Capt. Marshall—Citation.
Fields, Corporal James C.—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Fisher, Capt. Erle, 118 East Grand avenue—D. S. C.
Fishleigh, Lieut. Clarence, 4537 North Robey street—C. de G. (Fr.).
Flagg, Daniel S., 1411 Marquette road—D. S. C.
Foley, Corporal James P.—C. de G. (Fr.).
Foreman, Col. Milton J., 743 North Michigan avenue—D. S. M.
Fox, Capt. Charles M., 338 North Central avenue—D. S. C.
Francisco, Sergt. John, 3157 Division street—D. S. C.
Frank, Lieut. William P., 2349 Michigan avenue—D. S. C.
Gatanio, Corporal Isaac, 1208 Washburne avenue—D. S. C.
Gibson, Sergt. Hugh, 4306 Forrestville avenue —D. S. C.
Gibson, Capt. Thomas, 3647 Flournoy street—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.); L. of H.
Gleason, Lieut. John W., 331 North Austin avenue—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Goodwillie, Sergt. Herrick R., 228 Forest avenue, Oak Park—D. S. C.
Gowenlock, Maj. T. R., 5117 Kimbark avenue —C. de G. (Fr.); D. S. C.
Graham, Lieut. Percy, 1529 East 66th place—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Grey, Capt. Charles G.—D. S. C.
Gulbrandsen, Lieut. Arvid W. (deceased), 2212 North Keystone avenue—D. S. C.
Gundelach, Lieut. Andre P. (deceased), 5802 Kenmore avenue—D. S. C.
Hall, G. W., 5709 West Giddings street—D. S. C.
Harding, Sergt. Michael, 3882 Polk street—C. de G. (Fr.).
Harmon, Rev. Thomas L.—C. de G. (Fr.).
Hatch, Sidney, 237 Park avenue, River Forest —D. S. C.
Hayes, Second Lieutenant Frank K., 2009 West 101st place—D. S. C.
Hebner, Charles, 7243 South Halsted street—C. de G. (Fr.).
Heimerdinger, Lieut. Charles, 2703 South Komensky avenue—D. S. C.
Henderson, Lieut. Thomas, 203 Forest avenue, Oak Park—Citation.
Henry, Sergt. Norman, 5127 South Dearborn street—D. S. C.

Herter, Edward, 2330 Osgood street—D. S. C.
Hillman, E. E., 3553 South Emerald avenue—M. C.
Hobschied, Sergt. Paul, 615 South Park avenue—D. S. C.; M. M.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Hoeynck, Lieut. Frank J. (deceased), 421 Sherman avenue, Evanston—D. S. C.
Holabird, Lieut.-Col. J. A., 5482 Hyde Park boulevard—C. de G. (Fr.).
Holmes, Frank B., 612 East 47th street—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.); M. M. (Fr.); C. de G. (Fr.).
Holzeman, Sidney, 945 East 52d street—D. S. C.
Hopp, Harvey M., Wilmette—D. S. C.
Horner, Maj. David A., 747 Independence boulevard—M. C.
Howard, Col. N. L.—L. of H.
Howard, Corporal Robert P., 5118 Prairie avenue—D. S. C.
Hoy, Henry, 3461 West Madison street—D. S. C.
James, Capt. Dari S., 1233 Granville avenue—D. S. C.
Jansen, Lieut. Louis B. (deceased), 6130 South Laflin street—D. S. C.
Jensen, Ingemann, 3712 Eddy street—D. S. C.
Johnson, Sergt. Swan, 7309 Dorchester avenue—D. S. C.
Jones, Corporal Harry, 823 Addison street—D. S. C.
Judah, Lieut.-Col. Noble D., 2701 Prairie avenue—C. de G. (Fr.); D. S. C.
Junkin, Lieut. William G. (deceased), 7337 Harvard avenue—L. of H.
Kane, Sergt. Tony W., 1056 Milwaukee avenue—D. S. C.; M. M. (Fr.).
Keachie, Corporal Edwin F. (deceased), 7142 Parnell avenue—D. S. C.
Keane, Sergt. C. William—D. S. C.; M. C.
Keenan, Corporal John J., 6342 South Seeley avenue—D. S. C.
Kellogg, Corporal Gordon W., 6916 Dorchester avenue—D. S. C.
Kelly, John J., 6149 Kimbark avenue—C. M. of H.; C. de G. (Fr.); M. M. (Fr.).
Kiley, Maj. Leroy, 3227 Ellis avenue—D. S. C.; I. W. C.
Kirkbride, Lieut. R. C., Evanston—C. de G. (Fr.).
Kniskern, Col. Albert D., 1819 West 39th street—D. S. M.
Korsyske, George (deceased), 8419 Brandon avenue—D. S. C.
Krueger, Arthur, 2117 Racine avenue—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Lamb, Joseph C., 6640 Maryland avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Lamont, Col. Robert P., 1722 Judson avenue Evanston—D. S. M.
Landis, Capt. Reed—D. F. C.
Larson, Sergt. Walter, 76 Michigan avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Lee, Lieut. John C. (deceased), 5437 Kenmore avenue—D. S. C.
Lee, Noble W., 5616 Kenwood avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Liljeberg, Pagnel, 1917 Berwyn avenue—D.S.C.
Lindsay, Robert W., Morris, Ill.—D. S. C.
Llewellyn, Capt. Frank A., 5636 Kenwood avenue—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Locy, Lieut. Francis, Evanston—C. de G. (Fr.).
Loman, Berger, 1838 North Spaulding avenue—C. M. of H.
Ludlow, Ensign George H., Evanston—I. W. C.
Lukas, Joseph, 4617 Hermitage avenue—D. S. C.
Lundegard, Axel C., 638 West 61st street—D. S. C.
MacDonald, Lieut. E. K., 5604 Dorchester avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Mallen, John C., 1727 South Karlov avenue—D. S. C.
Manchester, Maj. Percival, 1250 Monadnock building—D. S. M.
Marshall, Frank E., 3725 Lake Park avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Maxwell, Lieut. Elmer D., 5325 South Dearborn street—C. de G. (Fr.).
May, Sergt. George J., 4313 Parker avenue—D. S. C.
McAndrews, Sergt. Edward, 4751 West Austin avenue—D. S. C.
McCarthy, Sergt. Charles F., 1621 Sheffield avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
McCarthy, Thomas J.—C. de G. (Fr.).
McElroy, Capt. J. E.—C. de G. (Fr.).
McIntyre, Corporal Eugene, 11 Chalmers place—D. S. C.
McKay, Lieut. James R., Wheaton—D. S. C.
McKey, Lieut. Harold G., 854 Ridge avenue, Evanston—C. de G. (Fr.).
McMunn, Lieut. Richard L.—D. S. C.
McNamee, Capt. Charles J., 4345 North Hermitage avenue—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Mechem, Capt. John C., Lake Forest—I. W. C.
Midkiff, Sergt. H., 8532 Carpenter street—D. S. C.
Mikos, Corporal John N., 947 West Chicago avenue—D. S. C.
Miles, Corporal John, 6159 Artesian avenue—D. S. C.; I. W. C.
Mullen, Lieut. Roger J., 2017 East 72d street—D. S. C.
Myers, Corporal Irwin—D. S. C.
Myhrman, Capt. Robert E., 1501 Fargo avenue—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.) with gold star.
Nowlin, Sergt. George A., 819 East 61st street—D. S. C.
Oakes, Sergt. Bernard F., 317 South 4th avenue, Maywood—C. de G. (Fr.).
O'Donnell, Lieut. John L., 7049 Dante avenue—D. S. M.
O'Keefe, Corporal Thomas J. (deceased), 7040 Prairie avenue—D. S. C.
O'Kelly, Corporal, 636 Marquette road, East Chicago—D. S. C.
O'Kelly, Sergt. Tom—D. S. C.
Owen, Harry N., 5940 Eggleston avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Painsipp, Sergt C. C., Batavia, Ill.—D. S. C.
Peabody, Walter G., 7029 Eggleston avenue—O. of L.; D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.); M. C.
Pegues, Lieut. Josiah, 6043 Woodlawn avenue—D. S. C.
Perkaus, Sergt. Frank L., 2718 South Homan avenue—D. S. C.
Peters, William, 1608 Cleveland avenue—D. S. C.
Peterson, Sergt. Van Walker, 533 Arlington place—D. S. C.
Peterson, Corporal Victor, 1919 Belle Plaine avenue—D. S. C.
Pillsbury, Maj. Charles S.—L. of H.
Pokorney, Robert, 2453 South Sawyer avenue—D. S. C.
Polton, Lieut. John R.—C. de G. (Fr.).
Pope, Corporal Thomas A., 6945 Overhill avenue—C. M. of H.
Powell, Corporal Raymond D., Joliet—O. of L.
Powers, Edward J., 3940 Arthington street—D. S. C.
Quinn, Sergt. John M., 815 Buckingham place—D. S. C.
Rampsch, Sergt. John, 4608 South Wood street—D. S. C.
Reali, Corporal Mike, 1028 West Polk street—I. W. C.
Reno, Lieut. Leonard, 5927 Kenmore avenue—C. de G. (Fr.); D. S. C.
Rhodes, Lieut. Carlisle, 733 Rush street—C. de G. (Fr.); D. S. C.
Rivers, Sergt. Louis—D. S. C.; M. M.; C. de G. (Bel.).
Rochfort, Sergt. James J., 1472 Indiana avenue—D. S. C.
Ryan, Corporal Claude, 1827 North Albany avenue—D. S. C.
Ryan, Frank W., 1212 Eddy street—D. S. C.
Sabetay, William, 536 Aldine square—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).

Samuel, E. M., Jr., Lake Forest—C. de G. (Fr.).
Samuel, Lieut. Harold N., Lake Forest—C. de G., (Fr.).
Sanborn, Col. Joseph B., 1414 Hinman avenue, Evanston—O. of L.; D. S. C.; D. S. M.; D. S. O.; L. of H.; C. de G. (Fr.) with palm.
Sattler, Corporal William J., 3346 North Troy street—D. S. C.
Sawyer, Corporal Albert E., 3313 West 12th street—C. de G. (Fr.).
Schiesswohl, Capt. Ralph L., 3651 Oakdale avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Sebolt, John I., 1039 South Claremont avenue —C. de G. (Fr.).
Shantz, Lieut. Joseph E., Wilmette—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Shapiro, Corporal Eli, 1833 South St. Louis avenue—D. S. C.
Shaughnessy, Lieut.-Col. Edward H., 442 North Parkside avenue—D. S. C.
Simon, Sergt. Frank J. (deceased), LaGrange, Ill.—D. S. C.
Skogsburg, Sergt. Vivian—D. S. C.
Smith, John F., Downers Grove, Ill.—D. S. C.
Smith, Sergt. Martin E., 3346 West Gladys avenue—D. S. C.
Smotherman, Horace, 3803 Elmwood avenue—D. S. C.
Steele, Second Lieutenant Richard W., 426 Euclid avenue, Oak Park—D. S. C.
Strong, Sergt. E. H., 57 East Division street—C. de G. (Fr.).
Sullivan, Corporal Joseph J., 6331 Loomis boulevard—D. S. C.
Swabey, Corporal Frederick—C. de G. (Fr.).
Taylor, Lieut. Harvey J., 3761 South Wabash avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Templeton, Lieut. Charles K., Oak Park—D. S. C.
Ternig, Sergt. Jacob B., 3344 Southport avenue—D. S. C.
Thomas, Sergt. Carr M., 745 Lincoln parkway—D. S. C.
Thorne, Robert J. (civilian)—D. S. C.
Tinker, Sergt.-Maj. Chester A., Gary, Ind.—C. de G. (Fr.).
Thornycroft, Sergt. Matthew R.—C. de G. (Bel.).
Troup, Clarence D., 955 Edgecomb place, Chicago—D. S. C.
Turner, Lieut. James A. (deceased), 1711 East 72d street—D. S. C.
Vail, Lieut. William H., 1535 South Paulina street—D. S. C.
Walsh, Theodore, 530 Laramie avenue—D. S. C.
Warfield, Lieut. William J., 3517 Prairie avenue—D. S. C.
Washa, Sergt. James J., 2785 Princeton avenue—D. S. C.
Waterhouse, John H., 3203 Franklin boulevard—D. S. C.
Watkum, Mechanic Anton J., 1934 South Union avenue—M. M. (Br.).
Webber, Sergt. George B., 543 South Ashland avenue—D. S. C.
Weinberger, Corporal Adolph, 5913 Calumet avenue—C. de G. (Fr.).
Weimer, Capt. H. H., 5001 North Western avenue—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
White, Nathaniel C. (deceased), 514 East 36th street—D. S. C.
Weiss, Fred R., 2411 Winnemac avenue—D. S. C.
Wiberg, Sergt. Alvin, 3740 North Central Park avenue—D. S. C.
Wigglesworth, Capt. Robert, 839 Crescent place —D. S. C.
Winslow, Lieut. Alan, River Forest—C. de G. (Fr.); D. S. C.
Wright, Lieut. William K., 762 Charles street —C. de G. (Fr.).

131ST U. S. INFANTRY (OLD 1ST I. N. G.).

Officers.

Col. Joseph B. Sanborn—D. S. C.; D. S. O.; O. of L. (officer); L. of H. (officer); C. de G. with palm; D. S. M.
Maj. Francis M. Allen—C. de G., with bronze star.
Capt. William M. Wilson—C. de G., with bronze star.
First Lieutenant Walter U. Beauvais—D. S. C.
First Lieutenant H. A. Dickson—D. S. C.
First Lieutenant Albert G. Jefferson—D. S. C.; M. C.
First Lieutenant Henry N. Pride—D. S. C.
First Lieutenant Norman A. Schwald—C. de G., with bronze star.
First Lieutenant Joseph E. Shantz—D. S. C.; C. de G.
First Lieutenant Herman H. Weimer—D. S. C.; C. de G. with palm.
Second Lieutenant Henry J. Dick—D. S. C.
Second Lieutenant Hardin F. Horton—D. S. C.
Second Lieutenant John O. Lee—D. S. C.
Second Lieutenant George W. Sherwood—M. C.

Enlisted Men—Sergeants.

Lawrence S. Riddle—C. de G.
John Breaky—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.); C. de G.
Robert R. Cook—D. S. C.; C de G. with palm.
A. Erhart—M. M. (Br.).
Herrick Goodwillie—D. S. C.
George B. Gourley—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.).
Benjamin H. Harrell—D. S. C.
James Jackson—D. S. C.
Swan E. Johnson—D. S. C.
William C. Jones—D. S. C.; C. de G., with silver star.
James E. Krum—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.).
George J. May—D. S. C.
Sidney C. McGuire—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.).
Walter C. Peabody—M. M. (Br.); D. S. C.; C. de G. (Bel.); C. de G. with gold star.
John C. Perrie—C. de G. (Fr.) with gold star.
Van Walker Peterson—D. S. C.
William Piepho—C. de G. (Fr.).
James B. Powers—D. S. C.
Louis R. Rivers—M. M. (Br.); D. S. C.; C. de G. (Bel.).
James J. Rochfort—D. S. C.
William B. Scholes—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.); C. de G. (Fr.) with palm.
Vivian Skogsburg—D. S. C.
Matthew Thornycroft—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.); C. de G. (Bel.).
Thomas J. Walsh—D. S. C.
James J. Washa—D. S. C.
William Woodsmall—D. S. C; C. de G. (Fr.) with palm.

Enlisted Men—Corporals.

Jake Allex—C. M. of H.; D. C. M.; M. M. (Fr.); C. de G. (Fr.).
John Beato—D. S. C.
Charles H. Boyatt—D. S. C.
Nathan M. Curtis—D. S. C.
Roy T. Dixon—D. S. C.
Solomon C. Fairman—C. de G. (Fr.) with palm.
John L. Flynn—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Paul Hobschied—D. S. C.; D. C. M.; M. M. (Fr.); C. de G. (Fr.).
Robert P. Howard—D. S. C.
Frank P. Koerper—D. S. C.
Walter N. Larson—M. M. (Br.).
Nathan M. Lieberman—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.)
Stephen M. Mance—D. S. C.; D. C. M.
John F. Miles—D. S. C.
Frank L. Mills—M. M. (Br.).
John J. O'Keefe—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.) with silver star.
Gus Palubacki—D. S. C.
Thomas, Pope—C. M. of H.; D. C. M.; M. M. (Fr.); C. de G. (Fr.).
Raymond H. Powell—M. M. (Br.); C. de G. (Bel.).
Andrew C. Shabinger—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.).
Carl Somnitz—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.).
Fred Swabey—C. de G. (Fr.).
James L. Waters—D. S. C.
Lester C. Whitson—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.).

Alvin C. Wiberg—D. S. C.
Henry Zyburt—M. M. (Br.).
Mechanic Anton J. Watkin—M. M. (Br.); D. S. C.; D. M. (Bel.).

Enlisted Men—Privates.

William A. Anderson—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.).
Charles C. Bark—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.); C. de G. (Bel.).
William T. Blackwell—M. M. (Br.).
Frank Bremner—D. S. C.
Swen Carlson—D. S. C.
William Curr—M. M. (Br.).
Samuel T. DeBonis—M. M. (Br.); C. de G. (Bel.).
Christopher C. Dunne—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.).
Daniel S. Flagg—D. S. C.
George F. Gaston—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.).
Leon M. Hanna—D. S. C.
Harry E. Hample—D. S. C.
Harry Heacox—D. S. C.
James W. Hilton—M. M. (Br.).
Albert Holmes—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.); M. M. (Fr.); C. de G. (Fr.).
Edward Herter—D. S. C.
Percy B. Jones—D. S. C.
Christopher W. Keane—D. S. C.; M. M. (Fr.).
Easter Keeper—D. S. C.
Frank J. Kostak—D. S. C.; D. C. M.; M. M. (Fr.); C. de G. (Fr.).
Arthur Krueger—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
David T. Leahy; M. M. (Br.).
Edward Lidwell—D. S. C.
Ragnar Liljeberg—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.).
Robert W. Lindsay—D. S. C.
William C. Linsky—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.).
John C. Mallan—D. S. C.
Leon McBreen—D. S. C.
Charles Michaelis—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.).
Adolph Nelson—D. S. C.
William Peters—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.) with palm.
Ray Redding—M. M. (Br.).
Horace Smotherman—D. S. C.
Harry Stokes—M. M. (Br.).
J. Sweredo—M. M. (Br.).
Archie F. Timblin—D. S. C.
Gordon Wickham—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.).
Will J. Williams—D. S. C.
Dickson Woodward—D. S. C.; M. M. (Br.); C. de G. (Bel.).
Steve Zappa—D. S. C.

Recapitulation.

Decoration.	Officers.	Others.	Total.
American	11	76	87
British	3	42	45
French	7	25	32
Belgian	1	8	9
Total	22	151	173

THE 370TH INFANTRY (OLD 8TH I. N. G.).

Officers.

Col. Thomas A. Roberts—D. S. M.
Lieut.-Col. Otis B. Duncan—C. de G. (Fr.).
Maj. James R. White—C. de G. (Fr.).
Capt. William B. Crawford; D. S. C.
Capt. John H. Patton—C. de G. (Fr.).
Capt. John T. Prout—C. de G. (Fr.).
Capt. Samuel R. Gwynne—C. de G. (Fr.).
Capt. George M. Allen—C. de G. (Fr.).
Capt. James C. Hall—C. de G. (Fr.)
Capt. Stuart Alexander—C. de G. (Fr.).
Capt. Devere J. Warner—C. de G. (Fr.).
Capt. Matthew Jackson—C. de G. (Fr.).
Capt. Charles W. Fillmore—C. de G. (F.).
First Lieutenant B. H. Lee—D. S. C.
First Lieutenant William Warfield—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
First Lieutenant Osceola A. Browning—C. de G. (Fr.).
First Lieutenant Park Tancil—C. de G. (Fr.).
First Lieutenant George Lacey—C. de G. (F.).
First Lieutenant Frank Robinson—C. de G. (Fr.).
First Lieutenant Claudius Ballard—C. de G. (Fr.).
First Lieutenant Charles C. Jackson—C. de G. (Fr.).
First Lieutenant Samuel S. Gordon—C. de G. (Fr.).
First Lieutenant Robert P. Hurd—C. de G. (Fr.).
First Lieutenant Harry N. Shelton—C. de G. (Fr.).
Second Lieutenant Rufus B. Jackson—D. S. C.
Second Lieutenant Stanley B. Norvell—C. de G. (Fr.).
Second Lieutenant Roy B. Tisdell—C. de G. (Fr.).
Second Lieutenant Henry C. P. Cheatham—C. de G. (Fr.).
Second Lieutenant Thomas A. Painter—C. de G. (Fr.).
Second Lieutenant Lawson Price—C. de G. (Fr.).
Second Lieutenant Lincoln D. Reid—C. de G. (Fr.).
Second Lientenant Elmer J. Myers—C. de G. (Fr.).

Enlisted Men—Sergeants.

Lester Fossie—D. S. C.
Ralph Gibson—D. S. C.
Charles F. Monroe—D. S. C.
Emmett Thompson—D. S. C.
Norman Henry—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Robert Barnes—D. S. C.
Clarence R. Gibson—C. de G. (Fr.).

Enlisted Men—Corporals.

Isaac Valley—D. S. C.
Charles T. Brock—C. de G. (Fr.).
James R. Brown—C. de G. (Fr.).
Lewis Warner—C. de G. (Fr.).
Joseph Henderson—C. de G. (Fr.).
Maceo A. Tervalon—C. de G. (Fr.).
William Stevenson—C. de G. (Fr.).
Elmer Laurent—C. de G. (Fr.).

Enlisted Men—Privates.

Alfred Williamson—D. S. C.
Nathaniel C. White (deceased)—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
LeRoy Davis—D. S. C.
Tom Powell—D. S. C.
Spirley Irby—D. S. C.
James Fuquay—D. S. C.
Art Johnson—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
William E. Cuff (deceased)—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
William G. Hurdle—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Harry Pearson—D. S. C.; C. de G. (Fr.).
Alonzo Walton—D. S. C.
Andy McCall—D. S. C.
Robert Pryor—C. de G. (Fr.).
Howard Sheffield—C. de G. (Fr.).
Ulysses Sayles—C. de G. (Fr.).
Cornelius Robinson—C. de G. (Fr.).
Hugh Givens—C. de G. (Fr.).
Charles T. Monroe—C. de G. (Fr.).
Rufus Pitts—C. de G. (Fr.).
Deery Brown—C. de G. (Fr.).
Gilbert Dorsey—C. de G. (Fr.).
Bee McKissie—C. de G. (Fr.).
Jonas Paxton—C. de G. (Fr.).
Paul Turlington—C. de G. (Fr.).
Reed J. Brown—C. de G. (Fr.).
Paul Johnson—C. de G. (Fr.).
Reedy Jones—C. de G. (Fr.).
Alonzo Kellar—C. de G. (Fr.).
LeRoy Lindsay—C. de G. (Fr.).
Lavery Massey—C. de G. (Fr.).
Josiah Nevers—C. de G. (Fr.).
Ira Taylor—C. de G. (Fr.).
Jesse Ferguson—C. de G. (Fr.).

THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND.

The Polish republic which came into existence with the disruption of the Austro-Hungarian empire in November, 1918, made rapid progress in 1919 toward stability in the face of many obstacles, such as lack of food sup-

plies for the people, lack of coal and raw materials for the factories and lack of money. It had to keep a large army in the field fighting the Russian bolsheviki, the Ukrainians and the Germans. Yet it met all situations bravely and conditions gradually improved, though they were still difficult toward the close of the year.

In January, 1919, Ignace Jan Paderewski, the noted pianist and patriot, formed a ministry under the chieftaincy of Gen. Joseph Pilsudski with himself as premier and minister of foreign affairs. On Jan. 29 Secretary of State Lansing, who was in Paris as a member of the American peace delegation, made public the following message which he had sent to Premier Paderewski:

"The president of the United States directs me to extend to you as secretary of foreign affairs of the provisional Polish government his sincere wishes for your success in the high office which you have assumed, and his earnest hope that the government of which you are a part will bring prosperity to the republic of Poland. It is my privilege to extend to you at this time my personal greetings and officially to assure you that it will be a source of gratification to enter into official relations with you at the earliest opportunity to render to your country such aid as is possible at this time as it enters upon a new cycle of independent life, which will be in due accord with that spirit of friendliness which has in the past animated the American people in their relations with your countrymen."

Poland's first constitutional assembly began its work in the Marius institute in Warsaw, Feb. 9, and on the 22d of the same month Gen. Pilsudski was made chief of state to execute the decisions of the diet. In the course of the year Premier Paderewski worked unceasingly for the success of the republic, vigorously defending its rights before the peace conference in Paris, securing help for the starving and trying to frame legislation for the future welfare of his country. In this he was assisted by many other Polish patriots not only in the reconstituted Poland but in the United States and elsewhere.

CHICAGO TROOPS IN THE WAR.

Following are summaries of the work of three of the city's old national guard regiments.

131ST U. S. INFANTRY (OLD 1ST I. N. G.).

[From "The 131st U. S. Infantry in the World War."]

Major Operations.

Somme Offensive—Aug. 8 to 19, 1918.
Grossaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge offensive—Aug. 9-10.
Grossaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge defensive—Aug. 11 to 13.
Eitnehem-Bray defensive—Aug. 13 to 20.
Argonne-Meuse Offensive—Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918.
Bois des Forges offensive—Sept. 26.
Bois des Forges sector defensive—Sept. 27 to Oct. 9.
Bois de Chaume offensive—Oct. 8 to 9.
Bois de Chaume and Bois du Plat Chene offensive—Oct. 10.
Bois de Chaume and Bois du Plat Chene defensive—Oct. 11 to 19.

Other Operations.

Defense of Sectors—
Defense of Vaden line under British 3d corps—June 23 to July 11, 1918.
Defense of Baizieux sector under British 3d corps—July 17 to Aug. 7.
Defense of Albert sector—July 24 to Aug. 6.
Defense of Verdun sector (Mort Homme)—Sept. 8 to 25.
Defense of Troyon-sur-Meuse sector—Oct. 23 to Nov. 8.
Local Engagements—
Attack on Hamel—July 4.
First raid on St. Hilaire—Nov. 8.
Second raid on St. Hilaire—Nov. 9.
Attack on Bois les Haute Epines—Nov. 10.
Attack on La Vachere Bois—Nov. 10.
Attack on Bois de Warville—Nov. 10.
Attack on Bois d'Harville—Nov. 10.
Attack on Le Vieux Bois—Nov. 10.
Attack on Bugneville—Nov. 11.

Casualties.

Battle.	Killed or died of wounds.	Wounded.	Total.
Amiens sector defense	6	36	42
Attack on Hamel	15	92	107
Grossaire Wood and Chipilly Ridge	70	476	546
Somme defensive	26	318	344
Defense Verdun sector		1	1
Bois des Forges	21	155	176
Vilosnes-Consenvoye	12	50	62
Bois de Chaume, attack	60	424	484
Bois de Chaume, defense	17	125	142
Vilosnes-Consenvoye, defensive	4	384	388
Troyon sector	25	171	196
Accidental	4	4	8
Not placed	2	8	10
Total	262	2,244	2,506

There were 287 men severely wounded, 1,008 slightly wounded, 49 severely gassed, 894 slightly gassed and 6 shell shocked.

THE 132D INFANTRY (OLD 2D I. N. G.)

The 132d infantry, commanded by Col. Abel Davis, saw a great deal of fighting in France and many decorations were awarded to the officers and men for valor in action. The names of most of these will be found in the list as reported by the war department. Five congressional medals of honor were awarded to the regiment, four of them for bravery in the battle of the Bois des Forges. These were Capt. George H. Mallon, company E; First Sergeant Sydney G. Gumpertz, company E; Private Berger Lohman, company H, and Sergeant Willis Sandin, company H. The 132d regiment lost eleven commissioned officers and 263 enlisted men in the war, most of them being killed in action or dying from wounds.

The high points in the regiment's history are:

May 24, 1918—Arrived at Brest, France, disembarking two days later and arriving by train at British training area around Oisemont June 1.
June 10—Hiked to Gamaches training area.
July 4—Participated in Australian attack at Vaire woods and Hamel.
Aug. 6—Participated in capture of Albert.
Aug. 24—Moved to American area, regimental headquarters at Resson.
Sept. 6—Attached to French 2d army, headquarters at Bois Brule.
Sept. 9—Part of American 3d army corps, relieving French 408th infantry regiment in Mort Homme sector.
Sept. 26—Pivot of American 1st army attack north of Verdun, making five kilometer (three mile) advance through Bois des Forges. Relieved Oct. 4.
Oct. 6—Third battalion attached to American 4th division, taking part in capture of Bois de Foret. Relieved Oct. 14.

Oct. 8—Crossed Meuse as part of French 17th corps, attacking in Consenvoye, Bois de Consenvoye, Bois de Chaume and Plat Chene. Relieved Oct. 10.
Oct. 26—Took place of American 316th regiment in Troyon area. Relieved Nov. 6.
Nov. 11—Cessation of hostilities; regiment occupying outpost positions.

108TH AMMUNITION TRAIN (7TH I. N. G.).

[By E. R. T.]

The 108th ammunition train, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Walter J. Fisher, was organized from the old 7th Illinois infantry in October, 1917, at Camp Logan, Texas. Coming to France the early part of 1918 it trained at Vuillafans, department of the Doubs. Left its training area for the Toul sector Aug. 24 and operated in that portion of the line directly behind Montsec up to and including the first two days of the big American offensive on the St. Mihiel salient. Left this front Sept. 14, moving to new station at Brabant-en-Argonne. Upon arrival there it immediately began the task of furnishing ammunition to the batteries of the 58th field artillery brigade, with which organization this regiment served throughout all its operations. Through a very trying campaign, beginning Sept. 26, the opening date of the great Meuse-Argonne offensive, and working through to the termination of hostilities on Nov. 11, the regiment, under extremely trying conditions, lack of motor transportation, very poor roads and violent enemy shell fire, succeeded at all times in keeping more than the necessary supply of ammunition on hand for the batteries of the three artillery regiments of the brigade. In these operations the regiment lost twelve men killed in action, thirty-nine wounded, and nineteen died of wounds or other causes.

MILITARY FORCES OF ILLINOIS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commander in chief—Gov. Frank O. Lowden.
The Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson.
Adjutant-General—Col. Richings J. Shand.
Assistant Quartermaster-General—Col. Stephen O. Tripp.
Inspector-General—Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlin, Chicago.
Chief of Ordnance—Gen. Frank S. Dickson.
Ordnance Officer—Col. James Ronayne.
Judge Advocate—Maj. Lucius F. Strawn, Chicago.
Surgeon-General—Col. Jacob Frank, Chicago.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

First Brigade (headquarters, Springfield) — Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson commanding.
Ninth Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Springfield)—Col. Frank L. Taylor commanding; Lieut.-Col. Samuel N. Hunter, Maj. William E. Satterfield, Maj. Charles W. Russell, Maj. Claude E. Smith.
Tenth Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Danville)—Col. Oscar Philip Yeager commanding; Lieut.-Col. John H. Lewman, Maj. John O. Smith, Maj. Henry C. Hill, Maj. Albert E. Zoller.
Eleventh Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. James E. Stuart commanding; Lieut.-Col. William E. Swanson, Maj. John D. Givens, Maj. George R. Harbaugh, Maj. Samuel H. Vowell.

ILLINOIS RESERVE MILITIA.

First Brigade (headquarters, Chicago)—Brig.-Gen. LeRoy T. Steward commanding; Maj. A. G. Daughaday, inspector-general; Maj. George R. Linn, quartermaster-general; Maj. William T. Church, ordnance officer and inspector of small arms; Lieut.-Col. Julius R. Kline, judge advocate.
First Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. A. F. Lorenzen commanding; Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Budinger; Maj. Jacob Judson; Maj. Francis W. Parlson, Jr.; Maj. John William Macy.
Second Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Joseph C. Wilson commanding; Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Alsip; Maj. William F. Sims, Maj. John P. Hobbs, Maj. Archibald MacLeish.
Third Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. A. L. Bolte commanding; Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Howe, Maj. Joseph M. Allen, Maj. R. Scott Miner, Maj. Oliver D. Steele.
Fourth Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. William C. Beckman commanding; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Slade; Maj. J. H. Ireland; Maj. Walter S. Caldwell, Maj. M. J. Weiland.
Second Brigade (headquarters, Springfield)—Brig.-Gen. Frank P. Wells commanding.
Fourth Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Springfield)—Col. Charles P. Summers commanding; Lieut.-Col. Frank R. Simmons, Maj. Arthur D. Mackie, Maj. LeRoy P. Owens, Maj. Harold Ward.
Sixth Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Oregon)—Col. Franc Bacon commanding; Lieut.-Col. William H. Brogunier, Maj. Charles S. Harkison, Maj. Fred L. Dewey, Maj. Sam W. Cushing.
Seventh Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Springfield)—Col. Hal M. Smith commanding; Maj. Lauren W. Coe, Maj. Harry M. Powell, Maj. Warren A. Hickox.
Eighth Regiment, Depot Organization (headquarters, Quincy)—Col. Clare Irwin commanding; Lieut.-Col. Robert R. Wallace, Maj. John Henry Keller, Maj. Thomas H. Osborne, Maj. James Monroe Reed.

Otis B. Duncan has been commissioned colonel and Robert A. Byrd major of the eighth infantry, Illinois national guard, which is in process of formation. Henry B. Reilly has been commissioned colonel of an artillery regiment of the Illinois national guard which is to be organized, and Henry A. Allen has been commissioned colonel of a signal corps which is to be organized.

ILLINOIS MEN IN THE WAR.

Illinois furnished 308,240 men for the United States army and navy in the war with Germany. The state furnished 256,181 men for the federal army and navy during the civil war. Of this number probably 50,000 were re-enlistments, making the net number furnished in the civil war approximately 206,000 men, or 102,000 less than the state furnished in the war with Germany.

WIDTH OF TIRES REQUIRED IN CHICAGO.

The wide tire ordinance passed by the Chicago city council Feb. 4, 1908, requires that all four wheeled vehicles shall have tires proportionate to the load they carry, as follows:

Load.	Tires, inches.
3,000 pounds or under	1½
Between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds	2
Between 4,000 and 6,000 pounds	2½
Between 6,000 and 8,000 pounds	3¼
Between 8,000 and 10,000 pounds	3¾
Between 10,000 and 14,000 pounds	4¼
Between 14,000 and 18,000 pounds	6
Over 18,000 pounds	8

The width for two wheeled trucks is double.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY CHRONOLOGY.

Omnibuses—First regular omnibus line started by Frank Parmelee May 9, 1853.

Horse Cars—South side: First line on State street, between Randolph and 12th streets, opened April 25, 1859. West side: Madison street line, Halsted to State, opened May 20, 1859; Randolph street line opened July 15, 1859. North side: Wells street line, river to Chicago avenue, opened late in spring of 1859; Clark street line opened in August, 1859.

Cable Cars—South side: First cable line in Chicago operated on State to 39th street; began business Jan. 28, 1882; Cottage Grove avenue line built same year. North side: Clark street line opened March 27, 1888; Wells street line opened same year; Lincoln avenue line opened Jan. 22, 1889; Clybourn avenue line opened May 2, 1891. West side: Madison street line opened July 16, 1890; Milwaukee avenue line opened at same time; Blue Island avenue line opened July 28, 1893.

Electric Cars—South side: First electric line in city began operating Oct. 2, 1890, from 95th street and Stony Island avenue to South Chicago; trolley substituted for horse cars on most of the lines (except cable) in 1893 and 1894 in all divisions of the city and in the suburbs; trolley substituted for cable cars on State street July 22, 1906, and on Cottage Grove avenue Oct. 21, 1906. West side: Trolley cars substituted for cable on Blue Island avenue July 22, 1906, and on Madison street and Milwaukee avenue Aug. 19, 1906. North side: All cables changed to trolley lines Oct. 21, 1906. Fares raised to 7 cents Aug. 8, 1919; Dec. 1, 1919, fifty-ride tickets sold for $3, ten-ride tickets for 65 cents.

Elevated Railways—South side: South side elevated railroad began regular operation on line between Congress street and 39th street June 6, 1892, with steam as motive power; extended to Stony Island avenue in May, 1893; extended to Englewood in 1906 and to Kenwood in 1907; trains began running around loop Oct. 19, 1897; motive power changed to electricity July 27, 1898. West side: Lake street line (Chicago to Oak Park) began running Nov. 6, 1893, with steam as motive power; electricity substituted June 14, 1896; Metropolitan road opened May 20, 1895, with electricity as motive power; began running over loop Oct. 10, 1897; extension of Garfield park and Douglas park lines completed in 1902. North side: Northwestern line opened for business May 31, 1900, with electricity as motive power; Ravenswood branch opened May 10, 1907; through routing of trains between north and south sides and giving of transfers on all elevated roads begun Nov. 3, 1913. Fares raised to 6 cents Nov. 22, 1918; raised to 8 cents Aug. 8, 1919.

Merger of Surface Lines—Unified Management—Ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, providing for merger and unified management of all surface lines, with through routes, 5 cent fares and transfers to all parts of city; ordinance went into effect Feb. 1, 1914.

STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

Ordinances passed by city council Feb. 4, 1907; vetoed by mayor and passed over veto Feb. 11, 1907; approved by people on referendum vote April 2, 1907.

Systems to be reconstructed and rehabilitated within three years.

City to supervise rehabilitation through board of three engineers.

Life of grant not to extend in any event beyond Feb. 1, 1927.

City to receive 55 per cent and companies 45 per cent of the net profits from the operation of the roads.

Twenty-one through routes specified and provision made for others.

Fares for adults to be 5 cents for continuous trips in one general direction within the present or future city limits.

Transfers to be given at all connecting points on and to all lines except in section on south side between Roosevelt road and the river. (By merger ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, transfers are given in all parts of the city.)

Motive power of cars to be electricity applied by the overhead or underground trolley system.

Cars to be of the latest and most approved pattern and to be kept clean and warm and well lighted.

Cars to be operated singly after one year.

Companies to pay $5,000,000 toward the construction of subways in the downtown section at the city's option.

City given the right to purchase the property of both the present great systems at any time upon giving six months' notice.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago Civil Service League, room 614 Reaper block, 105 North Clark street—President, Edward M. McNamara; secretary, James M. Grimm.

Chicago Political Equality League, room 1704, 17 North State street—President, Mrs. Lula Smart Schweizer; corresponding secretary, Miss Thirza Riggs.

Chicago Single Tax Club, room 1439, 127 North Dearborn street—President, Otto Cullman.

Citizens' Association of Chicago (nonpartisan), room 1417, 11 South LaSalle street—President Moses E. Greenebaum; secretary, Shelby M. Singleton.

City Club, 315 Plymouth court—President, George H. Mead; treasurer, Roy C. Osgood; secretary, Charles Yeomans; civic secretary, Dwight L. Akers.

Civic Federation (nonpartisan), room 1009, 108 South LaSalle street—President, Joseph E. Otis; secretary, Douglas Sutherland.

Civil Service Reform Association of Chicago, room 312, 35 North Dearborn street—President, Russell Whitman; secretary, R. E. Blackwood.

Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, room 603 Tower building—President, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Oak Park; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. W. McGrath, Chicago.

Municipal Voters' League (nonpartisan), room 806, 109 North Dearborn street—President, (vacancy); secretary, Joseph Cummins; treasurer, F. B. Johnston (acting).

United Societies for Local Self-Government, room 705, 137 North Clark street—President, Michael Zimmer; secretary, A. J. Cermak.

Woman's City Club of Chicago, 16 North Wabash avenue—President, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen; secretary, Mrs. James L. Houghteling; civic director, Edith Rockwood.

Locations and secretaries of semipolitical social clubs like the Hamilton (rep.) and the Iroquois (dem.) will be found under "Chicago Clubs and Clubhouses."

YALE CLUB OF CHICAGO.

President—James O. Heyworth, '88.
First Vice-President — William McCormick Blair, '07.
Second Vice-Pres.—Laurence B. Robbins, '08.
Secretary and Treasurer—Henry P. Isham, '17.
Chorister—A. Ballard Bradley, '11.

PRIMARY AND ELECTION CALENDAR FOR CHICAGO IN 1920.

FOR GENERAL ALDERMANIC ELECTIONS, FEB. 24, 1920.

Jan. 30—Last day to file aldermanic petitions with the city clerk.
Feb. 4—Last day to file withdrawals with the board of election commissioners from aldermanic petitions filed with the city clerk.
Feb. 3—Registration day.
Feb. 4 and 5—Canvass of precincts.
Feb. 7—Revision.

FOR SUPPLEMENTARY ALDERMANIC ELECTIONS, APRIL 6, 1920.

The names of the candidates for alderman receiving the highest and second highest votes in any ward where no candidates received a majority of votes cast at the general aldermanic election will be placed on the ballot for the supplementary aldermanic election.
March 6—Last day to file with the county clerk petitions for commissioners of park districts.
March 22—Last day to file petitions for town offices with the town clerks.
March 24—Last day for candidates to file withdrawal from any of above petitions.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY, APRIL 13, 1920.

Feb. 13—First day to file petitions with the secretary of state for president of the United States and delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions.
First day to file petitions with the county clerk for ward committeeman.
March 4—Last day to file petitions with the secretary of state and county clerk.
March 9—Last day for candidates to withdraw from petitions filed with the secretary of state.
March 24—Last day for candidates to withdraw from petitions filed with the county clerk.
March 23—Registration day.
March 24 and 25—Canvass of precincts.
March 27—Revision.

FOR PRIMARY, SEPT. 15, 1920.

July 17—First day to file petitions with the secretary of state for state offices.
First day to file petitions with the county clerk for county offices.
Aug. 6—Last day to file petitions with the secretary of state and county clerk.
Aug. 11—Last day to withdraw from petitions filed with the secretary of state.
Aug. 16—First day to file petitions with the city clerk for associate judges of the Municipal court.
Aug. 26—Last day to file petitions with the city clerk for associate judges of the Municipal court.
Last day for candidates to withdraw from petitions filed with the county and city clerks.
Aug. 25—Registration day.
Aug. 26 and 27—Canvass of precincts.
Aug. 28—Revision.

FOR ELECTION, NOV. 2, 1920.

Oct. 2—Last day to file independent petitions with the secretary of state and county clerk.
Oct. 8—Last day to file independent petitions with the city clerk.
Last day to withdraw from independent petitions filed with the secretary of state.
Oct. 20—Last day to withdraw from independent petitions filed with the county and city clerks.
Oct. 2—General registration day.
Oct. 12—General registration day.
Oct. 13 and 14—Canvass of precincts.
Oct. 16—Revision.

OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED.

Feb. 24, 1920—Aldermen.
April 6, 1920—Aldermen
Commissioners of small park districts.
Town officers in towns lying partly within the city of Chicago.
April 13, 1920—For expression of choice as to party candidates for president of the United States.
Delegates and alternate delegates to national conventions.
Ward committeemen.
Nov. 2, 1920—Presidential electors.
United States senator.
Governor.
Lieutenant-governor.
Secretary of state.
Auditor of public accounts.
State treasurer
Attorney-general.
Clerk Supreme court.
University trustees.
Representatives in congress—State at large.
Clerk Appellate court.
Representatives in congress from each district.
State senator from each even numbered district.
Representatives in general assembly from each district.
State's attorney.
Recorder.
Clerk of the Circuit court.
Clerk of the Superior court.
Coroner.
Members board of assessors.
Member board of review.
County surveyor.
Trustees sanitary district of Chicago.
Associate judges Municipal court.

EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT OF ILLINOIS PROPERTY.

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Railroad property.	Total valuation.	Tax rate per $100
1840	.....	.....	.....	$58,752,168	$0.20
1850	$86,532,237	$33,335,799	.....	119,868,336	.58
1860	266,258,155	188,854,115	$12,085,472	367,227,742	.67
1870	347,876,690	113,545,227	19,242,141	480,664,058	.65
1880	573,404,141	165,846,994	47,365,259	786,616,394	.36
1890	587,045,386	149,158,000	72,689,396	808,892,782	.36
1900	569,619,469	162,235,264	77,878,672	809,733,405	.50
1910	1,532,525,070	467,482,556	177,217,518	2,199,701,976	.30
1912	1,648,500,546	470,904,243	178,092,000	2,343,879,691	.38
1913	1,658,544,334	509,623,714	192,151,627	2,422,344,379	.70
1914	1,701,348,931	504,124,339	200,008,164	2,455,745,799	.48
1915	1,748,711,296	535,150,533	218,583,630	2,502,445,459	.55
1916	1,748,757,058	535,212,888	218,166,237	2,502,136,183	.80
1917	1,790,136,589	540,059,303	220,658,412	2,576,012,532	.90
1918	2,363,963,123	.....	214,296,689	2,616,813,843	.75

Note—The assessed value is one-third of the actual value. Prior to 1909 it was one-fifth.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS (DEC. 2, 1919).

Owing to illness President Wilson was unable to appear before congress in person and the following message was therefore read to each house separately at noon on Dec. 2, 1919:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I sincerely regret that I cannot be present at the opening of this session of the congress. I am thus prevented from presenting in as direct a way as I could wish the many questions that are pressing for solution at this time. Happily, I have had the advantage of the advice of the heads of the several executive departments who have kept in close touch with affairs in their detail and whose thoughtful recommendations I earnestly second.

"In the matter of the railroads and the readjustment of their affairs growing out of federal control, I shall take the liberty at a later day of addressing you.

"I hope that congress will bring to a conclusion at this session legislation looking to the establishment of a budget system. That there should be one single authority responsible for the making of all appropriations and that appropriations should be made not independently of each other but with reference to one single comprehensive plan of expenditure properly related to the nation's income there can be no doubt. I believe the burden of preparing the budget must, in the nature of the case, if the work is to be properly done and responsibility concentrated instead of divided, rest upon the executive.

"The budget so prepared should be submitted to and approved or amended by a single committee of each house of congress, and no single appropriation should be made by the congress, except such as may have been included in the budget prepared by the executive or added by the particular committee of congress charged with the budget legislation.

"Another and not less important aspect of the problem is the ascertainment of the economy and efficiency with which the moneys appropriated are expended. Under existing law the only audit is for the purpose of ascertaining whether expenditures have been lawfully made within the appropriations. No one is authorized or equipped to ascertain whether the money has been spent wisely, economically and effectively.

"The auditors should be highly trained officials with permanent tenure in the treasury department, free of obligations to or motives of consideration for this or any subsequent administration and authorized and empowered to examine into and make report upon the methods employed and the results obtained by the executive departments of the government. Their reports should be made to the congress and to the secretary of the treasury.

TAXATION QUESTION.

"I trust that the congress will give its immediate consideration to the problem of future taxation. Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed indispensable service during the war. They must, however, be simplified, not only to save the taxpayer inconvenience and expense, but in order that his liability may be made certain and definite.

"With reference to the details of the revenue law, the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue will lay before you for your consideration certain amendments necessary or desirable in connection with the administration of the law—recommendations which have my approval and support.

"It is of the utmost importance that in dealing with this matter the present law should not be disturbed so far as regards taxes for the calendar year 1920, payable in the calendar year 1921. The congress might well consider whether the higher rates of income and profits taxes can in peace times be effectively productive of revenue and whether they may not, on the contrary, be destructive of business activity and productive of waste and inefficiency.

"There is a point at which in peace times high rates of income and profits taxes discourage energy, remove the incentive to new enterprise, encourage extravagant expenditures and produce industrial stagnation with consequent unemployment and other attendant evils.

"The problem is not an easy one. A fundamental change has taken place with reference to the position of America in the world's affairs. The prejudice and passions engendered by decades of controversy between two schools of political and economic thought—the one believers in protection of American industries, the other believers in tariff for revenue only—must be subordinated to the single consideration of the public interest in the light of utterly changed conditions.

"Before the war America was heavily the debtor of the rest of the world and the interest payments she had to make to foreign countries on American securities held abroad, the expenditures of American travelers abroad and the ocean freight charges she had to pay to others, about balanced the value of her prewar favorable balance of trade. During the war America's exports have been greatly stimulated, and increased prices have increased their value. On the other hand she has purchased a large proportion of the American securities previously held abroad, has loaned some $9,000,000,000 to foreign governments and has built her own ships.

"Our favorable balance of trade has thus been greatly increased and Europe has been deprived of the means of meeting it heretofore existing. Europe can have only three ways of meeting the favorable balance of trade in peace times: By imports into this country of gold or of goods, or by establishing new credits. Europe is in no position at the present time to ship gold to us nor could we contemplate large further imports of gold into this country without concern.

TIME FOR WORLD LOANS PASSED.

"The time has nearly passed for international governmental loans and it will take time to develop in this country a market for foreign securities. Anything, therefore, which would tend to prevent foreign countries from settling for our exports by shipments of goods into this country could only have the effect of preventing them from paying for our exports and therefore of preventing the exports from being made.

"The productivity of the country, greatly stimulated by the war, must find an outlet by exports to foreign countries and any measures taken to prevent imports will inevitably curtail exports, force curtailment of production, load the banking machinery of the country with credits to carry unsold products and produce industrial stagnation and unemployment.

"If we want to sell we must be prepared to buy. Whatever, therefore, may have been our views during the period of growth of American business concerning tariff legislation, we must now adjust our own economic life to a changed condition growing out of the fact that American business is full grown and that America is the greatest capitalist in the world.

"No policy of isolation will satisfy the growing needs and opportunities of America. The provincial standards and policies of the past,

which have held American business as if in a strait-jacket, must yield and give way to the needs and exigencies of the new day in which we live, a day full of hope and promise for American business, if we will but take advantage of the opportunities that are ours for the asking.

"The recent war has ended our isolation and thrown upon us a great duty and responsibility. The United States must share the expanding world market. The United States desires for itself only equal opportunity with the other nations of the world, and that through the process of friendly co-operation and fair competition the legitimate interests of the nations concerned may be successfully and equitably adjusted.

"There are other matters of importance, upon which I urged action at the last session of congress, which are still pressing for solution. I am sure it is not necessary for me again to remind you that there is one immediate and very practicable question resulting from the war which we should meet in the most liberal spirit. It is a matter of recognition and relief to our soldiers. I can do no better than to quote from my last message urging this very action:

AID FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS.

"'We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the department of labor for placing men seeking work; and it can also be done in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise.

"'The secretary of the interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the federal government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation and also on many of the cut-over or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the congress.'

"In the matter of tariff legislation I beg to call your attention to the statements contained in my last message urging legislation with reference to the establishment of the chemical and dyestuffs industry in America:

"'Among the industries to which special consideration should be given is that of the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals. Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacture of dyestuffs, on the one hand, and of explosives and poisonous gases, on the other, moveover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value.

"'Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the program of international disarmament, it will, nevertheless, be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well equipped chemical plants. The German chemical industry, with which we will be brought into competition, was and may well be again a thoroughly knit monopoly capable of exercising a competition of a peculiarly insidious and dangerous kind.'

"During the war the farmer performed a vital and willing service to the nation. By materially increasing the production of his land, he supplied America and the allies with the increased amounts of food necessary to keep their immense armies in the field. He indispensably helped to win the war. But there is now scarcely less need of increasing the production in food and the necessaries of life. I ask the congress to consider means of encouraging effort along these lines.

"The importance of doing everything possible to promote production along economical lines, to improve marketing, and to make rural life more attractive and healthful, is obvious. I would urge approval of the plans already proposed to the congress by the secretary of agriculture, to secure the essential facts required for the proper study of this question, through the proposed enlarged programs for farm management studies and crop estimates.

NEED OF GOOD ROADS.

"I would urge, also, the continuance of federal participation in the building of good roads, under the terms of existing law and under the direction of present agencies; the need of further action on the part of the states and the federal government to preserve and develop our forest resources, especially through the practice of better forestry methods on private holdings and the extension of the publicly owned forests; better support for country schools and the more definite direction of their courses of study along lines related to rural problems; and fuller provision for sanitation in rural districts and the building up of needed hospital and medical facilities in these localities.

"Perhaps the way might be cleared for many of these desirable reforms by a fresh, comprehensive survey made of rural conditions by a conference composed of representatives of the farmers and of the agricultural agencies responsible for leadership.

POLITICAL UNREST.

"I would call your attention to the widespread condition of political restlessness in our body politic. The causes of this unrest, while various and complicated, are superficial rather than deep seated. Broadly, they arise from or are connected with the failure on the part of our government to arrive speedily at a just and permanent peace permitting return to normal conditions, from the transfusion of radical theories from seething European centers pending such delay, from heartless profiteering resulting in the increase of the cost of living, and, lastly, from the machinations of passionate and malevolent agitators. With the return to normal conditions, this unrest will rapidly disappear. In the meantime it does much evil.

"It seems to me that in dealing with this situation congress should not be impatient or drastic, but should seek, rather, to remove the causes. It should endeavor to bring our country back speedily to a peace basis, with ameliorated living conditions under the minimum of restrictions upon personal liberty that is consistent with our reconstruction problems. And it should arm the federal government with power to deal in its criminal courts with those persons who by violent methods would abrogate our time tested institutions.

"With the free expression of opinion and with the advocacy of orderly political change, however fundamental, there must be no interference, but toward passion and malevolence tending to incite crime and insurrection under guise of political evolution there should be no leniency. Legislation to this end has been recommended by the attorney-geheral and should be enacted. In this direct connection I would call your attention to my recommendations on Aug. 8, pointing out legislative measures which would be effective in controlling and bringing down the present cost of living, which contributes so largely to this unrest.

"On only one of these recommendations has the congress acted. If the government's campaign is to be effective it is necessary that the

other steps suggested should be acted on at once.

SHOULD EXTEND FOOD CONTROL.

"I renew and strongly urge the necessity of the extension of the present food control act as to the period of time in which it shall remain in operation. The attorney-general has submitted a bill providing for an extension of this act for a period of six months. As it now stands it is limited in operation to the period of the war and becomes inoperative upon the formal proclamation of peace. It is imperative that it should be extended at once. The department of justice has built up extensive machinery for the purpose of enforcing its provisions, all of which must be abandoned upon the conclusion of peace unless the provisions of this act are extended.

"During this period the congress will have an opportunity to make similar permanent provisions and regulations with regard to all goods destined for interstate commerce and to exclude them from interstate shipment if the requirements of the law are not complied with. Some such regulation is imperatively necessary. The abuses that have grown up in the manipulation of prices by the withholding of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life cannot otherwise be effectively prevented. There can be no doubt of either the necessity or the legitimacy of such measures.

"As I pointed out in my last message, publicity can accomplish a great deal in this campaign. The aims of the government must be clearly brought to the attention of the consuming public, civic organizations and state officials who are in a position to lend their assistance to our efforts. You have made available funds with which to carry on this campaign, but there is no provision in the law authorizing their expenditure for the purpose of making the public fully informed about the efforts of the government. Specific recommendation has been made by the attorney-general in this regard. I would strongly urge upon you its immediate adoption, as it constitutes one of the preliminary steps to this campaign.

COLD STORAGE LAW URGED.

"I also renew my recommendation that the congress pass a law regulating cold storage as it is regulated, for example, by the laws of the state of New Jersey, which limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribe the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period and require that goods released from storage shall in all cases bear the date of their receipt. It would materially add to the serviceability of the law, for the purpose we now have in view, if it were also prescribed that all goods released from storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage. By this means the purchaser would always be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer.

"I would also renew my recommendation that all goods destined for interstate commerce should in every case where their form or package makes it possible be plainly marked with the price at which they left the hands of the producer.

"We should formulate a law requiring a federal license of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce and embodying in the license or in the conditions under which it is to be issued specific regulations designed to secure competitive selling and prevent unconscionable profits in the method of marketing. Such a law would afford a welcome opportunity to effect other much needed reforms in the business of interstate shipment and in the method of corporations which are engaged in it; but for the moment I confine my recommendations to the object immediately in hand, which is to lower the cost of living.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

"No one who has observed the march of events in the last year can fail to note the absolute need of a definite program to bring about an improvement in the conditions of labor. There can be no settled conditions leading to increased production and a reduction in the cost of living if labor and capital are to be antagonists instead of partners.

"Sound thinking and an honest desire to serve the interests of the whole nation, as distinguished from the interests of a class, must be applied to the solution of this great and pressing problem. The failure of other nations to consider this matter in a vigorous way has produced bitterness and jealousies and antagonisms, the food of radicalism. The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances. An unwillingness even to discuss these matters produces only dissatisfaction and gives comfort to the extreme elements in our country, which endeavor to stir up disturbances in order to provoke governments to embark upon a course of retaliation and repression. The seed of revolution is repression.

"The remedy for these things must not be negative in character. It must be constructive. It must comprehend the general interest. The real antidote for the unrest which manifests itself is not suppression but a deep consideration of the wrongs that beset our national life and the application of a remedy.

"Congress has already shown its willingness to deal with these industrial wrongs by establishing the eight hour day as the standard in every field of labor. It has sought to find a way to prevent child labor. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding lives and health in dangerous industries. It must now help in the difficult task of finding a method that will bring about a genuine democratization of industry, based upon the full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare.

"It is with this purpose in mind that I called a conference to meet in Washington on Dec. 1, to consider these problems in all their broad aspects, with the idea of bringing about a better understanding between these two interests.

"The great unrest throughout the world, out of which has emerged a demand for an immediate consideration of the difficulties between capital and labor, bids us put our own house in order. Frankly, there can be no permanent and lasting settlements between capital and labor which do not recognize the fundamental concepts for which labor has been struggling through the years. The whole world gave its recognition and indorsement to these fundamental purposes in the league of nations.

"The statesmen gathered at Versailles recognized the fact that world stability could not be had by reverting to industrial standards and conditions against which the average workman of the world had revolted. It is, therefore, the task of the statesmen of this new day of change and readjustment to recognize world conditions and to seek to bring about, through legislation, conditions that will mean the ending of age-long antagonisms between capital and labor and that will hopefully lead to the building up of a comradeship which will result not only in greater contentment among the mass of workmen but also bring about a greater production and a greater prosperity to business itself.

"To analyze the particulars in the demands of labor is to admit the justice of their complaint in many matters that lie at their basis. The workman demands an adequate wage, sufficient to permit him to live in comfort, unhampered by the fear of poverty and want in his old age. He demands the right to live and the right to work amidst sanitary surroundings, both in home and in workshop, surroundings that develop and do not retard his own health and well-being; and the right to provide for his children's wants in the matter of health and education. In other words, it is his desire to make the conditions of his life and the lives of those dear to him tolerable and easy to bear.

WAY TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

"The establishment of the principles regarding labor laid down in the covenant of the league of nations offers us the way to industrial peace and conciliation. No other road lies open to us. Not to pursue this one is longer to invite enmities, bitterness and antagonisms which in the end only lead to industrial and social disaster. The unwilling workman is not a profitable servant. An employe whose industrial life is hedged about by hard and unjust conditions, which he did not create and over which he has no control, lacks that fine spirit of enthusiasm and volunteer effort which are the necessary ingredients of a great producing entity.

"Let us be frank about this solemn matter. The evidences of worldwide unrest which manifest themselves in violence throughout the world bid us pause and consider the means to be found to stop the spread of this contagious thing before it saps the very vitality of the nation itself. Do we gain strength by withholding the remedy? Is it not the business of statesmen to treat these manifestations of unrest which meet us on every hand as evidences of an economic disorder and to apply constructive remedies wherever necessary, being sure that in the application of the remedy we touch not the vital tissues of our industrial and economic life?

"There can be no recession of the tide of unrest until constructive instrumentalities are set up to stem that tide.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

"Governments must recognize the right of men collectively to bargain for humane objects that have at their base the mutual protection and welfare of those engaged in all industries. Labor must not be longer treated as a commodity. It must be regarded as the activity of human beings possessed of deep yearnings and desires. The business man gives his best thought to the repair and replenishment of his machinery, so that its usefulness will not be impaired and its power to produce may always be at its height and kept in full vigor and motion.

"No less regard ought to be paid to the human machine, which, after all, propels the machinery of the world and is the great dynamic force that lies back of all industry and progress. Return to the old standards of wage and industry in employment is unthinkable. The terrible tragedy of war which has just ended and which has brought the world to the verge of chaos and disaster would be in vain if there should ensue a return to the conditions of the past.

"Europe itself, whence has come the unrest which now holds the world at bay, is an example of standpatism in these vital human matters which America might well accept as an example not to be followed but studiously to be avoided. Europe made labor the differential and the price of it all is enmity and antagonism and prostrated industry. The right of labor to live in peace and comfort must be recognized by governments and America should be the first to lay the foundation stones upon which industrial peace shall be built.

"Labor not only is entitled to an adequate wage, but capital should receive a reasonable return upon its investment and is entitled to protection at the hands of the government in every emergency. No government worthy of the name can play these elements against each other, for there is a mutuality of interest between them which the government must seek to express and to safeguard at all cost.

"The right of individuals to strike is inviolate and ought not to be interfered with by any process of government, but there is a predominant right and that is the right of the government to protect all of its people and to assert its power and majesty against the challenge of any class. The government, when it asserts that right, seeks not to antagonize a class but simply to defend the right of the whole people as against the irreparable harm and injury that might be done by the attempt by any class to usurp a power that only government itself has a right to exercise as a protection to all.

"In the matter of international disputes which have led to war, statesmen have sought to set up as a remedy arbitration for war. Does this not point the way for the settlement of industrial disputes, by the establishment of a tribunal, fair and just alike to all, which will settle industrial disputes which in the past have led to war and disaster?

"America, witnessing the evil consequences which have followed out of such disputes between the contending forces, must not admit itself impotent to deal with these matters by means of peaceful processes. Surely there must be some method of bringing together in a council of peace and amity these two great interests, out of which will come a happier day of peace and co-operation, a day that will make for more comfort and happiness in living and a more tolerable condition among all classes of men. Certainly human intelligence can devise some acceptable tribunal for adjusting the differences between capital and labor.

HOUR OF TEST AND TRIAL.

"This is the hour of test and trial for America. By her prowess and strength and the indomitable courage of her soldiers, she demonstrated her power to vindicate on foreign battlefields her conception of liberty and justice. Let not her influence as a mediator between capital and labor be weakened and her own failure to settle matters of purely domestic concern be proclaimed to the world.

"There are those in this country who threaten direct action to force their will upon a majority. Russia to-day, with its blood and terror, is a painful object lesson of the power of minorities. It makes little difference what minority it is; whether capital or labor, or any other class; no sort of privilege will ever be permitted to dominate this country. We are a partnership or nothing that is worth while.

"We are a democracy, where the majority are the masters, or all the hopes and purposes of the men who founded this government have been defeated and forgotten. In America there is but one way by which great reforms can be accomplished and the relief sought by classes obtained, and that is through the orderly processes of representative government. Those who would propose any other method of reform are enemies of this country.

"America will not be daunted by threats nor lose her composure or calmness in these distressing times. We can afford, in the midst of this day of passion and unrest, to be self-contained and sure. The instrument of all re-

form in America is the straight road of justice to all classes and conditions of men. Men have but to follow this road to realize the full fruition of their objects and purposes. Let those beware who would take the shorter road of disorder and revolution. The right road is the road of justice and orderly process.

"WOODROW WILSON."

ANARCHISTIC BOMB PLOTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the latter part of April, 1919, some thirty-six dynamite bombs were mailed in New York city to as many different persons in various parts of the United States. Six of them reached their destinations, the remainder being discovered and held in the New York city postoffice and in postoffices on the Pacific coast. It was clearly the intention of the sender or senders to cause death or injury to persons who had made themselves obnoxious to the Industrial Workers of the World and organizations of communists and anarchists. However, only two persons, the wife of ex-Senator Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia and her maid, were injured. Among the persons to whom bombs were delivered or addressed were the following:

Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, Chicago; District Attorney Charles M. Fickert and his assistant, Edward Cuchna, San Francisco; Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer, Immigration Commissioner Anthony Caminetti, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson and Postmaster-General A. S. Burleson, Washington, D. C.; Mayor Ole Hanson, Seattle, Wash.; Mayor John F. Hylan of New York city and Gov. William C. Sproul of Pennsylvania.

The bombs were timed to explode either just before or on May 1 and create a reign of terror.

Late on the evening of June 2, 1919, bombs were exploded simultaneously in widely separated sections of the country for the purpose of killing law enforcement officials. In Washington, D. C., the house occupied by A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney-general of the United States, was partly wrecked. The bomb thrower himself was killed and possibly an accomplice, the remains being so thoroughly shattered by the explosion that the police could not tell whether they belonged to one or two persons. In New York city an attempt to blow up the home of Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., of the Court of General Sessions resulted in the death of at least one person and possibly of three. Other explosions occurred in Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Paterson, N. J., and Newtonville, Mass. The persons aimed at escaped injury in all cases. In front of Attorney-General Palmer's residence were found leaflets signed by "The Anarchistic Fighters," which advocated social revolution. The circulars were printed in Chicago and in October a number of "reds" were arrested in Gary, Ind., who were thought to have been implicated in the bomb plot. Arrests were also made in Cleveland, O.

Early in November, 1919, the federal authorities in Washington claimed to have discovered plans by the "Union of Russian Workers" to overthrow the government by means of a general strike and violence of all kinds. Between 500 and 600 arrests of alleged "reds" were made in the Chicago and New York areas and elsewhere and it was announced that many of the persons in custody would be deported.

LIQUORS AND SPIRITS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30, 1918.

	Barrels.
Fermented liquor..	50,266,216
Distilled spirits.	Gallons
Whisky	17,383,511
Rum	1,526,743
Gin	4,178,538
High wines	23,818
Alcohol	125,134,648
Commercial alcohol	25,229,215
Fruit brandy	5,357,325
Total	178,833,799

BY STATES.

State.	Spirit, gallons.
Cal. and Nevada..	14,023,646
Colorado and Wyo	26
Connecticut	26,451
Hawaii	3,935
Illinois	40,680,630
Indiana	15,830,930
Kentucky	12,608,437
La. and Miss.	24,406,359
Maryland	26,746,386
Dist. of Columbia.	749,517
Massachusetts	10,873,375
Michigan	752,745
Missouri	70,527
Mont., Idaho, Utah	186,248
New Jersey	51
New York	10,544,901
Ohio	3,314,103
Pennsylvania	7,203,914
Rhode Island	2,845
South Carolina	943,568
Texas	7,281
Wisconsin	759,294
Total	178,833,799

State	Liquors, barrels.
Alaska	3,705
California	1,489,880
Colorado	966
Connecticut	883,898
Delaware	146,183
Dist. of Columbia.	47,527
Florida	14,619
Hawaii	22,563
Illinois	4,925,066
Indiana	933,232
Kentucky	550,583
La. and Miss.	436,227
Maine	1,803
Maryland	1,041,513
Massachusetts	2,218,816
Michigan	1,534,163
Minnesota	2,889,964
Missouri	3,880,964
Montana	271,836
Nevada	14,675
New Hampshire	166,115
New Jersey	2,927,442
New Mexico	6,225
New York	11,325,413
Ohio	4,825,373
Oklahoma	106
Pennsylvania	7,315,640
Rhode Island	669,255
Texas	550,643
Utah	24,156
Virginia	299
Wisconsin	3,935,672
Wyoming	33,565
Total	50,266,216

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

AMERICAN.

Detroit—In Belle Isle park.
Chicago—In Lincoln park.
Cincinnati—Zoological park.
Los Angeles—In Griffith's park.
Milwaukee—In West park.
New York—In Bronx park.
New York—In Central park.
Philadelphia—Zoological park.
Pittsburgh—In Schenley park.
San Francisco—In Golden Gate park.
Washington—National Zoological park.

EUROPEAN.

Amsterdam—"Artis."
Antwerp—Dierentuin.
Berlin—Zoologischer garten.
Cologne—Zoologischer garten.
Copenhagen—Dyrehave.
Dublin—Phoenix park.
Hamburg—Hagenbeck collection.
Hamburg—Zoologischer garten.
Hanover—Zoologischer garten.
London—In Regents park.
Manchester—Belle Vue.
Paris—Jardin d'Acclimatation.

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1850	$5,499,984.86	$5,212,953.43	.....
1860	8,518,067.40	19,170,609.89	$10,652,542.49
1870	19,772,220.65	23,998,837.63	4,226,616.98
1880	33,315,479.34	35,542,803.68	3,227,324.34
1890	60,882,097.92	66,259,547.84	5,377,449.92
1900	102,354,579.29	107,740,267.99	5,385,688.70
1910	224,128,657.62	229,977,224.50	5,881,481.95
1911	237,879,823.60	237,648,926.68	219,118.12
1912	246,744,015.88	248,525,450.08	1,785,523.10
1913	266,619,525.65	262,067,540.33	*4,510,650.91
1914	287,934,565.67	283,558,102.62	*4,376,463.05
1915	287,248,165.27	298,546,026.42	11,333,308.97
1916	312,057,689.00	306,204,033.00	*5,853,656.00
1917	329,726,116.00	319,889,905.00	*9,836,211.00
1918	388,975,962.24	324,833,728.47	64,142,233.77
1919	436,239,126.20	362,497,635.69	73,741,490.51

*Surplus.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY (1918 AND 1919).

	1918.	1919.
Revenues.		
Ordinary postal revenues	$381,125,450.94	$425,769,200.79
Revenues from money order business	6,588,609.98	8,530,512.06
Revenues from postal savings business	1,261,901.32	1,939,413.35
Total revenues from all sources	388,975,962.24	*436,239,126.20
Expenditures.		
Expenditures on account of the current year	314,252,279.38	354,801,613.85
Expenditures on account of previous years	10,581,449.00	7,696,021.84
Total during year	324,833,728.47	362,497,635.69
Excess of revenues over expenditures	64,142,233.77	73,734,851.96
Amount of losses by fire, burglary, bad debts, etc	15,459.69	6,638.55
Surplus in postal revenues	64,126,774.08	*73,728,213.41

Revenues in Detail.

Postal revenues: Sales of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards	$392,991,168.18
Second class postage (pound rate) paid in money	16,059,247.89
Third and fourth class postage paid in money	10,458,300.15
Receipts from box rents	5,672,849.37
Letter postage paid in money	41.12
Receipts from foreign mail transit service	94,383.65
Miscellaneous receipts	206,198.94
Fines and penalties	103,400.25
Receipts from unclaimed letters	183,611.24
Total postal revenues	425,769,200.79
Money order revenues: Revenues from domestic and international money order business	7,486,663.29
Revenues from invalid money orders	1,043,848.77
Total money order business	8,530,512.06
Revenues from postal savings business	1,939,413.35
Total revenues from all sources	436,239,126.20

*Includes $71,392,000 accrued from increased postal rates first class as war revenue.

A. C. TOWNLEY AND JOSEPH GILBERT CONVICTED.

A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan league, and Joseph Gilbert, former organization manager of the same association, were placed on trial before Judge E. M. Dean at Jackson, Minn. June 25, 1919, on the charge of conspiracy to teach disloyalty in violation of the state espionage act. On July 12 the jury in the case brought in a verdict finding both guilty. Judge Dean granted a stay until Sept. 12, when each defendant was sentenced to serve ninety days in the county jail. Another stay of sixty days was granted to allow the convicted men to move for a new trial.

Townley and Gilbert were tried for having made speeches and distributed literature in Jackson county and other parts of Minnesota, both before and after the United States entered the war against Germany, tending, it was alleged, to discourage enlistments and co-operation in other war measures. The defense claimed that the speeches, which were made at mass meetings in Minnesota early in 1918, were not disloyal in their references to the government and the prosecution of the war.

STORM AND TIDAL WAVE AT CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.

Heavy loss of life and property was caused by a storm and tidal wave which swept over Corpus Christi, Tex., and near by places on Sunday, Sept. 14, 1919. The exact number of persons who lost their lives was not ascertained, but it was believed by investigators that it was approximately 500, while the property loss was placed at $25,000,000. Corpus Christi alone suffered a loss of $20,000,000. Deaths were reported at Corpus Christi, Sinton, Portland, White Point, Rosita, Port Aransas, Aransas Pass and Rockport, all in Texas.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

WALKER D. HINES MADE DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

Walker D. Hines was appointed director-general of railroads by President Wilson on Jan. 10, 1919, to succeed William G. McAdoo, resigned. The former secretary of the treasury and director-general of railroads, who was in Los Angeles, Cal., announced the appointment of Mr. Hines in the following statement:

"The president has authorized me to announce the appointment of Walker D. Hines as director-general of railroads. He will enter upon his duty of office immediately. Mr. Hines has been my assistant at Washington since the beginning of government control, and has a thorough knowledge of organization and administration of the railroads under federal control as well as of the fundamental problem involved in the railroad situation. His ability and experience admirably fit him for the great trust and responsibility with which the president has honored him. Aside from his obvious qualifications Mr. Hines is in full sympathy with the policies which have guided the railroad administration and with the views of the president on the railroad question. I am sure that Mr. Hines will have the hearty support of the fine army of railroad officers and employes, and I can ask nothing better for him than that they shall give him and the country the same loyal and effective service they rendered during my term as director-general."

Mr. Hines issued the following statement to the public on the same day:

"From the first day of government control of the railroads I have been a part of Mr. McAdoo's administration, and it will be my purpose as director-general to carry forward the policies he has so ably put into effect—fidelity to the public interest, a square deal for labor, with not only an ungrudging but a sincere and cordial recognition of its partnership in the railroad enterprise, and fair treatment for the owners of railroad property and for those with whom the railroads have business dealings.

"Until the signing of the armistice the government's first railroad duty was to run the railroads to win the war, but now that the war is won, the government's railroad job is to render an adequate and convenient transportation service at reasonable cost. There can be no greater civil triumph in time of peace than the performance of a successful transportation service for the 100,000,000 consumers, producers and travelers in this country. To participate in the achievement of this great object I invite all the railroad officers and employes with whom I have had the great privilege of co-operating in their splendid war work.

"I am a profound believer in the virtue of mutual understanding. Most disputes come from the failure to understand the other fellow's legitimate needs and his legitimate difficulties. I shall do my best to understand the points of view of all the interests affected by the conduct of the railroads or charged with duties on the subject, and I shall also try, frankly and as clearly as I can, to get all those interests to understand the government's needs and the government's difficulties in conducting the railroad transportation service. I ask of all that they will meet me half way in this great work of trying to understand."

REGIONAL DIRECTORS.

The railroad regional directors in 1919 were:
R. H. Aishton, Chicago, Ill.
B. F. Bush, St. Louis, Mo.
Hale Holden, Chicago, Ill.
N. D. Maher, Roanoke, Va.
C. H. Markham, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. H. Smith, New York, N. Y.
B. L. Winchell, Atlanta, Ga.

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

[Data from Statesman's Year-Book, Brassey's Naval Annual and other sources.]

ARMIES (PEACE STRENGTH).

Country.	Men.
Abyssinia	250,000
Afghanistan	60,000
Argentine Rep.	25,700
Australia*	281,942
Austria	
Belgium	200,000
Bolivia	3,577
Brazil	120,000
Bulgaria	59,900
Canada*	73,900
Chile	18,303
China	180,000
Colombia	6,000
Costa Rica	52,208
Cuba	2,900
Czecho-Slovakia	
Denmark	13,720
Ecuador	5,452
Finland	30,000
France	790,000
Germany	300,000
Great Britain	807,000
Greece	59,773
Guatemala	85,535
Haiti	2,798
Honduras	77,611
Hungary	54,000
Italy	600,000
Japan	250,000
Jugo Slavia	
Mexico	180,000
Montenegro	30,000
Morocco	18,000
Nepal	30,000
Netherlands	22,955
Nicaragua	2,000
Norway†	110,000
Panama	
Paraguay	2,600
Persia	2,000
Peru	11,000
Poland	100,000
Portugal	30,000
Roumania	400,000
Russia	
Salvador	16,144
Santo Domingo	
Serbia	
Siam	20,000
Spain	229,051
Sweden	86,479
Switzerland	260,000
Turkey	400,000
United States.	‡270,260
Uruguay	15,000
Venezuela	9,400

*Militia. †Troops of the line. ‡Oct. 28, 1919.

NAVIES (WAR CRAFT OF ALL KINDS).

Country.	Ships.
Argentine Rep.	37
Australia	11
Austria*	
Brazil	26
Chile	25
China	6
Colombia	0
Costa Rica	2
Cuba	2
Denmark	39
Ecuador	4
France*	434
Germany*.	
Great Britain	881
Greece	33
Haiti	3
Hungary*	
Italy*	238
Japan	208
Mexico	12
Netherlands	102
Nicaragua	1
Norway	67
Paraguay	3
Peru	13
Portugal	29
Roumania	24
Russia*	
Siam	21
Spain	47
Sweden	67
Turkey*	38
United States†	1,036
Uruguay	2
Venezuela	7

*No data available. †October, 1919.

KENTUCKY GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.

In the Kentucky state election Nov. 4, 1919, E. P. Morrow, republican, for governor received 254,290 votes to 214,114 for J. D. Black, democrat.

TAX-FREE VS. TAXABLE BONDS.

[Compiled and Copyrighted 1919, by The Bond Buyer of New York.]

A Tabulation Comparing Income from Tax-Free and Taxable Securities Under Federal Income Tax Rates Affecting 1919 Income.

The income from certain United States government and all municipal bonds is exempt from the federal income tax. Under the income tax law affecting 1919 income, taxable bonds are subject to taxes ranging from 4% to 73%, according to the amount of income. This table has been compiled to show the yield which taxable bonds must return to equal the return from tax-free bonds yielding from 3½% to 7%. Example: Individual with income of $50,000 purchases a taxable bond to yield 6.52%. His tax on 1919 income from this bond is at rate of 31% (normal tax, 8%, plus surtax on income between $48,000 and $50,000, 23%), leaving actual income of 4½%. Rates of interest given at top of columns represent yield from tax-free bonds. The equivalent yields from taxable bonds are given below for various amounts of income. While it is believed that the figures in the table are correct, their accuracy is not guaranteed.

Income.	Total Tax.	3½%.	4%.	4¼%.	4½%.	4¾%.	5%.	5¼%.	5½%.	5¾%.	6%.	6½%.	7%.
$10,000....	11%	$3.93	$4.49	$4.78	$5.06	$5.34	$5.62	$5.90	$6.18	$6.46	$6.74	$7.30	$7.87
15,000....	14%	4.07	4.65	4.94	5.23	5.52	5.81	6.10	6.40	6.69	6.98	7.56	8.14
20,000....	16%	4.17	4.76	5.06	5.36	5.65	5.95	6.25	6.55	6.85	7.14	7.74	8.33
25,000....	19%	4.32	4.94	5.25	5.56	5.86	6.17	6.48	6.79	7.10	7.41	8.02	8.64
30,000....	21%	4.43	5.06	5.38	5.70	6.01	6.33	6.65	6.96	7.28	7.59	8.23	8.86
35,000....	24%	4.61	5.26	5.59	5.92	6.25	6.58	6.91	7.24	7.57	7.89	8.55	9.21
40,000....	26%	4.73	5.41	5.74	6.08	6.42	6.76	7.09	7.43	7.77	8.11	8.78	9.46
45,000....	29%	4.93	5.63	5.99	6.34	6.69	7.04	7.39	7.75	8.10	8.45	9.15	9.86
50,000....	31%	5.07	5.80	6.16	6.52	6.88	7.25	7.61	7.97	8.33	8.70	9.42	10.14
60,000....	36%	5.47	6.25	6.64	7.03	7.42	7.81	8.20	8.59	8.98	9.38	10.16	10.94
70,000....	41%	5.93	6.78	7.20	7.63	8.05	8.47	8.90	9.32	9.75	10.17	11.02	11.86
80,000....	46%	6.48	7.41	7.87	8.33	8.80	9.26	9.72	10.19	10.65	11.11	12.04	12.96
90,000....	51%	7.14	8.16	8.67	9.18	9.69	10.20	10.71	11.22	11.73	12.24	13.27	14.29
100,000....	56%	7.95	9.09	9.66	10.23	10.80	11.36	11.93	12.50	13.07	13.64	14.77	15.91
150,000....	60%	8.75	10.00	10.63	11.25	11.88	12.50	13.13	13.75	14.38	15.00	16.25	17.50
200,000....	64%	9.72	11.11	11.81	12.50	13.19	13.89	14.58	15.28	15.97	16.67	18.06	19.44
300,000....	68%	10.94	12.50	13.28	14.06	14.84	15.63	16.41	17.19	17.97	18.75	20.31	21.88
500,000....	71%	12.07	13 79	14.66	15.52	16.38	17.24	18.10	18.97	19.83	20.69	22.41	24.14
1,000,000....	72%	12.50	14.29	15.18	16.07	16.96	17.86	18.75	19.64	20.54	21.43	23.21	25.00
Over 1,000,000....	73%	12.96	14.81	15.74	16.67	17.59	18.52	19.44	20.37	21.30	22.22	24.07	25.93

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UNITED STATES PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Passports are issued to citizens of the United States upon application to the state department in Washington. The application must be accompanied by an affidavit, attested by a notary public or other officer empowered to administer oaths, stating that the applicant is a citizen and giving the place of birth and age, and it must be accompanied by the certificate of one other citizen to whom he is personally known that the declaration made by the applicant is true. The application must also be accompanied by a description of the person, particularly as to age, height, complexion, forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, hair and face. Blank forms are furnished by the state department upon application. The fee for each passport is $1. Citizens traveling abroad may also in some cases obtain passports by applying to United States ambassadors and ministers. Where any person has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and has resided in the United States for three years a passport valid for six months may be issued to him.

Owing to the war the state department was obliged in June, 1917, and September, 1918, to make stricter regulations governing the issue of passports. Applicants for passports were required to send in their applications so long in advance as to permit them to be held in the department one week, if deemed necessary, for examination.

KING ALBERT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Albert, king of the Belgians, Queen Elizabeth and Crown Prince Leopold, the first reigning monarchs to set foot on American soil, arrived in New York city Oct. 2, 1919, and after a tour of the country extending as far as the Pacific coast sailed from Newport News, Va., on Oct. 31. The illness of President Wilson marred the visit somewhat and prevented carrying out in full the program which had been arranged. However, the welcome of King Albert was cordial at all the places where he stopped. On his arrival in New York city he was welcomed by Vice-President Marshall and other representatives of the government.

The tour of the royal party included a trip to Boston Oct. 5, a visit to Niagara Falls Oct. 6; Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 7; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 8; Spokane, Wash., Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 10 to 14; Yosemite valley, Oct. 15; Los Angeles, Oct. 16; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Arizona, Oct. 17; Albuquerque, N. M., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18 to 21; Springfield, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Pittsburgh, Pa., South Bethlehem, Pa., and Washington, D. C., Oct. 21 to Oct. 31.

Though King Albert was officially invited to make a stop in Chicago the state department routed him around and not through the city both on his way west and on his return to the east.

In Springfield, Ill., on Oct. 21, the king laid a wreath on the tomb of Lincoln. At Oyster Bay, L. I., Oct. 26, he paid a similar honor to the tomb of Roosevelt. Before leaving Washington King Albert and Queen Elizabeth made a brief visit to the white house, where they were received by President Wilson in his sick room. During their brief stay in the capital they were the guests of Vice-President Marshall.

One of the notable incidents of King Albert's stay in Washington was his appearance before the senate and the house of representatives in the capitol on Oct. 28. He was received in the senate in the presence of the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme court, members of the cabinet and the senators. King Albert and the crown prince were escorted into the chamber by a committee of the senate. The visitors were seated at the right of the vice-president's chair. President Pro Tempore Albert B. Cummins delivered an eloquent address, concluding with the words:

"Of all the men of Europe, Asia, Africa or the seas there lives no man more heartily welcome to the senate of the United States than the man who sits at my side. Senators, I present to you our friend, our defender and our ally, Albert, king of the Belgians."

In response King Albert, who was received with prolonged applause, said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate: It is indeed a great honor for me to address this illustrious assembly.

"I salute not only the eminent men who receive me here to-day, but I salute the memory of your great predecessors who, during 130 years, have sat in this place and given to the whole world the example of the highest civic virtues.

"From the bottom of my heart I thank your president for the beautiful and far too laudatory words that he has addressed to me. It has been a great pleasure for us to be in America, and our one regret is, and it is a deep regret, that your illustrious president is ill. We express the earnest wish that he may soon be restored to full health and vigor.

"This welcome of the senate seals that reception, so warm and so spontaneous, which I have received everywhere during my journey across this magnificent country.

"I am deeply moved by the expressions of sympathy that the name of Belgium evokes from this noble American people.

"Nothing could better characterize the reign of universal democracy than that friendship which unites the great republic, with its 110,000,000 citizens, and the realm of which I am the constitutional head, with its seven million and a half inhabitants.

"If there is not equality of power and riches between them, there is equality in the love of liberty and in aspiration toward social progress. [Applause.]

"On both sides of the Atlantic the same ideal inspires us. The exchange of ideas, the commercial relations, the visits to Belgium of eminent American citizens, of whom many sit in this assembly, are so many means of tightening the bonds between the two nations.

"I hope with all my heart that these relations, which go back as far as memory, which have been fortified during the war as well as by the admirable assistance which you rendered Belgium by feeding her people and by the fraternity in arms, will never cease to develop for the great good of our two peoples."

In the house of representatives King Albert was welcomed by Speaker Frederick H. Gillett, who said:

"Your Majesty, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: This is the first time that this chamber has been visited by a reigning monarch, and I am sure we are all glad that our guest is the one to establish this new precedent. His royalty has been overshadowed by his heroism. Every nation has developed its hero in this war; indeed, every nation has developed innumerable heroes; but I think there is universal agreement that there has come out of the war one surpassing figure who has won the supreme admiration and sympathy of the whole world by his heroic bearing, the most manly of kings and the most kingly of men, his majesty the king of the Belgians."

Replying, King Albert said:

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen: I am profoundly grateful to the speaker of the house for his eloquent words of welcome.

"I am happy to be able to bear to this chamber, which embodies the living spirit of the American people, the greetings of Belgium, a democratic and parliamentarian state, created by the vote of the popular assembly of 1830, which proclaimed the independence of our provinces.

"It is a pleasure to recall that many of the provisions of our constitution were taken from your fundamental law, so that at the outset of her career Belgium was indebted to you.

"Our two peoples have fought and triumphed together. The intervention of the American army was the decisive factor in determining the victory.

"I pay my respectful and sincere homage to the officers, the soldiers and sailors who fell for a great cause on the battle fields of Europe and in the defense of the seas.

"The hearts of Belgians, whom these heroes helped to liberate from the domination of the enemy, go out in profound gratitude to the wounded.

"In their name I address to the wounded of the great war the assurance of our affection and sympathy.

"I express the gratitude of Belgium to those distinguished American citizens who

gave themselves with such a rare spirit of sacrifice to the task of lightening the sufferings of the Belgian people.

"In this noble assembly I solemnly thank the members of the commission for relief and the innumerable committees that helped it in its admirable efforts.

"I salute in particular the names, graven forever in our memories, of Herbert Hoover and Brand Whitlock.

"May this splendid American nation, so richly endowed by nature, so magnificently served by its people, pursue in the serenity of its power its work of achievement, of culture and of progress."

The journey both from and to Europe was made on the transport George Washington, which was placed at the king's disposal by the American government.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mexico continued in a disturbed state throughout 1919 and the relations of the republic with the United States remained more or less strained. The authorities south of the Rio Grande were either unable or unwilling to protect Americans or American property from Villa and other bandits. In addition President Carranza maintained an attitude toward the United States which could not be described as cordial. In March concessions were granted to Japanese colonists in Lower California, though it was known that this would be regarded as an unfriendly act.

In Vera Cruz, April 22, Gen. Francisco Alvarez, an opponent of the government, was executed by a firing squad. About the same time Villa fought his way into Parral and looted the town. His power in that part of the country seemed to be increasing instead of waning.

In May the conditions across the border were so disquieting that 18,500 American soldiers, with a number of aviation units, were stationed along the frontier for possible emergencies. The forces under Gen. Felipe Angeles and Francisco Villa were having things much their own way in the northwestern part of Mexico.

Early on the morning of June 15 Villa forces began an attack on Juarez on the American border and in the evening American cavalry and infantry forces commanded by Col. Selah R. H. Tompkins and Col. G. Arthur Hadsell crossed the international bridge and intervened as shots fired by the rebels were falling in El Paso. Some sharp fighting ensued in which two Americans were killed and seven wounded. President Carranza as usual protested at the "invasion," which ended as soon as the Villa forces had been driven far from the vicinity of Juarez. The chase ended on Aug. 24, when the American cavalry returned to El Paso.

The American government on Aug. 14 made it known that a strong protest had been made in July against the failure of Mexico to prevent the murder of American citizens. It was also intimated that Henry L. Fletcher, American ambassador to Mexico, would not return to that country until something was done to improve the situation.

On Aug. 17 it became known that Lieut. Harold G. Peterson and Lieut. Paul H. Davis, aviators, had been captured a week earlier by Mexican bandits near Candelaria, Tex., and were being held for ransom, word having been sent across the border that unless $18,000 was paid before Aug. 18 the men would be killed. Their release was demanded at once, though arrangements were also made to pay the ransom asked. The men were reached and after $8,500 had been paid to the bandits were brought back in safety to Texas. The incident caused considerable excitement for a time and troops were again sent across the border on a vain hunt for the bandits. President Carranza once more protested against the presence of American forces in Mexico and there the matter ended for the time being.

The next incident to cause international irritation was the capture on Oct. 19 of W. O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, by bandits who held him for $150,000 ransom. His release was purchased Oct. 26 and then the Mexican government arrested and imprisoned him on the charge of collusion with the bandits. On Nov. 20 Mexico was warned that unless he was released the relations between Mexico and the United States would be seriously affected and that for this the Mexican government would have to assume the sole responsibility.

In response to a request from the United States senate Secretary of State Lansing reported that up to Aug. 1, 1919, 217 American citizens had been killed in Mexico since the end of the Diaz regime May 25, 1911, and that 942 claims for damages had been filed by American citizens. No sums had been specified in 153 of the claims, but the total in the remainder was $26,629,597.

TROOPS ENGAGED IN UNITED STATES WARS.

Military and naval forces employed by the government since 1775 up to the time of the European war.

War.	Date.	Total.
Revolution	1775-83	309,791
Northwestern Indian	1790-95	8,983
France	1798-1800	4,593
Tripoli	1801-05	3,330
Indian (Harrison)	1811-13	910
War of 1812	1812-15	576,622
Creek Indian	1813-14	13,781
Seminole	1817-18	6,911
Winnebago (Wis.)	1827	1,416
Sac and Fox (Ill.)	1831	.....
Black Hawk	1832	6,465
Cherokee removal	1833-39	9,494
Seminole (Fla.)	1835-42	41,122
Sabine Indian	1836-37	4,429
Creek (Fla.)	1836-37	13,418
"Patriot" (frontier)	1838-39	1,500
Seminole (Fla.)	1842-58	.....
Mexico	1846-48	112,230
Cayuse Indian (Ore.)	1848	1,116
Texas Indian	1849-56	4,243
Apache (Utah)	1849-55	2,561
California Indian	1849-55	265
Utah Indian	1851-53	540
Oregon, Washington Indian	1851-56	5,145
Comanche	1854	503
Seminole	1855-58	2,687
Civil war	1861-66	2,778,304
Spanish-American	1898-99	312,523
Philippine	1899-1902	140,038
Pekin (China) expedition	1900-01	6,913
Total		4,371,839

The total in this table includes re-enlistments. The total number of individuals is estimated at 3,304,993, of whom 2,213,363 served in the civil war.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN OKLAHOMA.

In a special election in the 5th Oklahoma congressional district Nov. 8, 1919, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph B. Thompson, democrat, J. W. Harreid, republican, was elected by a majority of 708 votes over Claude Weaver, democrat.

MAYORS OF LARGE CITIES (1919).

Albany, N. Y.—James R. Watt, Rep.
Atlanta, Ga.—James L. Key, Dem.
Baltimore, Md.—William F. Broening, Rep.
Boston, Mass.—Andrew J. Peters, nonpartisan.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Clifford B. Wilson, Rep.
Buffalo, N. Y.—G. E. Buck, Rep.
Camden, N. J.—Charles H. Ellis, Rep.
Charleston, S. C.—T. T. Hyde, Dem.
Chicago, Ill.—William Hale Thompson, Rep.
Cincinnati, O.—John Galvin, Rep.
Cleveland, O.—Harry L. Davis, Rep.
Columbus, O.—George J. Karb, Dem.
Dayton, O.—J. M. Switzer, nonpartisan.
Denver, Col.—Dewey C. Bailey, Rep.
Des Moines, Iowa.—Thomas Fairweather, nonp.
Detroit, Mich.—James Couzens, nonpartisan.
Duluth, Minn.—C. R. Magney, nonpartisan.
Fall River, Mass.—James H. Kay, Rep.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—W. S. Cutshall, Rep.
Galveston, Tex.—H. O. Sappington, Dem.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Chr. Gallmeyer, nonpart.
Hartford, Conn.—R. J. Kinsella, Dem.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles W. Jewett, Rep.
Jersey City, N. J.—Frank Hague, Dem.
Kansas City, Mo.—James Cowgill, Dem.
Lincoln, Neb.—John E. Miller, Dem.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Meredith P. Snyder, Dem.
Louisville, Ky.—George W. Smith, Rep.
Lowell, Mass.—Perry D. Thompson, nonpart.
Memphis, Tenn.—F. S. Monteverde, Dem.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Daniel A. Hoan, Soc.
Minneapolis, Minn.—J. E. Meyers, Nonp.-Rep.
Nashville, Tenn.—William Gupton, Dem.
Newark, N. J.—Charles P. Gillen, Dem.
New Haven, Conn.—D. E. Fitzgerald, Dem.
New Orleans, La.—Martin Behrman, Dem.
New York, N. Y.—John F. Hylan, Dem.
Omaha, Neb.—Edward P. Smith, Dem.
Paterson, N. J.—C. L. Newman, Rep. (acting).
Peoria, Ill.—E. N. Woodruff, Rep.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. H. Moore, Rep.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—E. V. Babcock, nonpartisan.
Portland, Me.—Charles B. Clarke, Rep.
Portland, Ore.—Geo. L. Baker, Rep.
Providence, R. I.—Joseph H. Gainer, Dem.
Reading, Pa.—Edward H. Filbert, nonpartisan.
Richmond, Va.—George Ainslee, Dem.
Rochester, N. Y.—H. H. Edgerton, Rep.
St. Joseph, Mo.—J. C. Whitsell, Dem.
St. Louis, Mo.—Henry W. Kiel, Rep.
St. Paul, Minn.—L. C. Hodgson, nonpartisan.
Salt Lake City, Utah—W. Mont Ferry, Rep.
San Antonio, Tex.—Sam C. Bell, Rep.
San Francisco, Cal.—James Rolph, Jr., nonp.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Geo. W. Lunn, Dem.
Seattle, Wash.—C. B. Fitzgerald, Nonp.
Springfield, Ill.—Charles T. Baumann, Rep.
Springfield, Mass.—Arthur A. Adams, Rep.
Syracuse, N. Y.—Walter R. Stone, Rep.
Toledo, O.—Cornell Schreiber, nonpartisan.
Trenton, N. J.—Frederick W. Donnelly, Dem.
Troy, N. Y.—J. W. Fleming, Dem.
Wilmington, Del.—William G. Taylor, Rep.

METHODIST CENTENARY EXPOSITION.

The centenary celebration or Methodist missionary exposition was held on the Ohio state fair grounds at Columbus, O., June 20 to July 13, 1919. There were 17,000 participants and employes and the attendance was approximately 1,000,000. More than 150,000 automobiles, representing at least thirty-four states, passed through the gates during the three weeks. The fundamental idea back of the exposition was to bring to the people of the Christian churches of America a first hand knowledge of actual missionary work. It was an attempt to reproduce actual conditions which exist in other less known parts of our country and of the world. It was also an attempt to tell how the other half lives, and especially to show what was being done by Christian missionaries to alleviate the human suffering and to bring the munificent influence of the gospel to bear upon the peoples of the world.

The centenary celebration was an intruder in the exposition world, upsetting all notions as to what the people seemed to demand at a fair or exposition. Old theories were exploded and its success astonished fair officials everywhere. That an exposition without horse races, midway dances, stock shows and commercial displays could attract 1,000,000 admissions through the gates in three weeks was unbelievable. It was done.

Six hundred thousand square feet of exhibits were of life and conditions of people. In the thirty-eight auditoriums on the grounds there were several thousand speakers, musicians and entertainers. There were 53,000 meetings and demonstrations held attended by 2,455,000. Among the prominent speakers were Former President William H. Taft, Col. W. J. Bryan, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Former Secretary McAdoo, Dr. S. D. Chown of Canada, Miss Margaret Bondfield and Chaplain Tiplady of England, Major Dupont, French commissioner, Commander A. C. Read of the N-C 4 and Sergt. A. C. York of Tennessee. A religious pageant known as "The Wayfarer" drew a capacity house in the Coliseum every night, and thousands of people were unable to gain admission, so great was the demand for tickets.

The exposition was put on by a joint commission representing the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episccpal Church South. Dr. W. W. Pinson of Nashville was the chairman of the commission and Dr. S. Earl Taylor of New York director-general. The associate directors-general were Dr. W. B. Beauchamp of Norfolk, Va., Dr. J. E. Crowther of Seattle and Dr. F. B. Fisher of New York.

RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL GREGORY.

Thomas Watt Gregory, attorney-general of the United States since 1914, resigned Jan. 9, 1919, and went out of office on March 4 following. His letter of resignation and the president's reply were made public at the white house, Washington, Jan. 12. Mr. Gregory's letter read:

"Dear Mr. President: In accordance with the purpose expressed in our conversation just before you went abroad I tender my resignation as attorney-general.

"Pecuniary responsibilities of a substantial nature rest upon me and my private affairs have long demanded attention. During the continuance of actual warfare I did not feel at liberty to weigh these personal considerations in the balance against the public duties with which I was charged."

In reply President Wilson cabled from Paris, France:

"My Dear Mr. Attorney-General: It is with profound reluctance and regret that I accept your resignation. I do so only because you have convinced me that it is necessary in your own interest for you to retire. There has been no one with whom I have been associated in Washington whom I have learned more to trust nor to whose counsels I have attached more value and importance."

Mr. Gregory was succeeded by A. Mitchell Palmer, who during the war served as alien property custodian.

WORK OF UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU.

The bureau of the census in the department of commerce in Washington, D. C., is charged with the duty of taking periodical censuses of the population, agriculture, manufactures and mines and quarries of the United States, together with such special statistics as are required by congress from time to time. The next general or decennial census will be taken in 1920. A census of electrical industries is taken every fifth year; the last one was taken in 1918, for the statistics of 1917. Other regular censuses include:

Wealth, debt and taxation: taken every tenth year; latest statistics are for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Manufacturing industries; taken every fifth year; last report related to calendar year 1914.

Agriculture; taken at ten year intervals; last census was taken late in fall of 1915 and related to the crops of that year.

Religious bodies; taken every tenth year; last census was taken in 1916.

Water transportation on coast and inland waters of the United States; taken every tenth year; last census covered the year 1916.

The annual reports issued by the bureau include mortality and birth statistics; financial statistics of cities with a population of 30,000 or more; statistics relating to cotton production and consumption and statistics showing the amount of tobacco of various kinds on hand on April 1 and Oct. 1 of each year.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The General Education board was organized in New York Feb. 27, 1902, and incorporated by an act of congress signed Jan. 12, 1903. The purposes of the board are to promote education in the United States, without distinction as to race, sex or creed, and especially to promote, systematize and make effective various forms of educational beneficence. The principal of the funds held by the board on May 1, 1918, was $41,874,094, of which $7,240,728 represented income invested. The total of all appropriations made by the board from the date of its organization to May 1, 1918, was $22,980,223.

The following are officers of the board: Wallace Buttrick, president; Abraham Flexner, secretary; E. C. Sage, assistant secretary; L. G. Myers, treasurer; L. M. Dashiell, assistant treasurer.

The following are members of the board: Frederick T. Gates, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy, Edwin A. Alderman, Harry Pratt Judson, Wickliffe Rose, Jerome D. Greene, Anson Phelps Stokes, Abraham Flexner, George E. Vincent, James H. Dillard, Frank E. Spaulding.

LADY ASTOR IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Lady Astor, wife of Maj. Waldorf Astor, was elected a member of parliament for the Sutton constituency in Plymouth, England, Nov. 15, 1919, by a vote of 14,495 as against 9,292 for William Gay, laborite, and 4,139 for Isaac Foot, liberal. Her husband, on the death of his father, Viscount William Waldorf Astor, on Oct. 18, succeeded to his title and membership in the house of lords. As Maj. Astor was member of parliament for the Sutton district in Plymouth this left a vacancy to be filled by a special or by-election. His wife, who before her marriage was Nancy Langhorne of Virginia, announced her intention of seeking election to the vacant seat as the conservative candidate. The campaign was a spirited one on her part and it resulted as already announced.

Countess or Mme. Markievicz of Dublin was the first woman to be elected to the British parliament. She was chosen at the general elections in December, 1918, to represent St. Patrick's constituency, Dublin, but with the other Irish Sinn Fein members refused to go to Westminster. Lady Astor therefore is the first woman actually to occupy a seat in the British house of commons.

PARTIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

As the result of the general election in December, 1918, the British house of commons in 1919 was made up, at the start, of the following parties:

Coalition—Unionists	334
Liberals	133
National democrats	10
Independent	1
Total coalition	478
Noncoalition—Labor	63
Unionists	23
Irish unionists	25
Liberals	28
Sinn Fein*	73
Nationalists	7
National party	2
Independents	4
Ind. radical	1
Socialist	1
Co-operator	1
Soldiers' federation	1
Total noncoalition	249
Grand total	727

*Refused to take their seats.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

ADMINISTRATION, 1919.

Captain commandant—William E. Reynolds.
Chief of division of operations—Oliver H. Maxam.
Chief of division of material—George H. Slaybaugh.
Superintendent of construction and repair—Senior Captain Howard M. Broadbent.
Engineer in chief—Charles A. McAllister.
Inspector—Senior Captain Daniel P. Foley.

OPERATIONS IN 1918.*

Lives saved	1,250
Persons on board vessels assisted	11,084
Persons in distress cared for	477
Vessels boarded and papers examined	1,039
Vessels seized or reported for violation of law	198
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported	$216,290
Derelicts removed or destroyed	5
Value of vessels assisted	$15,198,322.00
Expended for maintenance and repairs	$8,242,713.32

*Fiscal year ended June 30.

CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROAD STATIONS.

LOOP STATIONS.

1. Adams and Wabash
2. Madison & Wabash
3. Randolph and Wabash.
4. State and Lake.
5. Clark and Lake.
6. Randolph & Wells.
7. Madison and Wells.
8. Quincy and Wells.
9. LaSalle and Van Buren.
10. Dearborn and Van Buren.
11. State & Van Buren

Transfer Stations on the Loop.

1. Adams and Wabash
2. Clark and Lake.
3. Randolph & Wells.
4. State & Van Buren.

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Main Line and Evanston Division.

1. Kinzie street.
2. Chicago avenue.
3. Oak street.
4. Division street.
5. Schiller street.
6. Sedgwick street.
7. Larrabee street.
8. Halsted street.
9. Willow street.
10. Center street.
11. Webster avenue.
12. Fullerton avenue.
13. Wrightwood ave.
14. Diversey boulevard
15. Wellington avenue.
16. Belmont avenue.
17. Clark street.
18. Addison street.
19. Grace street.
20. Sheridan road.
21. Buena Park.
22. Wilson avenue.
23. Argyle avenue.
24. Bryn Mawr avenue (Edgewater).
25. Thorndale avenue.
26. Granville-av. (No. Edgewater station).
27. Loyola avenue.
28. Rogers Park.
29. Birchwood avenue.
30. Howard street.
31. Calvary.
32. Main street.
33. Dempster street.
34. Davis street.
35. Foster street.
36. Noyes street.
37. Central street.
38. Isabella street.
39. Linden avenue.

Ravenswood Branch.

1. Southport avenue.
2. Paulina street.
3. Addison street.
4. Irving Park-blvd.
5. Montrose-blvd.
6. Ravenswood.
7. Robey street.
8. Western avenue.
9. Rockwell street.
10. Francisco avenue.
11. Kedzie avenue.
12. Kimball avenue.

Stub Terminal Station.

North Water and Clark streets.

SOUTH SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Main Line and Jackson Park Division

1. Congress & Wabash
2. Roosevelt road.
3. 18th street.
4. 22d street.
5. 26th street.
6. 29th street.
7. 31st street.
8. 33d street.
9. 35th street.
10. 39th street.
11. Indiana avenue.
12. 43d street.
13. 47th street.
14. 51st street.
15. 55th street.
16. 58th street.
17. 61st street.
18. South Park avenue and 63d street.
19. Cottage Grove avenue and 63d street.
20. University avenue and 63d street.
21. Dorchester avenue and 63d street.
22. Stony Island avenue and 63d street (Jackson park).

Englewood Branch.

1. State street.
2. Wentworth avenue.
3. Princeton avenue.
4. Harvard and 63d-sts
5. Parnell-av. & 63d-st.
6. Halsted & 63d-Sts.
7. Racine avenue.
8. Loomis street.

Normal Park Branch.

1. 65th street.
2. 67th street.
3. 69th street.

Kenwood Branch.

1. Grand boulevard.
2. Vincennes avenue.
3. Cottage Grove and Drexel boulevard.
4. Ellis & Lake Pk.-av.
5. 42d place.

Stockyards Branch.

1. Wallace street.
2. Halsted street.
3. Exchange avenue.
4. Morris.
5. Swift.
6. Packers avenue.
7. Armour.

Stub Terminal Station.

Congress and State streets.

THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Main Line and Garfield Park Branch.

1. Franklin street.
2. Canal street.
3. Halsted street.
4. Racine avenue.
5. Laflin street.
6. Marshfield avenue.
7. Ogden avenue.
8. Hoyne avenue.
9. Western avenue.
10. California avenue.
11. Sacramento-blvd.
12. Kedzie avenue.
13. St. Louis avenue.
14. Garfield park.
15. Crawford avenue.
16. Tripp avenue.
17. Kilbourn avenue.
18. Cicero avenue.
19. Laramie avenue.
20. Central avenue.
21. Austin avenue.
22. Lombard avenue.
23. Gunderson avenue.
24. Oak Park avenue.
25. Home avenue.
26. Harlem avenue.
27. Hannah street.
28. Des Plaines avenue.

Douglas Park Branch.

1. Polk street.
2. Roosevelt road.
3. 14th place.
4. 18th street.
5. Wood street.
6. Hoyne avenue.
7. Western avenue.
8. California avenue.
9. Douglas park.
10. Kedzie avenue.
11. Homan avenue.
12. Clifton Park-av.
13. Lawndale avenue.
14. Crawford avenue.
15. Kildare avenue.
16. Kenton avenue.
17. 48th avenue.
18. 50th avenue.
19. 52d avenue.
20. 54th avenue.
21. 56th avenue.
22. 58th avenue.
23. Austin avenue.
24. 62d avenue.

Logan Square Branch.

1. Madison street.
2. Lake-st. transfer.
3. Grand avenue.
4. Chicago avenue.
5. Division street.
6. Robey street.
7. Western avenue.
8. California avenue.
9. Logan square.

Humboldt Park Branch.

1. Western avenue.
2. California avenue.
3. Humboldt park.
4. Kedzie avenue.
5. Ballou street.
6. Lawndale avenue.

Transfer Point Between Metropolitan and Oak Park.

Lake street transfer.

Stub Terminal Station.

Wells street and Van Buren.

CHICAGO & OAK PARK ELEVATED STATIONS.

1. Clinton street.
2. Halsted street.
3. Morgan street.
4. Ann street.
5. Sheldon street.
6. Ashland avenue.
7. Lake-st. transfer.
8. Robey street.
9. Oakley boulevard.
10. Campbell avenue.
11. California avenue.
12. Sacramento-blvd.
13. Kedzie avenue.
14. Garfield park.
15. Hamlin avenue.
16. Crawford avenue.
17. Kostner avenue.
18. Cicero avenue.
19. Laramie avenue.
20. Central avenue.
21. Menard avenue.
22. Austin avenue.
23. Lombard avenue.
24. Ridgeland avenue.
25. Oak Park avenue.
26. Wisconsin avenue.
27. Forest Park.

Transfer Station Between Oak Park and Metropolitan.

Lake street transfer.

Stub Stations.

1. Market and Randolph streets.
2. Madison and Market streets.

MUSIC IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Founded by Theodore Thomas.

The Theodore Thomas orchestra was organized in Chicago in 1890-1891 by a number of men interested in promoting the highest class of instrumental music. The Orchestral association was incorporated Dec. 16, 1890, and Theodore Thomas, famous for many years as a conductor, was engaged to lead the new organization, which was then named the Chicago orchestra. The preparations were completed in 1891 and the first public rehearsal was given at the Auditorium Friday afternoon, Oct. 16, of that year. Financially the result of the first season was discouraging, the fifty or more gentlemen guaranteeing the expenses being compelled to meet a deficit of about $53,000. Receipts, however, continued to increase from year to year until the orchestra was finally placed on a permanent basis. This was accomplished when Orchestra hall, erected by subscriptions from more than 8,000 persons, was completed at 220 South Michigan avenue, and the organization was provided with a home of its own. The first concert there was given Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, 1904. Theodore Thomas died Jan. 4, 1905, and the orchestra, which until then had been called the Chicago orchestra, was named the Theodore Thomas orchestra. Feb. 24, 1913, the title was changed to the Chicago Symphony orchestra (founded by Theodore Thomas). Frederick Stock, after the death of Mr. Thomas, was made conductor, a position he held until Oct. 2, 1918, when he withdrew until he could acquire citizenship in the United States. His place was taken by Eric De Lamarter. Mr. Stock resumed the position of conductor in May, 1919. The plan of giving two performances a week—a public rehearsal on Friday afternoon and a concert on Saturday evening—has been followed from the beginning. The season consists of twenty-eight weeks, beginning in October and ending in April.

The first officers of the Orchestral association were: N. K. Fairbank, president; C. Norman Fay, vice-president; P. A. McEwan, treasurer and secretary; Milward Adams, manager.

Officers in 1919.

President—Clyde M. Carr.
Vice-President—Charles H. Hamill.
Second Vice-President—Joseph Adams.
Secretary—Philo A. Otis.
Treasurer and Business Manager—Frederick J. Wessels.
Assistant Treasurer—Henry E. Voegeli.
Trustees—Joseph Adams, William L. Brown, Clyde M. Carr, Clarence A. Burley, Edward B. Butler, J. J. Glessner, C. H. Hamill, Charles L. Hutchinson, Chauncey Keep, Harold F. McCormick, Seymour Morris, Horace S. Oakley, Philo A. Otis, Albert A. Sprague II., Charles H. Swift.
Office—850 Orchestra building.

CHICAGO OPERA ASSOCIATION.

The Chicago Opera association, known until 1915 as the Chicago Grand Opera company, was established in 1910 by a number of citizens of Chicago and New York, who organized with a capital of $500,000, of which $300,000 was subscribed in Chicago and the remainder in the east. The Auditorium was leased, important alterations were made and the first performance by the new company was given there in November, 1910. Since then a season of opera has been given at the same place each year in the months of November, December and January. The ninth season began Nov. 18, 1919.

Officers, 1919.

President—Judson F. Stone.
Vice-President—Charles G. Dawes.
Secretary and Treasurer—Herbert M. Johnson.
Office—58 East Congress street.

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA RATIFY SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

North and South Dakota ratified the woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution Dec. 1 and 3 respectively. South Dakota was the twenty-first state to take such action. For a list of the states previously ratifying the amendment see pages 799-800 this volume.

USE OF COAL RESTRICTED.

On account of the strike of the coal miners (see page 754) Fuel Administrator Garfield on Dec. 1, 1919, put the nation on a war time basis in the distribution of coal and ordered that it should be used only for the most essential purposes.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury, was appointed Nov. 15, 1919, by the governor of Virginia United States senator to succeed Thomas S. Martin, deceased. Mr. Glass accepted and resigned his position as secretary of the treasury.

William C. Redfield retired as secretary of commerce Oct. 31, 1919, and Congressman Joshua W. Alexander of Missouri was nominated Dec. 2 to succeed him.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSIONER RESIGNS

J. Franklin Fort, chairman of the federal trade commission, resigned Dec. 1, 1919, because of ill health.

RESIGNATION OF SUPT. CHADSEY.

Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, resigned his position Nov. 28, 1919, after the board of education had deprived him of the power to carry out the duties of his office. He was succeeded by the associate superintendent.

DEATHS.

Thomas S. Martin, United States senator from Virginia, died at his home in Charlottesville, in that state, Nov. 12, 1919. He was born July 29, 1847.

Henry Clay Frick, a leader in the iron and steel industry in the United States, died in New York, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1919. He was born Dec. 19, 1849.

Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood died in London, England, Dec. 2, 1919. He was born Feb. 9, 1838.

"CLOSED" HOURS ON BRIDGES OF CHICAGO.

Following are the hours when the bridges of Chicago are closed to river traffic: Bridges on the main river, on the south branch as far south at Roosevelt road, inclusive, and on the north branch to Kinzie street, inclusive, 6:30 to 9 a. m. and 4:30 to 6:30 p. m.; on the north branch from Kinzie, exclusive, to Halsted street, inclusive, and on the south branch from Roosevelt road, exclusive, to Halsted street, inclusive, 6 to 7 a. m. and 5:30 to 6:30 p. m.; all other bridges from 6 to 7 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. Rush street bridge may be opened half an hour earlier in evening to admit passage of passenger boats.

UNITED CHARITIES OF CHICAGO.

168 North Michigan avenue.

OFFICERS.

President—Charles W. Folds.
First Vice-President—Julius Rosenwald.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.
Secretary—Charles A. Munroe.
Treasurer—David R. Forgan.
General Superintendent—Joel D. Hunter.

Directors Representing the Community at Large.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, William McCormick Blair, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Walter S. Brewster, William H. Bush, Marquis Eaton, Charles H. Hamill, Charles W. Folds, David R. Forgan, L. A. Goddard, Mrs. Louise M. Greeley, N. B. Higbie, Mrs. James L. Houghteling, Otis McG. Howard, L. Wilbur Messer, Charles A. Munroe, Potter Palmer, Julius Rosenwald, Howard Van D. Shaw, Harold H. Swift, Harry A. Wheeler, Harold F. White, Dean John H. Wigmore.

Directors Representing the Districts.

Mrs. Ralph Bourne, Miss Naomi Donnelley, Mrs. John V. Farwell, Mrs. Roderick Findlay, Mrs. William Hubbard, Judge Edmund Jarecki, George B. Masslik, Miss Gertrude Ray, Angus Roy Shannon, Mrs. H. N. Tolles.

Executive Staff, 1919-1920.

General Superintendent—Joel D. Hunter.
Asst. Gen. Superintendent—Miss Amelia Sears.
Financial Secretary—Edwin C. Jones.
Director, Intercity Inquiries—Miss Lulu Parks.
Cashier—Miss Bess G. Davies.
Registrar, Registration Bureau—Miss Florence Z. Dupuis.
Statistician—Miss Elizabeth B. Hughes.

STATISTICS, 1918-1919.

Families Dealt With.

New (families asking aid from us for the first time)	2,877
Old (i. e., known to U. C. in other years)	3,965
Families under care with plans for rehabilitation	6,842
Number of instances in which families were counseled with or reported on not needing treatment	4,462
Number of persons in families asking aid	32,843

Employment Secured.

Temporary, odd or day jobs, times	358
Employment that should be regular, instances	194
Relief work devised and paid for by U. C. as a substitute for direct relief (number of persons)	369

Legal Aid Secured for Families.

Police (persons)	104
Lawyers (families)	23
Societies (families)	318
Courts (adults)	173
Courts (children)	450

Medical Aid Secured.

From.	Persons.
Ambulance service	34
Health department	59
Nurses	1,257
County doctor	1,081
Private physician	1,735
Dispensaries	3,620
Hospitals or convalescent homes	1,545

ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE POLAR RECORD.

Arctic.

Year. Explorer.	Deg.	Min.
1854—E. K. Kane	80	56
1871—Capt. Hall	82	16
1876—Capt. Nares	83	10
1879—Lieut. De Long	77	15
1882—Lieut. Greely	83	24
1890—Lieut. Peary	83	50
1891—Lieut. Peary	83	24
1895—Fridtjof Nansen	86	14
1900—Duke d'Abruzzi	86	33
1902—Lieut. Peary	84	17
1904—Anthony Fiala	83	13
1906—Commander Peary	87	6
1909—Commander Peary	90	(Pole)

Antarctic.

1774—Capt. Cook	71	15
1823—Capt. Weddell	74	15
1842—Capt. Ross	77	49
1895—Borchgrevink	74	10
1898—De Gerlache	71	36
1900—Borchgrevink	78	50
1902—Capt. Robert F. Scott	82	17
1909—Lieut. Shackleton	88	23
1911—Roald Amundsen	90	(Pole)
1912—Capt. Robert F. Scott	90	(Pole)

SURVIVING CHICAGO VETERAN FIREMEN.

David W. Clark, "Fireking" No. 1.
W. N. Danks, "Hope" hose No. 2.
Harvey Doty, "Liberty" hose No. 6.
John Leady, "Excelsior" No. 5.
George Leiger, "Eagle" No. 7.
J. M. Mahler, "Eagle" No. 7.
E. Mendson, "Garden City" No. 6.
John J. O'Neil, "Niagara" No. 3.
James Schreiner, "Eagle" No. 7.
George Sinclair, "Eagle" No. 7.
Laurence Walsh, "Niagara" No. 3.
William Wayman, "Excelsior" No. 5.

VETERANS FROM 1871.

I. M. Adler, A. Breit, J. J. Berry, F. Berry, A. J. Calder, J. G. Carlson, J. Campion, Colvin L. Cole, P. Dignan, James Donigan, F. J. Gund, G. Lathrop, G. Leady, J. M. Lanf, J. J. O'Neil, Thomas O'Leary, J. C. Pazen, A. W. Pendleton, Conrad Ruhl, C. Schimmels, C. Schroeder, G. Steurnagel, G. W. Wells, L. J. Walsh, N. Weinand, Thomas Canty.

Officers of the Fire Veterans of 1871: President, J. C. Pazen; vice-president, J. G. Carlson; secretary, Capt. C. Schimmels; treasurer, John J. Berry; historian, Owen J. Shevlin.

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE.

Headquarters 10 South LaSalle street.
President—Willys W. Baird.
Vice-President—Joseph R. Noel.
Vice-President Interstate and Foreign Trade Division—John P. Hovland.
Vice-President Civic Industrial Division—Irving Washington.
Vice-President Local Division—Emil C. Wetten.
General Secretary—Joseph F. Davis.
General Treasurer—M. A. Traylor.

Official Staff.

Business Manager—Robert B. Beach.
Assistant to President—Lieut.-Col. H. F. Miller.
Editor Chicago Commerce—William Hudson Harper; managing editor, Joseph M. Sheahan.
Traffic Director—H. C. Barlow.
Manager Convention Bureau—George M. Spangler, Jr.
Foreign Trade Commissioner—H. H. Garver.

LABOR TROUBLES IN 1919.

Industrial unrest prevailed in most countries of the world throughout the whole of 1919 to an extent not previously known. There were many causes for this state of affairs, but the main ones were these: The general dislocation of industry, finance and business by the world war resulting in many inequalities in wages and conditions of work; the high cost of living due to decreased production and increased wages; agitation by communists and other radical elements and the spread of ideas aiming to overthrow the existing economic and political systems and the elevation to power of the proletariat.

It is impossible in the space available to give more than a bare outline of a few of the more serious labor difficulties in the United States or to make more than a mere mention of similar troubles in other lands. At the very beginning of the year railroad and other strikes were in progress in Argentina, Peru and Chile. It was reported from Buenos Aires alone that 800 persons had been killed and 5,000 injured in labor riots.

On Jan. 21 a strike of shipyard workers in Seattle, Wash., and vicinity led to a sympathetic strike involving 55,000 workers and causing the business life of the city and of Tacoma as well to come almost to a standstill. It was in connection with this strike that Ole Hanson, then mayor of Seattle, issued a proclamation that made him famous. On Feb. 7 he told the people that the time had come for every person in the city to show his Americanism. "The agitators in this community," he said, "shall not rule its affairs." On the following day he issued a statement which was also widely quoted. "This," he said, "is a test of unionism or I. W. W.-ism. If there are those who owe higher allegiance to any organization than they do to this country, they are traitors and should be treated as such. That is all there is to it. This is a time for union men to stand up and be counted. This is a time when every American must forget all other allegiances and stand by the government."

In February and March Britain faced strikes or threats of strikes by the railroad, mine and transport workers. Earnest efforts by the government were to some extent successful in preventing a serious industrial disaster at this time and also during the following months, though strikes were numerous enough in various parts of England, Scotland and Ireland.

WINNIPEG STRIKE.

Winnipeg, Man., in May and June was the scene of a determined strike in which all of the local unions were involved and in which much bitterness of feeling developed. The business of the city was paralyzed for a month or more and order was maintained and the public utilities kept going only by the municipal authorities swearing in a large number of returned soldiers. The general strike was called off June 26, when it was agreed to leave terms of settlement of the original strike to a government commission.

On June 11 a strike of all the members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America was called by S. J. Konenkamp, the international president, and a few operators in Omaha and other cities went out. The order was generally disregarded and the strike ended quickly.

LONDON POLICEMEN OUT.

On Aug. 1 London's police force of 20,000 men went out on a strike against a proposed law prohibiting policemen from affiliating with labor unions or striking under any circumstances. The men were placated and soon returned to work.

RAILROAD STRIKES.

Railroad shopmen in the Chicago district and some other points went on a strike July 30 without the sanction of their own officials for an increase in wages to 85 cents an hour. The operations of several of the western lines were handicapped for a time and the number of trains had to be materially reduced. The situation was getting critical when President Wilson on Aug. 7 notified Director-General Hines of the railway administration to inform the shopmen that until they again recognized the authority of their own organization and returned to work the whole matter must be at a standstill. A vote was taken on Aug. 14 and on Aug. 16 the men returned to work.

In the latter part of July the four principal brotherhoods of railroad employes pressed demands for higher wages upon the railroad administration. They also urged that the railroads be turned over to them for operation. President Wilson on Aug. 1 asked congress to defer its proposed recess and initiate legislation to avert a series of strikes by the railroad employes. He suggested through Director-General Hines that a commission be created adequately representing both the public and labor to pass on railroad wage problems. The railroad unions on Aug. 6 expressed their disapproval of this suggestion. They demanded the enactment of legislation in conformity with a plan put forward by Glenn E. Plumb, a Chicago attorney. In substance this provided that the government purchase the railroads and turn them over at a nominal rental to a body called the National Railways Operating corporation to manage the properties through a board of fifteen directors, five representing the classified employes, five the official employes and five the general public, to be appointed by the president of the United States. Hearings were had and attempts were made to frame a measure to meet the situation, but without success.

Railroad employes in England, under the leadership of James Henry Thomas, began a strike Sept. 27 for higher wages. It was precipitated somewhat suddenly, although negotiations had been going on for some time with the government, and the public was put to great inconvenience and loss. Trucks, automobiles and horse drawn vehicles were used extensively and were able to meet the most pressing demands for food and fuel for the time being. The strike lacked popular sympathy and it resulted in a virtual defeat for the men, although the government consented to continue the existing rate of pay for a year and to negotiate for a new wage scale.

Traffic on the railroad lines in southern California was tied up in the latter part of August by trainmen who acted without the authority of their own officials. The men returned to work after stern admonition from the railroad men and union chiefs that any other course would be a grave mistake.

ACTORS QUIT WORK.

On Aug. 7 many of the theaters in New York city were closed by a strike of the actors and on Aug. 12 a similar state of affairs developed in Chicago. The strike was called by the Actors' Equity association and was directed by Francis Wilson, president of the organization. The main reason for the walkout seemed to be the refusal of the Producing Managers' association to recognize the Equity association. For a time there was a tangle which dimmed the footlights in many cities and resulted in suits and threats of suits for heavy damages. Heavy losses were sustained both by the managers and actors and finally a compromise was reached and the strike

was called off on Sept. 6. Augustus Thomas, the playwright, acted as intermediary, with the result that the actors agreed to the "open shop" principle and all the other differences were adjusted. Some 200 theaters were closed nearly four weeks by the strike.

In New York city the employes of the Interborough company's elevated and subway system struck for an increase of 50 per cent in their wages and tied up the lines Aug. 16 and 17. On the 18th the men accepted an increase of 25 per cent and returned to work. The car lines in Louisville, Ky., were tied up temporarily by a strike on Aug. 19.

Three companies of soldiers were sent to Cudahy, Wis., Aug. 19, to quell rioting at the Cudahy Packing company's plant. In the disturbance one man was killed and a score were injured.

BOSTON POLICE STRIKE.

Members of the Boston police force went on strike Sept. 9 because the police department had issued an order prohibiting the formation of a police union and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and because nineteen policemen had been suspended for violating the order. Just as soon as the policemen quit work rioting and looting began. It was estimated that within twenty-four hours there was a property loss of $300,000. A few of the police remained loyal, but about 1,500 deserted their posts. Efforts were made to secure protection by organizing a volunteer force and employing the metropolitan park police, but it soon became necessary to call out the entire state guard of Massachusetts and to hold federal troops in reserve. Collisions between the troops and mobs took place and a number of persons were killed.

Mayor A. J. Peters and Gov. Calvin Coolidge took a firm stand against making any compromise with the strikers, whose action was generally condemned. On Sept. 11 in Helena, Mont., President Wilson said: "I want to say this, that a strike of the policemen of a great city, leaving the city at the mercy of an army of thugs, is a crime against civilization. In my judgment the obligation of a policeman is as sacred and direct as the obligation of a soldier. He is a public servant, not a private employe, and the whole honor of the community is in his hands."

No concessions were made to the strikers, whose places were gradually filled with new men. In the campaign for the governorship of Massachusetts in which Calvin Coolidge sought re-election the maintenance of law and order was made the chief issue by him and on Nov. 4 he won by a most decisive majority over his democratic opponent, who took the side of the policemen.

STANDARD STEEL CAR STRIKE.

On July 18 3,000 men employed at the plant of the Standard Steel company at Hammond, Ind., struck for an increase in wages and for a closed shop. The strike was marked by rioting in which five lives were lost and seventy persons received injuries, the most serious clashes occurring on Aug. 15 and Sept. 9. State troops were called out and order was maintained until Oct. 29, when the car company granted a 7 per cent increase in wages but refused to grant the closed shop principle. The strike then ended.

NEW YORK PRINTING TRADES STRIKE.

On Oct. 1 some 10,000 members of New York city printing trades unions employed in 250 plants, from which are issued a large number of magazines and trade papers, were forced out of work by a simultaneous lockout and strike. The action followed the refusal of the employers to grant a forty-four hour week and a weekly increase of $14 in all wage scales. Under an agreement with the International Typographical union the forty-four hour week was to become effective May 1, 1921, but the men insisted that it go into effect Oct. 1, 1919. They also refused an offer of a wage increase of $6 a week. The issue of the leading weekly and monthly publications was made almost impossible in the majority of cases. Nov. 23 the printers voted to return to work.

CHICAGO TRACTION STRIKE.

Employes of the surface and elevated car lines in Chicago in the latter part of July, while the city was in the midst of a violent race riot, demanded on pain of a strike that they be given an eight hour day, 85 cents an hour wages, time and a half for overtime, 80 per cent straight runs and no run over ten hours. Negotiations, in which the officials of the companies, the officers of the employes' union and Gov. Frank O. Lowden took part, resulted in a compromise offer by the car lines of 65 cents an hour for men receiving 48 cents an hour, and a 17 cent increase for all other employes, an eight hour day, 60 per cent of all runs to be straight and all runs to be completed within eight hours. This was for the surface line employes. The elevated road men were offered 67 cents an hour for those receiving 50 cents and a 17 cent increase for the others, an eight hour day with time and a half for overtime, 70 per cent of all runs to be completed in eight hours and all runs to be completed within thirteen hours. The union officials accepted the offer, but the men rejected it and went on strike at 4 a. m., July 29.

The tieup continued until 5 a. m., Aug. 2, when it was called off by a referendum vote in which those in favor of accepting the compromise carried the day by the narrow margin of 386 votes. During the four days of the strike the people of Chicago doing business in the downtown district or at points distant from their residences were compelled to ride to and from work in automobiles, trucks, taxicabs and other motor vehicles and naturally suffered much inconvenience and delay.

The result of the strike was that the traction companies in order to meet the expense put upon them by the increase in wages were empowered by the state utilities commission to charge 7 cent fares on the surface line and 8 cents on the elevated roads. The higher fares went into effect Aug. 8.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

Building operations in Chicago were at a complete standstill during most of the summer and early fall of 1919 owing to strike and lockout of union carpenters and other building trades men. The men demanded $1 an hour, while the contractors were willing to pay only 92½ cents. The carpenters won their point and went back to work Sept. 22 after having been out ten weeks.

STRIKE IN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

In August it became evident that the employes of the United States Steel corporation and affiliated companies were determined to strike to gain what they called their twelve basic demands and a number of minor ones. The basic demands were:

1. Right of collective bargaining.
2. Reinstatement of all men discharged for union activities with pay for time lost.
3. The eight hour day.
4. One day's rest in seven.
5. Abolition of twenty-four hour shifts.
6. Increases in wages sufficient to guarantee American standards of living.
7. Standard scales of wages for all crafts and classifications of workers.

8. Double rates of pay for all overtime work and for work on Sundays and holidays.
9. Check off system of collecting union dues and assessments.
10. Principles of seniority to apply in maintaining, reducing and increasing working forces.
11. Abolition of company unions.
12. Abolition of physical examination of applicants for employment.

Twenty-four unions in the steel industry made these demands through W. Z. Foster, their chief spokesman. They made efforts to reach E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel corporation, but he declined to enter into negotiations. It was claimed that less than one-half of the employes in the industry were union men and that the corporation would insist on maintaining the open shop principle. The cause of the strikers was championed by John Fitzpatrick and other representatives of the American Federation of Labor, but no settlement was reached and on Sept. 10 a strike was called for Sept. 22. President Wilson urged a postponement of the strike until after an industrial conference in Washington, D. C., could be held. The steel employes rejected his suggestion on the ground that they could not afford to wait and so informed him in a letter made public Sept. 18.

Further efforts to come to an understanding were made, but without avail, and on Sept. 20, two days before the time act, many of the employes in the Gary (Ind.) mills of the steel corporation walked out. The same action was taken the next day at Pittsburgh, Pa., Youngstown, O., Indiana Harbor, Ind., South Chicago, Ill., Joliet, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., and other places. However, not all the men went out and many of the mills continued to operate partially. The union chiefs claimed that 327,000 men had ceased work, but the figure was said by the steel officials to be much too high. Disorders occurred early in the strike at Pittsburgh, Pa., and at various other points in the east, resulting in several deaths.

On Sept. 23 the United States senate instructed its committee on labor to investigate the strike and that body immediately summoned before it E. H. Gary, John Fitzpatrick and others. They appeared and testified, but nothing was accomplished and the strike went on. More of the steel mills reopened daily and conflicts became more numerous. On Oct. 4 the disturbances in Gary and Indiana Harbor became so serious that eleven companies of state troops were ordered on duty there. This was not deemed sufficient for the protection of the men desiring to work and on Oct. 6 Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, at the request of Gov. James P. Goodrich of Indiana, placed Gary, East Chicago and Indiana Harbor under martial law and called in 4,000 federal troops to maintain order. This move was successful. The unruly elements were subdued and no more rioting occurred. Many arrests were made of radicals, among them several agents of the Russian bolsheviki with large quantities of "red" propaganda. By Nov. 1 the union officials admitted that the strike was a failure, as most of the men had gone back to work.

AMERICAN MINERS' STRIKE.

In November the industrial unrest in the United States came to a climax with a general strike of the miners. On Oct. 25 President Wilson issued a statement in which he recounted the facts leading to the action taken by the miners and his reasons for disapproving of this course. The statement follows:

"On Sept. 23, 1919, the convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Cleveland, O., adopted a proposal declaring that all contracts in the bituminous field shall be declared as having automatically expired Nov. 1, 1919, and making various demands, including a 60 per cent increase in wages and the adoption of a six hour work day and a five day week; and providing that, in the event a satisfactory wage agreement should not be secured for the central competitive field before Nov. 1, 1919, the national officials should be authorized and instructed to call a general strike of all bituminous miners and mine workers throughout the United States, effective Nov. 1, 1919.

"Pursuant to these instructions, the officers of the organization have issued a call to make the strike effective Nov. 1. This is one of the gravest steps ever proposed in this country affecting the economic welfare and the domestic comfort and health of the people.

"It is proposed to abrogate an agreement as to wages which was made with the sanction of the United States fuel administration and which was to run during the continuance of the war, but not beyond April 1, 1920.

"This strike is proposed at a time when the government is making the most earnest effort to reduce the cost of living and has appealed with success to other classes of workers to postpone similar disputes until a reasonable opportunity has been afforded for dealing with the cost of living.

"It is recognized that the strike would practically shut off the country's supply of its principal fuel at a time when interference with that supply is calculated to create a disastrous fuel famine. All interests would be affected alike by a strike of this character, and its victims would be not the rich only but the poor and the needy as well—those least able to provide in advance a fuel supply for domestic use.

"It would involve the shutting down of countless industries and the throwing out of employment of a large part of the workers of the country. It would involve stopping the operation of railroads, electric light and gas plants, street railway lines, and other public utilities, and the shipping to and from this country, thus preventing our giving aid to the allied countries with supplies which they so seriously need.

"The country is confronted with this prospect at a time when the war itself is still a fact, when the world is still in suspense as to negotiations for peace, when our troops are still being transported and when their means of transport is in urgent need of fuel.

"From whatever angle the subject may be viewed, it is apparent that such a strike in such circumstances would be the most far-reaching plan ever presented in this country to limit the facilities of production and distribution of a necessity of life and thus indirectly to restrict the production and distribution of all the necessaries of life.

"A strike under these circumstances is not only unjustifiable, it is unlawful.

"The action proposed has apparently been taken without any vote upon the specific proposition by the individual members of the United Mine Workers of America throughout the United States, an almost unprecedented proceeding.

"I cannot believe that any right of any American worker needs for its protection the taking of this extraordinary step, and I am convinced that when the time and manner are considered it constitutes a fundamental attack, which is wrong both morally and legally, upon the rights of society and upon the welfare of our country.

"I feel convinced that individual members of the United Mine Workers would not vote,

upon full consideration, in favor of such a strike under these conditions.

"When a movement reaches the point where it appears to involve practically the entire productive capacity of the country with respect to one of the most vital necessities of daily domestic and industrial life, and when the movement is asserted in the circumstances I have stated, and at a time and in a manner calculated to involve the maximum of danger to the public welfare in this critical hour of our country's life, the public interest becomes the paramount consideration.

"In these circumstances I solemnly request both the national and the local officers and also the individual members of the United Mine Workers of America to recall all orders looking to a strike on Nov. 1 and to take whatever steps may be necessary to prevent any stoppage of work.

"It is time for plain speaking. These matters with which we now deal touch not only the welfare of a class but vitally concern the well-being, the comfort, and the very life of all the people. I feel it my duty in the public interest to declare that any attempt to carry out the purposes of this strike and thus to paralyze the industry of the country, with the consequent suffering and distress of all our people, must be considered a grave moral and legal wrong against the government and the people of the United States.

"I can do nothing less than to say that the law will be enforced and means will be found to protect the interests of the nation in any emergency that may arise out of this unhappy business.

"I express no opinion on the merits of the controversy. I have already suggested a plan by which a settlement may be reached, and I hold myself in readiness at the request of either or both sides to appoint at once a tribunal to investigate all the facts with a view to aiding in the earliest possible orderly settlement of the questions at issue between the coal operators and the coal miners, to the end that the just rights not only of those interests but also of the general public may be fully protected."

President Wilson's appeal proved of little effect. A conference of executive officers of the United Mine Workers of America took place in Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 29. It was decided to go ahead with the strike and on Nov. 1 nearly all the mines ceased to operate. Between 375,000 and 400,000 men quit work. This was in the face of the fact that Judge A. B. Anderson in Indianapolis, Ind., at the request of Attorney-General Palmer in Washington had issued an injunction forbidding the union officials from taking any part in the strike. At the same time the war orders regarding mining and the transportation of coal were put back in force by Fuel Administrator Garfield.

On Nov. 8 at Indianapolis Judge Anderson issued an order directed to the officers of the United Mine Workers of America to rescind the strike order of Oct. 15. This was done, but work was not generally resumed anywhere in the bituminous field. The shortage of coal soon made itself felt and some of the roads had to cancel the less important trains and reduce the equipment of others.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

In August it became known that President Wilson had in mind a plan for a conference between representatives of employers and employes in industries and of the public. His idea was to develop something which would result in greater harmony between labor and capital and in some kind of revolution in the wage system. This was announced in his labor day message made public Aug. 31. In September the conference was fixed to be held in Washington, D. C., beginning Oct. 6. On Sept. 17 while in San Francisco the president announced the names of twenty-two men who were to represent the public at the conference. They were Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Brookings, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Elbert H. Gary, Charles W. Eliot, Charles E. Russell, John Spargo, O. E. Bradfute, Ward Burgess, F. R. Galloway, Thos. L. Chadbourne, Charles G. Dawes, H. B. Endicott, Paul L. Fiess, Edwin F. Gray, George R. James, Thomas D. Jones, A. L. Landon, E. T. Meredith, Gavin McNab, L. D. Sweet and Louis Titus. Not all of these men accepted the honor, Mr. Dawes being one of those who declined.

On Sept. 22 Samuel Gompers announced the names of fifteen men who would take part in the conference. They were besides himself J. F. Valentine, Frank Duffy, W. D. Mahon, T. A. Rickert, Jacob Fischer, Frank Morrison, Daniel J. Tobin, John L. Lewis, Sara A. Conboy, William H. Johnston, Paul Scharrenberg, John Donlin and M. F. Tighe.

The conference began on the date fixed with some sixty-odd delegates, including most of those named above, but from the start it was apparent that an agreement of any kind was quite unlikely and that no new or acceptable solution of the conflict between capital and labor would be found. The rock on which the delegates split was the principle of collective bargaining. This resolution was brought in by a committee of fifteen:

"The right of wage earners to organize in trade and labor unions, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers, and in respect to wages, hours of labor, and rules and conditions of employment, is recognized.

"This must not be understood as limiting the right of any wage earner to refrain from joining any organization or to deal directly with his employer if he chooses."

In opposition to this the employers' group presented the following:

"Resolved, That, without in any way limiting the right of a wage earner to refrain from joining any association or to deal directly with his employer as he chooses, the right of wage earners in private as distinguished from government employment to organize in trade and labor unions, in shop industrial councils, or other lawful form of association, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor, and other conditions of employment, is recognized; and the right of the employer to deal or not to deal with men or groups of men who are not his employes and chosen by and from among them is recognized; no denial is intended of the right of an employer and his workers voluntarily to agree upon the form of their representative relations."

The labor resolution, amended so as to leave out any reference to trade and labor unions, came up for action on Oct. 22 when the employers voted against it. The labor delegates then, led by Mr. Gompers, left the conference in spite of the fact that on the same day from his sick room President Wilson had sent an appeal that an earnest effort be made to come to an agreement. Attempts to continue the meeting failed and on Oct. 24 it finally ended.

President Wilson on Nov. 20 appointed members of a new industrial conference to be held in Washington, D. C., beginning Dec. 1.

WORK OF SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SPECIAL SESSION (MAY 20-NOV. 19.

On May 7, 1919, while in Paris, France, President Wilson issued a call for a special session of congress to begin May 19. The session began on the date named. Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, a republican, was elected speaker of the house and Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, republican, was elected president pro tempore of the senate. Following is a list of the more important measures passed:

An act to prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to secure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye and other lawful industries; became a law without the president's approval, being passed over his veto Oct. 28.

An act for the repeal of the daylight-saving law; vetoed by the president Aug. 15 but passed over his veto by the house Aug. 19 and by the senate Aug. 20.

Joint resolution submitting woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution; passed house May 21 and senate June 4. (See Woman Suffrage in this volume.)

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of the American people and the congress of the United States to Gen. John J. Pershing, and to the officers and men of the American expeditionary force; approved Sept. 29, 1919.

An act relating to the creation of the office of general of the armies of the United States; approved Sept. 3, 1919.

An act to provide the necessary commissioned personnel for the army until June 30, 1920; approved Sept. 17, 1919.

Joint resolution authorizing the appointment of an ambassador to Belgium; approved Sept. 29, 1919.

An act to incorporate the American Legion; approved Sept. 16, 1919.

Joint resolution to authorize the president to convene a meeting of an international labor conference in Washington, D. C.; approved Aug. 15, 1919.

An act to incorporate the Near East Relief; approved Aug. 6, 1919.

An act to repeal the joint resolution approved July 16, 1918, authorizing the president to take over the telegraph, telephone and cable lines of the country; approved July 11, 1919.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel"; approved Oct. 22, 1919.

An act to amend an act of congress approved March 12, 1914, relating to the construction and operation of railroads in Alaska; became a law without the president's approval Oct. 17, 1919.

An act to penalize persons transporting stolen automobiles from one state to another; became a law without the president's approval Nov. 8, 1919.

Appropriation bills were passed as follows:

For owners of railroads under federal control, $750,000,000; approved June 30, 1919.

For bureau of Indian affairs; approved June 30, 1919.

For the support of the naval service; approved July 11, 1919.

For supplying deficiencies; approved July 11, 1919.

For District of Columbia expenses; approved July 11, 1919.

For the support of the army; approved July 11, 1919.

For sundry civil expenses; approved July 19, 1919.

For the department of agriculture; approved July 24, 1919.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT.

Following are the main features of the national prohibition act which was vetoed by President Wilson Oct. 27 but was passed over his veto by the house the same day and by the senate on the 28th: Title I. provides for the enforcement of war prohibition. The first section defines the words "beer, wine or other intoxicating malt and vinous liquors" in the war prohibition act as meaning any such beverages which contain one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume. The second section provides for the arrest and prosecution by the commissioner of internal revenue of persons violating the act. Section 3 defines any room or other place where intoxicating liquor is kept for sale as a public and common nuisance and the keeper thereof subject to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 and to imprisonment of from thirty days to one year, or both. Sections 4 and 5 designate the methods of trying and punishing violators of the law. Section 6 provides that if any section of the act is declared invalid the other sections shall continue in force and section 7 declares that none of the provisions of the act shall be construed to repeal any of the clauses of the "war prohibition act."

The first two sections of Title II. of the act define various terms used in Title II. and Title III. and provide for the prosecution by the commissioner of internal revenue and his assistants of violators of the law. Sections 3 and 4 read:

"Sec. 3. No person shall on or after the date when the eighteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States goes into effect, manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or possess any intoxicating liquor except as authorized in this act, and all the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed to the end that the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage may be prevented. Liquor for nonbeverage purposes and wine for sacramental purposes may be manufactured, purchased, sold, bartered, transported, imported, exported, delivered, furnished and possessed, but only as herein provided, and the commissioner may, upon application, issue permits therefor: Provided, That nothing in this act shall prohibit the purchase and sale of warehouse receipts covering distilled spirits on deposit in government bonded warehouses, and no special tax liability shall attach to the business of purchasing and selling such warehouse receipts.

"Sec. 4. The articles enumerated in this section shall not, after having been manufactured and prepared for the market, be subject to the provisions of this act if they correspond with the following descriptions and limitations, namely:

"(a) Denatured alcohol or denatured rum produced and used as provided by laws and regulations now or hereafter in force.

"(b) Medicinal preparations manufactured in accordance with formulas prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia, National Formulary or the American Institute of Homeopathy that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

"(c) Patented, patent and proprietary medicines that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

"(d) Toilet, medicinal and antiseptic preparations and solutions that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

"(e) Flavoring extracts and sirups that are unfit for use as a beverage, or for intoxicating beverage purposes.

"(f) Vinegar and preserved sweet cider.

"A person who manufactures any of the articles mentioned in this section may purchase and possess liquor for that purpose, but he shall secure permits to manufacture such articles and to purchase such liquor, give the bonds, keep the records and make the reports specified in this act and as directed by the commissioner. No such manufacturer shall sell, use or dispose of any liquor otherwise than as an ingredient of the articles authorized to be manufactured therefrom. No more alcohol shall be used in the manufacture of any extract, sirup or the articles named in paragraphs b, c and d of this section which may be used for beverage purposes than the quantity necessary for extraction or solution of the elements contained therein and for the preservation of the article.

"Any person who shall knowingly sell any of the articles mentioned in paragraphs a, b, c and d of this section for beverage purposes, or any extract or sirup for intoxicating beverage purposes, or who shall sell any of the same under circumstances from which the seller might reasonably deduce the intention of the purchaser to use them for such purposes, or shall sell any beverage containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume in which any extract, sirup or other article is used as an ingredient, shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 29 of this title. If the commissioner shall find, after notice and hearing as provided for in section 6 of this title, that any person has sold any flavoring extract, sirup or beverage in violation of this paragraph, he shall notify such person, and any known principal for whom the sale was made, to desist from selling such article; and it shall thereupon be unlawful for a period of one year thereafter for any person so notified to sell any such extract, sirup or beverage without making an application for, giving a bond and obtaining a permit so to do, which permit may be issued upon such conditions as the commissioner may deem necessary to prevent such illegal sales, and in addition the commissioner shall require a record and report of sales."

Section 5 provides for the cancellation of permits of manufacturers of the articles mentioned in the preceding section who violate the requirements of the law. In section 6 it is provided that no one shall manufacture, sell, purchase, transport or prescribe any liquor without first obtaining a permit from the commissioner so to do, except that a person may, without a permit, purchase and use liquor for medicinal purposes when prescribed by a physician, and except that any person who in the opinion of the commissioner is conducting a bona fide hospital or sanitarium engaged in the treatment of persons suffering from alcoholism, may purchase and use, in accordance with the methods in use in such institution, liquor to be administered to the patients of such institution under the direction of a duly qualified physician.

All permits to manufacture, prescribe, sell or transport liquor may be issued for one year, and shall expire on the 31st day of December next succeeding the issuance thereof. Permits to purchase liquor for the purpose of manufacturing or selling as provided in this act shall not be in force to exceed ninety days from the day of issuance. A permit to purchase liquor for any other purpose shall not be in force to exceed thirty days.

Nothing in this title shall be held to apply to the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, possession or distribution of wine for sacramental purposes or like religious rites. No person to whom a permit may be issued to manufacture, transport, import or sell wines for sacramental purposes or like religious rites shall sell, barter, exchange or furnish any such to any person not a rabbi, minister of the gospel, priest or an officer duly authorized for the purpose by any church or congregation, nor to any such except upon an application duly subscribed by him, which application, authenticated as regulations may prescribe, shall be filed and preserved by the seller. The head of any conference or diocese or other ecclesiastical jurisdiction may designate any rabbi, minister or priest to supervise the manufacture of wine to be used for the purposes and rites in this section mentioned, and the person so designated may, in the discretion of the commissioner, be granted a permit to supervise such manufacture.

Section 7 provides that no one but a physician holding a permit to prescribe liquor shall issue any prescription for liquor. And no physician shall prescribe liquor unless after careful physical examination of the person for whose use such prescription is sought, or if such examination is found impracticable, then upon the best information obtainable, he in good faith believes that the use of such liquor as a medicine by such person is necessary and will afford relief to him from some known ailment. Not more than a pint of spirituous liquor to be taken internally shall be prescribed for use by the same person within any period of ten days and no prescription shall be filled more than once. Every physician who issues a prescription for liquor shall keep a record, alphabetically arranged in a book prescribed and furnished by the commissioner, which shall show the date of issue, amount prescribed, to whom issued, the purpose or ailment for which it is to be used and directions for use, stating the amount and frequency of the dose.

Section 8 designates the kind of blanks to be furnished to the physicians and section 9 provides for the investigation of violations of the conditions under which permits are issued and the cancellation of such permits in cases where willful violations are proved. Sections 10 and 11 provide for the keeping of elaborate records by all persons manufacturing, selling or transporting liquor. Section 12 prescribes the kind of labels to be attached to all containers of liquor. Section 13 makes it the duty of every carrier to make a record at the place of shipment of the receipt of any liquor transported. Section 14 makes it unlawful for any person to ship liquor without notifying the carrier of the true nature thereof, while sections 15 and 16 make it unlawful to accept shipments known to be falsely described or to give any carrier an order enabling any person not a bona fide consignee to obtain such liquor. Sections 17 to 20, inclusive, provide:

"It shall be unlawful to advertise anywhere, or by any means or method, liquor, or the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or furnishing of the same, or where, how, from whom or at what price the same may be obtained. No one shall permit any sign or billboard containing such advertisement to remain upon one's premises. But nothing herein shall prohibit manufacturers and wholesale druggists holding permits to sell liquor from furnishing price lists, with description of liquor for sale, to persons permitted to purchase liquor, or from advertising alcohol in business publications or trade journals circulating generally among manufacturers of lawful alcoholic perfumes, toilet preparations, flavoring extracts, medicinal preparations and like articles: Provided, however, That nothing in this act or in the act making appropriations for the postoffice department, approved March 3, 1917 (Thirty-Ninth Statutes at Large, Part 1, page 1058, et seq.), shall apply to newspapers published in foreign countries when mailed to this country.

"It shall be unlawful to advertise, manufacture, sell or possess for sale any utensil, contrivance, machine, preparation, compound, tablet, substance, formula, direction or recipe advertised, designed or intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

"No person shall solicit or receive, nor knowingly permit his employe to solicit or receive, from any person any order for liquor or give any information of how liquor may be obtained in violation of this act.

"Any person who shall be injured in person, property, means of support or otherwise by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, whether resulting in his death or not, shall have a right of action against any person who shall, by unlawfully selling to or unlawfully assisting in procuring liquor for such intoxicated person, have caused or contributed to such intoxication, and in any such action such person shall have a right to recover actual and exemplary damages."

Section 21 declares that all places where intoxicating liquor is manufactured, sold or kept in violation of the law to be a common nuisance and subject to a fine of not more than $1,000 and imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. Section 22 provides for issuing injunctions against the nuisance described and section 23 provides that carrying around liquor on the person or by a vehicle of any kind to be subject to the same abatement by injunction. It is provided in section 24 that violations of injunctions may be summarily punished for contempt of court. Section 25 provides:

"It shall be unlawful to have or possess any liquor or property designed for the manufacture of liquor intended for use in violating this title or which has been so used, and no property rights shall exist in any such liquor or property. A search warrant may be issued as provided in title XI. of public law numbered 24 of the 65th congress, approved June 15, 1917, and such liquor, the containers thereof, and such property so seized shall be subject to such disposition as the court may make thereof. If it is found that such liquor or property was so unlawfully held or possessed, or had been so unlawfully used, the liquor and all property designed for the unlawful manufacture of liquor shall be destroyed unless the court shall otherwise order. No search warrant shall issue to search any private dwelling occupied as such unless it is being used for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor, or unless it is in part used for some business purpose such as a store, shop, saloon, restaurant, hotel or boarding house. The term 'private dwelling' shall be construed to include the room or rooms used and occupied not transiently but solely as a residence in an apartment house, hotel or boarding house. The property seized on any such warrant shall not be taken from the officer seizing the same on any writ of replevin or other like process."

Section 26 provides for the seizure and destruction of liquor being unlawfully transported in any wagon, buggy, automobile, water or air craft or any other vehicle. In section 27 it is provided that seized liquors may be sold by the government to persons having the right to buy them for permissible uses. Section 28 confers upon the commissioner of internal revenue and his assistants and all other officers of the United States whose duty it is to enforce criminal laws power to enforce this act.

In section 29 it is provided that any person who manufactures or sells liquor in violation of this title shall for a first offense be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, and for a second or subsequent offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,000 and be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than five years. Any person violating the provisions of any permit, or who makes any false record, report or affidavit required by this title, or violates any of the provisions of this title, for which offense a special penalty is not prescribed, shall be fined for a first offense not more than $500; for a second offense not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than ninety days; for any subsequent offense he shall be fined not less than $500 and be imprisoned not less than three months nor more than two years.

Sections 30, 31 and 32 deal with certain legal phases of prosecutions for violations of the prohibition act. Section 33 provides:

"After Feb. 1, 1920, the possession of liquors by any person not legally permitted under this title to possess liquor shall be prima facie evidence that such liquor is kept for the purpose of being sold, bartered, exchanged, given away, furnished or otherwise disposed of in violation of the provisions of this title. Every person legally permitted under this title to have liquor shall report to the commissioner within ten days after the date when the eighteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States goes into effect, the kind and amount of intoxicating liquors in his possession. But it shall not be unlawful to possess liquors in one's private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by him as his dwelling only and such liquor need not be reported, provided such liquors are for use only for the personal consumption of the owner thereof and his family residing in such dwelling and of his bona fide guests when entertained by him therein; and the burden of proof shall be upon the possessor in any action concerning the same to prove that such liquor was lawfully acquired, possessed and used."

The remaining sections of title II. (34-38 inclusive) deal mainly with administrative features of the law. The sum of $2,100,000 is appropriated for the enforcement of the law by the commissioner of internal revenue and the department of justice during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Title III. concerns industrial alcohol.

Reasons for Veto.

In returning the act without his approval President Wilson, after quoting the title of the act, said:

"The subject matter treated in this measure deals with two distinct phases of prohibition legislation. One part of the act under consideration seeks to enforce war time prohibition. The other provides for the enforcement which was made necessary by the adoption of the constitutional amendment. I object to and cannot approve that part of this legislation with reference to war time prohibition.

"It has to do with the enforcement of an act which was passed by reason of the emergencies of the war and whose objects have been satisfied in the demobilization of the army and navy and whose repeal I have already sought at the hands of congress. Where the purposes of particular legislation arising out of war emergency have been satisfied, sound public policy makes clear the reason and necessity for repeal.

"It will not be difficult for congress in considering this important matter to separate these two questions and effectively to legislate regarding them, making the proper distinction between temporary causes which arose out of the war time emergencies and those like the constitutional amendment of

prohibition, which is now part of the fundamental law of the country.

"In all matters having to do with the personal habits and customs of large numbers of our people we must be certain that the established processes of legal change are followed. In no other way can the salutary object sought to be accomplished by great reforms of this character be made satisfactory and permanent."

The house passed the measure over the veto by a vote of 176 to 55 and the senate took the same action by a vote of 65 to 20.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING LAW REPEALED.

In response to demands from the farming sections of the country the senate and house on June 18 voted for a rider to the agricultural appropriation bill repealing the daylight-saving law. President Wilson vetoed the agricultural bill on account of the rider, holding that the repeal of the daylight-saving act would involve a serious economic loss. The agricultural bill was then passed by both houses without the rider and a separate measure repealing the daylight-saving act was passed by the house and senate. President Wilson on Aug. 15 again vetoed the measure, but it was passed over his veto by the house Aug. 19 and by the senate Aug. 20. The act as passed reads:

"That section 3 of the act entitled 'An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States,' approved March 19, 1918, is hereby repealed, effective on the last Sunday of October, 1919, after the approval of this act, when by the retarding of one hour the standard time of each zone shall be returned to and thereafter be the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing each zone as defined in section 1 of said act, approved March 19, 1918."

THANKS TO GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING.

Resolved, etc., That the thanks of the American people and of the congress of the United States are due, and are hereby tendered, to Gen. John J. Pershing for his highly distinguished services as commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces in Europe and to the officers and men under his command for their unwavering devotion and heroic valor throughout the war. (Approved Sept. 29, 1919.)

OFFICE OF GENERAL CREATED.

Be it enacted, etc., That the office of general of the armies of the United States is hereby revived, and the president is hereby authorized, in his discretion and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint to said office a general officer of the army who, on foreign soil and during the recent war, has been especially distinguished in the higher command of military forces of the United States; and the officer appointed under the foregoing authorization shall have the pay prescribed by section 24 of the act of congress approved July 15, 1870, and such allowances as the president shall deem appropriate; and any provision of existing law that would enable any other officer of the army to take rank and precedence over said officer is hereby repealed: Provided, That no more than one appointment to office shall be made under the terms of this act. (Approved Sept. 3, 1919.)

COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL OF ARMY.

Until June 30, 1920, the secretary of war is authorized to maintain such commissioned personnel in addition to the officers of the permanent establishment and to retain at their temporary grades such officers of the regular army as in his judgment may be necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the military establishment. Additional officers so maintained shall be selected, so far as practicable, from officers and enlisted men who served during the emergency and are applicants for appointments in the permanent establishment. After Oct. 31, 1919, the total number of commissioned officers exclusive of retired officers and disabled emergency officers awaiting discharge upon completion of treatment, for physical reconstruction shall at no time exceed 18,000. No officer on the active list shall be detailed for recruiting service or for duty at schools and colleges, not including schools of the service, where officers on the retired list can be secured who are competent for such duty. Hereafter officers retired for physical disability shall not form part of the limited retired list. One thousand two hundred emergency officers shall be assigned to the air service, of whom not less than 85 per cent shall be duly qualified flyers. (Approved Sept. 17, 1919.)

AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM.

Resolved, etc., That the president be authorized to appoint as the representative of the United States an ambassador to the kingdom of Belgium, who shall receive as compensation the sum of $17,500 per annum. (Approved Sept. 29, 1919.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE.

Resolved, etc., That the president of the United States be authorized to convene and to make arrangements for the organization of a general international labor conference, to be held in Washington, D. C.: Provided, however, That nothing herein shall be held to authorize the president to appoint any delegate to represent the United States of America at such conference or to authorize the United States of America to participate therein unless and until the senate shall have ratified the provisions of the proposed treaty of peace with Germany with reference to a general international labor conference. (Approved Aug. 15, 1919.)

RETURN OF TELEGRAPH LINES.

The act of congress approved July 16, 1918, authorizing the president in time of war to take possession of the telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems of the country is repealed to take effect at midnight on the last day of the calendar month in which the act is approved. The rates or tolls fixed by the postmaster-general to continue in force for four months unless sooner modified by state or other authorities or voluntarily reduced. The president is directed to return the properties taken over to their respective owners. (Approved July 11, 1919.)

ACT AGAINST PROFITEERING.

Section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved Aug. 10, 1917, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war and for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, wearing apparel, containers primarily designed or intended for containing foods, feeds or fertilizers, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessaries; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoard-

ing, injurious speculation, manipulation and private controls affecting such supply, distribution and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessaries during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred and prescribed. The president is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act."

Section 4 of such act of Aug. 10, 1917, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That it is hereby made unlawful for any person willfully to destroy any necessaries for the purpose of enhancing the price or restricting the supply thereof; knowingly to commit waste or willfully to permit preventable deterioration of any necessaries in or in connection with their production, manufacture or distribution; to hoard any necessaries; to monopolize or attempt to monopolize, either locally or generally, any necessaries; to engage in any discriminatory and unfair, or any deceptive or wasteful practice or device, or to make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge in handling or dealing in or with any necessaries; to conspire, combine, agree or arrange with any other person, (a) to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, harvesting, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any necessaries; (b) to restrict the supply of any necessaries; (c) to restrict distribution of any necessaries; (d) to prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessaries in order to enhance the price thereof; or (e) to exact excessive prices for any necessaries, or to aid or abet the doing of any act made unlawful by this section. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $5,000 or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both: Provided, That this section shall not apply to any farmer, gardener, horticulturist, vineyardist, planter, ranchman, dairyman, stockman or other agriculturist, with respect to the farm products produced or raised upon land owned, leased or cultivated by him: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to forbid or make unlawful collective bargaining by any co-operative association or other association of farmers, dairymen, gardeners or other producers of farm products with respect to the farm products produced or raised by its members upon land owned, leased or cultivated by them."

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT.

The law is entitled "An act to punish the transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce." As used in the act the term "motor vehicle" includes an automobile, automobile truck, automobile wagon, motorcycle or any other self-propelled vehicle not designed for running on rails.

The term "interstate or foreign commerce" includes transportation from one state, territory or the District of Columbia to another state, territory or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country or from a foreign country to any state, territory or the District of Columbia.

Whoever shall transport or cause to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce a motor vehicle, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both. Whoever shall receive, conceal, store, barter, sell or dispose of any motor vehicle, moving as or which is a part of or which constitutes interstate or foreign commerce, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both. Any person violating the act may be punished in any district in or through which such motor vehicle has been transported or removed by such offender.

(The act was received by the president Oct. 17, 1919, but owing to his illness was not signed by him and thus became a law without his approval.)

ALASKAN RAILROADS.

In order to complete on or before Dec. 31, 1922, the construction and equipment of the railroad between Seward and Fairbanks, Alaska; together with necessary sidings, spurs and lateral branches, the additional sum of $17,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated, to be immediately and continuously available until expended. Became a law Oct. 17, 1919, without the president's approval.

RAILROAD DEFICIENCY.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for carrying out the act entitled "An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved March 21, 1918, there is appropriated $750,000,000, which shall be in addition to the appropriation of $500,000,000 made in section 6 of said act, and shall be subject in all respects to the same authority for and restriction of expenditure as the said $500,000,000. (Approved June 30, 1919.)

NAVAL APPROPRIATION ACT.

The naval appropriation act provides that the total authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the navy shall be temporarily increased from 131,485 during the period from July 1, 1919, to Sept. 30, 1919, to 241,000 men, and from Oct. 1, 1919, to Dec. 31, 1919, to 191,000 men, and from Jan. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1920, to 170,000 men. The president is authorized, whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists, to increase the authorized enlisted strength of the navy to 191,000 men, and the secretary of the navy is authorized to call to or continue on active service on strictly naval duties, with their consent, such numbers of the male members and nurses of the naval reserve force in enlisted ratings as may be necessary to supply deficiencies to maintain the total authorized strength for the periods herein authorized. The act appropriates $25,000,000 for aviation purposes. No increase in the navy is authorized, but limits of the cost of the ships provided for in the preceding appropriation act are increased substantially.

ARMY APPROPRIATION ACT.

The army appropriation act appropriates $25,000,000 for aviation purposes; $20,300,000 for pay of officers of the line; $19,429,367 for pay of officers of the staff corps and departments; $92,708,230 for pay of enlisted men of the line and $48,162,500 for pay of enlisted men of the staff corps and departments.

NUMBER OF THE STARS.

According to the best astronomers the number of stars that can be seen by a person of average eyesight is only about 7,000. The number visible through the telescope has been estimated by J. E. Gore at 70,000,000 and by Profs. Newcomb and Young at 100,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE.

Beginning on Oct. 20, and ending Oct. 25, 1919, an important international trade conference was held at Atlantic City, N. J. It was summoned on the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and was attended not only by leading business men of America but by some of the best known manufacturers, financiers, engineers and economists of the allied countries of Europe. France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium were represented by the following missions:

FRANCE.

Eugene Schneider, president of the mission, head of the Creusot Iron and Steel works.
Alexander Louis Albert Tirman, councilor of state and delegate of the ministry of commerce.
Baron du Marais, vice-president and director of the Credit Lyonnaise.
Andre Homberg, vice-president of the Societe Generale.
Pellerin de La Touche, president of Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
M. Waddington, representing textiles and raw materials.
M. Roche, representing the chemical industries.
Julin Potin, representing the food interests.
M. Godet, representing the Paris chamber of commerce.
Commandant Varaigne, chief of the French mission to American interests in Paris.
Francois Poncet, delegate of the French metallurgists.
M. Pesson Didion, mining engineer and representative of the metallurgist and electrical syndicate.
M. Dolleans, professor of political economy at the University of Dijon.
M. Parmentier, civil engineer representing the minister of public works and commerce.
M. Loizeau, official of the Credit Lyonnaise.
M. Collin, chief engineer of the Creusot Iron and Steel works.
M. de Freminville, consulting engineer of the Creusot works.
M. Mazot, general secretary of the French high commission in New York.
M. Boyer, director of service at the Bank of Paris.
Pierre Lehideux, secretary of the mission.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, M. P., chairman.
Hon. J. G. Jenkins, former Australian premier, representing the London chamber of commerce.
Marshall Stevens, M. P., founder of the Manchester ship canal.
Baillie John King, chairman of the National Light Castings association, Glasgow.
Frank Moore, Leicester.
George Berkes, assistant secretary of the Federation of British Industries, London, and Lieut. Jarratt, Manchester, secretaries.

ITALY.

F. Quartieri, president of the mission.
Commander Prof. Bernardo Attolico, Italian minister plenipotentiary.
Commander Luigi Quartieri, president of the Italian Corporation for Chemical Industries.
Commander Engineer Luigi Luiggi, member of the state council of public works and professor at the University of Rome.
Commander Prof. Vittorio Menghelli, president of the Venice chamber of commerce.
Commander Giorgio Mylius, president of the Italian Master Cotton Spinners and Weavers' association.
Commander Domenico Gidoni, representing the minister of the treasury.
Commander Pietro Giovanni Lazzerini, secretary general of the mission.
Chevalier Giovanni Fummi, stockbroker.
Commander Arselio Baroni, president of the Italian Union for the Manufacture of Explosives.
Commander Dr. Augusto Jaccarino, representing the Bank of Naples.
Chevalier Gaetano Biasutti, representing the Banca Italiana di Sconto.
Dr. Ildo Marchisio, representing the Banca di Roma.
Chevalier Guido Pedrazzini, representing the Banca Commerciale Italiana.
Chevalier Felice Bava, representing the Credito Italiana.
Marquis T. Theodoli, Mario Luiggi, engineer; Arturo Anzani, expert accountant; Sig. Antonio Agresti, secretaries.

BELGIUM.

Florimond Hankar, representing National Bank of Belgium.
M. Canon-Legrand, president of the chamber of commerce, Mons, consulting engineer.
Albert Neve, departmental director, Ougree-Marihaye works, Liege.
Albert E. Janssen, director of the National Bank, Belgium, and Professor of the University of Louvain.
Alexandre de Groote, vice-president of the Antwerp chamber of commerce.
Prof. Paul Van den Ven, University of Louvain.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the Americans promoting or taking part in the conference were Thomas W. Lamont, Edward A. Filene, Edward G. Miner, A. C. Bedford, James S. Alexander, Charles H. MacDowell, Frank S. Peabody, Theodore F. Whitmarsh, E. A. S. Clarke, W. C. Teagle, P. A. S. Franklin, John R. Munn and Harry A. Wheeler.

Japan was not represented because the conference was called primarily for meeting the needs of devastated Europe.

RESULTS OF CONFERENCE.

It was felt by those attending that the conference was successful in promoting the friendship of the countries represented and in establishing trade relations between America and Europe that would not only assist in rehabilitating devastated Europe but would go a long way toward establishing world peace on a firm basis. The situation in Europe was graphically described by M. Schneider of the French mission when he said:

"At the outbreak of the war each nation was like a vast firm whose cellars and stores contained stocks accumulated by former generations. At the present time cellars and stores are well-nigh empty. We used all our stocks and for a space of four years we produced only to destroy. Never have the wants of Europe been greater nor her resources more scanty. Eleven months after the armistice, eleven months after our victory, we are poor, weak, crushed under an enormous debt; our populations are too scantily fed; rationing is still in force; the cost of living continues to rise at a more rapid rate even than wages or salaries; many a home is not even assured of its daily bread."

Representatives of the foreign missions set forth the needs of their countries in the way of fuel, food, shipping, raw materials and financial assistance, while the representatives of American interests told just what they could do to meet these needs. The matter of exchange was also discussed and it was generally agreed that only an equalization of imports and exports would have a favorable effect. The matter of long time credits which were asked for especially by France and Italy was considered, but no decision was arrived at. This was also true of a proposition to raise money by a big popular loan in America.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866.

General Officers, 1919-1920.

Commander-in-Chief—James D. Bell, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Died Nov. 1, 1919.)
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Dan M. Hall, Columbus, O. (Succeeds James D. Bell as commander-in-chief.)
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief — Charles B. Wilson, Los Angeles, Cal.
Chaplain-in-Chief—W. W. Zist, Cedar Falls, Ia.
Surgeon-General—Stephen I. Brown, Knox, Ind.

Official Staff.

Adjutant-General—Isidore Isaacs, New York, N. Y.
Quartermaster-General—Cola D. R. Stowits, 877 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.
Judge-Advocate General—William A. Ketcham, Indianapolis, Ind.
Inspector-General—James C. Taylor, Newark, N. J.
National Patriotic Instructor—Hosea W. Rood, Madison, Wis.
Assistant Adjutant-General — George A. Newman, Des Moines, Iowa.
Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records—J. Henry Holcomb, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chief of Staff—George A. Hosley, Boston, Mass.
Senior Aid de Camp—Thomas J. McConkey, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Headquarters—Columbus, O.

Membership by Departments.
Dec. 31, 1918.

Depts.	Members.	Depts.	Members.
Alabama	58	N. Hampshire	2,107
Arizona	75	New Jersey	2,019
Arkansas	124	New Mexico	92
Col. and Wyo.	2,614	New York	10,976
Cal. and Nev.	4,850	North Dakota	164
Connecticut	1,640	Ohio	11,453
Delaware	259	Oklahoma	979
Florida	634	Oregon	1,768
Ga. and S. C.	125	Pennsylvania	10,980
Idaho	398	Potomac	863
Illinois	8,380	Rhode Island	722
Indiana	6,620	South Dakota	672
Iowa	6,201	Tennessee	498
Kansas	5,664	Texas	244
Kentucky	604	Utah	189
La. and Miss.	211	Vermont	1,272
Maine	2,016	Va. and N. C.	277
Maryland	882	Wash., Alaska	2,260
Massachusetts.	6,597	West Virginia.	647
Michigan	5,115	Wisconsin	3,382
Minnesota	2,254		
Missouri	3,054	Total	110,357
Montana	281	Total number posts	4,704
Nebraska	2,456		

Membership by Years.

1879	44,752	1900	276,662
1880	60,634	1901	269,507
1881	85,856	1902	263,745
1882	134,701	1903	256,510
1883	215,446	1904	246,261
1884	273,168	1905*	232,455
1885	294,787	1905†	235,823
1886	323,571	1906	229,932
1887	355,916	1907	225,157
1888	372,960	1908	220,600
1889	397,774	1909	213,901
1890	409,489	1910	203,410
1891	407,781	1911	191,346
1892	399,880	1912	180,227
1893	397,223	1913	171,335
1894	369,083	1914	159,773
1895	357,639	1915	149,074
1896	340,610	1916	135,931
1897	319,456	1917	120,916
1898	305,603	1918	110,357
1899	287,981		

Death Rate by Years.

	No.	Pct.		No.	Pct.
1888	4,433	1.18	1904	9,029	3.60
1889	4,696	1.33	1905*	9,152	3.90
1890	5,476	1.33	1905†	9,205	3.90
1891	5,965	1.46	1906	9,052	3.83
1892	6,404	1.61	1907	10,242	4.45
1893	7,002	1.78	1908	10,124	4.59
1894	7,283	2.97	1909	11,030	5.00
1895	7,368	2.06	1910	9,151	4.49
1896	7,293	2.21	1911	11,594	5.07
1897	7,515	2.35	1912	11,338	6.28
1898	8,383	2.41	1913	11,187	6.53
1899	7,994	2.78	1914	11,434	7.16
1900	7,790	2.80	1915	11,856	7.95
1901	8,166	3.02	1916	11,430	8.04
1902	8,299	3.08	1917	11,553	9.55
1903	8,366	3.22	1918	9,798	8.01

*June 30. †Dec. 31. By a new rule the statistics were made to cover the calendar year.

National Encampments and Commanders-in-Chief.

1866—Indianapolis; S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois.
1868—Philadelphia; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1869—Cincinnati; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1870—Washington; John A. Logan, Illinois.
1871—Boston—A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
1872—Cleveland; A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
1873—New Haven; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
1874—Harrisburg; C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
1875—Chicago; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
1876—Philadelphia; J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
1877—Providence; J. C. Robinson, New York.
1878—Springfield; J. C. Robinson, New York.
1879—Albany; William Earnshaw, Ohio.
1880—Dayton, O.; Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania.
1881—Indianapolis; G. S. Merrill, Massachusetts.
1882—Baltimore; P. Vandervoort, Nebraska.
1883—Denver; R. B. Beath, Pennsylvania.
1884—Minneapolis; John S. Kountz, Ohio.
1885—Portland, Me.; S. S. Burdette, Washington.
1886—San Francisco; L. Fairchild, Wisconsin.
1887—St. Louis; John P. Rea, Minnesota.
1888—Columbus, O.; William Warner, Missouri.
1889—Milwaukee; Russell A. Alger, Michigan.
1890—Boston; W. G. Veazy, Vermont.
1891—Detroit; John Palmer, New York.
1892—Washington; A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin.
1893—Indianapolis; J. G. B. Adams, Massachusetts.
1894—Pittsburgh; T. G. Lawler, Illinois.
1895—Louisville; I. N. Walker, Indiana.
1896—St. Paul; T. S. Clarkson, Nebraska.
1897—Buffalo; J. P. S. Gobin, Pennsylvania.
1898—Cincinnati; James A. Sexton, Illinois.
1899—Philadelphia; Albert D. Shaw, New York.
1900—Chicago; Leo Rassieur, Missouri.
1901—Cleveland; Ell Torrance, Minnesota.
1902—Washington; T. J. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
1903—San Francisco; J. C. Black, Illinois.
1904—Boston; W. W. Blackmar, Massachusetts.
1905—Denver; James Tanner, Washington, D. C.
1906—Minneapolis; Robert B. Brown, Ohio.
1907—Saratoga; Charles G. Burton, Missouri.
1908—Toledo; Henry M. Nevius, New Jersey.
1909—Salt Lake City; S. R. Van Sant, Minnesota.
1910—Atlantic City; J. E. Gilman, Massachusetts.
1911—Rochester, N. Y.; H. M. Trimble, Illinois.
1912—Los Angeles, Cal.; A. B. Beers, Connecticut.
1913—Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. Gardner, Michigan.
1914—Detroit, Mich.; David J. Palmer, Iowa.

1915—Washington, D. C.; Elias R. Monfort, Ohio.
1916—Kansas City, Mo.; William J. Patterson, Pennsylvania.
1917—Boston, Mass.; Orlando A. Somers, Indiana.
1918—Portland, Ore.; Clarendon E. Adams, Omaha, Neb.
1919—Columbus, O.; James D. Bell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

National Officers, 1919-1920.

Commander-in-Chief—Harry D. Sisson, Pittsfield, Mass.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Frank McCrillis, Portland, Ore.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—F. J. Walthers, Milwaukee, Wis.
Council-in-Chief—E. H. Milham, St. Paul, Minn.; R. J. Williams, Columbus, O.
Secretary (holdover)—Horace H. Hammer, Colonial building, Reading, Pa.
Treasurer (holdover)—J. L. Rake, Reading, Pa.
Chief of Staff—Edwin M. Amies, Altoona, Pa.
National Patriotic Instructor—F. P. Corrick, Lincoln, Neb.
National Chaplain—Rev. J. Kirkwood Craig, Suncook, N. H.
National Counselor—W. F. Alcorn, New Haven, Conn.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

National Officers, 1919-1920.

President—Mrs. Clara G. Yengling, Cleveland, O.
Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Nellie M. Goodman, Roxbury, Mass.
Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Lola S. Elliott, Des Moines, Iowa.
Treasurer—Miss Ida Durant, Casper, Wyo.
Chaplain—Mrs. Blanche Anderson, Colorado Springs, Col.
Secretary—Mrs. Hallie L. Everts, 507 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.
Patriotic Instructor—Mrs. Claire Parker, Minneapolis, Minn.
Inspector—Mrs. Bertie White, New York, N. Y.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Organized in Denver, Col., July, 1883.

National Officers, 1919-1920.

National President—Mrs. Abbie Lynch, 1430 Sheffield street, north side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
National Senior Vice-President—Mattie E. Lear, Columbus, O.
National Junior Vice-President—Jennie B. Hill, Fargo, N. D.
National Secretary—Eliza Brown, Daggett, Attleboro, Mass.
National Treasurer—Mrs. Estella E. Plopper, Iowa Falls, Iowa.
National Chaplain—Ida L. Jarvis, Pasadena, Cal.
National Counselor—Mary L. Carr, Longmont, Cal.
National Inspector—Julia E. Killam, Denver, Col.
National Instituting and Installing Officer—Laura W. Willow, Johnsonburg, Pa.
National Patriotic Instructor—Maude Whedon Smith, Winterset, Iowa.
National Press Correspondent—Mary M. North, Herndon, Va.
National Senior Aid—Agnes H. Parker, Boston, Mass.
National Headquarters—1430 Sheffield street, north side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The organization has thirty-eight departments, comprising 2,474 corps, with a total membership of 173,286.

NATIONAL DAUGHTERS OF THE G. A. R.

National Officers, 1919-1920.

Commander-in-Chief—Grace T. Armstrong, Detroit, Mich.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Bonnie L. Parke, Detroit, Mich.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Sarah Vance, Chicago, Ill.
Quartermaster-General—Mrs. Ruth Young, Battle Creek, Mich.
Chaplain-General—Catherine Dunham, Jackson, Mich.
Counselor-General—Mrs. Della E. Larson, Madison, Wis.
Patriotic Instructor—Allie Leichtweihs, Racine, Wis.
Officer of the Day—Miss Edith Aspinwall, Covington, O.
Officer of the Guard—Dayse W. Dungan, Jackson, O.
Adjutant-General—Mrs. Helen R. Kellogg, Highland Park, Mich.
Sentinel—Laura Menze, Racine, Wis.
Historian—Nellie Martin Grimes, Braintree, Mass.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Organized in Chicago, September, 1886.

National Officers, 1919-1920.

President—Mrs. Lillian Clark Cary, 82 Booth street, Dubuque, Iowa.
Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Cora Rowling, Dayton, O.
Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Rose Renehan, Port Chester, N. Y.
Treasurer—Mrs. Jennie E. Troxell, Allentown, Pa.
Secretary—Mrs. Grace A. Seebers, Waterloo, Iowa.
Counselor—Mrs. Rose Houghton, Seattle, Wash.
Chaplain—Mrs. Mayme Merrick, Camden, N. J.
Inspector—Mrs. Anna DeLacey Peel, Hot Springs, Ark.
Registrar—Mrs. Elvira T. Veasey, 677 Dudley street, Dorchester, Mass.

ARMY NURSES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

National Officers, 1919-1920.

President—Mrs. Alice Carey Risley, Columbia, Mo.
Counselor—Mrs. Clarissa F. Dyer, Germantown, Pa.
Department President and Historian—Mrs. Helen Brainard Cole, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.
Treasurer—Mrs. Salome Myers Stewart, Gettysburg, Pa.
Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Emily Alder, Clarion, Iowa.
Junior Vice-President—Lucretia Davis, Washington, D. C.
Conductor—Mrs. Allie Bailley, Sacramento, Cal.
Guard—Mrs. Rosa G. Russell, Vicksburg, Miss.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

National Officers.

Commander-in-Chief—William Jones, 4380 Carpenter avenue, New York, N. Y.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—J. K. Witherspoon, Seattle, Wash.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—L. M. Lafferty, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Adjutant-General—P. Samuel Rigney, New York, N. Y.
Quartermaster-General—James S. Long, New York, N. Y.
Surgeon-General—Leon Hyde, M. D., Portland, Ore.
Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. Charles S. Vail, Los Angeles, Cal.
National Headquarters—Room 7 city hall New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

Commander—Gen. Harry White, Indiana, Pa.
Senior Vice-Commander—Daniel M. Wilder, Columbus, O.
Junior Vice-Commander—Silas G. Burdick, Cuba, N. Y.
Chaplain—Hasley Lathrop, Cincinnati, O.
Adjutant-General and Quartermaster—Col. J. D. Walker, room 505 City-County building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted 1865.

General Officers.

Commander-in-Chief—Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry M. Rogers, U. S. N.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Bvt. Maj. Henry L. Swords, U. S. V.
Recorder-in-Chief—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.
Registrar-in-Chief—First Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U. S. V.
Treasurer-in-Chief—Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman, U. S. V.
Chancellor-in-Chief—Bvt. Capt. John O. Foering, U. S. V.
Council-in-Chief—Lieut. Joseph H. Janney, U. S. V.; First Lieut. and Adjt. Lewis H. Chamberlin, U. S. V.; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. W. S. Cogswell, U. S. V.; Bvt. Maj. Frank J. Jones, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U. S. A.

Commanderies.

California—Capt. Benjamin B. Tuttle, U. S. V., commander; Bvt. Col. William C. Alberger, U. S. V., recorder.
Colorado—Companion Edward A. Bishop, commander; Lieut. William H. Conley, U. S. V., recorder.
District of Columbia—Rear-Admiral George W. Baird, U. S. N., commander; Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U. S. V., recorder.
Illinois—First Lieut. John Young, U. S. V., commander; Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman, U. S. V., recorder.
Indiana—Capt. Henry N. Canfield, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Alexander M. Scott, U. S. V., recorder.
Iowa—Lieut. Charles W. Fracker, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Elbridge D. Hadley, U. S. V., recorder.
Kansas—Capt. M. M. Bock, U. S. V., commander; Capt. John T. Taylor, U. S. V., recorder.
Maryland—Col. G. W. F. Vernon, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Joseph J. Janney, U. S. V., recorder.
Massachusetts—First Lieut. Henry N. Sheldon, commander; Capt. Charles W. C. Rhoades, U. S. V., recorder.
Maine—Bvt. Maj. Henry S. Burrage, U. S. V., commander; John F. Dana, recorder.
Michigan—Lieut. George Dingwall, U. S. V., commander; Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U. S. A., recorder.
Minnesota—Lieut. William Preston Roberts, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Orton S. Clark, U. S. V., recorder.
Missouri—First Lieut. George W. Bailey, U. S. V., commander; Capt. William R. Hodges, U. S. V., recorder.
Nebraska—Capt. William J. Broatch, U. S. A., commander; Lieut. Frank B. Bryant, U. S. V., recorder.
New York—First Lieut. and Adjt. George Haven Putnam, U. S. V., commander; Lieut.-Col. William S. Cogswell, U. S. V., recorder.
Ohio—Capt. G. A. Thayer, U. S. V., commander; Capt. J. M. Blair, U. S. V., recorder.
Oregon—Hon. Wallace McCament, commander; Lieut. Joseph E. Hall, U. S. V., recorder.
Pennsylvania—Lieut.-Commander Wm. H. Platt, U. S. N., commander; Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V., recorder.
Vermont—Sergt. Charles E. Beach, commander; Lieut. Carlos D. Williams, U. S. V., recorder.
Washington—Lieut.-Col. Walter B. Beals, U. S. V., commander; Frank C. Shipley, recorder.
Wisconsin—Brig.-Gen. Charles King, U. S. V., commander; Act. Asst. Paymaster Justin W. Meacham, U. S. N., recorder.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Organized June 10, 1889.

General Officers.

General Commander—Gen. K. M. Van Zandt, Forth Worth, Tex.
Adjt.-Gen. and Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gen. William E. Mickle, Mobile, Ala.
Honorary Commander-in-Chief—Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Summerville, S. C.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

President-General—Miss Mary B. Poppenheim, Charleston, S. C.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Thomas Wood Parry, Kansas City, Mo.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Wallace Streator, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Mrs. R. E. Little, Wadesboro, N. C.
Registrar—Mrs. Charles L. Trabert, Berkeley, Cal.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

National Officers.

Commander—Lucas A. Van Toor, Milwaukee, Wis.
Senior Vice-Commander—John J. Cosgrove, Charlestown, Mass.
Junior Vice-Commander—John D. Steward, Cincinnati, O.
Chief of Staff—David F. Kent, Roxbury, Mass.
Adjutant-General—Henry W. Lee, 128 East Price street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Quartermaster-General—Alonzo S. Van Pelt, Rahway, N. J.
Paymaster-General—Ray C. Shepherd, New York, N. Y.
Inspector-General—William L. Hull, Washington, D. C.
Judge-Advocate—Harry J. Katz, New York, N. Y.
Surgeon-General—Edwin J. Pirrung, Cincinnati, O.
National Chaplain—Rev. William G. Everson, Norwood, O.
National Historian—George R. Downs, Erie, Pa.
National Patriotic Instructor—Jacques LaBelle, West View, Pa.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Instituted Feb. 2, 1899.

National Commandery Officers, 1918.

Commander-in-Chief—Capt. George B. Zane, Jr., Pennsylvania.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Lieut. John M. Thompson, New York.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Lieut. S. B. Hart, Illinois.
Registrar-in-Chief—Capt. John T. Hilton, New York.
Deputy Registrar-in-Chief—Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman, Illinois.
Treasurer-in-Chief—Capt. Homer C. Croscup, 78 Broad street, New York, N. Y.
Historian-in-Chief—Capt. A. G. Reynolds, Massachusetts.

Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. (Capt.) Henry A. F. Hoyt, Pennsylvania

Membership is confined to commissioned officers who served as such in the United States army, navy, marine or revenue cutter service (volunteer or regular) or as a contract surgeon during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection incident thereto as well as all the sons of such officers.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted Dec. 27, 1894.

Officers of the National Commandery.

Commander-in-Chief — Brig.-Gen. Samuel W. Fountain, U. S. A., retired, Devon, Pa.
Secretary-General—Maj. David Banks, 23 Park place, New York, N. Y.
Deputy Secretary-General—Maj. Rene A. de Russy, 15 Wall street, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer-General—Capt. Ogden D. Wilkinson, 2010 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Registrar-General—Capt. Howard A. Giddings, U. S. V., Hartford, Conn.
Judge-Advocate General — Frank M. Avery, New York, N. Y.
Deputy Treasurer-General—Col. O. D. Clark, Montpelier, Vt.
Chaplain-General—Capt. J. Madison Hare, Jersey City, N. J.
Historian-General—Capt. Edw. H. Smith, U. S. V., Oshkosh, Wis.
Recorder-General—Col. Guy A. Boyle, Indianapolis, Ind.
Surgeon-General—Maj. Joseph M. Heller, Washington, D. C.

Commanderies have been established in twenty-one states. Total membership about 1,200.

The order is a military organization with patriotic objects, having for its scope the period of American history since national independence. It stands for the needed and honorable principle of national defense against foreign aggression. The principal feature of the order is the perpetuating of the names as well as the services of commissioned officers who served in either the war of the revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war or the war with Spain or shall serve in future campaigns recognized by the United States government as war with foreign powers. Veteran companionship is conferred upon such officers and hereditary companionship upon their direct lineal descendants in the male line.

ARMY AND NAVY LEGION OF VALOR.

Organized 1890.

Commander—Capt. George W. Brush, 738 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Adjutant—Capt. John Brosnan, 289 3d street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Any one holding a medal of honor or a distinguished service cross is eligible to membership. The legion is a purely patriotic organization, its purpose being to instill the spirit of patriotism and devotion to our country in its citizens and unite in a fraternal bond the men who have shared a common danger.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized April 30, 1889, and incorporated by act of congress June 9, 1906.

President-General—Louis A. Ames, New York, N. Y.
Vice-Presidents-General—Charles F. Read, Boston, Mass.; Thomas W. Williams, East Orrange, N. J.; Albert M. Henry, Detroit, Mich.; Frank W. Rawles, Little Rock, Ark.; Thomas A. Perkins, San Francisco, Cal.
Secretary-General and Registrar-General—A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer-General — John H. Burroughs, 15 William street, New York, N. Y.
Historian-General—George C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.
Chaplain-General — Rev. Lee S. McCollester, Medford, Mass.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management, 1919-1920.

Headquarters—Memorial Continental hall, 17th and D streets N. W., Washington, D. C.
President-General—Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Washington, D. C.
Vice-Presidents-General—Terms expire in 1920: Mrs. James B. Grant, Colorado; Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, South Carolina; Mrs. Charles E. Longley, Rhode Island; Mrs. Jeanne D. Blackburn, Kentucky; Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, Missouri; Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Georgia; Mrs. William H. Talbott, Maine. Terms expire in 1921: Mrs. William N. Reynolds, North Carolina; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Massachusetts; Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Nebraska; Mrs. Andrew F. Fox, Mississippi; Miss Stella P. Hardy, Arkansas; Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, Virginia; Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Indiana. Terms expire in 1922: Mrs. William H. Wait, Michigan; Mrs. Isaac L. Patterson, Oregon; Mrs. John P. Hume, Wisconsin; Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, New Jersey; Mrs. James L. Smith, Texas; Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Illinois; Mrs. Louise H. Coburn, Maine.
Recording Secretary-General—Miss Emma L. Crowell, Washington, D. C.
Organizing Secretary-General—Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, Washington, D. C.
Registrar-General—Miss Grace M. Pierce, Washington, D. C.
Historian-General—Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, Washington, D. C.
Corresponding Secretary-General—Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer-General—Mrs. Robert J. Johnson, Washington, D. C.
Librarian-General — Mrs. James M. Fowler, Washington, D. C.
Curator-General—Miss Catherine B. Barlow, Washington, D. C.
Director-General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution — Mrs. Benjamin Heath, Charlotte, N. C.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Organized 1876.

General Officers.

General President—J. M. Montgomery, New York, N. Y.
General Vice-President—(Vacancy.)
Second General Vice-President — Charles I Thayer, Boston, Mass.
General Secretary—Prof. William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.
Assistant General Secretary—W. Hall Harris, Jr., 255 Title building, Baltimore, Md.
General Treasurer—Ralph Isham, 1311 Ritchie place, Chicago, Ill.
Assistant General Treasurer — Gen. George Richards, U. S. M. C., 1734 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
General Registrar—Hon. George E. Pomeroy, 510 Madison avenue, Toledo, O.
General Historian — Orra E. Monnette, Los Angeles, Cal.
General Chaplain—Rt.-Rev. D. S. Tuttle, St. Louis, Mo.

Organizations exist in thirty-two states.
Membership—7,600.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.
Instituted in 1892.

Officers of the General Society.

Governor-General—Col. William W. Ladd, New York.
Honorary Governor-General — Capt. Howland Pell, New York.
Vice-Governor-General—John L. Merrill, New Jersey.
Secretary-General—Henry A. Griffin, M. D., 91 Park avenue, New York, N. Y.
Deputy Secretary-General — Edmund Howard Martin, 160 West 59th street, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer-General—William Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Deputy Treasurer-General — Francis Howard Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.
Registrar-General—Arthur Adams, Hartford, Conn.
Historian-General—Frederick W. Allen, Rhode Island.
Chaplain-General—Rt. Rev. William A. Leonard, Cleveland, O.
Surgeon-General—Charles Montraville Green, M. D., Boston, Mass.
Chancellor-General—Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.
Headquarters—43 Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized in the city of New York Dec. 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims, to preserve their memory, their records, their history and all facts relating to them, their ancestors and their posterity." All lineal descendants over 18 years of age, male or female, of passengers of the voyage of the Mayflower which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership.

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized at Plymouth, Mass., 1897. The triennial congress is held in September at Plymouth, Mass. Societies have been organized in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maine, Colorado, California, Washington, Kansas and Indiana. The officers of the general society are:

Governor-General—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.
Secretary-General—Addison P. Munroe.
Treasurer-General—Henry H. Belknap.
Historian-General—Dr. George B. Stevens.
Captain-General—Myles Standish, M. D.
Surgeon-General—Maj. Herbert N. Yeamans.
Elder-General—Rev. John Coleman Adams.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.
Organized Sept. 14, 1814.

President-General—John Cadwalader (of Pennsylvania society).
Acting Secretary-General—Herbert M. Leland, 10 Postoffice square, Boston, Mass.
Assistant Secretary-General—James E. Hancock, 4 S. Howard street, Baltimore, Md.
Treasurer-General—(Vacancy.)
Assistant Treasurer-General—Paul Noble Peck, Cosmos club, Washington, D. C.
Registrar-General—Henry Harmon Noble, Essex, N. Y.
Surgeon-General—George H. Burgin, M. D.
Judge-Advocate General—(Vacancy.)
Chaplain-General—Henry Branch, D. D., Maryland.

State societies have been formed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York and New Jersey. Membership is made up of male persons above the age of 21 years who participated in or are lineal descendants of one who served during the war of 1812 in the army, navy, revenue marine or privateer service of the United States, upon offering proof thereof satisfactory to the state society to which they may make application for membership, and who are of good moral character and reputation.

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters—528 17th street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Honorary President—Robert M. Thompson, New York, N. Y.
President — Henry Breckinridge, Washington, D. C.
Vice-Presidents—Clarence Ousley, Washington, D. C. and Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Sidney Ballou, Washington, D. C.
Assistant Treasurer—Dwight N. Burnham, Washington, D. C.
Executive Secretary—William M. Galvin, Washington, D. C.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS, INC.

The Conference Committee on National Preparedness, Inc., was organized on June 3, 1915, in New York city, by delegates from national defense societies. The committee publishes charts, bulletins, booklets, pamphlets and pay-envelope leaflets and gratuitously distributes books on national defense for the purpose of quickening the national spirit through a better understanding of the economy of preparedness and the inhumanity of unpreparedness. The officers of the committee are:

Chairman—Henry A. Wise Wood, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer—Alan R. Hawley, New York, N. Y.
Secretary—James E. Clark, New York, N. Y.

The office of the secretary and the committee's headquarters are at 171 Madison avenue, New York city.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE, INC.
Organized Dec. 1, 1914.

National Headquarters—19 West 44th street, New York, N. Y.
Honorary President—Elihu Root.
President—Charles E. Lydecker.
Vice-Presidents — George Wharton Pepper, Pennsylvania; Willett M. Spooner, Wisconsin; Luke E. Wright, Memphis, Tenn.; Myron T. Herrick, Ohio; S. Stanwood Menken, New York; Robert Bacon, New York.
Secretary—Charles D. Orth.
Treasurer—Alexander J. Hemphill.

The National Security league works for:

"1. The Americanization of all those whose future belongs to the United States whether native-born or foreign-born by—

"a. The spreading of a wider knowledge of the constitutional privileges and the corresponding obligations of American citizenship.

"b. Uncompromising opposition to the substitution of any foreign language for the English language.

"c. Persistent war upon illiteracy, the most deadly foe of free government.

"d. Insistence upon the duty of every American to fit himself for the work of national military defense as an indispensable element in citizenship.

"2. The creation of a public sentiment which will look upon public office as a public trust to be committed only to those who are known to be competent, honest, loyal to

our constitution, and ready to subordinate personal aims and ambitions to the common weal."

THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY, INC.

National Headquarters—1133 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.
Slogan—"We have room for but one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization."—Theodore Roosevelt.
Honorary President—(In Perpetuam Memoriam) Theodore Roosevelt.
Honorary Vice-Presidents—David Jayne Hill, Robert Bacon, Perry Belmont, Charles S. Fairchild, Charles J. Bonaparte, Henry B. Joy, William Guggenheim.

Executive Officers.

Chairman Board of Trustees—Charles Stewart Davison.
Chairman Executive Committee—J. Raymond Tiffany.
Treasurer—Robert Appleton.
Secretary—C. S. Thompson.

Aims.

Defense of America—1. To fight disloyal influences in America. Full punishment of radical agitators who conspire to overthrow the government. Apprehension of dangerous bolshevists, warning of public officials against the activities of anarchists, and the urging of preparedness in every section of the country.

2. Working for the passage by congress of legislation providing for a system of military training. In this connection the society is supporting the national service act, also known as the Chamberlain-Kahn bill, which provides for a great citizen army and a small army of regulars, of approximately 150,000 men. Six months' military training advocated for the youth of the country, with educational camps for the illiterate and non-English speaking; three months preceding the regular training to constitute a course here. Organization of trained men into a reserve called out periodically for further training. Officers chosen from the ranks and given opportunity to qualify for leadership.

3. Recognition of accountability. To demand such full accountability of all officials as will result in the elimination of inefficiency.

4. Circulation of propaganda. To crystallize the sentiment of the nation so that favorable action will be taken on measures that would regard the life and property of Americans. To raise the standard of citizenship so that every man will realize his obligation to his country as well as its privileges.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE.

The object of the league is to secure and support a league of nations for the maintenance of international peace.

Organized—June 17, 1915; incorporated Oct. 14, 1916.
President—William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.
Vice-President—Alton B. Parker, New York, N. Y.
Chairman Executive Committee—A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.
Secretary—William H. Short, 130 West 42d street, New York, N. Y.

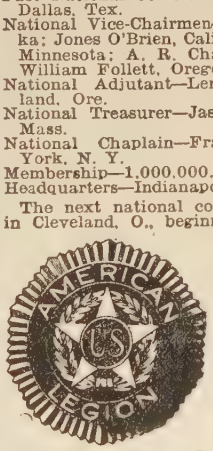
UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING LEAGUE.

Headquarters—Suite 1322 First National Bank building, Chicago, Ill.
President—Howard H. Gross.
Treasurer—John J. Mitchell.
Object: To carry on a nationwide campaign of education that will demand of congress legislation which will require and establish a universal system of military and vocational training.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Organized at St. Louis, Mo., May 8-10, 1919.
National Commander—Franklin D'Olier, Philadelphia, Pa.
Past National Commander—Henry D. Lindsley, Dallas, Tex.
National Vice-Chairmen—Allen Tukey, Nebraska; Jones O'Brien, California; Joyce P. Lewis, Minnesota; A. R. Chambers, Massachusetts; William Follett, Oregon.
National Adjutant—Lemuel L. Belles, Portland, Ore.
National Treasurer—Jasper G. Bacon, Boston, Mass.
National Chaplain—Francis A. Kelly, New York, N. Y.
Membership—1,000,000.
Headquarters—Indianapolis, Ind.

The next national convention is to be held in Cleveland, O., beginning Sept. 27, 1920.



The American Legion was organized at a convention held in St. Louis, Mo., May 8-10, 1919, when temporary officers were chosen and the main principles of the association were adopted. Henry D. Lindsley of Dallas, Tex., was chosen as the temporary commander and it was decided to hold the first regular convention in Minneapolis, Minn. It took place there Nov. 10-12, 1919, when national officers were chosen and the organization perfected. All persons are eligible for membership who were in the military or naval and marine service of the United States between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918. The object of the association is to uphold and defend the constitution of the United States; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent Americanism; to combat autocracy whether of the classes or the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity principles of justice, freedom and democracy and to sanctify the comradeship of the war by mutual helpfulness.

The American Legion is a nonpolitical organization. It was incorporated by an act of congress approved Sept. 16, 1919.

VICTOR L. BERGER EXCLUDED FROM CONGRESS.

Victor L. Berger, socialist, representing the 5th Wisconsin district, was excluded from membership in the national house of representatives Nov. 10, 1919, on the ground of disloyalty to the United States and giving aid and comfort to the enemy in time of war. Before the vote was taken Mr. Berger reiterated the views and articles for which he had been sentenced to prison for twenty years by a federal court in Chicago. The vote in favor of his expulsion from the house was 309 to 1, the only man voting for him being Edward Voight of the 2d Wisconsin district.

HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERALLY OR LOCALLY OBSERVED.

Arbor Day—Usually fixed by governor.
Bennington Battle Day—Aug. 16.
Christmas Day—Dec. 25.
Columbus Day—Oct. 12.
Confederate Memorial Day—See Memorial day.
Davis, Jefferson, Birthday—June 3.
Decoration Day—See Memorial day.
Election Days—See Election Calendar.
Fire Prevention Day—Oct. 9.
Flag Day—June 14.
Georgia Day—Feb. 12.
Independence Day—July 4.
Jefferson's Birthday—April 13.
Labor Day—First Monday in September.
Landing Day—July 25 (Porto Rico).
Lee's Birthday—Jan. 19.
Lincoln's Birthday—Feb. 12.
Maine (Battle Ship) Day—Feb. 15.
Mardi Gras—February (New Orleans).
McKinley Day—Jan. 29.
Mecklenburg Independence Declaration—May 20.
Memorial Day—Federal, May 30; confederate, April 26 (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi) and May 10 (North and South Carolina).
Mothers' Day—Second Sunday in May.
New Orleans, Battle of—Jan. 8.
New Year's Day—Jan. 1.
Patriots' Day—April 19 (Maine, Massachusetts).
Pioneers' Day—July 15 (Idaho). July 24 (Utah).
Texas Independence Day—March 2.
Thanksgiving Day—Last Thursday in November.
Washington's Birthday—Feb. 22.

HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Alabama—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (the day before Ash Wednesday, first day of Lent); Good Friday (the Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day (last Thursday in November); Dec. 25.

Alaska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30 (Memorial day); July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Arizona—Jan. 1; Arbor day (first Monday in February); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Arkansas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Oct. 12 (Columbus day); Dec. 25.

California—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Sept. 9 (Admission day); Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12; general election day in November; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Colorado—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor and School day (third Friday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon from June 1 to Aug. 31 in the city of Denver.

Connecticut—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Delaware—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

District of Columbia—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; March 4 (Inauguration day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Florida—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Arbor day (first Friday in February); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

Georgia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Arbor day (first Friday in December); Dec. 25.

Idaho—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (first Friday after May 1); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Illinois—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September; Oct. 12 (Columbus day); general, state, county and city election days; Saturday afternoons; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Arbor, Bird, Flag and Mothers' days are appointed by the governor, but are not legal holidays. Like McKinley day (Jan. 29), "Remember the Maine" day (Feb. 15), Douglas day (April 23), they are observed by special exercises, flag displays, etc.; banks are not closed. Arbor and Bird days usually come on the third Friday of April in the northern part of the state and the fourth Friday of October in the southern part. Flag day is June 14 and Mothers' day the second Sunday in May.

Indiana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Iowa—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Kansas—The only holidays by statute are Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Labor day (first Monday in September) and Arbor day; Oct. 12; but the days commonly observed in other states are holidays by general consent.

Kentucky—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

Louisiana—Jan. 1; Jan. 8 (anniversary of the battle of New Orleans); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday); Good Friday (Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); July 4; Nov. 1 (All Saints' day); general election day; fourth Saturday in November (Labor day, in the parish of New Orleans only); Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in New Orleans.

Maine—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Maryland—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Sept. 12 (Defenders' day); Oct. 12; general election day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Massachusetts—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 19 (Patriots' day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Michigan—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Oct. 12; general election day; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Minnesota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; Good Friday (Friday before Easter); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25; Arbor day (as appointed by the governor).

Mississippi—First Monday in September; by common consent July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25 are observed as holidays.

Missouri—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

Montana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (third Tuesday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; any day appointed by the governor as a fast day.

Nebraska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (April 22); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Nevada—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

New Hampshire—Feb. 22; fast day appointed by the governor; May 30; July 4; first Mon-

day in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

New Jersey—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days, and every Saturday afternoon.

New Mexico—Jan. 1; July 4; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; Memorial, Labor and Arbor days appointed by the governor.

New York—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); May 20 (anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence); July 4; state election day in August; first Thursday in September (Labor day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Dakota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Arbor day (when appointed by the governor); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Ohio—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving Saturday afternoon in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Oklahoma—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; day; Dec. 25.

Oregon—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Saturday in June; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; public fast days; Dec. 25.

Pennsylvania—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Good Friday; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Philippines—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Thursday and Friday of Holy week; July 4; Aug. 13; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Dec. 30.

Porto Rico—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; July 25 (Landing day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Rhode Island—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; second Friday in May (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

South Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25, 26, 27.

South Dakota—Same as in North Dakota.

Tennessee—Jan. 1; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Texas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22 (Arbor day); March 2 (anniversary of Texas independence); April 21 (anniversary of battle of San Jacinto); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; appointed fast days; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Utah—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 15 (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; July 24 (Pioneer day); first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day and appointed fast days; Dec. 25.

Vermont—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Aug. 16 (Bennington Battle day); Labor day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Virginia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving and appointed fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Washington—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

West Virginia—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wisconsin—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wyoming—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Dec. 25.

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The national holidays, such as July 4, New Year's, etc., are such by general custom and observance and not because of congressional legislation. Congress has passed no laws establishing holidays for the whole country. It has made Labor day a holiday in the District of Columbia, but the law is of no effect elsewhere. It has also designated the second Sunday in May as Mothers' day. President Wilson issued a proclamation May 30, 1916, requesting that June 14, the anniversary of the day on which the national emblem was adopted by congress, be observed as Flag day throughout the nation.

MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Name.	Elected.
Haussonville, Comte de, b. 1843	1888
Freycinet, Charles de, b. 1828	1890
Loti-Viaud, Pierre, b. 1850	1891
Lavisse, Ernest, b. 1842	1892
Bourget, Paul, b. 1852	1894
France, Anatole, b. 1844	1896
Hanotaux, Gabriel, b. 1853	1897
Lavedan, Henri, b. 1859	1898
Deschanel, Paul, b. 1856	1899
Bazin, Rene, b. 1853	1903
Masson, Frederick, b. 1847	1903
Lamy, Etienne, b. 1845	1905
Ribot, Alexandre, b. 1842	1905
Barres, Maurice, b. 1862	1906
Donnay, Maurice, b. 1866	1907
Richepin, Jean, b. 1849	1908
Doumic, Rene, b. 1860	1909
Prevost, Marcel, b. 1862	1909
Aicard, Jean, b. 1848	1909
Brieux, Eugene, b. 1858	1909
Poincare, Raymond, b. 1850	1909
Duchesne, Mgr., b. 1848	1910
Regnier, Henri de, b. 1864	1911
Cochin, Denys, b. 1851	1911
Lyautey, Louis, b. 1854	1912
Bergson, Henri L., b. 1859	1914
Capus, Alfred, b. 1858	1914
Gorce, Pierre de la, b. 1846	1914
Joffre, Joseph J. C., b. 1852	1918
Barthou, Louis, b. 1862	1918
Baudrillart, Alfred	1918
Cambon, Jules, b. 1845	1918
Boislesve, Rene, b. 1867	1918
Curel, Francis de, b. 1854	1918
Foch, Ferdinand, b. 1851	1919
Clemenceau, Georges, b. 1841	1919

The Academie Francaise, or French Academy, was instituted in 1635. It is a part of the Institute of France and its particular function is to conserve the French language, foster literature and encourage genius.

COINAGE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Coinage mints of the United States are located in Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal., and Denver, Col. The government assay offices are in New York, N. Y.; Carson, Nev.; Denver, Col.; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Charlotte, N. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Deadwood, S. D.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans, La., and Salt Lake City, Utah. The mint in Philadelphia was established in 1792 and the others as follows: San Francisco, 1852, and Denver, 1904.

DEATHS OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN (1890-1919).

Abbey, E. A., Aug. 1, 1911.
Abbott, Bessie, Feb. 9, 1919.
Abdul Hamid, Feb. 10, 1918.
Adams, C. F., March 8, 1918.
Adams, Charles F., March. 20, 1915.
Aehrenthal, A. L., Feb. 17, 1912.
Alden, H. M., Oct. 7, 1919.
Aldrich, N. W., April 16, 1915.
Aldrich, T. B., Mar. 19, 1907.
Alexander III., Nov. 1, 1894.
Alexander, J. W., June 1, 1915.
Alexis, Nord, May 1, 1910.
Allen, Grant, Oct. 25, 1895.
Allison, W. B., Aug. 4, 1908.
Alma-Tadema, L., June 24, 1912.
Altgeld, John P., March 12, 1902.
Altman, Benj., Oct. 7, 1913.
Alverstone, Viscount, Dec. 15, 1915.
Anderson, Galusha, July 20, 1918.
Andrassy, Count, Jan. 30, 1900.
Angell, Jas. B., Apr. 1, 1916.
Anthony, Susan B., March 13, 1906.
Arabi Pasha, Sept. 21, 1911.
Archbold, J. D., Dec. 5, 1916.
Armour, P. D., Jan. 6, 1901.
Armstrong, M., May 26, 1918.
Arnold, Edwin, Mar. 25, 1904.
Aronson, R., Feb. 5, 1919.
Astor, John J., Apr. 15, 1912.
Astor, John Jacob, Feb. 22, 1890.
Astor, W. W., Oct. 18, 1919
Audran, Edmond, Aug. 19, 1901.
Austin, Alfred, June 1, 1913.
Avebury, Lord, May 28, 1913.
Ballin, Albert, Nov. 9, 1918.
Barnum, P. T., Apr. 7, 1891.
Barr, Amelia E., March 10, 1919.
Barr, Robert, Oct. 22, 1912.
Bartholdi, F. A., Oct. 4, 1904.
Barton, Clara, April 12, 1912.
Bascom, John, Oct., 2, 1911.
Bates, John C., Feb. 4, 1919.
Bebel, August F., Aug. 13, 1913.
Becquerel, A. H., Aug. 25, 1908.
Behring, E. von., Apr. 1, 1917.
Beit, Alfred, July 16, 1906.
Bell, Digby, June 20, 1917.
Bell, J. F., Jan. 8, 1919.
Bellamy, Edw., May 22, 1898.
Bellew, Kyrle, Nov. 2, 1911.
Belmont, August, Nov. 24, 1890.
Belmont, August, Jr., March 29, 1919.
Belmont, O. H. P., June 10, 1908.
Bennett, James G., May 14, 1918.
Beresford, C. W., Sept. 6, 1919.
Bertillon, A., Feb. 13, 1914.
Besant, Sir Walter, June 9, 1901.
Bigelow, John, Dec. 19, 1911.
Bismarck, Prince, July 30, 1898.
Bitter, Karl T. F., April 10, 1915.
Bjornson, B., April 26, 1910.
Black, Frank S., March 21, 1913.
Black, John C., Aug. 17, 1915.
Black, William, Dec. 10, 1898.
Blackie, J. S., March 3, 1895.
Blackwood, W., Nov. 11, 1912.
Blaine, James G., Jan. 27, 1893.
Blake, Lillie D., Dec. 30, 1913.
Blavatsky, Mme., May 9, 1891.
Bliss, Cornelius N., Oct. 9, 1911.
Blouet, Paul, May 24, 1903.
Bogardus, A. H., March 23, 1913.
Boito, Arrigo, June 11, 1918.
Bonheur, Rosa, May 25, 1899.
Booth, Edwin, June 7, 1893.
Booth, William, Aug. 20, 1912.
Botha, Louis, Aug. 28, 1919.
Boucicault, Aubrey, July 10, 1913.
Bowman, Thomas, March 3, 1914.
Bradley, L. D., Jan. 9, 1917.
Brady, A. N., July 22, 1913.
Bragg, Edward S., June 20, 1912.
Braham, J. H., Oct. 28, 1919.
Brahms, Johannes, April 2, 1897.
Brassey, Earl, Nov. 13, 1919.
Brassey, Thos., Feb. 23, 1918.
Breton, Jules A., July 5, 1906.
Brewer, David J., March 28, 1910.
Brisson, Henri, Apr. 14, 1912.
Bristow, Benjamin H., June 22, 1896.
Brooks, Phillips, Jan. 23, 1893.
Brough, Lionel, Nov. 8, 1909.
Buck, Dudley, Oct. 6, 1909.
Buckner, S. B., Jan. 8, 1914.
Bullen, Frank T., March 1, 1915.
Bulow, Hans von, Feb. 13, 1894.
Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, Dec. 30, 1906.
Burdette, R. J., Nov. 19, 1914.
Burleigh, B., June 17, 1914.
Burnand, F. C., Apr. 21, 1917.
Burnham, D. H., June 1, 1912.
Burrows, J. C., Nov. 16, 1915.
Busse, F. A., July 9, 1914.
Butler, Gen. B. F., Jan. 11, 1893.
Calhoun, W. J., Sept. 19, 1916.
Campbell-Bannerman, H., Apr. 22, 1908.
Canalejas, J., Nov. 12, 1912.
Carden, D., Oct. 16, 1915.
Carleton, H. G., Dec. 10, 1910.
Carleton, Will, Dec. 18, 1912.
Carlisle, John G., July 31, 1910.
Carlos, I., Feb. 1, 1908.
Carnegie, Andrew, Aug. 11, 1919.
Carnot, President, June 24, 1894.
Carolus-Duran, E. A., Feb. 18, 1917.
Carr, Clark E., Feb. 28, 1919.
Carreno, Teresa, June 12, 1917.
Carte, D'Oyly, April 3, 1901.
Carus, Paul, Feb. 11, 1919.
Casimir-Perier, Mar. 12, 1907.
Cervera, P., April 3, 1909.
Chadwick, F. E., Jan. 27, 1919.
Chamberlain, Joseph, July 2, 1914.
Chanute, Octave, Nov. 23, 1910.
Chapman, J. W., Dec. 25, 1918.
Chase, William M., Oct. 25, 1916.
Childs, George W., Feb. 3, 1894.
Choate, Joseph H., May 14, 1917.
Christian IX., Jan. 29, 1906.
Chulalongcorn I., Oct. 23, 1910.
Claretie, Jules, Dec. 23, 1913.
Clark, A. H., Dec. 31, 1918.
Clarke, Charles H., Aug. 10, 1915.
Clay, Bertha M., March 14, 1914.
Clemens, S. L., April 21, 1910.
Clement, Clay, Feb. 21, 1910.
Cleveland, Grover, June 24, 1908.
Cody, W. F., Jan. 10, 1917.
Coleridge-Taylor, S., Sept. 1, 1912.
Collier, R. J., Nov. 8, 1918.
Collyer, Robert, Nov. 30, 1912.
Colonne, Edouard, March 28, 1910.
Comstock, A., Sept. 21, 1915.
Constant, Benj., May 26, 1902.
Cooke, Jay, Feb. 16, 1905.
Cooley, L. E., Feb. 3, 1917.
Coppee, Francois, May 23, 1908.
Coquelin, B. C., Jan. 26, 1909.
Coquelin, E. A. H., Feb. 8, 1919.
Corbin, Austin, June 4, 1896.
Corning, Erastus, Aug. 30, 1896.
Corthell, E. L., May 16, 1916.
Cox, George B., May 20, 1916.
Cox, Kenyon, March 17, 1919.
Cramp, Edwin S., June 6, 1913.
Crane, Richard T., Jan. 8, 1912.
Crawford, Emily, Dec. 30, 1915.
Crawford, F. M., Apr. 9, 1909.
Crawford, Jack, Feb. 27, 1917.
Crockett, S. R., Apr. 20, 1914.
Croke, Archbishop, July 22, 1902.
Cromer, Earl of, Jan. 29, 1917.
Cronje, Piet, Feb. 4, 1911.
Crook, George, March 19, 1890.
Crookes, Wm., April 4, 1919.
Crosby, Fanny, Feb. 12, 1915.
Cullom, Shelby M., Jan. 28, 1914.
Cummings, Amos J., May 2, 1902.
Curie, Pierre, April 19, 1906.
Curtin, Jeremiah, Dec. 14, 1906.
Curtis, George W., Aug. 31, 1892.
Curtis, William E., Oct. 5, 1911.
Curzon, Lady, July 18, 1906.
Cuyler, T. L., Feb. 26, 1909.
Dahn, Felix S., Jan. 3, 1912.
Daly, Augustin, July 7, 1899.
Dana, Charles A., Oct. 17, 1897.
Daniel, John W., June 29, 1910.
Davenport, Homer, May 2, 1912.
Davis, Geo. R., Nov. 25, 1899.
Davis, Henry G., March, 11, 1916.

Davis, Mrs. Jeff., Oct. 16, 1906.
Davis, Richard H., April 11, 1916.
Davis, Winnie, Sept. 18, 1898.
Davitt, Michael, May 31, 1906.
Debussy, C. C., Mar. 26, 1918.
Deering, Wm., Dec. 9, 1913.
De Martens, F., June 20, 1909.
Detaille, Edouard, Dec. 24, 1912.
Dewey, George, Jan. 16, 1917.
Diaz, Porfirio, July 2, 1915.
Dilke, Chas. W., Jan. 26, 1911.
Dingley, Nelson, Jan. 13, 1899.
Dodge, G. M., Jan. 3, 1916.
Dolliver, J. P., Oct. 15, 1910.
Donnelly, Ignatius, Jan. 2, 1901.
Douglass, Frederick, Feb. 20, 1895.
Drachman, Holger, Jan. 15, 1908.
Draper, Andrew S., April 27, 1913.
Drexel, Anthony J., June 30, 1893.
Driver, S. R., Feb. 26, 1914.
Drummond, H., March 11, 1897.
Du Maurier, G., Oct. 8, 1896.
Dumas, Alexandre, Nov. 27, 1895.
Dunbar, Paul L., Feb. 9, 1906.
Dvorak, Antonin, May 1, 1904.
Dwight, Timothy, May 26, 1916.
East, Sir Edward, Sept. 28, 1913.
Eddy, Mary Baker, Dec. 3, 1910.
Edmunds, G. F., Feb. 27, 1919.
Edward VII., May 6, 1910.
Edwards, Amelia B., April 15, 1892.
Eggleston, Edward, Sept. 3, 1902.
Eggleston, G. Cary, April 14, 1911.
Ehrlich, Paul, Aug. 20, 1915.
Eisner, K., Feb. 21, 1919.
Elizabeth, Empress, Sept. 10, 1898.
Elkins, S. B., Jan. 4, 1911.
Ellis, Edw. S., June 20, 1916.
Emmett, "Fritz," June 15, 1891.
English, Wm. H., Feb. 7, 1896.
Erlanger, C., April 24, 1919.
Evans, Robley D., Jan. 3, 1912.
Evarts, Wm. M., Feb. 28, 1901.
Faguet, E., June 7, 1916.
Fair, James G., Dec. 28, 1894.
Fairbanks, C. W., June 4, 1918.
Fairchild, Lucius, May 23, 1896.
Faithfull, Emily, June 1, 1895.
Farley, J. M., Sept. 17, 1918.
Farjeon, B. L., July 23, 1903.
Faure, Felix, Feb. 16, 1899.
Fenn, G. M., Aug. 27, 1909.
Ferdinand, Archduke, June 28, 1914.
Ferrer, Francisco, Oct. 13, 1909.
Field, Cyrus W., July 12, 1892.
Field, Eugene, Nov. 4, 1895.
Field, Kate, May 18, 1896.
Field, Marshall, Jan. 16, 1906.
Field, R. M., Nov. 11, 1902.
Field, Roswell, Jan. 10, 1919.
Field, S. J., April 9, 1899.
Finlay, Chas., Aug. 20, 1915.
Fisk, Clinton B., July 9, 1890.
Fitch, George, Aug. 9, 1915.
Flagler, H. M., May 20, 1913.
Florence, Wm. J., Nov. 19, 1891.
Flower, R. P., May 12, 1899.
Foraker, J. B., May 10, 1917.
Forbes, Archibald, March 30, 1900.
Ford, Patrick, Sept. 23, 1913.
Foss, Cyrus D., Jan. 29, 1910.
Foster, Geo. B., Dec. 22, 1918.
Fox, Della, June 16, 1913.
Fox, John, Jr., July 8, 1919.
Francis Joseph I., Nov. 21, 1916.
Frederick VIII., May 14, 1912.
Frederick, Empress, Aug. 5, 1901.
Fremont, J. C., July 13, 1890.
French, W. M. R., June 3, 1914.
Frohman, Chas., May 7, 1915.
Froude, Jas. A., Oct. 20, 1894.
Frye, Wm. P., Aug. 8, 1911.
Fuller, M. W., July 4, 1910.
Funston, F., Feb. 19, 1917.
Furness, H. H., Aug. 13, 1912.
Gaillard, D. D., Dec. 5, 1913.
Gallieni, J. S., May 27, 1916.
Gardiner, Asa B., May 28, 1919
Garnett, Henry, Nov. 5, 1914.
Gary, Jos. E., Oct. 31, 1906.
Gates, John W., Aug. 9, 1911.
Gaynor, Wm. J., Sept. 1913.
Geikie, Jas., March 2, 1915.
George, Henry, Oct. 29, 1896.
George I. (Greece), March 18, 1913.
Gilbert, Wm. S., May 2, 1911.
Gilder, Jeannette L., Jan. 17, 1916.
Gilder, R. W., Nov. 18, 1909.
Gill, David, Jan. 24, 1914.
Gilmore, Patrick S., Sept. 24, 1892.
Gladden, Washington, July 2, 1918.
Gladstone, W. E., May 19, 1898.
Goode, Geo. B., Sept. 6, 1896.
Goodwin, J. C., Dec. 18, 1912.
Goodwin, N. C., Jan. 31, 1919.
Gould, Jay, Dec. 2, 1892.
Gould, Nath'l, July 25, 1919.
Gounod, Charles F., Oct. 18, 1893.
Grant, F. D., April 11, 1912.
Grau, H., Oct. 27, 1912.
Gray, Elisha, Jan. 21, 1901.
Green, Hetty, July 3, 1916.
Gresham, Walter Q., May 28, 1895.
Grieg, Edvard, Sept. 4, 1907.
Grodekoff, N. I., Dec. 26, 1913.
Grundy, Sydney, July 4, 1914.
Guild, Curtis, April 6, 1915.
Guilmant, F. A., March 30, 1911.
Haeckel, E. H., Aug. 9, 1919.
Hagenbeck, Carl, April 14, 1913.
Hale, Edw. E., June 10, 1909.
Halevy, Ludovic, May 8, 1908.
Halstead, Murat, July 2, 1908.
Hamilton, Gail, Aug. 17, 1896.
Hampton, Wade, Apr. 11, 1902
Hanlon, Edward, Jan. 4, 1908.
Hanna, M. A., Feb. 15, 1904.
Hanshaw, T. W., Mar. 4, 1914.
Harahan, J. T., Jan. 22, 1912.
Hardie, J. K., Sept. 26, 1915.
Harlan, John M., Oct. 14, 1911.
Harper, Olive, May 3, 1915.
Harper, Wm. R., Jan. 10, 1906.
Harpignies, H. J., Aug. 28, 1916.
Harriman, E. H., Sept. 9, 1909.
Harris, J. Chandler, July 3, 1908.
Harris, Wm. T., Nov. 5, 1909.
Harrison, Benj., Mar. 13, 1901.
Harrison, Carter, Sr., Oct. 28, 1893.
Hatch, Rufus, Feb. 23, 1893.
Hay, John, July 1, 1905.
Hayes, R. B., Jan. 17, 1893.
Hearn, Lafcadio, Sept. 26, 1904.
Hearst, Mrs. P. A., April 13, 1919.
Heilprin, Angelo, July 17, 1907.
Heilprin, Louis, Feb. 13, 1912.
Henderson, C. R., March 29, 1915.
Henderson, D. B., Feb. 25, 1906.
Henry, O., June 5, 1910.
Hepburn, W. P., Feb. 7, 1916.
Herbert, H. A., March 6, 1919.
Herkomer, H., Mar. 31, 1914.
Herne, Jas. A., June 2, 1901.
Hertling, G. F. von, Jan. 4, 1919.
Hewitt, A. S., Jan. 18, 1903.
Heyse, Paul, April 2, 1914.
Higginson, H. L., Nov. 14, 1919.
Higinbotham, H. N., April 18, 1919.
Hilkoff, M., March 21, 1909.
Hill, David B., Oct. 20, 1910.
Hill, Jas. J., May 29, 1916.
Hitchcock, E. A., Apr. 9, 1909.
Hitt, John, April 29, 1911.
Hitt, Robt. R., Sept. 20, 1906.
Hoar, Geo. F., Sept. 30, 1904.
Hoard, Wm. D., Nov. 22, 1918.
Hobart, G. A., Nov. 21, 1899.
Hodler, Ferd., May 21, 1918.
Hoe, Robert, Sept. 22, 1909.
Holden, E. S., Mar. 16, 1914.
Hollaender, G., Dec. 6, 1915.
Holleben, T. v., Feb. 1, 1913.
Holman, W. S., April 22, 1897.
Holmes, Mary J., Oct. 6, 1907.
Holmes, Oliver W., Oct. 7, 1894.
Howard, O. O., Oct. 26, 1909.
Howe, Julia W., Oct. 17, 1910.
Hoxie, Vinnie R., Nov. 20, 1914.
Hubbard, Elbert, May 7, 1915.
Huerta, V., Jan. 13, 1916.
Humbert, King, July 29, 1900.
Hunt, Wm. H., Sept. 7, 1910.
Huntington, C. P., Aug. 14, 1900.
Hutchins, Stilson, April 22, 1912.
Huxley, T. H., June 29, 1894.
Hyacinthe, Pere, Feb. 9, 1912.
Ibsen, Henrik, May 23, 1906.
Ignatieff, N. P., July 4, 1908.
Ingalls, J. J., Aug. 16, 1900.
Ingersoll, R. G., July 21, 1899.
Ireland, John, Sept. 25, 1918.
Irving, Henry, Oct. 18, 1905.
Irving, Laurence, May 29, 1914.
Isherwood, B. F., June 19, 1915.
Israels, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1911.
Ito, Admiral Y., Jan. 14, 1914.
James, Henry, Feb. 28, 1916.
Jameson, L. S., Nov. 26, 1917.
Jaures, J. L., July 31, 1914.

Jefferson, Jos., Apr. 23, 1905.
Jewett, Sarah O., June 24, 1909.
Joachim, Jos., Aug. 15, 1907.
Jokai, Maurus, May 5, 1904.
Johnson, Eastman, April 5, 1906.
Johnson, J. A., Sept. 21, 1909.
Jones, Fernando, Nov. 8, 1911.
Joubert, Gen., Mar. 27, 1900.
Judd, Orange, Dec. 27, 1892.
Judge, W. Q., Mar. 22, 1896.
Judith, Mme., Oct. 27, 1912.

Kaempf, J., May 25, 1918.
Katsuro, Taro, Oct. 10, 1913.
Keene, Jas. R., Jan. 3, 1913.
Kelcey, Herbert, July 10, 1917.
Kellogg, Clara L., May 13, 1916.
Kelly, Myra, March 31, 1910.
Kelvin, Lord, Dec. 17, 1907.
Kendal, W. H., Nov. 6, 1917.
Kiderlen-Waechter, A. von, Dec. 30, 1912.
Kiralfy, Imre, April 27, 1919.
Kitchener, H. H., June 5, 1916.
Kjelland, Alex., April 6, 1906.
Knott, J. P., June 8, 1911.
Koch, Robert, May 27, 1910.
Kossuth, Louis, Mar. 20, 1894.
Kruger, Paul, July 14, 1904.
Kwang-Hsu, Nov. 14, 1908.

Labouchere, Henry, Jan. 16, 1912.
La Farge, John, Nov. 14, 1910.
Lamar, J. R., Jan. 2, 1916.
Lamprecht, K., May 11, 1915.
Landon, M. DeL., Dec. 16, 1910.
Lang, Andrew, July 21, 1912.
Langley, S. P., Feb. 27, 1906.
Larcom, Lucy, April 17, 1893.
Laurier, W., Feb. 17, 1919.
Lawton, H. W., Dec. 19, 1899.
Layton, F., Aug. 16, 1919.
Lecocq, C., Oct. 25, 1918.
Lee, Margaret, Dec. 26, 1914.
Le Febre, J. J., Feb. 24, 1912.
Lemaitre, F. E., Aug. 6, 1914.
Leo XIII., July 20, 1903.
Leoncavallo, R., Aug. 9, 1919.
Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.
Leroux, X. H., Feb. 3, 1919.
Lewis, A. H., Dec. 23, 1914.
Liebknecht, K., Jan. 16, 1919.
Li Hung-Chang, Nov. 7, 1901.
Liliuokalani, Nov. 11, 1917.
Lister, Joseph, Feb. 11, 1912.
Lockwood, Belva, May 19, 1917.
Logan, Olive, April 23, 1909.
Lombroso, C., Oct. 19, 1909.
London, Jack, Nov. 27, 1916.
Long, John D., Aug. 27, 1915.
Longpre, Paul de, June 29, 1911.
Lorimer, G. C., Sept. 8, 1904.
Lossing, B. J., June 3, 1891.
Low, Seth, Sept. 17, 1916.
Lowell, Jas. R., Aug. 12, 1891.
Lowell, P., Nov. 12, 1916.
Loyson, Charles, Feb. 9, 1912.
Lubbock, J. (see Avebury).
Lublin, David, Jan. 1, 1919.
Lucca, Pauline, Feb. 28, 1908.
Lurton, Horace, July 12, 1914.
Luxembourg, Rosa, Jan. 16, 1919.

Maartens, M., Aug. 4, 1915.
Mabie, H. W., Dec. 31, 1916.
Mace, Jem, Nov. 30, 1910.
MacNaughton, Mrs. A., March 31, 1910.
MacVeagh, W., Jan. 11, 1917.
Magruder, Benj. D., April 21, 1910.
Mahan, A. T., Dec. 1, 1914.
Mandel, Leon, Nov. 4, 1911.
Manning, Cardinal, Jan. 14, 1892.
Mansfield, R., Aug. 30, 1907.
Marble, M., July 24, 1917.
Maretzek, Max, May 14, 1897.
Markham, C. R., Jan. 30, 1916.
Marryat, Florence, Oct. 27, 1899.
Marsh, O. C., March 18, 1899.
Marsh, R., Aug. 10, 1915.
Martinelli, S., July 5, 1918.
Massenet, Jules, Aug. 13, 1912.
Mathews, Wm., Feb. 15, 1909.
Maupassant, Guy de, July 6, 1893.
Maxim, H. S., Nov. 24, 1916.
Mead, L. G., Oct. 15, 1910.
Medill, Jos., March 16, 1899.
Meissonier, Jan. 31, 1891.
Melville, G. W., March 17, 1912.
Mendes, Catulle, Feb. 8, 1909.
Menelik II., Dec. 12, 1913.
Menzel, Adolf, Feb. 9, 1905.
Meredith, Geo., May 18, 1909.
Merritt, Wesley, Dec. 3, 1911.
Metchnikoff, E., July 17, 1916.
Meyer, G. v. L., Mar. 9, 1918.
Michel, Louise, Jan. 9, 1905.
Millais, Sir John, Aug. 13, 1896.
Miller, Joaquin, Feb. 17, 1913.
Miller, Roswell, Jan. 3, 1913.
Millet, F. D., April 15, 1912.
Mills, Benj. F., May 1, 1916.
Mills, L. L., Jan. 18, 1909.
Mills, Roger Q., Sept. 2, 1911.
Mirbeau, O., Feb. 16, 1917.
Mistral, Frederic, March 25, 1914.
Mitchel, J. P., July 6, 1918.
Mitchell, John, Sept. 9, 1919.
Mitchell, Maggie, March 22, 1918.
Modjeska, Helena, April 8, 1909.
Monvel, B. de, March 16, 1913.
Moody, D. L., Dec. 22, 1899.
Morgan, J. P., Mar. 31, 1913.
Morrison, W. R., Sept. 29, 1909.
Morton, Paul, Jan. 19, 1911.
Mosby, John S., May 30, 1916.
Moscheles, F., Dec. 22, 1917.
Most, Johann, March 17, 1906.
Moulton, Louise C., Aug. 10, 1908.
Muensterberg, H., Dec. 16, 1916.
Muir, John, Dec. 24, 1914.
Murphy, J. B., Aug. 11, 1916.
Murray, J. A. H., July 26, 1915.
Murray, Sir John, March 16, 1914.
Mutsuhito, Emperor, July 30, 1912.
McArthur, John, May 15, 1906.
McCarthy, Justin, April 24, 1912.
McClure, A. K., June 6, 1909.
McCormick, R. S., April 16, 1919.
McCosh, Jas., Nov. 16, 1894.
McGovern, T., Feb. 22, 1918.
McKinley, W., Sept. 14, 1901.
McLean, J. R., June 9, 1916.
McRea, Jas., March 28, 1913.
McVicker, J. H., Mar. 7, 1896.
Naeyer, E. D., Sept. 10, 1913.
Nares, Geo. S., Jan. 16, 1915.
Nation, Carrie, June 9, 1911.
Nelson, W. R., April 12, 1915.
Newcomb, Simon, July 11, 1909.
Newman, J. H., Aug. 11, 1890.
Nightingale, Florence, Aug. 14, 1910.
Nixon, Wm. P., Feb. 20, 1912.
Nogi, M., Sept. 13, 1912.
Nordica, Lillian, May 10, 1914.
Nye, Edgar W., Feb. 21, 1896.
O'Brien, R. B., Mar. 19, 1918.
Ochiltree, Thos., Nov. 26, 1902.
Ohnet, Georges, May 5, 1918.
Oliphant, Mrs. M., June 25, 1897.
Ollivier, Emile, Aug. 20, 1913.
Olney, Richard, April 8, 1917.
Orchardson, W. O., April 13, 1910.
O'Reilly, J. B., Aug. 11, 1890.
O'Reilly, R. M., Nov. 3, 1912.
Oscar II., Dec. 8, 1907
Otis, H. G., July 30, 1917.
Otto, King, Oct. 11, 1916.
"Ouida" (Louise de la Ramee), Jan. 24, 1908.
Page, W. H., Dec. 22, 1918.
Paine, C. J., Aug. 14, 1916.
Paine, R. T., Aug. 11, 1910.
Palma, Tomas, E., Nov. 4, 1908.
Palmer, J. M., Sept. 25, 1900.
Palmer, Potter, May 4, 1902.
Palmer, Mrs. Potter, May 5, 1918.
Palmer, T. W., June 1, 1913.
Parker, Jos., Nov. 28, 1902.
Parkman, Francis, Nov. 8, 1893.
Passy, Fred, June 12, 1912.
Pastor, "Tony," Aug. 26, 1908.
Patti, Adelina, Sept. 27, 1919.
Payer, J. von., Aug. 31, 1915.
Paz, J. C. P., March 10, 1912.
Pearsons, D. K., April 27, 1912.
Peck, G. W., April 16, 1916.
Peck, H. T., March 23, 1914.
Peffer, W. A., Oct. 7, 1912.
Pennypacker, S. A., Sept. 2, 1916.
Pickering, E. C., Feb. 3, 1919.
Picquart, M. G., Jan. 18, 1914.
Pierrepont, E., Mar. 6, 1892.
Pingree, H. S., June 18, 1901.
Pitou, A., Dec. 4, 1915.
Pittman, Ben, Dec. 28, 1910.
Pius X., Aug. 20, 1914.
Platt, T. C., March 6, 1910.
Playfair, Lyon, May 29, 1898.
Plympton, E., April 12, 1915.
Poincare, J. H., July 18, 1912.
Poole, Wm. F., Mar. 1, 1894.
Poor, H. W., April 13, 1915.
Porter, Noah, March 4, 1892.
Potter, H. C., July 21, 1908.
Poynter, E. J., July 26, 1919.
Pratt, B. L., May 18, 1917.
Piatt, John J., Feb. 16, 1917.
Pia, Maria, July 5, 1911.
Perkins, Eli, Dec. 16, 1910.
Pryor, R. A., March 14, 1919.
Pulitzer, Jos., Oct. 29, 1911.
Pullman, G. M., Oct. 19, 1897.
Pyle, Howard, Nov. 9, 1911.
Rampolla, Cardinal, Dec. 16, 1913.
Ramsay, Wm., July 23, 1916.
Randall, S. J., April 13, 1890.
Rankin, McK., Apr. 17, 1914.
Rayleigh, J. W., June 20, 1919.
Reclus, Elisee, July 4, 1905.

Redmond, J. E., Mar. 6, 1918.
Reed, Thos. B., Dec. 7, 1902.
Rehan, Ada, Jan. 8, 1916.
Reid, Whitelaw, Dec. 15, 1912.
Remenyi, Edouard, May 15, 1898.
Remington, F., Dec. 26, 1909.
Renan, Jos. E., Oct. 2, 1892.
Reszke, Edouard de, May 30, 1917.
Rexford, Eben E., Oct. 18, 1916.
Rhodes, Cecil, Mar. 26, 1902.
Ridpath, J. C., July 31, 1900.
Riis, Jacob A., May 26, 1914.
Riley, J. W., July 22, 1916.
Ristori, Adelaide, Oct. 9, 1906.
Roberts, Lord, Nov. 14, 1914.
Robson, Stuart, Apr. 29, 1903.
Rochefort, Henri, July 1, 1913.
Rockhill, W. W., Dec. 8, 1914.
Rodin, A., Nov. 17, 1917.
Roebling, W., April 15, 1912.
Rogers, H. H., May 19, 1909.
Rojestvensky, S., Jan. 14, 1909.
Roosevelt, Theo., Jan. 6, 1919.
Root, Geo. F., Aug. 6, 1895.
Root, Jos. C., Dec. 25, 1913.
Rose, James A., May 29, 1912.
Rosewater, E., Aug. 21, 1906.
Rossa, J. O'D., June 29, 1915.
Rossetti, W. M., Feb. 5, 1919.
Rothschild, N. M., March 31, 1915.
Roulede, P. de, Jan. 30, 1914.
Rubinstein, A. G., Nov. 20, 1894.
Ruskin, John, Jan. 20, 1900.
Russell, Sir Charles, Aug. 10, 1900.
Russell, Wm. H., Feb. 10, 1907.
Sagasta, P. M., Jan. 5, 1903.
Sage, Russell, July 22, 1906.
Sage, Mrs. R., Nov. 4, 1918.
Saint-Gaudens, August, Aug. 3, 1907.
St. John, Florence, Jan. 30, 1912.
St. John, J. P., Aug. 31, 1916.
Salisbury, Lord, Aug. 22, 1903.
Salvini, Alexandre, Dec. 14, 1896.
Salvini, Tomasso, Jan. 1, 1916.
Sampson, W. T., May 6, 1902.
Sankey, Ira D., Aug. 13, 1908.
Sarasate, P. de, Sept. 20, 1908.
Sardou, Victorien, Nov. 8, 1908.
Satolli, Francis, Jan. 8, 1910.
Schaefer Jacob, March 8, 1910.
Schley, W. S., Oct. 2, 1911.
Schliemann, H., Dec. 25, 1890.
Schurz, Carl, May 14, 1906.
Scott, Robt. F., March 29, 1912.
Segur, A. de, Aug. 14, 1916.
Seidl, Anton, March 29, 1898.
Seton-Karr, Henry, May 29, 1914.
Shaw, Anna H., July 2, 1919.
Shelley, Kate, Jan. 21, 1912.
Sheridan, M. V., Feb. 21, 1918.
Sherman, J. S., Oct. 30, 1912.
Sherman, John, Oct. 22, 1900.
Sherman, W. T., Feb. 14, 1891.
Shonts, T. P., Sept. 21, 1919.
Sickles, D. E., May 3, 1914.
Sienkiewicz, H., Nov. 16, 1916.
Sigel, Franz, Aug. 21, 1902.
Smiles, Sam'l, April 16, 1904.
Smith, F. H., April 7, 1915.
Smith, Goldwin, June 7, 1910.
Smith, Jos. F., Nov. 19, 1918.
Smyth, J. M., Nov. 4, 1909.
Soldene, Emily, April 8, 1912.
Sophia, Queen, Dec. 30, 1913.
Spencer, Herbert, Dec. 8, 1903.
Spooner, J. C., June 11, 1919.
Sprague, O. S. A., Feb. 20, 1909.
Sprague, Wm., Sept. 11, 1915.
Spreckels, Claus, Dec. 26, 1908.
Stanford, Leland, June 20, 1893.
Stanley, H. M., May 10, 1904.
Stanton, E. C., Oct. 26, 1902.
Stead, W. T., April 15, 1912.
Stedman, E. C., Jan. 18, 1908.
Stephenson, I., Mar. 15, 1918.
Stevenson, A. E., June 14, 1914.
Stillman, Jas., March 15, 1918.
Stockton, F. R., April 20, 1902.
Stolypin, P. A., Sept. 18, 1911.
Storey, Geo. A., July 29, 1919.
Story, Julian, Feb. 24, 1919.
Strakosch, Max, March 17, 1892.
Strathcona, Lord, Jan. 21, 1914.
Strauss, Eduard, Dec. 30, 1916.
Strauss, Johann, May 3, 1899.
Strindberg, A., May 14, 1912.
Stuart, Ruth McE., May 4, 1917.
Sullivan, Sir Arthur, Nov. 22, 1900.
Sullivan, J. L., Feb. 2, 1918.
Suppe, Franz v., June 21, 1895.
Sutro, Adolph, Aug. 8, 1898.
Suttner, Bertha V., June 21, 1914.
Svendsen, J. S., June 14, 1911.
Swift, Louis, Jan. 5, 1913.
Swinburne, A. C., April 10, 1909.
Swing, David, Oct. 3, 1894.
Sylva, Carmen, Mar. 2, 1916.
Taine, H. A., March 5, 1893.
Talmage, F. DeW., Feb. 9, 1912.
Talmage, T. DeW., April 12, 1902.
Tanner, H. S., Dec. 28, 1918.
Teller, H. M., Feb. 23, 1914.
Tenniel, John, Feb. 26, 1914.
Tennyson, Alfred, Oct. 6, 1892.
Terry, A. H., Dec. 16, 1890.
Terry, E. O., April 2, 1912.
Thaxter, Celia L., Aug. 27, 1894.
Thebes, Mme. de, Dec. 26, 1916.
Thureau-Dagnan, P., Feb. 24, 1913.
Thurman, A. G., Dec. 12, 1895.
Thwaites, R. G., Oct. 22, 1913.
Ticknor, B. H., Jan. 17, 1914.
Tillman, B. R., July 3, 1918.
Tilton, Theo., May 23, 1907.
Tisza, K. de, March 23, 1902.
Tolstoy, Leo, Nov. 20, 1910.
Torney, G. H., Dec. 27, 1913.
Tourgee, A. W., May 21, 1905.
Townsend, G. A., April 15, 1914.
Tracy, B. F., Aug. 6, 1915.
Tree, Beerbohm, July 2, 1917.
Trowbridge, J. T., Feb. 12, 1916.
Tschaikowsky, Nov. 5, 1893.
Tsu-Hsi, Nov. 15, 1908.
Tuley, M. F., Dec. 25, 1905.
Twain, Mark, (see Clemens, S. L.).
Tyndall, John, Dec. 4, 1893.
Vambery, Arminius, Sept. 15, 1913.
Vanderbilt, A. G., May 7, 1915.
Vanderbilt, C., Sept. 12, 1899.
Van Hise, C. R., Nov. 19, 1918.
Van Norden, W., Jan. 1, 1914.
Van Wyck, R. A., Nov. 15, 1918.
Verdi, Giuseppe, Jan. 27, 1901.
Verhaeren, E., Nov. 27, 1916.
Verne, Jules, March 24, 1905.
Victoria, Queen, Jan. 22, 1901.
Vilas, Wm. F., Aug. 27, 1908.
Villard, Henry, Oct. 12, 1900.
Virchow, Rudolph, Sept. 5, 1902.
Voorhees, D. W., April 10, 1897.
Wagner, C. W., May 13, 1918.
Waite, C. B., March 25, 1909.
Walker, Dr. Mary, Feb. 21, 1919.
Wallace, A. R., Nov. 7, 1913.
Ward, A. Mont., Dec. 7, 1913.
Ward, J. Q. A., May 1, 1910.
Ward, May A., Jan. 14, 1918.
Ware, Eugene F., July 2, 1911.
Warman, Cy, April 7, 1914.
Washington, B. T., Nov. 14, 1915.
Watts-Dunton, W. T., June 7, 1914.
Weaver, Jas. B., Feb. 6, 1912.
Webster, Jean, June 11, 1916.
Wells, Kate, G., Dec. 13, 1911.
Westinghouse, G., March 12, 1914.
Wheeler, Jos., Jan. 25, 1906.
Whistler, J. A. McN., July 17, 1903.
White, A. D., Nov. 4, 1918.
White, Horace, Sept. 16, 1916.
Whitney, M. W, Sept 19, 1910.
Whitney, W. C., Feb. 2, 1904.
Whittier, J. G., Sept. 7, 1892.
Whymper, E., Sept. 16, 1911.
Wilcox, Ella W., Oct. 30, 1919.
Wilde, Oscar, Nov. 30, 1900.
Wilder, M. P., Jan. 10, 1915.
Wilhelmj, Aug., Jan. 23, 1908.
Willard, Frances E., Feb. 17, 1898.
Wilson, Augusta E., Aug. 9, 1909.
Wilson, Ellen L., Aug. 6, 1914.
Windom, Wm., Jan. 29, 1891.
Wines, F. H., Jan. 31, 1912.
Winter, J. S., Dec. 14, 1911.
Winter, Wm., June 30, 1917.
Wittle, S. J., March 12, 1915.
Wolseley, Viscount, March 25, 1913.
Woodford, S. L., Feb. 14, 1913.
Woodruff, T. L., Oct. 12, 1913.
Woolley, Celia P., March 9, 1918.
Wright, C. D., Feb. 20, 1909.
Wright, Wilbur, May 30, 1912.
Wyman, A. U., March 4, 1915.
Wyman, Walter, Nov. 21, 1911.
Wyndham, Chas., Jan. 12, 1919.
Yates, E. H., May 20, 1894.
Yeamans, Annie, March 3, 1912.
Yerkes, C. T., Dec. 29, 1905.
Yuan Shih-kai, June 6, 1916.
Zeppelin, F., March 8, 1917.
Zola, Emile, Sept. 29, 1902.

STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES.

State or territory.	Capital.	Governor.	Term. yrs.	Salary.	Term expires.	Next legislature.	Limit session.
Alabama	Montgomery	Thos. F. Kilby, D.	4	$5,000	Jan. 1923	‡Jan. 1923	50 days
Alaska Territory	Juneau	†Thomas Riggs, Jr., D.	4	7,000	Apr. 1922	*Mar. 1921	60 days
Arizona	Phœnix	T. E. Campbell R.	2	6,500	Jan. 1921	*Nov. 1921	None.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Chas. H. Brough, D.	2	4,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	60 days
California	Sacramento	W. D. Stephens, R.	4	10,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Colorado	Denver	O. H. Shoup, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	90 days
Connecticut	Hartford	M. H. Holcomb, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	None.
Delaware	Dover	J. G. Townsend, Jr., R.	4	4,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	None.
Dist. of Columbia.	Washington						
Florida	Tallahassee	S. J. Catts, D.	4	6,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Georgia	Atlanta	H. M. Dorsey, D.	2	5,000	June 1921	June 1921	50 days
Hawaii	Honolulu	†Chas. J. McCarthy, D.	4	7,000	June 1922	*Jan. 1921	.....
Idaho	Boise City	D. W. Davis, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Illinois	Springfield	F. O. Lowden, R.	4	12,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	None.
Indiana	Indianapolis	J. P. Goodrich, R.	4	8,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Iowa	Des Moines	W. L. Harding, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	None.
Kansas	Topeka	Henry J. Allen, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	40 days
Kentucky	Frankfort	E. P. Morrow, R.	4	6,500	Dec. 1923	*Jan. 1920	60 days
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	R. G. Pleasant, D.	4	7,500	May 1920	*May 1920	60 days
Maine	Augusta	C. E. Milliken, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	None.
Maryland	Annapolis	A. C. Ritchie, D.	4	4,500	Jan. 1924	*Jan. 1920	90 days
Massachusetts	Boston	C. Coolidge, R.	1	10,000	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1921	None.
Michigan	Lansing	A. E. Sleeper, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	None.
Minnesota	St. Paul	J. A. A. Burnquist, R.	2	7,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	90 days
Mississippi	Jackson	L. M. Russell, D.	4	5,000	Jan. 1924	*Jan. 1920	60 days
Missouri	Jefferson City	F. D. Gardner, D.	4	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	70 days
Montana	Helena	S. V. Stewart, D.	4	7,500	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Nebraska	Lincoln	S. R. McKelvie, R.	2	2,500	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Nevada	Carson City	E. D. Boyle, D.	4	7,200	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	60 days
New Hampshire	Concord	J. H. Bartlett R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	None.
New Jersey	Trenton	E. I. Edwards D.	3	10,000	Jan. 1923	Jan. 1920	None.
New Mexico	Santa Fe	O. O. Larrazolo R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1920	60 days
New York	Albany	A. E. Smith, D.	2	10,000	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1920	None.
North Carolina	Raleigh	T. W. Bickett, D.	4	6,500	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	60 days
North Dakota	Bismarck	L. J. Frazier, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Ohio	Columbus	J. M. Cox, D.	2	10,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1920	None.
Oklahoma	Okla. City	J. B. A. Robertson, D.	4	4,500	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	None.
Oregon	Salem	B. W. Olcott, R.	4	5,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	40 days
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	W. C. Sproul, R.	4	10,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1921	None.
Philippines	Manila	†F. B. Harrison, D.	....	20,000	Indef.	....	.....
Porto Rico	San Juan	†Arthur Yager, D.	....	10,000	Indef.	....	.....
Rhode Island	Providence	R. L. Beeckman, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1920	None.
South Carolina	Columbia	R. A. Cooper, D.	2	3,000	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1920	None.
South Dakota	Pierre	P. Norbeck, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Tennessee	Nashville	A. H. Roberts, D.	2	4,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	75 days
Texas	Austin	Wm. P. Hobby, D.	2	4,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	90 days
Utah	Salt Lake City	S. Bamberger, D.	4	6,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	60 days
Vermont	Montpelier	P. W. Clement, R.	2	3,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	None.
Virginia	Richmond	W. Davis, D.	4	5,000	Feb. 1922	*Jan. 1920	90 days
Washington	Olympia	Louis F. Hart, R.	4	6,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	60 days
West Virginia	Charleston	John J. Cornwell, D.	4	5,000	Mar. 1921	*Jan. 1921	45 days
Wisconsin	Madison	E. L. Philipp, R.	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1921	None.
Wyoming	Cheyenne	R. D. Cary, R.	4	4,000	Jan. 1923	*Jan. 1919	40 days

*Biennial sessions. †Appointed by the president. ‡Quadrennial sessions.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISTRICTS AND OFFICIALS.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Appointed by the president.

Members.	Terms expire.
W. P. G. Harding (Ala.) governor	1922
Albert Strauss (N. Y.) vice-governor	1928
Adolph C. Miller (Cal.)	1924
Charles S. Hamlin (Mass.)	1926
Henry A. Moehlenpah (Wis.)	1920

Ex Officio Members — The secretary of the treasury, chairman, and the comptroller of the currency.

Executive secretary—W. W. Hoxton.

Secretary—W. T. Chapman.

Assistant secretary—R. G. Emerson.

General Counsel—George L. Harrison.

Chief, Division of Operations and Examination—W. W. Paddock.

Fiscal Agent—W. M. Imlay.

Headquarters—Treasury department, Washington, D. C.

Salaries—Of five members, $12,000 a year; Comptroller of currency as ex officio member $7,000 a year additional to his salary of $5,000 as comptroller. The executive secretary receives $10,000 a year, the secretary to the board $6,000, the assistant secretary $3,600, the general counsel $8,500, the chief of operations and examination $5,000 and the fiscal agent $4,000.

Duties—The federal reserve board exercises a general supervision over the affairs and management of the federal reserve banks. It has the power to discount paper, issue federal reserve notes and perform other banking functions prescribed by the law. It appoints its own officers and employes and derives its support from assessments levied on the reserve banks. The members of the board are appointed by the president of the United States.

FEDERAL RESERVE CITIES.

Dist. and city.	Dist. and city.
1. Boston, Mass.	7. Chicago, Ill.
2. New York, N. Y.	8. St. Louis, Mo.
3. Philadelphia, Pa.	9. Minneapolis, Minn.
4. Cleveland, O.	10. Kansas City, Mo.
5. Richmond, Va.	11. Dallas, Tex.
6. Atlanta, Ga.	12. San Francisco, Cal.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and all of Connecticut except the county of Fairfield.

2. The state of New York and the northern part of the state of New Jersey comprising the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren and the county of Fairfield in the state of Connecticut.

3. All that part of New Jersey comprising the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean and Salem; the state of Delaware; all that part of Pennsylvania east of the western boundary of McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria and Bedford counties.

4. Ohio; all that part of Pennsylvania west of district No. 3; Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties, West Virginia; all that part of Kentucky east of the western boundary of Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski and McCreary counties.

5. District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; all of West Virginia except Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties.

6. Alabama, Georgia and Florida; all that part of Tennessee east of the western boundary of Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphreys and Perry counties; all that part of Mississippi south of the northern boundary of Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake and Neshoba counties; all of that part of Louisiana south of the northern boundaries of the parishes of Vernon, Rapides and Avoyelles.

7. Iowa; all that part of Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of Marquette, Oconto, Langlade, Marathon, Jackson and Vernon counties; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz., that part east of Lake Michigan; all that part of Illinois north of the southern boundary of Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties; all that part of Indiana north of the southern boundary of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio counties.

8, Arkansas; all that part of Missouri east of the western boundary of Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry counties; all that part of Illinois and Indiana not included in district No. 7; all that part of Kentucky not included in district No. 4; all that part of Tennessee and Mississippi not included in district No. 6.

9. Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota; all that part of Wisconsin and Michigan not included in district No. 7.

10. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming; all that part of Missouri not included in district No. 8; all of Oklahoma except the counties of Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Johnston, McCurtain, Marshall and Pushmataha; all that part of New Mexico north of the southern boundary of McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel and Union counties.

11. Texas; all that part of New Mexico and Oklahoma not included in district No. 10; all that part of Louisiana not included in district No. 6; and Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona.

12. California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah; all that part of Arizona not included in district No. 11.

CLIMATOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of average rainfall, highest and lowest temperatures, based upon observations of forty-eight or fewer years at selected stations in the several states and territories of the United States, was compiled from the records of the weather bureau for The Almanac and Year-Book by the United States weather bureau, Washington, D. C.:

State. Stations.	Barometer above sea level (ft.)	No. of yrs.	Temperature.* Max.	Year.	Min.	Year.	Av. precipitation†
Alabama—Mobile	108	48	102	1901	—1	1899	62.0
Montgomery	240	47	107	1881	—5	1899	51.2
Arizona—Yuma	141	43	120	1910	22	1911	3.1
Arkansas—Little Rock	398	40	106	1901	—12	1899	49.9
California—San Fran.	206	48	101	1904	29	1888	22.3
San Diego	59	47	110	1913	25	1913	10.0
Colorado—Denver	5,273	47	105	1878	—29	1875	14.0
Pueblo	4,685	31	104	1902	—27	1899	12.0
Connecticut—N. Haven	120	46	100	1881	—14	1873	47.2
Dist. Col.—Washington	111	48	106	1918	—15	1899	43.5
Florida—Jacksonville.	180	48	104	1879	10	1899	53.2
Key West	14	48	100	1886	41	1886	38.7
Georgia—Atlanta	1,218	40	100	1887	—8	1899	49.4
Savannah	154	48	105	1879	8	1899	50.3
Idaho—Boise	2,770	40	111	1898	—28	1888	12.7
Lewiston	756	24	110	1918	—18	1884	13.5
Pocatello	4,503	20	102	1901	—20	1905	12.9
Illinois—Cairo	356	48	106	1901	—16	1884	41.7
Chicago	816	48	103	1901	—23	1872	33.3
Springfield	607	40	107	1901	—24	1905	37.0
Indiana—Indianapolis.	830	48	106	1901	—25	1884	41.5
Iowa—Des Moines	861	41	110	1918	—30	1884	32.4
Kansas—Dodge City..	2,533	44	108	1876	—26	1899	20.8
Kentucky—Louisville	654	47	107	1901	—20	1884	44.3
Louisiana—N. Orleans	55	48	102	1901	7	1899	57.4
Shreveport	238	46	110	1909	—5	1899	45.7
Maine—Eastport	76	46	93	1901	—23	1914	43.3
Portland	103	48	103	1911	—21	1917	42.5
Maryland—Baltimore..	78	48	105	1918	—7	1899	43.2
Massachusetts—Bost'n	125	48	104	1911	—14	1917	43.4
Michigan—Alpena	616	47	101	1911	—27	1882	33.2
Detroit	782	48	104	1918	—24	1872	32.2
Marquette	709	48	108	1901	—27	1888	32.6
Minnesota—St. Paul..	970	48	104	1901	—41	1888	28.7
Moorhead	913	38	110	1917	—48	1887	24.9
Mississippi—Vicksb'g	247	48	101	1881	—1	1899	53.7
Missouri—St. Louis...	717	48	107	1901	—22	1884	37.2
Montana—Helena	4,121	39	103	1886	—42	1893	12.8
Havre	2,492	39	108	1900	—57	1916	13.7
Nebraska—N. Platte	2,809	45	107	1877	—35	1899	18.9
Omaha	1,105	48	110	1918	—32	1884	30.7
Nevada—Winnemucca	4,291	43	104	1877	—28	1888	8.4
N. Jer.—Atlantic City	16	45	104	1918	—7	1899	40.8
New York—Albany ..	97	45	104	1911	—24	1904	36.4
Rochester ..'.....	523	48	101	1911	—14	1904	34.3
N. Mexico—Santa Fe	7,018	47	97	1878	—13	1883	14.5
N. Carolina—Charlotte	774	41	102	1887	—5	1899	49.2
Wilmington	78	48	103	1879	5	1899	51.0
N. Dakota—Bismarck	1,674	44	107	1910	—45	1916	17.6
Ft. Buf'rd, Willist'n	1,897	40	107	1883	—49	1888	15.1
Ohio—Cincinnati	767	48	105	1901	—17	1899	38.3
Cleveland ...'.....	762	48	100	1918	—17	1873	35.0
Oklahoma—Okla. City	1,262	28	108	1909	—17	1899	31.7
Oregon—Portland ...	58	47	102	1907	—2	1888	45.1
Roseburg .....'	510	41	106	1905	—6	1888	34.4
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia	117	48	106	1918	—6	1899	41.2
Pittsburgh	1,070	46	103	1881	—20	1899	36.4
R. Island—Block Isl'd	43	38	92	1911	—6	1917	44.4
S. Carolina—Charles'n	48	48	104	1879	7	1899	52.1
S. Dakota—Rap. City	3,271	33	106	1900	—40	1883	18.7
Yankton	1,231	46	107	1894	—36	1912	25.1
Tennessee—Knoxville	1,023	48	100	1887	—16	1884	49.4
Memphis	316	48	104	1901	—9	1899	50.3
Texas—Abilene	1,735	33	110	1886	—6	1899	24.7
Galveston	69	47	99	1913	8	1899	47.1
Utah—Salt Lake City	4,408	45	102	1889	—20	1883	16.0
Vermont—Northfield..	848	32	98	1911	—41	1917	33.8
Virginia—Norfolk	149	48	105	1918	2	1895	49.5
Washington—Spokane	1,955	38	104	1898	—30	1888	18.8
West Virginia — Parkersburg	673	30	106	1918	—27	1899	40.2
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	681	48	102	1916	—26	1875	31.4
Wyoming—Cheyenne	6,121	48	100	1881	—38	1875	13.6

*Corrected to Dec. 31, 1918, inclusive. †Precipition normals adopted in 1907.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Races.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
African (black)	6,721	6,759	6,634	8,447	5,660	4,576	7,971	5,706	5,823
Armenian	3,092	5,222	9,353	7,785	932	964	1,221	221	282
Bohemian*	9,223	8,439	11,091	9,928	1,651	642	327	74	105
Bulgarian†	10,222	10,657	9,087	15,084	3,506	3,146	1,134	150	205
Chinese	1,307	1,608	2,022	2,354	2,469	2,239	1,843	1,576	1,697
Croatian‡	18,982	24,366	42,499	37,284	1,942	791	305	33	23
Cuban	3,914	3,155	3,099	3,539	3,402	3,442	3,428	1,179	1,167
Dalmatian§	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149	305	114	94	15	4
Dutch&Flemish	13,862	10,935	14,507	12,566	6,675	6,443	5,393	2,200	2,735
East Indian	517	165	188	172	82	80	69	61	68
English	57,258	49,689	55,522	51,746	38,662	36,168	32,246	12,980	26,889
Finnish	9,779	6,641	12,756	12,805	3,472	5,649	5,900	1,867	968
French	18,132	18,382	20,652	18,166	12,636	19,518	24,405	6,840	12,598
German	66,471	65,343	80,865	79,871	20,729	11,555	9,682	1,992	1,837
Greek	37,021	31,566	38,644	45,881	15,187	26,792	25,919	2,602	813
Hebrew	91,223	80,595	101,330	138,051	26,497	15,108	17,342	3,672	3,055
Irish	40,246	33,922	37,023	33,898	23,503	20,636	17,462	4,657	7,910
Italian (north)	30,312	26,443	42,534	44,802	10,660	4,905	3,796	1,074	1,236
Italian (south)	159,638	135,830	231,613	251,612	46,557	33,909	35,154	5,234	2,137
Japanese	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941	8,609	8,711	8,925	10,168	10,056
Korean	8	33	64	152	146	154	194	149	77
Lithuanian	17,027	14,078	24,647	21,584	2,638	599	479	135	160
Magyar	19,996	23,599	30,610	44,538	3,604	981	434	32	52
Mexican	18,784	22,001	10,954	13,089	10,993	17,198	16,438	17,602	28,844
Pacificislander	12	3	11	1	6	5	10	17	6
Polish	71,446	85,163	174,365	122,657	9,065	4,502	3,109	668	732
Portuguese	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,647	4,376	12,208	10,194	2,319	1,574
Roumanian	5,311	8,329	13,451	24,070	1,200	953	522	155	89
Russian	18,721	22,558	51,472	44,957	4,459	4,858	3,711	1,513	1,532
Ruthenian	17,724	21,965	30,588	36,727	2,933	1,365	1,211	49	103
Scandinavian	45,859	31,601	38,737	36,053	24,263	19,172	19,596	8,741	8,261
Scotch	25,625	20,293	21,293	18,997	14,310	13,515	13,350	5,204	10,364
Slovak	21,415	25,281	27,234	25,819	2,069	577	244	35	85
Spanish	8,068	9,070	9,042	11,064	5,705	9,259	15,019	7,909	4,224
Spanish-Am	1,153	1,342	1,363	1,544	1,667	1,881	2,587	2,231	3,092
Syrian	5,444	5,525	9,210	9,023	1,767	676	976	210	231
Turkish	918	1,336	2,015	2,693	273	216	454	24	18
Welsh	2,248	2,239	2,820	2,558	1,390	983	793	278	608
West Indian	1,141	1,132	1,171	1,396	823	948	1,369	732	1,223
Other peoples	3,323	3,660	3,038	3,830	1,877	3,388	2,097	314	247
Total	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700	298,826	295,403	110,618	141,132

*Includes Moravian. †Includes Serbian and Montenegrin. ‡Includes Slovenian. §Includes Bosnian and Herzegovinian.

IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRY.

Country.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Austria	857	53	26
Hungary	401	8	27
Belgium	398	73	268
Bulgaria*	151	19	22
Denmark	2,744	1,630	1,352
France	3,187	1,798	1,379
Germany	1,857	447	52
Greece	23,974	1,910	386
Italy†	34,596	5,250	1,884
Netherlands	2,235	944	1,098
Norway	4,659	2,578	1,995
Portugal‡	9,975	2,224	1,222
Roumania	66	59	19
Russia§	12,716	4,242	1,403
Spain‖	10,232	4,295	4,295
Sweden	6,368	2,298	2,243
Switzerland	911	331	381
Turkey (Europe)	152	15	15
United kingdom—			
England	8,354	2,037	5,163
Ireland	5,406	331	474
Scotland	1,868	260	1,283
Wales	513	219	351
Other Europe	1,463	42	16
Total Europe	133,083	31,063	24,627
China	2,237	1,795	1,964
Japan	8,991	10,213	10,064
India	109	130	171
Turkey in Asia	393	43	19
Other Asia	1,026	520	456
Total Asia	12,756	12,701	12,674
Africa	566	299	189
Australia**	1,014	925	1,234
Pacific Islands (n. s.)	128	165	76
British North America	105,399	32,452	57,782
Central America	2,073	2,220	2,589
Mexico	17,869	18,524	29,818
South America	6,931	3,343	3,271
West Indies	15,507	8,879	8,826
Other countries	77	47	46
Grand total	295,403	110,618	141,132

*Including Serbia and Montenegro. †Including Sicily and Sardinia. ‡Including Cape Verde and the Azores. §Including Finland. ‖Including Canary and Balearic islands. **Including Tasmania and New Zealand.

IMMIGRATION BY MONTHS.

Fiscal year 1919.

July	7,780	February	10,578
August	7,862	March	14,105
September	9,997	April	16,860
October	11,771	May	15,093
November	8,499	June	17,987
December	10,748		
January	9,852	Total	141,132

EMIGRATION BY COUNTRY.

Aliens departed in fiscal years 1918 and 1919.

Country.	1918.	1919.
Austria	5	201
Hungary	1	100
Belgium	41	634
Bulgaria	700	2,891

Country.	1918.	1919.
Denmark	304	599
France	3,176	3,792
Germany	28	26
Greece	2,986	15,482
Italy	8,645	38,245
Netherlands	139	596
Norway	1,730	1,952
Portugal	1,976	3,447
Roumania	7	39
Russia	4,983	1,868
Spain	3,250	6,280
Sweden	1,169	1,738
Switzerland	172	403
Turkey (in Europe)	24	47
United kingdom—		
England	1,239	4,482
Ireland	280	988
Scotland	141	569
Wales	24	54
Other Europe	480	98
Total Europe	31,500	84,531
China	2,352	2,199
Japan	1,583	2,195
India	229	161
Turkey (in Asia)	5	26
Other Asia	212	79
Total Asia	4,381	4,660
Africa	100	74
Australia	418	362
Pacific islands	36	19
British North America	27,170	10,726
Central America	489	413
Mexico	25,515	18,000
South America	1,071	914
West Indies	3,891	3,806
Other countries	14	17
Total emigration	94,585	123,522
Total immigration	110,618	141,132

Note—See reference marks in table "Immigration by Country."

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

The following table shows the deportation of aliens from the United States after entry by fiscal years:

1898	199	1906	676	1913	3,461
1899	263	1907	995	1914	4,737
1900	356	1908	2,069	1915	2,670
1901	363	1909	2,124	1916	2,906
1902	465	1910	2,695	1917	1,922
1903	547	1911	2,788	1918	1,619
1904	779	1912	2,450	1919	3,102
1905	845				

IMMIGRATION SINCE 1880.

Years ended June 30.

1880.457,257	1882.788,992	1884.518,592
1881.669,431	1883.603,322	1885.395,346
1886.334,203	1898.229,299	1909. 751,786
1887.490,109	1899.311,715	1910.1,041,570
1888.546,889	1900.448,572	1911. 878,587
1889.444,427	1901.487,918	1912. 838,172
1890.455,302	1902.648,743	1913.1,197,892
1891.560,319	1903.857,046	1914.1,218,480
1892.623,084	1904.815,361	1915. 326,700
1893.502,917	1905.1026499	1916. 298,826
1894.285,631	1906.1100735	1917. 295,403
1895.258,536	1907 1285349	1918. 110,618
1896.343,267	1908.782,870	1919. 141,132
1897.230,832		

The total recorded immigration into the United States since the organization of the government is 33,200,103 persons.

DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS (1919).

Alabama	241	New Hampshire	1,668
Alaska	164	New Jersey	2,860
Arizona	2,498	New Mexico	782
Arkansas	98	New York	28,715
California	16,575	North Carolina	118
Colorado	738	North Dakota	746
Connecticut	1,653	Ohio	2,168
Delaware	86	Oklahoma	216
District of Columbia	816	Oregon	1,329
Florida	2,578	Pennsylvania	3,844
Georgia	187	Philippine islands	21
Hawaii	2,619	Porto Rico	228
Idaho	430	Rhode Island	1,637
Illinois	3,951	South Carolina	112
Indiana	560	South Dakota	301
Iowa	743	Tennessee	156
Kansas	389	Texas	21,629
Kentucky	103	Utah	588
Louisiana	1,355	Vermont	1,486
Maine	2,809	Virginia	1,221
Maryland	618	Virgin islands	20
Massachusetts	11,408	Washington	6,399
Michigan	8,490	West Virginia	235
Minnesota	2,326	Wisconsin	817
Mississippi	120	Wyoming	153
Missouri	690		
Montana	951		
Nebraska	350		
Nevada	137	Total	141,132

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT (1919).

	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	U.S citizens.	Aliens debarred.	Total.
Male	83,272	72,765	70,598	5,485	232,120
Female	57,860	23,124	25,822	3,141	109,947
Total	141,132	95,889	96,420	8,626	342,067

OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT (1919).

	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	U. S. citizens.	Total.
Male	101,167	70,926	187,924	360,017
Female	22,355	21,783	31,005	75,143
Total	123,522	92,709	218,929	435,160

GREAT STEAMSHIP DISASTERS.

General Slocum.
Date—June 15, 1904.
Place—East River, N. Y.
Persons aboard—1,400.
Lives lost—958.
Cause—Fire.

Titanic.
Date—April 15, 1912.
Place—Atlantic ocean.
Persons aboard—2,223.
Lives lost—1,517.
Persons saved—706.
Cause—Iceberg.

Empress of Ireland.
Date—May 29, 1914.
Place—St. Lawrence.
Persons aboard—1,479.
Lives lost—1,027.
Persons saved—452.
Cause—Collision.

Lusitania.
Date—May 7, 1915.
Place—Atlantic ocean.
Persons aboard—1,906
Lives lost—1,198.
Persons saved—708.
Cause—Torpedoed.

Eastland.
Date—July 24, 1915.
Place—Chicago river.
Persons aboard—2,000
Lives lost—812.
Cause—Capsized.

Provence II.
Date—Feb. 26, 1916.
Place—Mediterranean.
Persons aboard—4,000
Lives lost—910.
Cause—Torpedoed.

TORNADO AT FERGUS FALLS, MINN.

Fergus Falls, Minn., was visited by a tornado on Sunday evening June 22, 1919, causing the death of sixty persons, the injury of many more and a property loss estimated at from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. Nearly 400 homes and business houses were destroyed, the storm doing the greatest damage in the central part of the city. Union avenue, the principal street, had every structure for a distance of three blocks blown down together with scores of residences on adjacent streets. Among the buildings shattered was the Grand hotel in which a number of fatalities occurred. The Oriental limited on the Great Northern railroad was blown from the track at a point twenty miles west of Fergus Falls by another tornado, but no lives were lost.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS BY YEARS SINCE 1866.

	Paid as pensions.	*Total.	No. of pensioners.
1866..	$15,450,549.88	$15,857,714.88	126,722
1867..	20,784,789.69	21,275,767.04	155,474
1868..	23,101,509.36	23,654,529.70	169,643
1869..	28,513,247.27	29,077,774.08	187,963
1870..	29,351,488.78	29,952,486.64	198,686
1871..	28,518,792.62	29,381,871.62	207,495
1872..	29,752,746.81	30,703,999.81	232,229
1873..	26,982,063.89	27,985,264.53	238,411
1874..	30,206,778.99	31,173,573.12	236,241
1875..	29,270,404.76	30,253,100.11	234,821
1876..	27,936,209.53	28,951,288.34	232,137
1877..	28,182,821.72	29,217,281.05	232,104
1878..	26,786,009.44	27,818,509.53	223,998
1879..	32,664,428.92	34,502,163.06	242,755
1880..	56,689,229.08	57,624,256.36	250,802
1881..	50,583,405.35	51,655,464.99	268,830
1882..	54,313,172.05	55,779,408.06	285,697
1883..	60,427,573.81	63,019,222.10	303,658
1884..	57,912,387.47	60,747,568.47	322,756
1885..	65,171,937.12	68,564,513.46	345,125
1886..	64,091,142.90	67,336,159.51	365,783
1887..	73,752,997.08	77,506,397.99	406,007
1888..	78,950,501.67	82,465,558.94	452,557
1889..	88,842,720.58	92,309,688.98	489,725
1890..	106,093,850.39	109,620,232.52	537,944
1891..	117,312,690.50	122,013,326.94	676,160
1892..	139,394,147.11	144,292,812.91	876,068
1893..	156,906,637.94	161,774,372.36	966,012
1894..	139,986,726.17	143,950,702.48	969,544
1895..	139,812,294.30	144,150,314.51	970,524
1896..	138,220,704.46	142,212,080.07	970,678
1897..	139,949,717.35	143,937,500.42	976,014
1898..	144,651,879.80	148,765,971.26	993,714
1899..	138,355,052.95	142,502,570.68	991,519
1900..	138,462,130.65	142,303,887.39	993,529
1901..	138,531,483.84	142,400,279.28	997,735
1902..	137,504,267.99	141,335,646.95	999,446
1903..	137,759,653.71	141,752,870.50	996,545
1904..	141,093,571.49	144,942,937.74	994,762
1905..	141,142,861.33	144,864,694.15	998,441
1906..	139,000,288.25	142,523,557.76	985,971
1907..	138,155,412.46	141,464,522.90	967,371
1908..	153,093,086.27	155,894,049.63	951,687
1909..	161,973,703.77	164,826,287.50	946,194
1910..	159,974,056.08	162,631,729.94	921,083
1911..	157,325,160.35	159,842,287.41	892,098
1912..	152,986,433.72	155,435,291.03	860,294
1913..	174,171,660.80	176,714,907.39	820,200
1914..	172,417,546.26	174,484,053.41	785,239
1915..	165,518,266.14	167,298,126.44	748,147
1916..	159,155,090.00	160,811,812.33	709,572
1917..	160,895,054.00	162,457,908.90	673,111
1918..	179,835,328.75	181,362,944.36	646,895
1919..	222,159,292.70	223,592,484.37	624,427

*Includes expenses.

Totals.

Paid in pensions	$5,521,074,958.16
Expenses	135,898,717.66
Pensions and expenses	5,656,973,675.82

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

The following information regarding matters connected with the payment of pensions is of general interest:

Total pensioners on roll June 30:	
1918	646,895
1919	624,427
Invalids	313,146
Widows	303,311
Dependents	4,689
Minors	2,241
Helpless children	917
Nurses	129
Civil war soldiers on roll June 30:	
1918	298,808
1919	271,391
Civil war widows on roll June 30:	
1918	288,815
1919	293,244
Number of deaths (civil war soldiers):	
1918	30,466
1919	27,703
Widows, minor children and dependents:	
1918	18,412
1919	19,217
The largest number of civil war soldiers on the roll was in 1898	745,822
The largest number of civil war widows on the roll was in 1912	304,373
War of 1812 widows surviving June 30, 1919	81
War with Mexico, June 30, 1919:	
Survivors	215
Widows	2,739
War with Spain:	
Total number of original claims allowed by pension bureau	41,335
Number on rolls June 30, 1919.	28,251
Changes of postoffice addresses of pensioners:	
1918	128,937
1919	120,907
Employes at the beginning of the fiscal year:	
1918	1,091
1919	962
Volumes in military library:	
1918	1,745
1919	2,175
Total pieces of mail handled in 1919:	
Incoming	716,321
Outgoing	3,369,933
Inclosures	799,883
Cases acted on under act of March 3, 1899 (division of pension between husband and wife). 1919	1,962
Cases acted on under act of Aug. 8, 1882 (to wife where husband is insane or imprisoned). 1919	83
Cases under guardianship, 1919	7,263
Amount of fees paid to attorneys, 1919	116,942.40
Income, refundments, etc.:	
For addresses, certified copies, etc. (act Aug. 24, 1912)	2,153.70
Refundments to pension appropriations	6,890.05
Miscellaneous	3,041.15
Total	12,084.90
Reimbursements:	
Amount allowed, expenses of last sickness and burial, for 1918.	$237,113.35
Amount allowed, expenses of last sickness and burial, for 1919.	280,830.25
Medal-of-honor roll (act April 27, 1916):	
Total number entered on roll	357

PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30, 1918, AND JUNE 30, 1919.

Classes.	1919.	1918.
Regular establishment:		
Invalids	14,655	15,233
Widows	2,922	2,953
Minor children	251	255
Mothers	1,217	1,228
Fathers	163	162
Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters	8	7
Helpless children	4	5
Civil war:		
Act Feb. 6, 1907—Survivors	579	1,024
Act May 11, 1912—Survivors	260,127	266,443
General law—Invalids	10,418	30,920

Classes.	1919.	1918.
Nurses	129	163
Widows	42,773	45,323
Minor children	86	100
Mothers	189	248
Fathers	17	18
Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters	683	636
Helpless children	399	417
Act June 27, 1890—Invalids	267	421
Minor children	1,698	2,083
Helpless children	507	505
Act April 19, 1908—		
Widows without children	247,940	240,661
Widows with children	2,531	2,831
War with Spain: Invalids	23,382	23,538
Widows	1,262	1,264
Minor children	131	147
Mothers	2,100	2,231
Fathers	303	326
Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters	2	2
Helpless children	6	5
War of 1812: Widows	81	99
War with Mexico: Survivors	215	289
Widows	2,739	3,063
Brothers, sisters, sons and daughters	2	1
Indian wars: Survivors	3,436	2,421
Widows	2,027	1,817
War of 1917: Invalids	61	24
Widows	44	24
Minor children	3	1
Mothers	6	7
Fathers	1	.
Total	624,427	646,895

PENSIONS BY STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Fiscal Year 1919.

States.	Number.	Amount.
Alabama	2,156	$767,579.12
Alaska	49	17,444.97
Arizona	689	245,297.78
Arkansas	6,321	2,250,402.42
California	21,997	7,831,371.93
Colorado	6,328	2,252,894.56
Connecticut	7,518	2,676,558.36
Delaware	1,505	535,810.15
District of Columbia	6,822	2,428,768.49
Florida	3,853	1,371,745.06
Georgia	2,192	780,395 81
Idaho	1,469	522,993.30
Illinois	43,976	15,956,335.52
Indiana	37,647	13,703,084.94
Iowa	21,172	6,537,655.47
Kansas	24,918	8,971,306.36
Kentucky	16,391	5,835,523.85
Louisiana	3,588	1,277,399.76
Maine	10,837	3,865,309.14
Maryland	9,032	3,215,572.64
Massachusetts	26,038	9,277,976.52
Michigan	26,216	9,333,420.31
Minnesota	9,986	3,555,215.72
Mississippi	2,562	912,123.23
Missouri	30,660	10,915,573.20
Montana	1,713	609,862.26
Nebraska	10,982	3,909,811.64
Nevada	285	101,465.70
New Hampshire	5,030	1,790,780.69
New Jersey	15,780	5,707,995.80
New Mexico	1,443	513,736.89
New York	53,736	19,631,090.72
North Carolina	2,825	1,005,756.57
North Dakota	1,995	710,256.90
Ohio	60,902	21,582,330.04
Oklahoma	8,396	2,989,143.13
Oregon	6,629	2,146,444.58
Pennsylvania	59,072	20,630 813.44
Rhode Island	3,333	1,186,614.67
South Carolina	1,275	453,925.50
South Dakota	3,986	1,419 095.79
Tennessee	13,042	4,643,212 84
Texas	5,905	2,102,298.10
Utah	781	$278,051.67
Vermont	4,927	1,754,110.53
Virginia	4,220	1,502,404.40
Washington	7,360	2,620,307.29
West Virginia	7,990	2,844,599.80
Wisconsin	15,026	5,549,556.55
Wyoming	579	206,135.53
Total	620,554	220,927,559.53
Insular Possessions.		
Guam	2	528.00
Hawaii	57	19,279.46
Philippines	44	15,654.32
Porto Rico	23	8,082.94
Total	126	43,544.72
Foreign Countries.		
Algeria	1	247.13
Argentina	8	2,846.24
Australia	72	25,616.61
Austria-Hungary	26	.....
Azores	4	1,296.22
Bahamas	4	1,354.13
Barbados	1	144.00
Belgium	4	4,243.67
Bolivia	1	478.00
Brazil	5	1,357.00
British West Indies	13	4,625.14
Bulgaria	2	.....
Canada	2,008	714,406.24
Cape de Verde islands	1	343.75
Ceylon	2	600.00
Chile	9	4,046.27
China	8	2,564.42
Colombia	5	1,056.00
Comoro islands	1	301.16
Central America	9	3,202.02
Cuba	25	8,894.50
Denmark	34	12,096.49
Danish West Indies	3	530.00
East Africa	1	300.00
Egypt	1	300.00
England	326	115,984.28
France	45	16,110.10
Germany	357	.....
Greece	7	2,490.45
Haiti	3	1,085.13
Hongkong	4	778.00
India	5	1,731.10
Ireland	338	120,253.64
Italy	52	18,500.56
Japan	27	9,606.06
Liberia	5	1,622.91
Malta	1	144.00
Mauritius	1	144.00
Mexico	32	11,384.96
Netherlands	5	1,526.43
Newfoundland	5	1,402.26
New Zealand	11	4,013.58
Norway	48	16,577.44
Panama	4	1,231.40
Peru	8	2,332.27
Poland	1	.....
Portugal	2	576.00
Roumania	1	.....
Russia	10	.....
Samoa	1	96.00
Scotland	55	18,567.90
Serbia	1	.....
Seychelles island	1	216.00
South Africa	5	1,565.62
Spain	4	1,353.33
St. Helena	1	542.20
Sweden	54	18,212.12
Switzerland	45	16,066.18
Tasmania	2	838.00
Tonga islands	1	214.20
Turkey in Asia	3	898.00
Venezuela	1	476.80
Wales	27	10,745.27
Total	3,747	1,188,188.45

Foreign Governments.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Government—King, George V.; heir-apparent, Edward Albert, prince of Wales.
Prime Minister—David Lloyd George.
Minister Without Portfolio—George N. Barnes.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Birkenhead.
Minister Without Portfolio—Sir Eric Geddes.
Lord Privy Seal—A. Bonar Law.
Lord President of the Council—Arthur J. Balfour.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Austen Chamberlain.
Foreign Affairs Secretary—Earl Curzon.
Home Affairs Secretary—Edward Shortt.
Colonial Secretary—Viscount Milner.
Secretary for India—Edwin S. Montagu.
Secretary for War—Winston S. Churchill.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Walter Long.
President of the Board of Trade—Sir Albert Stanley.
President of the Local Government Board—C. Addison.
Postmaster-General—Albert Illingworth.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—J. I. Macpherson.
Secretary for Scotland—R. Munro.
President Board of Agriculture—Lord Lee.
First Commissioner of Works—Sir Alfred M. Mond.
Attorney-General—Sir Gordon Hewart.
Minister of Pensions—Sir L. W. Evans.
Minister of Supplies—Lord Inverforth.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Earl of Crawford.
Solicitor-General—Sir Ernest Pollock.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Field Marshal Viscount French.
Lord Advocate—James A. Clyde.
Minister of Labor—Sir R. S. Horne.
President Board of Education—Herbert A. L. Fisher.
Minister of Shipping—Sir Joseph Maclay.
Minister of Food Control—G. H. Roberts.

The British parliament, in which the highest legislative authority is vested, consists of the house of lords and the house of commons.

Area and Population—The total area of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man and the Channel islands is 121,391 square miles; the total for the British empire is 11,498,825 square miles. The total population of the empire in 1911 was 421,178,965. The population of the united kingdom April 3, 1911, when the last census was taken, was: England, 34,045,290; Wales, 2,025,202; Scotland, 4,759,445; Ireland, 4,390,219; Isle of Man, 52,034; Channel islands, 96,900. Total, 45,369,090.

The cities of England and Wales having more than 100,000 population each were in 1911:

London	4,522,961	Croydon	169,559
Liverpool	746,566	Sunderland	151,162
Manchester	714,427	Oldham	147,495
Birmingham	525,960	Blackburn	133,064
Sheffield	454,653	Brighton	131,250
Leeds	445,568	Birkenhead	130,832
Bristol	357,059	Derby	123,433
West Ham	289,102	Norwich	121,493
Bradford	288,505	Southampton	119,039
Kingston-upon-Hull	278,024	Preston	117,113
Newcastle	266,671	Gateshead	116,928
Nottingham	259,942	Swansea	114,673
Stoke-on-Trent	234,553	Plymouth	112,042
Salford	231,380	Stockport	108,693
Portsmouth	231,165	South Shields	108,649
Leicester	227,242	Huddersfield	107,825
Cardiff	182,280	Coventry	106,377
Bolton	180,885	Burnley	106,337
		Middlesbro'gh	104,787
		Halifax	101,556

The figures given in the above table for London are for the inner or registration district alone. Including the outer belt of suburban towns, which are within the metropolitan police district, the population of "Greater London" April 3, 1911, was 7,251,358.

Population of the chief cities in Scotland in 1911:

Glasgow	784,455	Leith	80,489
Edinburgh	320,315	Greenock	68,311
Dundee	165,006	Partick	66,848
Aberdeen	133,084	Coatbridge	43,287
Govan	89,725	Perth	36,995
Paisley	84,477	Kilmarnock	34,729

The total population of Ireland in 1911 was 4,390,219, against a total of 4,458,775 in 1901.

Population of the chief cities of Ireland in 1911:

Belfast	385,492	Newry	12,456
Dublin	309,272	Drogheda	12,425
Cork	76,632	Lisburn	12,172
Londonderry	40,799	Lurgan	12,135
Limerick	38,403	Portadown	11,727
Waterford	27,430	Wexford	11,455
Kingstown	17,227	Ballymena	11,376
Galway	15,936	Sligo	11,163
Dundalk	13,128	Clonmel	10,277
Kilkenny	13,112		

Exports and Imports—The total imports of the British empire in 1918 were £9,830,325,000; of the united kingdom, $6,596,695,000. Total exports of the empire, $7,045,825,000; of the united kingdom, $2,647,145,000. The total exports of the united kingdom to the United States in 1919 were $157,107,578; imports, $2,147,412,241.

INDIA.

Government—Governor-general, Baron Frederic Chelmsford. Legislative authority vested in a council of sixty-eight members, thirty-six being official and thirty-two nonofficial.

Area and Population—The total area of British India is 1,773,088 square miles. The total population according to the census of March 10, 1911, is 315,132,527, divided among the provinces as follows:

Ajmer-Marwara	501,395	Coorg	174,976
Assam	34,018,527	Madras	41,405,404
Bengal	52,668,269	Northwest provinces	2,196,933
Bombay presidency	19,672,642	Unit'd provinces	47,182,044
Burma	12,115,217	Punjab	19,974,956
C'ntr'l provinces	13,916,308	Baluchistan	414,412
		Andamans	26,459

Population of the large cities in 1911:

Calcutta	1,222,313	Lahore	228,687
Bombay	979,445	Ahmedabad	215,835
Madras	518,660	Benares	203,804
Haidarabad	500,623	Agra	185,449
Rangoon	293,316	Cawnpore	178,557
Lucknow	259,788	Allahabad	171,697
Delhi	232,887	Poona	158,856

Imports and Exports—Imports in 1918, $547,850,000; exports, $816,315,000. Imports from the United States, 1919, $50,501,740; exports, $125,471,468.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Government—The Canadian parliament consists of eighty-seven life senators and a house of commons of 221 members, there being one representative for every 25,367 of population based upon the census of 1901. The governor-general is the duke of Devonshire, appointed in 1916; and the council is made up of the following: Premier, Robert L. Borden; president privy council, Newton W.

Rowell; minister of agriculture, Dr. Simon F. Tolmie; minister of overseas service, Sir Edward Kemp; customs, A. L. Sifton; finance, Sir Henry Drayton; interior, Arthur Meighen; justice, C. J. Doherty; labor, Gideon Robertson; marine, fisheries and naval service, C. C. Ballantyne; militia, Maj.-Gen. Mewburn; postmaster-general, Pierre Blondin; public works, Frank B. Carvell; railways and canals, J. D. Reid; secretary of state for mines, Martin Burrell; trade and commerce, George E. Foster; immigration, James A. Calder; soldiers' civil re-establishment, James A. Lougheed; ministers without portfolio, Francis Cochrane, A. K. McLean. The governor-general gets a salary of $50,000 a year, the premier $12,000 and the other ministers $7,000 each.

Area and Population—The total area of Canada is 3,729,665 square miles, of which 3,603,910 is land area.

Area of provinces:

Province.	Sq. miles.
Alberta	255,285.00
British Columbia	355,855.00
Nova Scotia	21,427.77
Manitoba*	73,731.72
Ontario†	260,862.00
Prince Edward island	2,184.36
Quebec†	351,873.00
New Brunswick	27,985.11
Saskatchewan	251,700.00
Yukon	207,076.00
Northwest territories§	1,921,685.00
Total	3,729,664.96

*Area increased in 1912 to 251,832 square miles. †Increased in 1912 to 407,262 square miles. ‡Increased in 1912 to 706,834 square miles. §Decreased in 1912 to 1,242,224 square miles.

The census taken June 1, 1911, showed the following population by provinces.

Province.	1911.	1901.	Pct. incr.
Alberta	374,663	73,022	413.08
British Columbia	392,480	178,657	119.68
Manitoba	455,614	255,211	78.52
New Brunswick	351,889	331,120	6.27
Nova Scotia	492,338	459,574	7.13
Ontario	2,523,274	2,182,947	15.58
Prince Edward Isl.	93,728	103,259	*9.23
Quebec	2,003,232	1,648,898	21.46
Saskatchewan	492,432	91,279	439.48
Yukon	8,512	27,219	*68.73
No'west territories	18,481	20,129	*8.19
Total	7,206,643	5,371,315	34.13

*Decrease.

Population of principal cities in 1911:

Montreal, Que.	470,480	St. John, N. B.	42,511
Toronto, Ont.	376,538	Victoria, B. C.	31,660
Winnipeg, Man.	136,035	Regina, Alb.	30,213
Vanco'ver, B.C.	100,401	Edmonton, Alb.	24,900
Ottawa, Ont.	87,062	Kingston, Ont.	18,874
Hamilton, Ont.	81,969	Peterborough, Ont.	18,360
Quebec, Que.	78,190	Hull, Que.	18,222
Halifax, N. S.	46,619	Sydney, N. S.	17,722
London, Ont.	46,300		
Calgary, Alb.	43,704		

Manufactures—[From census taken in 1916 for year 1915.]

	1910.	1915.
Establishments	19,218	21,291
Capital	$1,247,583,609	$1,984,991,427
Employes on salaries	44,077	52,548
Salaries	$43,779,715	$60,143,704
Employes on wages	471,126	459,311
Wages	$197,228,701	$227,508,800
Raw materials	$601,509,018	$791,524,420
Value products	$1,165,975,639	$1,392,516,953

Imports and Exports—The total value of the exports for the year ended March 31, 1918, was $1,586,169,792; imports, 1918, $962,543,746. Imports from the United States (1919), $813,723,031; exports to the United States, $468,954,818.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

July 9, 1900, the British parliament passed an act empowering the six provinces of Australia to form a federal union and Jan. 1, 1901, the new commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney, N. S. W. Its first parliament was opened May 9, 1901, by the prince of Wales (now George V.) heir-apparent to the British throne, acting for his father, King Edward VII. The capital at present is in Melbourne.

Government—The federal parliament is made up of a senate of thirty-six members, six from each original state, and a house of representatives of seventy-five members, apportioned as follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. The king is represented by the governor-general. He and the council of seven ministers exercise the executive power. The governor-general is paid a salary of $50,000 a year. The governor-general is Ronald C. Munro-Ferguson. The ministers are W. M. Hughes, prime minister; L. E. Groom, public works and railways; M. Greene, trade and customs; G. F. Pearce, defense; W. Webster, postmaster-general; P. McM. Glynn, home affairs; J. Cook, minister of the navy; W. A. Watt, treasurer; E. D. Millen, minister for repatriation.

Area and Population—The commonwealth has a total area of 2,974,581 square miles, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales	310,372	So. Australia	380,070
Victoria	87,884	No. Territory	523,620
Queensland	670,500	W. Australia	975,920
		Tasmania	26,215

The total population of the commonwealth as enumerated April 2, 1911, was 4,455,005, divided among the states as follows:

New South Wales	1,648,448	No. Territory	3,310
Victoria	1,315,551	W. Australia	282,114
Queensland	605,813	Tasmania	191,211
So. Australia	408,558	Total	4,455,005

The population of Melbourne in 1911 was 600,160; Sydney (1911), 636,353; Adelaide (1911), 192,429; Wellington (1911), 70,729; Brisbane (1911), 143,514.

Exports and Imports—The total exports of the states in the commonwealth in 1918 were $375,195,910; total imports, $301,815,720. Australia in 1919 exported merchandise valued at $74,643,999, to the United States and imported merchandise worth $109,034,686.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sept. 29, 1909, the British parliament passed an act empowering the four self-governing colonies of South Africa—Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State—to form a federal government to be known as the Union of South Africa. This was proclaimed May 31, 1910, at Pretoria, the seat of government, other services taking place at Cape Town, the seat of the legislature.

The executive government is vested in the king, represented by a governor-general, and an executive council and in ten ministers of state. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of a senate and a house of assembly. The senate contains forty members, eight of whom are nominated by the governor-general in council and thirty-two elected by the four provinces, each of which

is entitled to eight senators. The assembly consists of 121 members, chosen in electoral division as follows: Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; Orange Free State, 17. Senators are elected for ten years and assemblymen for five. The English and Dutch languages are both official.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the four states in 1918 were valued at $247,435,840 and the exports at $164,746,185. Exports to the United States in 1919, $36,388,174; imports, $44,841,871.

Governor-General—Viscount Buxton of Newtimber. Cabinet: Minister of finance, T. Orr; defense, J. C. Smuts; railways, Henry Burton; justice, N. J. de Wet; education and mines, F. S. Malan; interior and public works, Sir T. Watt; agriculture, H. C. Van Heerden; lands, H. Mentz; posts and telegraphs, Sir Meiring Beck; without portfolio, J. A. C. Graaf.

Area in square miles and population in 1911:

Province.	Area.	Population.
Cape of Good Hope	276,995	2,564,963
Natal	35,290	1,194,043
Transvaal	110,426	1,686,212
Orange Free State	50,389	528,174
Total	473,100	5,973,394

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

Government—British colony administered by a governor, an executive council, a legislative council and an elected house of assembly. Governor and commander in chief, Sir C. A. Harris; prime minister, Sir W. F. Lloyd. Salary of governor, $12,500.

Area and Population—Area of Newfoundland, 42,734 square miles; population, Dec. 31, 1917, 252,464; area of Labrador, 120,000 square miles; population, 4,000.

Imports and Exports—Imports, 1918, $27,640,000; exports, $30,990,000; imports from United States in 1919, $14,545,065; exports to, $6,032,781.

ALBANIA.

Albania before the great war was an autonomous kingdom created at a conference of ambassadors in London May 30, 1913, as a result of the Balkan wars. Its territory formerly comprised the Turkish provinces of Scutari and Yanina. It has an area of 11,317 square miles and a population of nearly 1,000,000. Until the outbreak of the European war in August, 1914, it was governed by a king (mpret) and an international commission. William I., prince of Wied, was the first king, but he was on the throne only half a year, an insurrection compelling him to leave the capital, Durazzo, Sept. 2, 1914. Since then the country has been in a state of disorder. A provisional government has been administered by Italian military forces in Durazzo since June 3, 1917.

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

Government—The various states composing the former Austro-Hungarian empire at the conclusion of the war broke away from the union and declared themselves independent of the mother country, each becoming a republic in form. Austria herself was proclaimed a republic Nov. 12, 1918, and the government was administered by a national assembly. On Feb. 16, 1919, a national constitutional assembly was elected with the following party representation: Social democrats, 70; Christian socialists, 64; liberals, 23; other parties, 5. The assembly on Oct. 22, 1919, formally adopted the name "Republic of Austria" for the state, omitting the word German from the title. The assembly up to Nov. 15, 1919, had not chosen any one to act as president, the administration being conducted by Dr. Karl Renner and a cabinet chosen by him. Dr. Renner announced in October that the republic would be constituted by the federation of eight Austrian states, each preserving to a large degree its autonomy.

Area and Population—The area and population of the Republic of Austria cannot yet (November, 1919) be given with any degree of certainty. The area may be roughly estimated at 30,000 square miles and the population at 10,300,000. The population of Vienna in 1914 was 2,149,800.

Imports and Exports—No figures on the imports and exports of the Republic of Austria were available in the fall of 1919. The United States in the fiscal year 1919 exported to the territory comprised in the old empire goods to the vaue of $19,441,603 and imported merchandise valued at $308,682.

BELGIUM.

Government—King, Albert I. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Finance—M. Delacroix.
Foreign Affairs—Paul Hymans.
Interior—Baron de Broqueville.
War—M. Masson.
Justice—E. Vandervelde.
Agriculture—Baron Ruzette.
Industry and Labor—M. Wauters.
Colonies—M. Franck.
Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs—J. Renkin.
Economic Affairs—M. Jaspar.
Public Works—M. Anseele.

The legislative power is vested in the king, senate and chamber of representatives. The senate has 120 members and the chamber 186, or one for every 40,000 inhabitants.

Area and Population—Total area, 11,373 square miles. Total population, 1910, 7,423,784; estimated population, 1912, 7,571,387. Population of the largest cities Dec. 31, 1912:

Antwerp	312,884	Liege	170,634
Brussels (cap'tl)	663,647	Ghent	167,477

Imports and Exports—No figures on the total imports and exports of Belgium since 1913 are available. The trade with the United States in 1919 was: Imports, $322,940,837; exports, $647,869. Chief imports in normal times are cereals, textiles and metal goods; chief exports, cereals, raw textiles, tissues, iron, glass, hides, chemicals and machinery.

BULGARIA.

Government—King, Boris III. The executive power is vested in a council of ministers and the legislative power in a sobranje or national assembly.

Area and Population—Area, 43,310 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,752,997. Population of Sofia, the capital, 102,769.

Imports and Exports—Exports in 1914, $28,812,300; imports, $44,586,800. Exports to the United States in 1919, $78,071; imports, $1,281,000. The exports are mainly cereals and the imports textiles.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Government—President, Thomas G. Masaryk.
Premier—Vlastimil Tusar.

Czecho-Slovakia announced her independence Oct. 18, 1918, and on Nov. 15 the same year the Czecho-Slovak national assembly declared the state to be a republic, with Prof. T. G. Masaryk as its first president. The chief executive formally assumed his duties on Dec. 31, 1918, in Prague, the capital of the new

state. The principal countries in the republic are Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Slovakia.

Area and Population—The total area of Czecho-Slovakia is approximately 60,000 square miles and the population 13,000,000.

Imports and Exports—No figures on the exports and imports of Czecho-Slovakia were available in November, 1919.

DENMARK.

Government—King, Christian X.; heir-apparent, Prince Christian Frederick. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Justice—Carl Theodor Zahle.
Finance—Edvard Brandes.
Foreign Affairs—Erik Seavenius.
Home Affairs—Ove Rode.
Agriculture—Kr. Pederson.
Instruction—Soren Keiser-Nielsen.
Commerce—Christopher Hage.
Public Works—Jens H. Jorgensen.
Ecclesiastical Affairs—T. Poulson.
Defense—P. Munch.
Without Portfolio—J. A. M. Stauning.

Legislative authority is vested in the landsthing and folkething. The former, which is the upper house, has sixty-six members, twelve of whom are appointed for life, the remainder being elected for terms of eight years. The folkething, or the lower house, has 114 members, each elected for three years.

Area and Population—Denmark's area is 15,582 square miles and total population in 1916, 2,940,979. Copenhagen, the capital, has a population of 506,390; with suburbs, 605,772.

Imports and Exports—Total exports in 1916, $363,580,000; imports, $377,055,000. The imports from the United States in 1919 were $93,167,530; exports, $2,294,048. Leading articles of export are butter, pork, eggs and lard; of import, textiles, cereals, wood, iron manufactures and coal.

ESTHONIA.

Esthonia is one of the provinces of the former Russian empire in the Baltic region. It is an independent republic and is ruled by a constitutional assembly, but owing to war with the Russian bolsheviki and troubles with other adjoining states it had not up to November, 1919, attained any degree of stability. Esthonia has an area of 7,289 square miles and a population of about 1,750,000.

FINLAND.

Finland was proclaimed an independent state July 20, 1917, and a republic on Oct. 7 of the same year. Organization was delayed on account of war between the red guards of the Russian bolsheviki and the white guards under Gen. Mannerheim, but the independence of the country was preserved and on July 25, 1919, Prof. Kaarie Juho Stahlberg was elected the first president of the republic by the diet. Universal suffrage (men and women) prevails. Members of parliament are chosen by direct vote.

The area of Finland is 125,689 square miles and the population in 1915 was 3,300,650. In the fiscal year 1919 Finland exported $309,053 worth of merchandise to the United States and imported goods to the value of $9,509,167.

FRANCE.

Government—President, Raymond Poincare; term expires 1920.
Premier and Minister of War—Georges Clemenceau.
Foreign Affairs—Stephen Pichon.
Justice—Louis Nail.
Public Instruction—Louis Lafferre.
Colonies—Henry Simon.
Finance—Louis Lucien Klotz.
Marine—Georges Leygues.
Munitions—Louis Loucheur.
Interior—Jules Pams.
Commerce—Etienne Clementel.
Labor—G. R. Colliard.
Blockade—M. Lebrun.
Agriculture and Provisions—Victor Boret.
Public Works—Albert Claveille.
Reconstruction—M. Loucheur.
Liberated Territories—M. Lebrun.

Legislative authority is vested in the chamber of deputies and the senate. The former has 602 members, each of whom is elected for four years. The senate has 300 members, elected for nine years. The presidential term is seven years.

Area and Population—France has a total area of 207,054 square miles. The area of the French colonies and dependencies throughout the world is 4,367,746 square miles. Total population (1911) of France proper, 39,601,509. Population of principal cities in 1911:

Paris	2,888,110	Nantes	170,535
Marseilles	550,619	Toulouse	149,576
Lyons	523,796	St. Etienne	148,656
Bordeaux	261,678	Nice	142,940
Lille	217,807	Havre	136,159

Imports and Exports—The imports for home consumption in 1918 amounted to $3,983,000,000; exports, $828,800,000. Exports to the United States in 1919, $62,693,315; imports from, $976,696,797. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, small wares and leather; imports, wine, raw wool, raw silk, timber and wood, leather, skins and linen.

GERMANY.

Government—In November, 1918, a revolution occurred in Germany as the result of the defeat of her armies by the allies. Emperor William II. was forced to abdicate and his cabinet was dispersed. In January, 1919, a national assembly was elected and on Feb. 6 this body met at Weimar. On Feb. 11, 1919, it elected Friedrich Ebert as the first president of the German republic. A constitution was formulated and adopted July 31. The chief officials of the republic in 1919 were:
President—Friedrich Ebert; term 7 years.
Chancellor—Gustav Bauer.
Vice-President of Cabinet and Minister of Finance—Bernard Dernburg.
Foreign Affairs—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau.
Home Affairs—Dr. Hugo Preuss.
Food Supplies—Robert Schmidt.
Colonies—Dr. Bell.
Justice—Herr Landsberg.
Defense—Gustav Noske.
Posts—Herr Giesberts.
Ministers Without Portfolio—Matthias Erzberger, Georg Gothein, Herr David.

Area and Population—The area of the states in the old empire was 208,780 square miles; area of dependencies about 1,027,820 square miles; grand total, 1,236,600 square miles. Omitting Alsace-Lorraine the area of the German republic is 203,176 square miles. This will be still further reduced by the result of various plebiscites. The population of the empire in 1910 was 64,925,933 including Alsace-Lorraine, which then had 1,874,014 inhabitants. The states' population in 1910 was:

Prussia	40,165,219	Anhalt	331,128
Bavaria	6,887,291	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	257,177
Wurttemberg	2,437,574	Saxe-Altenburg	216,128
Baden	2,142,833	Lippe	150,937
Saxony	4,806,661	Schwarzburg-Rud.	100,702
Hesse	1,282,219	Schwarzburg-Sond	89,917
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.	639,958	Reuss, junior br'nch	152,752
Oldenburg	483,042	Scha'mburg-Lippe	46,652
Brunswick	494,339	Waldeck	61,707
Saxony	417,149	Alsace-Lorraine	1,874,014
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	106,442	Total	64,925,293
Hamburg	1,014,664		
Reuss, elder branch	72,769		
Lubeck	116,599		
Bremen	295,715		
Saxe-Meiningen	278,762		

German cities having more than 150,000 inhabitants in 1910 include the following:

Berlin	2,071,257	Koenigsberg	245,994
Hamburg	931,035	Rixdorf	237,289
Munich	596,467	Stettin	236,113
Leipzig	589,850	Duisburg	229,483
Dresden	548,308	Dortmund	214,226
Cologne	516,527	Kiel	211,627
Breslau	512,105	Mannheim	193,902
Frankfurt am Main	414,576	Halle-on-Saale	180,843
Duesseldorf	358,728	Strassburg	178,891
Nurnberg	333,142	Schoeneberg	172,823
Charlottenburg	305,978	Altona	172,628
Hanover	302,375	Danzig	170,337
Essen	294,653	Elberfeld	170,195
Chemnitz	287,807	Gelsenkirchen	169,513
Stuttgart	286,218	Barmen	169,214
Magdeburg	279,6[illegible]	Posen	156,691
Bremen	247,437	Aachen	156,143
		Cassel	153,196

Exports and Imports—Total exports (first six months of 1914), $1,246,240,000; total imports, $1,346,570,000. No details of Germany's commerce since the war began have been made public. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, Germany exported $944,981 worth of merchandise to the United States; imports from the United States amounted to $8,843,882.

GREECE.

Government—King, Alexander. Cabinet:
President of the Council and Minister of War—Eleutherios Venizelos.
Foreign Affairs—M. Politis.
Marine—Admiral Koundouritis.
Interior—M. Raktivan.
Communications—M. Papanastasion.
Finance—M. Negrepontes.
Justice—M. Tsirimokos.
Agriculture—M. G. Kafandaris.
Education—M. Dingas.
Refugees—S. Simos.
National Economy—K. Spyridis.
Food—P. Bourloumis.

Legislative authority is vested in one chamber, the boule, consisting of 235 members, each of whom is elected for four years.

Area and Population—Total area, 41,933 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,821,300. Athens in 1907 had 167,479 inhabitants; Piræus, 73,579; Patras, 37,724; Saloniki (1913), 160,000.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1916 amounted in value to $20,433,200; imports, $45,705,000. Exports to the United States in 1919, $22,876,904; imports from the United States, $22,908,250. The leading exports are currants, ores, olive oil and figs; imports, foodstuffs, textiles, coal and timber.

HUNGARY.

Hungary was proclaimed an independent republic Nov. 16, 1918, with Count Michael Karolyi as provisional president and a provisional assembly as the source of legislative power. This administration continued until March 22, 1919 when the Karolyi cabinet resigned and was succeeded by a bolshevist cabinet under Bela Kun. There was much rioting and bloodshed in Budapest and no material progress toward stability was made. Early in August Bela Kun was forced to flee from the country and then the Roumanians who had been fighting the Hungarian bolsheviki came in and took possession of Budapest. Though ordered by the peace council in Paris to leave Hungary, the Roumanians remained. A cabinet under Jules Peidll was in power a short time, when it was overthrown by Archduke Joseph, who established a new ministry. This lasted only about two weeks. In November, 1919, a government headed by Karl Huszar was in control of Hungarian affairs.

Hungary has an area of about 109,000 square miles and in 1910 had a population of 18,142,200, not including Croatia and Slavonia, which had joined the Jugo Slav republic. Having been in a state of anarchy for more than a year, the country in 1919 was not in a condition to do exporting or importing on any except a minor scale.

ICELAND.

Since Dec. 1, 1918, Iceland has been recognized as an independent state united to Denmark chiefly through having the same king, Christian X. Legislative power is vested jointly in the king and the althing, or parliament, the members of which are elected by universal suffrage, all men and women born in Iceland and more than 25 years of age having the franchise. The president of the council in 1919 was Jon Magnusson. The area of Iceland is 39,700 square miles and the population in 1910 was 85,183.

The imports of Iceland in 1915 amounted in value to $7,230,200 and the exports to $10,912,210. The imports from the United States in 1919 amounted to $3,884,950 and the exports to $905,774.

ITALY.

Government—King, Victor Emmanuel III.; heir to the crown, his son Humbert, prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 16, 1904.
President of Council and Minister of Interior—Francesco Nitti.
Foreign Affairs—Tommaso Tittoni.
Grace and Justice—Sig. Mortara.
Treasury—Sig. Schanzer.
Finance—Francesco Tedesco.
War—Lieut.-Gen. Albrioci.
Public Instruction—Alfredo Paccelli.
Public Works—Sig. Pantano.
Agriculture—Sig. Visocchi.
Posts and Telegraphs—Sig. Chienti.
Colonies—Luigi Rossi.
Military Aid and Pensions—Sig. Dacomo.
Marine—Rear-Admiral Sechi.
Industry and Commerce—Carlo Ferraris.
Liberated Provinces—Sig. Denava.

Legislative authority vests in the king and parliament. The latter consists of a senate of 383 members (in 1917) and a chamber of deputies of 508 members.

Area and Population—The area of Italy is 110,632 square miles. According to the census of Jan. 1, 1915, the total population

was 36,120,118. Population of the principal cities:

Naples	697,917	Florence	242,147
Milan	663,059	Catania	217,389
Rome	590,960	Bologna	189,770
Turin	451,994	Venice	168,038
Palermo	345,891	Messina	150,000
Genoa	300,139	Livorno	108,585

Exports and Imports—The value of merchandise exported in 1918 was $496,726,100; imported, $2,820,328,785. The total value of exports to the United States in 1919 was $21,573,527; imports from the United States, $496,174,736. Chief imports are coal, cotton, grain, silk, wool, timber, machinery, sugar and oil; chief exports, silk, wine, oil, coral, sulphur, hemp and flax.

LITHUANIA.

Lithuania, one of the former provinces of the old Russian empire, was proclaimed a republic Nov. 30, 1918, with Karl Ullman as the first president. Vilna is the capital of the state, which has an area of 80,000 square miles and a population of about 9,000,000 made up of Lithuanians, Letts, Poles, Jews, Germans, White Russians and others. The military operations in 1919 prevented the country from reaching a condition of stability. Figures as to exports and import are not available.

LIVONIA.

Livonia, one of the Baltic border states, has an area of about 10,930 square miles and a population of 1,744,000. Since the fall of the Russian empire it has aimed to be an independent republic.

MONTENEGRO.

King, Nicholas I. Area, 5,603 square miles; population, 516,000; of the capital, Cetinje, 4,500. Total exports in 1910, $498,200; imports, $1,701,300. Montenegro has practically no trade with the United States. Chief exports are sumac, smoked sardines, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, olive oil, wine and tobacco. Imports include petroleum, salt, maize, cottons, hardware, sugar, coffee and rice.

The exact status of Montenegro had not been defined up to Nov. 15, 1919. King Nicholas was absent in Paris and exercised only nominal authority over his country.

NORWAY.

Government—King, Haakon VII.; crown prince, Olaf.
President of Council and Minister of Agriculture—Gunnar Knudsen.
Foreign Affairs—Nils C. Ihlen.
Justice—M. Urbye.
Commerce—B. Stuevold-Hansen.
Labor—M. Olsen-Nalum.
Finance—Anton T. Omholt.
Education and Worship—Jorgen Lovland.
Defense—Rudolph Peerson.
Social Affairs—Paul Berg.
Provisioning—Haakon Five.
Industrial Supplies—H. Hauan.

Legislative authority is vested in the storthing, consisting of 126 members elected for three years through universal suffrage by men and women. The storthing consists of two houses, the odelsthing and the lagthing. The former is made up of three-fourths of the members of the storthing and the latter of one-fourth.

Area and Population—The total area of Norway is 124,643 square miles. The total population in January, 1918, estimated at 2,632,010. Christiania in 1918 had a population of 259,445 and Bergen 90,733.

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports in 1916 was $458,416,000; exports, $247,083,100. Exports to the United States in 1919, $3,219,245; imports, $101,641,460. The chief exports are timber and wood manufactures, wood pulp, malty food, fish, paper and minerals; imports, breadstuffs, groceries, yarn, textiles, vessels and machinery.

PORTUGAL.

Government—President, Admiral Canto y Castro Silva Antunes.
Premier—Domingo Pereira.
Minister of Finance—Ramada Curto.
Foreign Affairs—Xavier Silva.
Justice—Senhor Granjo.
War—Col. Antonio M. Baptista.
Instruction—Leonardo Coimbra.
Labor—Dias da Silva.
Colonies—Jorge Munes.

Legislative authority is vested in a national council of 164 members and an upper house of 71 members. The first elections were held May 28, 1911, and the assembly opened June 19.

Area and Population—Total area, including Azores and Madeira, 35,490 square miles. Area of possessions in Africa and Asia, 801,060 square miles. The population of the home country with the Azores and Madeira in 1911 was 5,957,985; of the colonies in Africa and Asia, 9,139,444. In 1911 Lisbon had a population of 435,359 and Oporto 194,009.

Imports and Exports—Total imports in 1916, $12,503,000; total exports, $24,642,500. Imports from the United States in 1919, $21,975,725; exports to the United States, $4,427,140. The chief imports are foodstuffs, cotton, sugar, fish, wool, leather, coal and coffee; chief exports, wine, sardines, copper ore, olives and figs.

ROUMANIA.

Government—King, Ferdinand; crown prince, Carol.

Legislative authority is vested in a senate of 120 members elected for eight years and a chamber of deputies of 183 members elected for four years.

Area and Population—The total area is 53,689 square miles. The population in 1899 was 5,956,690; in 1914, 7,508,009. Population of the principal towns (in 1914): Bukharest, 345,628; Jassy, 76,120; Galatz, 72,512; Braila, 65,911.

Exports and Imports—The value of the exports in 1913 was $134,141,000; of the imports, $118,002,500. The chief exports are cereals and the leading imports are textiles. Exports to the United States in 1919, none; imports from, $1,050,451.

RUSSIA.

Government—Russia since Nov. 8, 1917, has been ruled nominally by a soviet or council of soldiers, workmen and peasants. In reality the government has been a dictatorship exercised by the following men who call themselves "people's commissioners":
President of the Council—Vladimir Ilitch Ulianov Lenin.
Commissioner for Foreign Affairs—M. Tchitcherin.
Commissioner for Military Affairs and the Navy—Leon Trotzky.

Area and Population—The area and population of what is known as soviet Russia cannot be given with any degree of accuracy. The country has been in a state of civil war ever since the overthrow of the czar and a score of the provinces included in the old empire have declared themselves independ-

ent republics. Its area before the great upheaval was 8,764,586 square miles and its population in 1915 was 182,182,600. Population of the principal cities:

Petrograd (1915)	2,318,645
Moscow (1915)	1,817,100
Warsaw (1915)	789,289
Odessa (1912)	631,040
Lodz (1910)	415,604
Riga (1913)	558,000
Kiev (1913)	626,313
Kharkov (1913)	249,698
Yekaterinoslav (1912)	220,446
Saratov (1913)	235,300
Vilna (1913)	203,940
Kazan (1913)	194,246

Imports and Exports—The total value of the imports in 1916 was $576,500,000; of the exports, $201,000,000. The exports to the United States in 1919 amounted in value to $2,927,434; imports from the United States, $11,390,318. The chief exports are foodstuffs, timber, oil, furs and flax; imports, raw cotton, wool, metals, leather, hides, skins and machinery.

POLAND.

Poland is a republic in which legislative power is vested in a national assembly elected by men and women, all of whom above the age of 21 have the right to vote. The executive power is exercised by a president and cabinet. The president in November, 1919, was Joseph Pilsudski and the cabinet was made up of the following:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Ignace Paderewski.
Interior—M. Wejciechowski.
Commerce and Industry—M. Honcia.
Finance—M. Karpinski.
Public Health—M. Janiszewski.
Communications—M. Eberhardt.
Posts and Telegraphs—M. Linde.
Agriculture—M. Janicki.
Fine Arts—M. Przesmycki.
Labor—M. Iwanowski.
Food—M. Minkiewicz.
Justice—M. Supinski.
Public Works—M. Prochnik.
War—Col. Wroczynski.

Area and Population—The boundaries not having yet (November, 1919), been exactly defined, the following estimates from Polish sources are given: Area, 135,367 square miles; population 36,234,727.

Imports and Exports—The exports of Poland are chiefly manufactured goods, furniture and beverages; the imports are raw materials such as wool and cotton. Figures as to amounts and values are not available.

SERBIA.

Government—King, Peter I. (Karageorgevitch); heir-apparent, Prince Alexander (second son) who for some years has been acting as regent; premier, Stoyan Protitch. Legislative authority is vested in a single chamber called "skupshtina," of 160 elected members.

Area and Population—Area, 33,891 square miles. Population in 1910, 2,911,701; in 1914, 4,547,990. The capital, Belgrade, had 90,890 inhabitants before the war with Austria. Nish, the war capital, had 24,949 inhabitants in 1911. When the boundaries of Serbia have been definitely fixed the foregoing figures as to area and population will be subject to material changes.

Exports and Imports—Total value of exports in 1912, $18,595,000; imports, $14,705,000. Exports to the United States in 1919, none; imports, $2,696,876. Exports are mainly agricultural products and animals and the imports cotton and woolen goods and metals.

SPAIN.

Government—King, Alfonso XIII.; heir-apparent, Prince Alfonso.
Premier—Joaquin S. Toca.
Foreign Affairs—Marquis de Lema.
Interior—Senor Burgos.
Finance—Count de Bugallal.
War—Gen. Covaro.
Marine—Admiral Flores.
Public Instruction—Pradoy Palacios.
Justice—Pascual y Amat.

Area and Population—Total area, 194,783 square miles. Total population of Spain Jan. 1, 1914, 20,355,986. Population of large cities (1910):

Madrid	599,807	Saragossa	105,788
Barcelona	587,411	Cartagena	96,983
Valencia	233,348	Bilbao	92,514
Seville	155,366	Granada	77,425
Malaga	133,045	Valladolid	67,742
Murcia	124,985	Cadiz	67,174

Imports and Exports—The exports of Spain in 1918 amounted to $272,501,900; imports, $256,194,300. Total exports to the United States in 1919, $30,979,183; imports, $98,931,638. Chief exports are wine, sugar, timber, animals, glassware and pottery; imports, cotton and cotton manufactures, machinery, drugs and chemical products.

SWEDEN.

Government—King, Gustaf V.; crown prince, Gustaf Adolf.
Premier—Nils Eden.
Foreign Affairs—Dr. J. Hellner.
Finance—F. V. Thorsson.
Marine—Erick Palmstjerna.
War—E. A. Nilsson.
Education—K. V. Ryden.
Interior—P. A. V. Schotte.
Agriculture—P. Alfred Pettersen.
Justice—G. Eliel Loevgren.
Ministers Without Portfolios—B. A. Petrea and B. O. Unden.

Legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, the first of which has a membership of 150 and the second 230. Members of the upper house are elected by "landsthings" or provincial representations and municipal corporations for terms of six years. The second chamber members are elected for three years by universal suffrage.

Area and Population—The total area of Sweden is 172,876 square miles. The population Dec. 31, 1917 was 5,800,847. The population of the principal cities at the same time was:

Stockholm	413,163	Norkoping	58,154
Gothenburg	196,994	Gaefle	36,682
Malmo	112,521	Helsingborg	44,763

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1917 were valued at $316,518,000; exports, $432,326,750. Exports to the United States in 1919, $5,820,070; imports, $78,119,187. The leading articles of export are timber and machinery; of import, textile goods and foodstuffs.

SWITZERLAND.

Government—President of federal council (1919)—Gustav Ador.

Legislative authority is vested in a state and a national council, the former having 44 and the latter 167 members. The national councilors are elected directly by the people; the state councilors are elected in some cantons by the people and in others by the can-

tonal legislature. The chief executive authority is vested in the bundesrath, or federal council, one member of which is the chief of one of the federal departments. Its decrees are enacted as a body. Its members are elected president in rotation.

Switzerland owns its main railroads, its telegraph and telephone system and monopolizes the manufacture and sale of alcohol.

Area and Population—Total area, 15,976 square miles. The population, according to the census of July 1, 1916, was 3,937,000. Population of the largest cities (1918):

Zurich	213,900	Bern	105,000
Geneva	139,500	St. Gallen	71,400
Basel	137,100	Lausanne	71,400

Exports and Imports—Total exports in 1916, $488,964,000; imports, $475,700,920. Exports to the United States in 1919, $18,648,788; imports, $63,223,093. The articles chiefly exported are cottons, silks, clocks and watches; imported, foodstuffs, silk, minerals and metals, clothing and animals.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Government—Queen, Wilhelmina; prince consort, Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; heir, Princess Juliana.

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior—Jonkheer Ruys de Beerenbrouck.

Foreign Affairs—Jonkheer Karnebeek.

Agriculture, Commerce, Industry and Labor—Mr. H. A. Ysselsteyn.

War—Jonkheer A. van Gensan.

Navy—Dr. H. Byleveld.

Justice—Dr. T. H. Heemskerk.

Finance—Mr. de Vries.

Colonies—A. W. F. Idenburg.

Labor—J. P. M. Aalberse.

Legislative authority is vested in the states-general, composed of two chambers, the first having 50 members and the second 100. The latter are elected directly and the former by the provincial states.

Area and Population—The area of Holland, or the Netherlands, is 12,648 square miles. The total population Dec. 31, 1917, was 6,724,663; that of the chief cities Dec. 31, 1917, was:

Amsterdam	640,993	Groningen	87,063
Rotterdam	500,221	Haarlem	74,816
The Hague	344,636	Arnhem	70,664
Utrecht	135,368	Leiden	60,187

Imports and Exports—In 1917 Holland imported $319,274,274 worth of merchandise and exported $204,824,360. In 1919 the exports to the United States amounted to $30,652,531; and the imports from the same country to $103,801,757. Chief imports are iron and steel and their manufactures, textiles, coal, cereals and flour; exports, butter, sugar and cheese.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Area, 735,000 square miles; population, 48,000,000; area of Java and Madura, 50,557 square miles; population, 36,015,435. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, copra and tin.

TURKEY.

Government—Sultan, Mohammed VI. Cabinet:
Grand Vizier—Gen. Ali Riza Pasha.
Justice—Mustapha Bey.
Foreign Affairs—Mustapha Rechid Pasha.
Sheik-ul-Islam—Houloussi Effendi.
Finance—Djaved Bey.
Public Instruction, Posts and Telegraphs—Said Bey.
Public Works—Hamed Abouk Pasha.
War—Djemal Pasha.
Commerce—Shereef Bey.

A constitutional form of government was adopted July 24, 1908, with legislative authority vested in a parliament.

Area and Population—Before the war the area of Turkey in Europe was 8,644, of whole empire, 710,224 square miles. The total population of all parts of the empire then was 21,273,000. Constantinople has about 1,203,000 inhabitants.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1917 amounted in value to $170,300,000 and the imports to $1,106,000. The imports from the United States in 1919 amounted to $8,017,376 and the exports to $4,966,558. The principal articles imported are cloth and clothing, sugar, coffee, flour, rice and manufactures of iron; exports, grapes, silk, grain, cocoons, wool, cotton, carpets, hides and skins.

UKRAINIA.

The "Ukrainian People's Republic" was proclaimed Nov. 21, 1917. Since that time it has been the scene of constant changes of government, passing back and forth between the bolsheviki and the enemies of soviet Russia. In October, 1919, a coalition ministry was formed with I. Maseppi as premier and minister of the interior, W. Slavinski as minister of foreign affairs, M. Petroff as minister of war and S. N. Prokopovitch as minister of education. The capital is Kiev. The country in normal times exports large quantities of grain, especially wheat. Its area is about 216,400 square miles and its population is approximately 30,000,000.

JUGO SLAVIA.

Jugo Slavia, or the state of the southern Slavs, is composed of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia. The capital is at Agram in Croatia. The total separation of the territories named from Hungary was voted on Oct. 31, 1918, and Crown Prince Alexander was appointed regent Nov. 26 by the national council at Agram. The boundaries of the state had not been definitely fixed up to Nov. 15, 1919. The area of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia combined is about 21,360 square miles and the population 3,250,000.

ASIA.

AFGHANISTAN.

Ameer, Amanullah Khan; population, about 6,000,000; area, 250,000 square miles. No statistics as to imports and exports of Afghanistan are available. The chief productions are preserved fruits, spices, wool, silk, cattle and tobacco.

BOKHARA.

Ameer, Sayid Mir Alim Khan; heir, Sayid Mir Ibrahim. The area of Bokhara is about 83,000 square miles and the population 1,250,000. The products are corn, tobacco, fruit, silk and hemp. Since 1873 Bokhara has been a dependency of Russia.

CHINA.

Government—President, Hsu Shih-chang; premier, Chin Yun-peng. The president and vice-president are each elected for a term of five years. Legislative power is nominally vested in a single house assembly, but it is practically only an advisory body. The president possesses autocratic powers and China is a republic in name only.

Area and Population—Total area of China, with dependencies, 3,913,560 square miles; estimated population, 320,050,000.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1916 amounted to $402,492,500, and the imports to $430,339,000. During the fiscal

year 1919 goods to the value of $92,496,112 were imported from the United States. The total exports in the same period to the United States amounted to $128,319,451. The articles imported from America consist mainly of flour, kerosene, sago, india rubber, shoes, ginseng, quicksilver, white shirting, drills and broadcloth. Among the leading exports are tea, furs, wool, mats, fans, essential oils, straw braid, silks, hair, hides and hemp.

JAPAN.

Government — Emperor, Yoshihito; crown prince Hirohito. Cabinet:
Premier and Minister of Justice—Kei Hara.
Foreign Affairs—Kosai Uchida.
Interior—Takejiro Tokonami.
Finance—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi.
War—Giichi Tanaka.
Navy—Vice-Admiral Tomasaburo Kato.
Education—Tokugoru Nakabashi.
Agriculture and Commerce—Tatsuo Yamamoto.
Communications—Utaro Noda.

Legislative authority is vested in the emperor and the imperial diet. This consists of the house of peers and the house of representatives, the former having about 375 and the latter 381 members.

Area and Population—The total area of Japan is 260,738 square miles. The population according to the census of Dec. 31, 1917, was 56,550,348 exclusive of Formosa, the Pescadores and the south half of Sakhalin. The total population, including Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin, was 77,266,793 in 1917. Cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants are:

Tokyo, 1916	2,244,796	Nagoya, 1916	389,272
Osaka, 1916	1,460,218	Hiroshima ..	167,130
Kyoto, 1916	539,153	Nagasaki ...	161,174
Kobe, 1916	498,317	Kanazawa ..	129,804
Yokohama, 1916	428,663	Kure	128,141

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1918 amounted in value to $834,069,000; exports, $961,350,125. In 1919 the imports from the United States were valued at $326,462,269, and the exports to the same country at $303,993,041. The chief exports are raw silk, cotton, yarn, copper, coal and tea; imports, sugar, cotton, iron and steel, machinery, petroleum and wool

Chosen (Korea).

Formerly an empire, but now a Japanese colony. Estimated area, 86,000 square miles. Population in 1917, 16,998,191. Seoul, the capital, has 302,686 inhabitants.

JAVA.

(See The Netherlands.)

KHIVA.

Khan, Seyid Asfendiar Khan; heir-apparent, Nasyr Tycuara; area, 24,000 square miles; population, 646,000. Products are cotton and silk. Khiva was a Russian vassal state.

PERSIA.

Shah or emperor, Sultan Ahmad Shah. Under the constitution granted in 1906 legislative authority was vested in a national council of 156 members and a senate of 60 members. It is, however, practically nonexistent and exercises no power at present. The area of Persia is about 628,000 square miles and the population 9,500,000. Imports in 1917, $72,760,500; exports, $63,800,000. Imports from the United States in 1919, $644,960; exports to, $447,675. Teheran, the capital, has a population of about 280,000. Chief among the products are silk, fruits, wheat, barley and rice.

SIAM.

King, Chowfa Maha Vajirvudh. Area, 195,000 square miles; population (1916), 8,819,686. Bangkok, the capital, has 628,675 inhabitants. The imports in 1918 were $37,337,500; and the exports $47,613,500. Imports from the United States in 1919, $2,113,851; exports to, $173,231. Chief among the exports are rice, teak and marine products; imports, cotton goods and opium.

AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu. Total area of Abyssinia, 432,432 square miles; population, 8,000,000. The exports are coffee, hides and skins, gum, wax, gold and ivory.

ALGERIA.

Algeria is a colony of France. Governor-general, M. Jonnart. Area, 343,500 square miles; population in 1911, 5,563,828. Chief imports are cotton, skins and furs and woodwork; exports, wine, sheep and cereals.

EGYPT.

Sultan, Prince Ahmed Fuad. British high commissioner, Field Marshal Viscount Allenby. Total area of Egypt, 350,000 square miles; area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1,014,400 square miles. The population of Egypt proper in 1917 was 12,710,129; of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 3,400,000. Population of Cairo, 790,938; Alexandria, 444,617. Great Britain formally declared Egypt a protectorate of the empire Dec. 17, 1914. The total exports in 1918 were valued at $226,850,200, and the imports at $255,776,550. Imports from the United States in 1919, $10,293,189; exports to, $23,934,571. The exports consist chiefly of cereals, raw cotton and provisions; imports, wool, coal, textiles and metal manufactures.

BELGIAN KONGO.

Kongo was made a Belgian colony in 1908. The estimated area is 909,654 square miles and the negro population about 15,000,000. Among the leading articles of export are ivory, rubber, cocoa, palm nut, palm oil, copal gum and coffee. Total imports in 1916, $24,501,000; exports, $55,474,800. Exports to the United States (1919), $865,053; imports, $2,731,839.

LIBERIA.

President, Daniel E. Howard; president-elect (1920-1924), C. B. King; vice-president, S. G. Harmon. Legislative power is vested in a senate of nine members and a house of representatives of fourteen members. The total area of the republic is about 40,000 square miles and the population 2,120,000. The exports in 1917 were valued at $618,536 and the imports (1913) at $902,063. Imports from the United States in 1919, $333,849; exports to, $225,163.

MOROCCO.

Sultan, Mulai Youssef. Morocco is a French protectorate. Area about 231,500 square miles; population, 5,400,000. Total imports in 1917, $73,117,015; exports, $26,511,130. Imports from the United States in 1919, $1,859,782; exports to, $304,244.

MADAGASCAR.

Governor-general, M. Schrameck. Madagascar is a French colony governed by a council of administration. The area is 228,000 square miles and the population on Dec. 31, 1917, was 3,545,264. The capital is Antananarivo with a population of 63,115. Imports in 1917, $27,354,115; exports, $17,241,550. Exports to United States (1919), $26,970; imports from, $539,656.

TUNIS.

Bey, Sidi Mohammed Ben Nasr Bey; heir-presumptive, Sidi Mohammed Ben Mamoun

Bey. Tunis is under the protectorate of France and that country is represented by a resident-general. Total area, 50,000 square miles; population in 1913, 1,953,000. Imports in 1917, $28,408,300; exports, $25,034,400.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Hipolito Irogoyen; capital, Buenos Aires. Area, 1,153,119 square miles. Population (1918), 8,284,266; Buenos Aires, 1,637,155 (Jan. 1, 1918). Total exports in 1918, $826,466,000; imports, $480,895,070. Exports to the United States in 1919, $165,061,539; imports, $138,831,832. Chief exports, sheep, wool, cattle, hides, frozen meats and wheat; imports, machinery, agricultural implements, railway cars, engines and supplies and manufactures of iron and steel.

BOLIVIA.

President, Gutierrez Guerra; capital, Sucre. Area, 514,155 square miles. Population (1915), 2,889,970. LaPaz, 100,097; Chocachamba, 31,014; Sucre, 29,686. Total exports in 1917, $63,099,220; imports, $13,392,300; exports to the United States in 1919, $700,253; imports, $6,731,916. Chief exports, silver, tin, copper, coffee, rubber; imports, provisions, clothing, hardware, spirits, silks and woolens.

BRAZIL.

President, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa; capital, Rio de Janeiro. Area, 3,275,510 square miles. Population (estimated 1917), 27,473,579; Rio de Janeiro (1913), 975,818; Sao Paulo (1911), 450,000; Bahia, 348,130; Pernambuco, 216,484. Exports (1918), $305,839,850; imports, $264,084,400. Exports to the United States in 1919, $125,283,489; imports, $93,294,275. Chief exports, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton and rubber; imports, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, furniture, mineral oils, breadstuffs and provisions.

CHILE.

President, Juan Luis Sanfuente; capital, Santiago. Area, 289,829 square miles. Population in 1917, 3,870,002; Santiago, 408,247; Valparaiso, 201,507; Concepcion, 68,902. Total exports in 1917, $259,985,495; imports, $129,603,115. Exports to the United States in 1919, $135,602,542; imports, $70,288,581. Chief exports, nitrate, wool, hides and leather; imports, sugar, coal, cotton goods, cashmeres, oil, galvanized iron.

COLOMBIA.

President, Dr. Marco F. Suarez; capital, Bogota. Area, 440,846 square miles. Population in 1912, 5,472,604; Bogota, 121,257. Total exports (1917), $13,441,256; total imports, $24,611,900. Exports to the United States in 1919, $28,267,604; imports, $13,441,256. Chief exports, gold, silver and other minerals, coffee, cocoa, cattle, sugar, tobacco and rubber; imports, manufactures of iron and steel, cotton goods.

ECUADOR.

President, Alfredo B. Moreno; capital, Quito. Area, 116,000 square miles. Population, 2,000,000; Quito, 70,000; Guayaquil, 105,000. Total exports in 1917, $16,337,850; imports, $10,193,790. Exports to the United States in 1919, $9,009,005; imports, $5,017,636. Chief exports, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, rubber, cabinet woods, chemicals and minerals; imports, cotton, provisions, manufactures of iron and steel, clothing and mineral oil.

PARAGUAY.

President, Dr. Manuel Franco; capital, Asuncion. Area, 165,000 square miles. Population (estimated 1917), 1,000,000; Asuncion (1917), 120,000. Total exports in 1918, $6,171,311; imports, $5,141,726. Exports to the United States in 1919, $363,159; imports, $734,379. Chief exports, mate (or Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, timber, oranges; imports, cotton goods, machinery and provisions.

PERU.

President, Senor Leguia; capital, Lima. Area, 722,461 square miles. Population estimated (1912) at 4,500,000; Lima, 143,500; Callao, 34,346. Total exports in 1917, $83,217,000; imports, $67,514,250. Exports to the United States in 1919, $34,835,636; imports, $26,149,900. Chief exports, cotton, coffee, sugar, cinchona, india rubber, dyes and medicinal plants; imports, woolens, cotton, machinery and manufactures of iron.

URUGUAY.

President, Dr. Baltasar Brum; capital, Montevideo. Area, 72,153 square miles. Population (1917) 1,407,247; Montevideo (Jan. 1, 1918), 378,993. Total exports in 1918, $115,624,315; imports, $68,884,700. Exports to the United States in 1919, $47,323,263; imports, $27,775,692. Chief exports, animal and agricultural products; imports, manufactured articles.

VENEZUELA.

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez; capital, Caracas. Area, 393,976 square miles. Population Dec. 31, 1917, 2,844,618; Caracas, 75,000. Total exports in 1917, $23,973,350; imports, $26,583,600. Exports to the United States in 1919, $19,732,709; imports, $9,275,680 Chief exports, coffee, hides, cabinet woods, rubber and chemicals; imports, machinery, manufactures of iron and steel, provisions, furniture and mineral wools.

MEXICO.

Government—President, Venustiano Carranza. The republic of Mexico is divided into twenty-seven states, three territories and one federal district, each with a local government, but all subject to the federal constitution. Representatives are elected for two years each and are apportioned at the rate of one for each 40,000 inhabitants; the senators, of whom there are fifty-six, are elected by the people in the same manner as representatives. The president holds office four years and may be elected for several consecutive terms.

Area and Population—The total area, including islands, is 785,881 square miles. The estimated population in 1912 was 15,501,684. The population of leading cities of the republic follows: City of Mexico (capital), 470,659; Guadalajara, 118,799; Puebla, 101,214; Monterey, 81,006; San Luis Potosi, 82,946; Pachuca, 38,620; Aguascalientes, 44,800; Zacatecas, 25,905; Durango, 34,085; Toluca, 31,247; Leon, 63,263; Merida, 61,999; Queretaro, 35,011; Morelia, 39,116; Oaxaca, 37,469; Orizaba, 32,894; Chihuahua, 39,061; Vera Cruz, 29 164.

Commerce—The chief exports of Mexico are precious metals, coffee, tobacco, hemp, sisal, sugar, dyewoods and cabinet woods, cattle and hides and skins. In 1914 the total exports amounted to $92,833,000; total imports for the same year were $60,831,070. The trade of Mexico is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain. In 1917 the imports from the United States were $119,962,952; exports to, $157,693,451.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

COSTA RICA.

President, Juan Batista Quiroz (acting);

capital, San Jose. Area, 23,000 square miles. Population (1917), 434,995; San Jose, 35,654. Total exports (1917), $11,382,000; imports, $5,595,000. Exports to the United States in 1919, $8,222,108; imports, $4,175,646. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, woolens and worsteds.

GUATEMALA.

President, Manuel E. Cabrera; capital, Guatemala de Nueva. Area, 48,290 square miles. Population (1914), 2,003,579; of the capital, 90,000. Total exports (1917), $7,809,700; imports, $8,991,550. Exports to the United States in 1919, $11,115,721; imports, $5,946,331. Chief exports, coffee and bananas; imports, cotton and cereals.

HONDURAS.

President, Dr. Francisco Bertrand; capital, Tegucigalpa. Area, 44,275 square miles. Population (1916), 613,758; Tegucigalpa, 28,950. Total exports (1917), $5,353,250; imports, $6,293,000. Exports to the United States in 1919, $6,259,412; imports, $6,180,248. Chief exports, bananas, coffee, cattle, cocoanuts and wood; chief import, cotton.

NICARAGUA.

President, Gen. Emiliano Chamorro; capital, Managua. Area, 49,200 square miles. Population (1917), 800,000; Managua, 34,872; Leon, 62,509. Total exports (1917), $5,975,200; imports, $6,393,065. Exports to the United States in 1919, $4,596,303; imports, $5,519,137. Chief exports, cattle and coffee; imports, flour, wine, beer, barbed wire, cotton goods, sewing machines, kerosene, calico and tallow.

PANAMA.

President, Belisario Porras. Independence of Panama declared Nov. 3, 1903; constitution adopted Feb. 13, 1904. Legislative power is vested in a national assembly composed of deputies elected by the people. The ratio of representation is one deputy for each 10,000 inhabitants. The term of office is four years. The area of the republic is 32,380 square miles and the estimated population in 1917, 401,554; city of Panama (1915), 60,028; Colon, 26,000. Total exports outside of Canal Zone in 1918, $2,899,557; imports, $7,821,660. The exports to the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, amounted to $8,301,179, and the imports to $21,262,539. The chief articles of export are bananas, rubber, coffee and pearls.

SALVADOR.

President, Don Jorge Melendez; capital, San Salvador. Area, 13,176 square miles. Population (1917), 1,287,722; San Salvador, 66,800. Total exports (1917), $10,588,900; imports, $2,619,000 (subject to duty only). Exports to the United States in 1919, $5,273,599; imports, $5,038,229. Chief exports, coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco and balsams; imports, cotton, spirits, flour, iron goods, silk and yarn.

CUBA.

Government—President, Gen. Mario Menocal; vice-president, Enrique Jose Varona.

Under the constitution the legislative power is exercised by two elective bodies—the house of representatives and the senate, conjointly called congress. The senate is composed of four senators from each of the six provinces, elected for eight years by the provincial councilmen, and by a double number of electors, constituting together an electoral board.

The house of representatives is composed of one representative for each 25,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof over 12,500, elected for four years by direct vote. One-half of the members of the house are elected every two years. The salary of members of congress is $3,600 a year.

Organization of the Republic—The organization of the republic of Cuba, begun in 1900, was practically completed on the 20th of May, 1902, when the military occupation of the island by the United States came to an end and Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma was inaugurated as first president.

Area and Population—The total area of Cuba is 44,164 square miles. The population in 1916 was 2,627,536.

Population of provinces in 1916:

Havana	688,057	Matanzas	280,353
Santa Clara	595,229	Pinar del Rio	269,166
Oriente	604,530	Camaguey	193,201

Population of principal cities in 1916:

Havana	360,517	Cardenas	32,513
Cienfuegos	82,092	Pinar del Rio	52,472
Camaguey	93,057	Santa Clara	57,767
Matanzas	56,468	Guantanamo	60,216
Manzanillo	62,485	Sancti Spiritus	58,843
Santiago	63,041		

About 70 per cent of the population is white.

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1917 amounted to $261,377,000 and the exports to $357,040,000. The imports from the United States in 1919 were valued at $229,545,706 and the exports at $337,654,142. The principal articles of export are sugar, tobacco and cigars, iron and manganese ore, fruit, coffee, cocoa, molasses and sponges; of import, animals, breadstuffs, coal and coke, iron and steel, wood, liquor, cotton, chemicals and vegetables.

HAITI.

President, Sudre Dartiguenave. The area of Haiti is 10,204 square miles and the population about 2,500,000. Coffee, cocoa and logwood are the leading articles sold. Total exports (1917), $1,692,968; imports (1919), $1,837,744. Exports to the United States in 1919, $9,496,037; imports, $12,152,876.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President, Federico H. Carvajal. The republic has an area of 19,325 square miles and a population (1913) of 708,000. Santo Domingo, the capital, has 22,000 inhabitants. In 1917 the exports amounted to $17,901,300 and the chief articles shipped were coffee, cocoa and mahogany; imports (1918), $20,304,650. Exports to the United States in 1919, $9,801,954; imports, $15,578,663.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK NONSTOP AIRPLANE FLIGHT.

Capt. E. F. White, an American army aviator, made the first nonstop airplane flight from Chicago to New York on April 19, 1919. In a De Haviland 4 army reconnoissance plane he made the distance by the route taken, of 727 miles, in 6 hours and 50 minutes, his average flying speed being 106 miles an hour. Ascending from the Ashburn aviation field at Chicago at 9:50 a. m., and flying by way of Gary, Ind., Bryan, O., he descended at Hazlehurst field, Mineola, L. I., at 5:40 eastern time. He was accompanied on his flight by H. M. Schaefer, mechanician. The weather conditions were favorable all the way, the flyer maintaining an altitude of between 10,000 and 12,000 feet.

NONCONTIGUOUS POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Philippine islands were ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898. Maj.-Gen. Merritt was the first military governor. He was succeeded in August, 1899, by Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, who in turn was followed in May, 1900, by Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur. The last named remained in office until July 4, 1901, when the military authority was transferred to Gen. A. R. Chaffee. By order of the president Gen. Chaffee was relieved of his duties as military governor July 4, 1902, and the office terminated. The Philippine commission was at the same time made the superior authority.

By act of congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, the legislative authority is vested in the Philippine legislature, composed of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of twenty-four senators and the house of representatives of ninety members. The legislature created under this law opened its first session on Oct. 16, 1916, and on its being organized the Philippine commission ceased to exist and the members thereof vacated their offices.

The governor-general is Francis Burton Harrison and the vice-governor Charles E. Yeater. The governor's term is indefinite. He receives $20,000 a year, while the vice-governor receives $10,000.

Area and Population—The total land and water area of the Philippine archipelago is 832,968 square miles; land area, 115,026; population (estimated 1918), 9,009,802. The population of Manila in 1914 was 266,943. The population of the principal islands in 1903 was: Bobol, 243,148; Cebu, 592,247; Jolo, 44,718; Leyte, 357,641; Luzon, 3,798,507; Marinduque, 50,601; Mindanao, 499,634, of whom 252,940 are uncivilized; Negros, 460,776 (21,217 uncivilized); Panay, 743,646 (14,933 uncivilized); Samar, 222,690.

Products and Climate—The chief products are hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco leaf, copra, cigars and cocoanut oil. Between 600,000 and 700,000 bales of hemp are exported annually. The mean temperature in Manila ranges from 77 in January to 83 in May, June, July, August and September are the rainy months; March, April and May the hot and dry, and October, November, December, January and February the temperate and dry.

Trade with the United States—The shipments of merchandise from the United States to the Philippines in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, amounted in value to $69,030,876, as compared with $48,425,088 in 1918. The principal articles sent were: Cotton manufactures, $17,188,475; iron and steel manufactures, $17,322,668; mineral oils, $3,840,616. The imports into the United States amounted in value to $82,490,760, as compared with $78,101,412 in 1918. The principal articles imported were: Unmanufactured manila, $25,027,784; sugar, $9,359,192; tobacco, $13,664,237; fruits and nuts, $1,321,572; vegetable oils, $28,995,933.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the Philippine islands in the calendar year 1918 amounted to $88,593,211; total exports, $135,194,482.

ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898, and was under military rule until the Foraker law went into effect May 1, 1900. In accordance with the third section of that act, the legislative assembly of Porto Rico, having put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of government, President McKinley on the 25th of July, 1901—the anniversary of the landing of American troops on the island in 1898—proclaimed free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Government—Under the organic act of March 2, 1917, the legislative power in Porto Rico is vested in a legislature consisting of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of nineteen members elected for terms of four years by the qualified electors of Porto Rico. The house of representatives consists of thirty-nine members elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors. The members of the senate and house of representatives receive compensation at the rate of $7 per day for ninety days of each session and $1 per day for each additional day of such session while in session. Regular sessions of the legislature are held biennially, convening on the second Monday in February. The governor is Arthur Yager and the resident commissioner in the United States is Felix Cordova Davila.

Area and Population—The area of Porto Rico is 3,435 square miles and the population in 1910 was 1,118,012, of which 65.5 per cent was white, 30 per cent mulatto and 4.5 per cent black. In 1918 the population was estimated at 1,246,361. The cities having more than 5,000 inhabitants in 1910 were: San Juan, 48,716; Ponce, 35,005; Mayaguez, 16,563; Arecibo, 9,612; Aguadilla, 6,125; Yauco, 6,589; Caguas, 10,354; Guayama, 8,321.

Commerce—For the year ended June 30, 1919, the total domestic exports from Porto Rico to the United States were $71,015,351, and imports from the United States amounted to $57,898,085. The leading articles of export are coffee, oranges, brown sugar and tobacco.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Purchased from Russia in March, 1867.
Organized as a noncontiguous possession July 27, 1868.
Made a civil and judicial district June 6, 1900.
Organized as territory of Alaska by act of Aug. 24, 1912.
Capital—Juneau.
Governor—Thomas Riggs, Jr.
Secretary—William L. Distin.
Treasurer—W. G. Smith.

Area and Population—Area, 590,884 square miles (land and water); population in 1910, 64,356, of whom 25,331 were Indians; estimated total population in 1918, 64,984.

Legislature—Senate has eight members, or two from each judicial district; house has sixteen members, or four from each judicial district; term of senators, four years; term of representatives, two years; compensation paid by government, $15 a day to each member during attendance at sessions and mileage at the rate of 15 cents a mile; sessions biennial, beginning on first Monday in March of odd numbered years; limit of regular sessions, sixty days, and of special sessions, fifteen days; delegate to congress elected on Tuesday following first Monday of November every second year, beginning with 1914.

Commerce—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the mainland of the United States to Alaska in the year ended June 30, 1919, was $35,544,034. The principal articles were: Breadstuffs, $1,222,094; manufactures of cotton,

$1,348,783; manufactures of iron and steel, $12,985,921; meat and dairy products, $3,521,258; wood and manufactures of, $2,522,672; mineral oils, $1,912,768. Total value of shipment of domestic merchandise from Alaska to the mainland, $72,068,154. The main articles were: Copper ore, $4,238,811; canned salmon, $45,009,366; other fish, $6,193,877; furs, $2,367,492.

Gold Shipments (1919)—From Alaska to the mainland, $8,623,924; from the mainland to Alaska, $60,954. The total gold and silver shipments, including foreign, to the United States were $9,308,110.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Annexed to United States July 7, 1898.
Created a territory June 14, 1900.
Governor—Charles J. McCarthy.

Population—According to the federal census of 1910 the total population of the territory was 191,909. In 1918 it was estimated at 223,099. The only large city is Honolulu, which in 1918 had an estimated population of 75,000.

Commerce with the United States—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from Hawaii to the United States for the twelve months ended June 30, 1919, was $93,018,404. Brown sugar was the principal item, amounting to 1,178,394,766 pounds, valued at $72,231,738. The other articles of importance were: Fruits and nuts, $12,127,024. The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Hawaii was $43,572,794. The principal articles were: Iron, steel and machinery, $7,718,463; oils, $4,924,612; breadstuffs, $3,774,226; lumber and manufactures of wood, $2,901,406; meat and dairy products, $1,891,052; cotton goods, $1,790,103.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

Acquired by the United States January, 1900.
Area, including Manua and several other small islands, 77 square miles.
Population, about 7,550.
Merchandise shipped from the United States (1919) to Samoa, $133,115.
Pagopago harbor acquired by United States in 1872.
Governor—Commander Warren Terhune, U.S.N.

GUAM.

Ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898.
Area, 210 square miles.
Population, about 12,250.
Merchandise shipped from United States (1919) $271,000.
First American Governor—Capt. R. P. Leary, U. S. N.
Governor (1918)—Capt. W. W. Gilmer, U.S.N.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Acquired by the United States Feb. 26, 1904.
Area, 474 square miles.
Population (June, 1918), 21,767.
Governor—Chester Harding.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Acquired by the United States March 3, 1917.
Area, 142 square miles.
Population (1918), 32,000.
Governor—Capt. R. W. White, U. S. N.

PRINCE OF WALES IN AMERICA.

Edward Albert, prince of Wales, made an extended tour of Canada in 1919, visiting all the principal cities of the dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He was heartily welcomed everywhere and made a favorable impression by his democratic manners and tactful speeches. He left Portsmouth, England, Aug. 5, on the battle cruiser Renown and arrived at St. John's, N. F., Aug. 11. After a stay of about a week there he proceeded to Halifax, N. S., and thence to Quebec, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other places, devoting some of his time between official receptions and entertainments to hunting and fishing.

On Monday evening, Nov. 10, the prince and his suite crossed into the United States at Rouses Point, N. Y., and on the following day reached Washington, D. C. They were welcomed at the frontier by Secretary of State Lansing and in Washington by Vice-President Marshall on behalf of President Wilson, who was confined to his bed by illness. On arriving in the capital Nov. 11 the prince called at the white house and in the evening he was entertained at a dinner given by the vice-president at which many diplomats, judges, congressmen and other distinguished guests were present. Later he was the guest of the National Press club, at which he made a brief speech.

Wednesday evening the prince met the members of congress and their wives, members of the cabinet and the diplomatic corps in the hall of the library of congress. In the receiving line were Vice-President Marshall, Mrs. Robert Lansing and Viscount Grey, the British ambassador. In the course of the day he was entertained at an informal dinner by Secretary Lansing. He visited the Walter Reed military hospital and the Lincoln memorial and called on Mrs. Dewey, widow of Admiral George Dewey.

On Thursday, Nov. 13, the prince went to Mount Vernon where he laid a wreath on the tomb of Washington and planted a young cedar near it. Returning to Washington he took tea with Mrs. Wilson and had a visit with the president in his sick room. In the course of the day he decorated eighty officers and men of the United States army and navy and seven nurses. On the following day he visited the naval academy at Annapolis and left for a three day visit to a southern resort, whence he returned to New York, concluding his American visit.

ARMY-NAVY BALLOON RACE.

In an army-navy balloon race, which started at St. Louis, Sept. 26, 1919, with five contestants, Capt. E. Paul Phillips of the army was the winner with a distance of 491.8 miles. With Lieut. Byron T. Burt as aid he piloted a Langley field (Va.) entry and landed in Lake Michigan some twenty miles out from Marinette, Mich. Second place was awarded to Lieut. R. Emerson and Ensign F. L. Sloman of Washington, D. C., who brought a naval balloon to a point two miles northwest of Stittsville, Mich., 485.4 miles from the starting point. Third place was awarded to Ensign J. H. Stevens and Lieut. W. R. Reed of the United States naval station, Pensacola, Fla., with a distance of 479 miles, measured from the landing place on Lake Michigan, four miles northwest of Menomonie, Wis.

RACE RIOTS OF 1919.

IN CHICAGO, ILL.

Serious clashes between the white and colored races occurred in the summer of 1919 in Washington, D. C., Chicago, Ill., Omaha, Neb., and Elaine, Ark. In Chicago the trouble originated chiefly from ill feeling due to the "invasion" of white residence districts by negro families, causing depreciation in the value of property. There was also a belief prevalent among colored people that they were unfairly treated in many ways. Lynchings of colored men in various parts of the country but especially in the southern states contributed largely to the feeling of resentment. On both sides enmity was encouraged by the radical and rough elements of the population.

While there had been some minor collisions previously there was no general outbreak of rioting in Chicago until the afternoon of Sunday, July 27, when it was reported that a colored boy named Eugene Williams had been stoned by white boys and men at a bathing beach at the foot of East 29th street and that in consequence the boy had lost his life by drowning. Witnesses later testified that Williams had drowned but not as a result of having been stoned. As soon as the report of the alleged killing of the boy became general y known the white and colored men and women on the beach engaged in a melee, which quickly spread into the "black belt" on the south side and for several days this part of the city was the scene of much disorder, with shootings, stabbings, assaults and some incendiarism. The police were unable to master the situation and on July 30 state troops were called out by Gov. Frank O. Lowden at the request of the mayor and distributed over the riot zone. The regiments which were summoned were the 1st, 2d and 3d reserve militia and the 10th and 11th infantry. Members of the national guard and veterans of the war in Europe also assisted the police in checking the riots and in regulating the street traffic in the loop. The soldiers, under the general direction of Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson, the adjutant-general of Illinois, co-operated with the police and did effective work. While disorder continued in spots for some time, the riotous elements were quickly subdued and by Aug. 3 calm was restored. On Aug. 8 the 6,000 state troops that had been on guard day and night near the stockyards and in the adjacent neighborhoods were permitted to go home.

In the course of the disturbances hundreds of arrests were made both of white and colored persons. Many of these were fined for carrying concealed weapons or for disorderly conduct or were held over for trial where the evidence showed that they were probably guilty of crimes ranging from assault to murder. Investigations were set on foot by State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne and by Coroner Peter Hoffman. In a report made public Nov. 4 by the coroner's jury which investigated the riots, race segregation by agreement and quick punishment of the guilty, regardless of color, were suggested as remedies. In a sworn statement the coroner fixed the number of race riot deaths at thirty-eight—fifteen white and twenty-three colored persons. The testimony of 450 witnesses was taken, resulting in the holding of twenty men to the grand jury on charges of murder and manslaughter. The coroner's jury branded the riots as "the pastime of hoodlums," pointing out that most of the victims of both races were robbed.

Damage suits arising out of the riots were filed in large numbers against the city, the total amount reaching about $1,000,000.

On Aug. 20 Gov. Lowden announced the membership of a committee of representative men of both races to investigate the relationship between the races. "This," he said, "is a tribunal constituted to get the facts, interpret them and find a way out." The men chosen were:

Julius Rosenwald,	Edward H. Morris,
Victor F. Lawson,	Robert S. Abbott,
Edward Osgood Brown,	Adelbert H. Roberts,
Harry Eugene Kelly,	George H. Jackson,
William Scott Bond,	Dr. L. K. Williams,
Dr. Cleveland Hall.	

The committee took measures to investigate the situation with scientific thoroughness and to report such remedies as it should deem most practicable in preventing similar riots in the future.

IN OMAHA, NEB.

In Omaha, Neb., on Sept. 28 a mob set fire to the courthouse, nearly killed Mayor E. P. Smith and lynched William Brown, a negro accused of an attack on a white girl. In a battle lasting nine hours hundreds of shots were fired and a large number of persons were more or less seriously hurt. One man named H. J. Hykell died Sept. 30 from a bullet wound received during the rioting. Louis Young, aged 17, was shot and killed by the police while trying to enter the courthouse during the rioting. Federal troops were rushed to Omaha from various points and the soldiers, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, who arrived on the 30th, quickly restored order.

IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Race riots broke out in Washington, D. C., July 21, 1919, and continued through the following day, when the presence of a strong force of troops quelled the disturbance. Five men were killed and many injured. The cause of the disorder was said to be attacks on white women by negroes.

IN ELAINE, ARK.

The killing of W. D. Adkins, a railroad special agent, at Elaine, Ark., Sept. 30, led to a conflict between negroes and whites on Oct. 1 and 2, 1919, resulting in the death of eleven negroes and four or five white men. It was reported that the negroes in the vicinity had been led to believe that they could carry out a successful rising against the whites and that their efforts in this direction led to the killings.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ILLNESS.

President Wilson, after having nearly completed a speaking tour of a large part of the United States in favor of the ratification of the peace treaty with Germany, including the league of nations, broke down from the strain of many months of arduous work and when he returned to Washington Sept. 28, 1919, he was in a critical condition. He was suffering from an acute attack of nervous prostration and his physician, Rear-Admiral Cary T. Grayson, ordered him to bed and refused to allow business of any kind to be called to his attention. Dr. F. X. Dercum of Philadelphia, a neurologist, and other specialists were called in from time to time for consultation. Recovery was slow and it was not until the first part of November that the bulletins on his condition ceased to be issued and he was permitted to sign bills and attend to other pressing duties. He was still confined to his bed but was able to see a few visitors including Albert, king of the Belgians, and the prince of Wales.

NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS SINCE 1880.

Place and date of each and names of nominees for president and vice-president in the order named:

1880—Democratic: Cincinnati, O., June 22-24; Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 2-8; James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.
Greenback: Chicago, Ill., June 9-11; James B. Weaver and B. J. Chambers.
Prohibition: Cleveland, O., June 17; Neal Dow and A. M. Thompson.

1884—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 8-11; Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 3-6; James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.
Greenback: Indianapolis, Ind., May 28-29; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West.
American Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Samuel C. Pomeroy and John A. Conant.
National Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23; John P. St. John and William Daniel.
Anti-Monopoly: Chicago, Ill., May 14; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West.
Equal Rights: San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Mrs. M. L. Stow.

1888—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., June 5; Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.
Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., May 20; Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks.
Union Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Alson J. Streeter and Samuel Evans.
United Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Robert H. Cowdrey and W. H. T. Wakefield.
American: Washington, D. C., Aug. 14; James L. Curtis and James R. Greer.
Equal Rights: Des Moines, Iowa, May 15; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Alfred H. Love.

1892—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., June 21; Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Republican: Minneapolis, Minn.: June 7-10; Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.
Prohibition: Cincinnati, O., June 29; John Bidwell and J. B. Cranfill.
National People's: Omaha, Neb., July 2-5; James B. Weaver and James G. Field.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., Aug. 28; Simon Wing and Charles H. Matchett.

1896—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 7; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.
Republican: St. Louis, Mo., June 16; William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart.
People's Party; St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson.
Silver Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.
National Democratic: Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2; John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner.
Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27; Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson.
National Party: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 28; Charles E. Bentley and James H. Southgate.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 6; Charles H. Matchett and Matthew Maguire.

1900—Democratic: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Republican: Philadelphia, Pa., June 19-21; William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.
People's Party: Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9-10; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
People's Party (Middle-of-the-Road): Cincinnati, O., May 9-10; Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly.
Silver Republican: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.
Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 27-28; John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., June 2-8; Joseph P. Malloney and Valentine Remmel.
Social Democratic Party of the United States; Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27; Job Harriman and Max S. Hayes.
Social Democratic Party of America: Indianapolis, Ind., March 6; Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman.
Union Reform: Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3; Seth W. Ellis and Samuel T. Nicholson.

1904—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., July 6-9; Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.
Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 21-23; Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks.
People's Party: Springfield, Ill., July 4-6; Thomas E. Watson and Thomas H. Tibbles.
Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., June 29-July 1; Silas C. Swallow and George W. Carroll.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 3-9; Charles H. Corregan and William W. Cox.
Socialist-Democratic Party of America: Chicago, Ill., May 1-6; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford.
Continental: Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31; Charles H. Howard and George H. Shibley. (Nominees declined and Austin Holcomb and A. King were substituted by the national committee.)

1908—Republican: Chicago, June 16-19; William H. Taft and James S. Sherman.
Democratic: Denver, July 7-10; William J. Bryan and John W. Kern.
Socialist: Chicago, May 10-18; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford.
Prohibition: Columbus, O., July 15-16; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins.
Independence: Chicago, July 27-28; Thomas L. Hisgen and John Temple Graves.
People's: St. Louis, April 2-3; Thomas E. Watson and Samuel W. Williams.
United Christian: Rock Island, Ill., May 1; Daniel Braxton Turney and S. P. Carter.
Socialist-Labor: New York, July 2-5; Martin R. Preston and Donald L. Munro. (Preston declined and August Gillhaus was named in his place.)

1912—Democratic: Baltimore, June 25-July 3; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall.
Republican: Chicago, June 18-22; William Howard Taft and James Schoolcraft Sherman.
Progressive: Chicago, Aug. 5-7; Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson.
Socialist: Indianapolis, May 12-18; Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel.
Prohibition: Atlantic City, July 10-12; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins.
Socialist-Labor: New York, April 7-10; Arthur Reimer and August Gillhaus.
Populist: St. Louis, Aug. 13; no nominations made.

1916—Republican: Chicago, June 7-10; Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks.
Progressive: Chicago, June 7-10; Theodore Roosevelt and John M. Parker; Roosevelt declined and party decided to support Hughes.
Democratic: St. Louis, June 14-16; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall.
Prohibition: St. Paul, Minn., July 19-21; J. Frank Hanly and Ira D. Landrith.
Socialist: No convention held; Allan L. Benson and George R. Kirkpatrick nominated by mail primary Jan. 10-March 11.
Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., April 29-May 3; Arthur E. Reimer and Caleb Harrison.

ORDER OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

In case of the removal, death, resignation or disability of both the president and vice-president, then the secretary of state shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president is elected. The rest of the order of succession is: Secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture and secretary of commerce. The acting president, in case congress is not in session, must call a special session, giving twenty days' notice.

NATIONAL POLITICAL COMMITTEES (1916-1920).

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—923 Woodward building, Washington, D. C.
Chairman—Will H. Hays, Indiana.
Vice-Chairman—John T. Adams, Iowa.
Secretary—James B. Reynolds, Woodward building, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—Fred W. Upham, Illinois.
Eastern Treasurer—Reeve Schley, New York.
Sergeant-at-Arms—E. P. Thayer, Indiana.

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California—William H. Crocker..San Francisco
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Georgia—Henry S. Jackson.....Atlanta
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Illinois—William Hale Thompson.....Chicago
Indiana—James A. Hemenway.....Boonville
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Kansas—Fred Stanley .....Wichita
Kentucky—A. T. Hert .....Louisville
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Maine—Alfred J. Sweet.....Auburn
Maryland—William P. Jackson.....Salisbury
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Michigan—Charles B. Warren .....Detroit
Minnesota—Frank B. Kellogg.....St. Paul
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Missouri—Jacob L. Babler.....St. Louis
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New Mexico—Holm O. Bursum.....Socorro
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North Dakota—Gunder Olson.....Grafton
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Oregon—Ralph E. Williams.....Portland
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose.....Philadelphia
Philippines—Henry B. McCoy.....Manila
Porto Rico—R. H. Todd.....San Juan
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South Carolina—Joseph W. Tolbert..Greenwood
South Dakota—Willis C. Cook.....Sioux Falls
Tennessee—Jesse M. Littleton.....Chattanooga
Texas—H. F. MacGregor.....Houston
Utah—Reed Smoot .....Provo
Vermont—Earle S. Kinsley .....Rutland
Virginia—C. Bascom Slemp.....Big Stone Gap
Washington—Samuel A. Perkins.....Tacoma
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Wisconsin—Alfred T. Rogers.....Madison
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Colorado—Rush L. Holland....Colorado Springs
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Indiana—Edmund M. Wasmuth.....Huntington
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Michigan—Burt D. Cady .....Port Huron
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Mississippi—(Vacancy).....
Missouri—W. L. Cole .....Union
Montana—John A. Tressler .....Malta
Nebraska—Robert W. Devoe.....Lincoln
Nevada—Herbert G. Humphreys .....Reno
New Hampshire—Dwight Hall.....Dover
New Jersey—Edward C. Stokes.....Trenton
New Mexico—George R. Craig.....Albuquerque
New York—George A. Glynn....New York city
North Carolina—Frank A. Linney.....Boone
North Dakota—William Lemke.....Fargo
Ohio—N. H. Fairbanks.....Springfield
Oklahoma—Vernon Whiting.....Pawhuska
Oregon—Thomas Tongue, Jr.....Hillsboro
Pennsylvania—William E. Crow.....Uniontown
Philippines—Thomas L. Hartigan.....Manila
Porto Rico—Manuel F. Rossy.....San Juan
Rhode Island—Jos. P. Burlingame...Providence
South Carolina—Joseph P. Tolbert..Greenwood
South Dakota—W. H. King.....Mitchell
Tennessee—H. H. Clements.....Knoxville
Texas—Phil E. Baer.....Paris
Utah—Henry Welsh .....Salt Lake City
Vermont—E. J. Piddock.....Bellows Falls
Virginia—Joseph L. Crupper.....Alexandria
Washington—S. A. Walker.....Seattle
West Virginia—W. E. Baker.....Elkins
Wisconsin—George A. West.....Milwaukee
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Headquarters—336 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

SOCIALIST.

National Headquarters—220 South Ashland boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
National Secretary—Otto Branstetter.

National Executive Committee.

William M. Brandt, 940 Choteau avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
John T. Hagel, P. O. box 77, Oklahoma City, Okla.
William H. Henry, 41 Baldwin block, Indianapolis, Ind.
Edmund T. Helms, 628 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.
James O'Neal, 1127 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George E. Roewer, Jr., 14 Blake street, Belmont, Mass.
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Headquarters—1219 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Ill.
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Headquarters—166 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
President—Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, O.
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FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From Dun's Review, New York.]

Calendar year.	1st Quar. Failures.	1st Quar. Liabilities.	2d Quar. Failures.	2d Quar. Liabilities.	3d Quar. Failures.	3d Quar. Liabilities.	4th Quar. Failures.	4th Quar. Liabilities.
1900	2,894	$33,022,573	2,438	$41,724,879	2,519	$27,119,996	2,923	$36,628,225
1905	3,443	30,162,505	2,767	25,742,080	2,596	20,329,443	2,714	26,442,144
1910	3,525	73,079,154	2,863	39,160,152	3,011	42,177,998	3,253	47,339,793
1911	3,985	59,651,761	3,076	44,046,590	2,880	35,167,269	3,500	52,196,045
1912	4,828	63,012,323	3,849	44,999,900	3,499	45,532,137	3,636	49,573,031
1913	4,458	76,832,277	3,705	56,076,784	3,549	63,837,315	4,325	75,925,912
1914	4,826	83,221,826	3,518	101,577,905	4,497	86,818,291	5,439	85,990,838
1915	7,216	105,703,335	5,524	82,884,200	4,548	52,876,525	4,868	60,822,068
1916	5,387	61,492,746	4,108	49,748,675	3,755	43,345,286	3,743	41,625,549
1917	3,937	52,307,099	3,551	42,414,257	3,249	47,228,682	3,118	40,490,333
1918	3,240	49,195,300	2,589	38,013,262	2,180	35,181,462	1,913	40,044,955
1919	1,904	35,621,052	1,599	32,889,834	1,393	20,230,722	....	.....

Calendar year.	Total for year. Failures.	Total for year. Liabilities.	Av. Liabilities.
1900	10,774	$138,495,673	$12,854
1905	11,520	102,676,172	8,913
1910	12,652	201,757,097	15,947
1911	13,441	191,061,665	14,215
1912	15,452	203,117,391	13,115
1913	16,037	272,672,288	17,003
1914	18,280	$357,908,859	$19,579
1915	22,156	302,286,148	13,644
1916	16,993	196,212,256	11,547
1917	13,855	182,441,371	13,168
1918	9,982	163,019,979	16,331
1919	.....	.....	.....

POLITICAL PARTY PLATFORMS OF 1916 IN BRIEF.

The following summary includes the principal planks in the platforms adopted at the national party conventions in 1916:

REPUBLICAN.

Protection of every American at home and abroad.
Firm and courageous foreign policy.
Restoration of order in Mexico.
Reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine.
Closer relations with Latin America.
Retention of the Philippines.
Coherent and continuous policy of national defense with an adequate army and strong navy.
Tariff for the protection of American industries and labor.
Regulation and supervision of corporations.
An effective system of rural credits.
Extension of rural free delivery.
Subsidies for merchant marine.
Federal control of transportation business.
Establishment of budget system for government expenditures.
Conservation of natural resources.
Vocational education and workmen's compensation laws.
Woman suffrage to be granted by each state.

PROGRESSIVE.

Protection of the rights of American citizens on land and sea.
To guard the honor of the nation.
To maintain the integrity of international law.
The creation of conditions which will make for permanent peace.
Adequate provision for the common defense.
A navy restored to at least second rank in battle efficiency.
A regular army of 250,000 men as a first line of defense.
A system of military training adequate to organize with promptness, behind that first line of the army and navy, a citizen soldiery, supplied, armed and controlled by the national government.
Universal military training.
Full suffrage for women.
Social and industrial justice.
Creation of a permanent expert tariff commission; a protective tariff.
National regulation of industry.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tariff for revenue only; a nonpartisan tariff commission.
The suppression of all alliances and combinations conspiring to injure the United States and advance the interests of foreign countries.
The maintenance of an army adequate to the requirements of order, of safety and of the protection of the nation's rights, development of seacoast defenses, the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms; continuous development of the navy.
To assist the world in securing settled peace and justice, respect for the fundamental rights of the smaller states and the complete security of the highway of the seas.
Close relations of amity with other American republics.
Maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.
Intervention in Mexico, but only as a last resort.
Development of American merchant marine.
Conservation of natural resources.
Promotion of agriculture through farm marketing, farm credits and the establishment of grades and standards.
A living wage for all employes.
A working day of not to exceed eight hours.
Adoption of safety appliances.
Compensation for industrial accidents.
Equitable retirement law for civil service employes.
Protection of the rights of American citizens at home and abroad.
Peace among the warring nations of Europe.
Development of waterways.
Alteration of senate rules to permit transaction of business.
Economy and the use of the budget system in national expenditures.
Enforcement of civil service laws.
Self-government and ultimate independence for the Philippines.
Prison reform.
Generous pensions for soldiers.

PROHIBITION.

Abolition of liquor traffic.
Equal suffrage for women by amendments to state and federal constitutions.
Peace and friendliness with all nations; promotion of a world court for the settlement of national differences.
Disarmament of nations.
Against universal military training.
Promotion of reciprocity in trade; formation of a commission of trade specialists.
Creation of merchant marine.
Independence of Philippines when people are fit for it.
Extension of civil service.
Uniform marriage and divorce laws.
Arbitration between capital and labor.
Budget system in national expenditures.
Single presidential term of six years.
Initiative, referendum and recall.
Promotion of agriculture; abolition of boards of trade, chambers of commerce and stock exchanges.

SOCIALIST.

Opposition to war.
Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.
Initiative, referendum, recall and proportional representation nationally as well as locally.
Abolition of United States senate and veto power of president.
Revision of constitution of the United States.
Abolition of power of Supreme court to pass upon acts of congress.
Curbing of injunctions.
Election of federal judges for short terms.
Freedom of speech, press and assemblage.
Increase of income, corporation and inheritance taxes.
Further measures for general education.
Abolition of monopoly ownership of patents.
Collective ownership of public utilities.
Acquisition by municipalities, states and government of grain elevators, stockyards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies.
Extension of public domain to mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
Conservation of natural resources.
Collective ownership of land.
Money to be issued by government only; government to lend money at nominal rates to municipalities and counties to take over public utilities.
Relief of unemployed by extension of public works.
Conservation of human resources by—
Shortening the workday,
Freedom of political and economic organization,
Giving rest period of at least a day and a half in each week,
Securing more effective inspection of workshops,
Forbidding child labor,
Establishing minimum wage scales,
Establishing system of old age pensions and insurance by the state and by employers of workers without cost to the latter, and by
Establishing mothers' pensions.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

Means of production must be controlled by the people in common.
Industrial administration by the working class —the workers to assume control and direction as well as operation of their industrial affairs.
Organization of the workers into a revolutionary party.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY.

Adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the United States constitution that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

ILLINOIS LABOR PARTY PLATFORM.

Following is the text of the platform adopted by the Illinois state labor party at Springfield April 12, 1919:

The labor party was organized to assemble into a new majority the men and women who work, but who have been scattered as helpless minorities in the old parties under the leadership of the confidence men of big business.

These confidence men by exploitation rob the workers of the product of their activities and use the huge profits thus gained to finance the old political parties, by which they gain and keep control of the government. They withhold money from the worker and use it to make him pay for his own defeat.

Labor is aware of this and throughout the world the workers have reached the determination to reverse this condition and take control of their own lives and their own government. In this country this can and must be achieved peacefully by the workers uniting and marching in unbroken phalanx to the ballot boxes. It is the mission of the labor party to bring this to pass.

The state of Illinois is especially unfortunate in having been bound by exploiters and profiteers. Corruption in politics and government has been created and fostered by big business.

In the city which is the capital of Illinois, on the day following that in which the lower house of the general assembly denied working men and women relief from the servile injunction judges who unlawfully deprive citizens of their constitutional rights at the behest of the bosses who control nominations and elections to the bench, the labor party of Illinois springs into being to strike from the state government the shackles which prevent our state from becoming great.

This cannot be accomplished by compromising longer with the old parties. The day has passed when forward looking citizens can hope for progress, aid or sincerity at the hands of republican or democratic party officeholders.

The following program is announced:

1. Democratic control of industry and commerce for the general good of those who work with hand and brain and the elimination of autocratic domination of the forces of production and distribution, either by selfish private interests or bureauratic agents of government.

2. The unqualified right of workers to organize and to deal collectively with employers through such representatives of their organizations as they choose.

3. The freedom from economic hazard which comes with a minimum wage based upon the cost of living, and the right of the worker to maintain, without the labor of mother and children, himself and his family in health and comfort, with ample provision for recreation and good citizenship.

4. Leisure in which to enjoy happiness and improve the mind and body by the institution of a maximum working day of eight hours and a maximum working week of forty-eight hours, both for men and women.

5. Abolition of unemployment by reducing the hours of work still further as necessary to permit all who are able to work to find occupation and full pay for those who for a time are unemployed because of illness, accident or temporary loss of work.

6. Equality of men and women in government and industry, with complete enfranchisement of women and equal pay for men and women doing similar work.

7. Reduction of the cost of living to a just level, immediately and as a permanent policy, by the development of co-operation and the elimination of wasteful methods, middlemen and all profiteering in the creation and distribution of the products of industry and agriculture, in order that the actual producers may enjoy the fruits of their toil.

8. Complete revision of the state constitution to reclaim it for the people, so that instead of its being, as at present, the fortress of reactionaries and the backbone of the big business organizations that grip the state it will become the bulwark of the workers, built upon the theory of guaranteeing human rights instead of exalting property rights. Now the workers' measures are unconstitutional. It must be rewritten so that the proposals of crooked big business will be unconstitutional. It must be made easy of amendment. It must give the state a new and just revenue system. It must guarantee the initiative, referendum and recall. It must release the bonding power of communities, so that public ownership and operation are made possible.

9. Taxation of inheritances and incomes at a graduated rate progressing with their size, and taxation of land values but not of improvements.

10. Public ownership and operation of all public utilities, including grain elevators, warehouses, stockyards, abattoirs, insurance and banks. Development under public ownership of the water power sites of Illinois. Public ownership, preferably federal, of the mines of Illinois, and in the meantime state regulation, which will prevent wasteful competitive methods of mining.

11. State aid to provide lands and homes for Illinois residents in town or country.

12. Abolition of employment of all children under the age of 16 years.

13. A democratic system of public education from kindergarten to university, with free textbooks and with opportunity for full cultural and vocational education for every child. Reeducation of disabled soldiers and the application of the same restorative treatment to disabled industrial workers.

14. Old age and health insurance, an adequate workmen's compensation law and a mothers' pension that will put an end to child poverty and permit the full development of every child under its mother's care.

15. Use by the state of only such supplies and materials as bear the union label, including school textbooks.

16. Full political rights for civil service employes.

17. Abolition of private employment, detective and strike breaking agencies and the extension of federal and state employment services to make these agencies for finding jobs for workers, instead of merely finding workers for jobs, and to prevent them from placing workers in positions that do not pay a living wage.

18. Abolition of the state senate.

19. Abolition of the power of judges to issue and enforce injunctions to deprive citizens of their rights in industrial disputes, and enactment into law of the right of citizens to trial by jury for contempt of court committed elsewhere than in the presence of the court.

20. No law to be declared by the Supreme court unconstitutional unless three-fourths of the judges so decide.

21. All state work to be done, not by contract, but directly by the state.

22. The development of co-operative trade and industry and enactment of needed legislation favorable to that purpose.

23. Complete restoration at the earliest pos-

sible moment of all fundamental political rights—free speech, free press and free assemblage; the removal of all war time restraints upon the interchange of ideas and the movement of people among communities and nations, and the liberation of all persons held in prison or indicted under charges due to their championship of the rights of labor or their patriotic insistence upon the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution.

SOCIALIST 1917 PLATFORM.

(Preamble omitted.)

Political Demands.

1. Complete adult suffrage by the elimination of all sex, residential and educational qualifications, by the abolition of all registration fees, poll taxes or other impediments to voting. Enfranchisement of those who have declared their intention to become citizens and have resided in this country one year.

2. Democratic control of the government through a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative, referendum and recall.

3. Effective voting and proportional representation on all legislative bodies.

4. The abolition of the power of the courts to make and unmake laws because of alleged unconstitutionality or other grounds.

5. Rigid maintenance of the right of free press, speech and assemblage in peace and in war.

Economic Demands.

1. National ownership and democratic control of the railroads, telegraphs and telephones, steamship lines and all other social means of transportation, communication, storage and distribution.

2. Nationalization of banking and of socially beneficial kinds of insurance.

3. Direct loans to municipalities and states at cost.

Further Demands.

The following measures do not exhaust by any means the ways by which the workers can be helped to freedom. They are compiled as suggestive of further activity to that end.

1. Abolition of the senate and the veto power of the president.

2. Direct election of the president and vice-president.

3. Immediate curbing of the power of the courts to issue injunctions.

4. Direct election of all judges of the United States courts for short terms.

5. Free administration of law and the creation of public defenders.

Industrial Demands.

1. Complete abolition of child labor.

2. A legal minimum wage based on the ascertained cost of a decent standard of life.

3. Full protection for migratory and unemployed workers from oppression.

4. Abolition of private employment, detective and strike breaking agencies, and the extension of the federal employment bureau.

5. A shorter work day in keeping with increased industrial productivity.

6. An uninterrupted rest period of one and a half days in each week.

7. Freedom of industrial and political activities of the workers.

General Demands.

1. Taxation to be raised from graduated taxes on incomes and inheritances and from site values.

2. Adequate higher educational facilities for the entire youth of the nation, and such contribution to family resources as will enable the youth to remain in contact with such facilities until they are fully equipped for their economic and social careers.

3. Government support, by loans and other methods, to farmers' and workers' co-operative organizations.

4. The retention and extension of the public domain and the conservation and full development of natural resources by the nation.

5. Pensions for mothers, for invalidity, and old age.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Nationwide woman suffrage in the United States was made possible in 1919 when the 66th congress at its first session adopted a joint resolution proposing an amendment, popularly known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, to the federal constitution extending the right of suffrage to women. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states.

" 'Article —. The right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

" 'Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.' "

In the 65th congress a similar resolution was passed by the house of representatives Jan. 10, 1918, by a vote of 274 yeas to 136 nays. In the senate progress was slow and on Sept. 30 President Wilson made a personal appeal for the passage of the resolution. A vote was taken on Oct. 1, but the necessary two-thirds vote was not attained and the measure failed. On the first day of the special session of the 66th congress, May 19, 1919, Representative James R. Mann of Illinois introduced the Susan B. Anthony resolution in the house and on May 21 it was adopted by a vote of 304 to 88, the necessary two-thirds total being 262. The bulk of the opposition came from southern democrats. Only sixteen republicans voted against the resolution.

In the senate efforts were made to delay the adoption of the resolution, but these were unsuccessful and a vote was taken on June 4. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 56 to 25, receiving two votes more than the requisite two-thirds of the senators voting. The republicans voting in the negative were: Borah, Brandegee, Dillingham, Knox, Lodge, McLean, Moses and Wadsworth. The democrats voting no were: Bankhead, Beckham, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Harrison, Hitchcock, Overman, Reed, Simmons, Smith (Md.), Smith (S. C.), Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Williams and Wolcott.

The resolution was drafted, substantially in the form in which it was eventually passed, by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1875. It was first introduced by Senator A. A. Sargent of California in 1878.

It was defeated in the senate in 1887, 1914, 1918 and once in 1919. In the house it was defeated in 1915 by a vote of 174 yeas to 204 nays.

Immediately after the passage of the resolution by congress strong efforts were made to secure its ratification by the state legislatures in order to permit the women of all the states in the union to take part in the presidential election of 1920. Illinois was the first state to ratify the amendment and was closely followed by Wisconsin and Michigan, all taking favorable action on June 10. Up to Nov. 28, 1919, the record stood as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
States voting for ratification, 19.
States voting against ratification, 2.

The list of states voting for ratification and of those voting against ratification follows, the dates being all in 1919:

For Ratification.

Illinois—June 10.
Wisconsin—June 10.
Michigan—June 10.
Kansas—June 16.
New York—June 16.
Ohio—June 16.
Pennsylv'nia—June 24.
Massachusetts—June 25.
Texas—June 28.
Iowa—July 2.
Missouri—July 3.
Arkansas—July 28.
Montana—July 30.
Nebraska—Aug. 2.
Minnesota—Sept. 8.
N. Hampshire—Sept 10
Utah—Sept. 30.
California—Nov. 1.
Maine—Nov. 5.

Against Ratification.

Georgia—July 24.
Alabama—Sept. 17.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE STATES.

Women in 1919 have the right to vote in the following states:

Alaska (territory).	Illinois.*	Oklahoma.
Arizona.	Kansas.	Oregon.
California.	Michigan.	Utah.
Colorado.	Montana.	South Dakota.
Idaho.	Nevada.	Washington.
	New York.	Wyoming.

*For offices not mentioned in state constitution.

States allowing partial suffrage to women are: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio (defeated full suffrage in 1912 and 1914), Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

The legislatures of Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin passed laws in 1919 giving women the right to vote for presidential electors.

PROGRESS OF SUFFRAGE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The South African parliament adopted a woman suffrage law on April 4, 1919.

May, 1919, the Swedish riksdag granted women full suffrage.

Italy, in September, 1919, granted women the political administrative vote. The chamber of deputies was almost unanimous in voting for the measure.

ELECTION CALENDAR.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

STATE.

Gubernatorial if not otherwise specified.

Alabama—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Arizona—Biennially; first Tuesday after first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Arkansas—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 13, 1920.

California—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Colorado—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Connecticut—State officers except attorney-general biennially; attorney-general quadrennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Delaware—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Florida—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Georgia—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Idaho—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Illinois—Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Indiana—Governor, every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920. Other state officers biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Iowa—Governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of instruction, one justice of the Supreme court and one railroad commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Kansas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Kentucky—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.

Louisiana—Every fourth year; third Tuesday in April. Next election April 20, 1920.

Maine—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 13, 1920.

Maryland—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.

Massachusetts—Annually. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Michigan—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Minnesota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Mississippi—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 6, 1923.

Missouri—Principal state officers every fourth year. Next election of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general Nov. 2, 1920.

Montana—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Nebraska—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Nevada — Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

New Hampshire — Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

New Jersey—Governor every third year, other officers appointed. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

New Mexico—Every fourth year, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

New York—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

North Carolina—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

North Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Ohio — Governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer and attorney-general biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920. Secretary of state and dairy and food commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Oklahoma—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Oregon—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Pennsylvania — Governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of internal affairs every fourth year. Next election Nov. 7, 1922.

Rhode Island—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

South Carolina—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

South Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
Tennessee—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
Texas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
Utah—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
Vermont—Biennially. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 8, 1921.
Washington—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
West Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.
Wisconsin—Biennially. Next election, Nov. 2, 1920.
Wyoming—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

NONPARTISAN LEAGUE MOVEMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Considerable attention was directed in the summer and fall of 1918 to the progress of the National Nonpartisan league, especially in North Dakota, where it was most successful, electing its candidates for state offices and carrying a number of proposed amendments to the state constitution of a somewhat radical character. It was and is chiefly a farmers' movement and as such has many adherents throughout the northwest. Following are the amendments to the state constitution of North Dakota advocated by the Nonpartisan league and approved by popular vote at the election of Nov. 5, 1918:

Permitting bond issues for public owned projects; a more workable form of the initiative, referendum and recall; amendment of the state constitution through the initiative and referendum; public ownership of industries; state controlled rural credit banks operated at cost and compulsory state hail insurance.

The state platform of the league also advocated the creation of a state labor and employment bureau and state insurance on all public and farm buildings.

OGLESBY MONUMENT IN CHICAGO.

On Nov. 21, 1919, a bronze statue of Richard J. Oglesby, former governor of Illinois, was unveiled in Lincoln park, Chicago, with fitting ceremonies. It was presented by State Senator Martin B. Bailey of Danville, as chairman of the monument commission, and was accepted by Gov. Frank O. Lowden, who said in part:

"I think I may say without detraction that no man in all our history was ever so close to the hearts of the people of Illinois as Richard J. Oglesby. His career recounted in simple words upon the bronze plate beyond the statue reads like a romance. I am very happy to-day, in the name of the state of Illinois, to receive with commendation this noble statue erected to the memory of Richard J. Oglesby."

Mrs. Oglesby, Lieut.-Gov. John G. Oglesby, Miss Felicite Oglesby and Richard J. Oglesby II. were present as guests of honor of the state of Illinois.

The statue is the work of the sculptor Leonard Crunelle.

DIRIGIBLE DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

The British dirigible NS-11 ran into a storm and was struck by lightning while over the North sea off the Norfolk coast, England, July 14, 1919. The craft fell in a mass of flames and its entire crew of two officers and ten men perished. The NS-11 was of the nonrigid type and had been used during the war in spotting enemy submarines and mines.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1920.

The next president and vice-president of the United States will be chosen Nov. 2, 1920. Electors will then be voted for directly by the people on the party tickets. These electors meet in their respective states on the second Monday in January, 1921, and ballot for president and vice-president of the United States. On the second Wednesday in February the electoral votes are opened and counted in the presence of both houses of congress and the result is announced by the president of the senate. The successful candidates are sworn in March 4 following.

Many of the states have presidential preference primaries, but the candidates are actually chosen by delegates to the national party conventions held in the spring and summer preceding the election.

CHICAGO WATERWORKS SYSTEM.

The following table shows the growth of Chicago's waterworks system by decades since 1854, when the first large pumping station at Chicago avenue and the lake was built, and by years since 1900:

Year.	*Population using city water.	Gallons pumped per day.	Gallons per capita.	Total revenue.
1854.	65,000	591,000	9.1	$58,105.00
1860.	109,000	4,704,000	43.1	131,162.00
1870.	307,000	21,766,000	70.9	539,180.00
1880.	503,000	57,384,000	114.1	865,618.35
1890.	1,107,000	152,372,000	137.6	2,109,508.00
1900.	1,727,566	322,683,000	186.8	3,250,481.85
1901.	1,776,236	342,901,000	193.0	3,370,600.88
1902.	1,824,906	358,179,000	196.3	3,611,558.81
1903.	1,873,576	376,000,000	200.7	3,689,625.80
1904.	1,922,266	399,065,000	207.6	3,834,541.30
1905.	1,970,936	410,930,000	208.5	4,019,205.88
1906.	2,019,606	437,059,000	216.4	4,281,065.50
1907.	2,068,276	455,194,000	220.1	4,450,349.61
1908.	2,116,946	469,282,000	221.7	4,648,299.54
1909.	2,165,616	480,905,000	222.0	5,032,008.48
1910.	2,214,286	518,579,000	234.2	5,448,257.55
1911.	2,262,956	507,332,000	224.2	5,993,771.32
1912.	2,345,315	551,324,000	235.1	6,263,234.75
1913.	2,372,000	577,860,575	243.6	6,560,042.21
1914.	2,393,325	613,323,616	254.2	6,458,514.83
1915.	2,447,504	606,707,671	248.0	6,180,732.92
1916.	2,491,933	619,803,000	249.0	6,597,995.07
1917.	2,571,941	631,433,000	245.0	7,188,293.33
1918.	2,621,419	657,900,000	251.0	7,497,447.23

*Estimated from United States government census.

In 1918 the total amount of water pumped was 243,744,960,000 gallons.

The pumping stations, with the year of construction of each, follow:

Chicago avenue...1854	Jefferson Park....1897
Twenty-second st..1875	Rogers Park.....1899
Harrison street...1889	Central Park.....1900
Lake View.....1892	Springfield av.....1901
Fourteenth street.1892	Roseland 1910
Sixty-eighth st...1892	Mayfair 1916
Washington Hts..1892	W. H. Thompson..1917

The total daily capacity of the waterworks in gallons is 1,056,000,000.

Other statistics: Number of taps, 307,813; hydrants in use, 31,100; meters in use, 25,401; mileage of water pipe, 2,871.

EVANSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Incorporated November, 1898.

President—J. Seymour Currey.
Vice-President—Frank R. Grover.
Treasurer—John F. Hahn.
Secretary—William C. Levere.

The Evanston Historical society has rooms in the Public Library building there. It has a library of 2,000 volumes, 1,000 pamphlets and a large amount of historical data.

PROGRESS OF CHICAGO SINCE 1850.

For corresponding data for 1918 and 1919 consult index.

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Area .....sq. miles	14.0	17.9	35.6	35.6	179.1	190.6	191.8
Population	28,269	109,206	298,977	503,298	1,099,850	1,698,579	2,185,283
Valuation .....dols.	7,220,249	37,053,512	275,986,550	117,133,726	219,354,368	276,565,880	*848,994,536
Tax levy.....dols.	25,271	373,315	4,139,799	3,399,127	9,558,335	18,384,195	23,485,538
Bonded debt....dols.	93,395	2,336,000	11,041,000	12,752,000	13,545,400	16,328,400	26,229,642
Receipts—Flour, brls.	.....	713,348	1,766,037	3,215,389	4,338,058	9,313,591	8,006,283
Wheat .....bu.	1,687,465	14,927,083	17,394,409	23,541,607	14,248,770	48,048,298	27,540,100
Corn .....bu.	2,869,339	15,862,394	20,189,775	97,272,844	91,387,754	134,663,456	102,592,850
Total grain.....bu.	6,928,459	37,235,027	60,432,574	165,855,370	219,052,518	349,637,295	294,858,724
Cattle .....No.	.....	.....	532,964	1,382,477	3,484,280	3,039,206	3,052,958
Shipments—							
Flour .....brls.	100,871	698,132	1,705,977	2,862,737	4,134,586	7,396,697	7,038,351
Wheat .....bu.	883,644	12,402,197	16,432,585	22,796,288	11,975,276	36,649,956	18,679,100
Corn .....bu.	262,013	13,700,113	17,777,377	93,572,934	90,574,379	111,099,653	78,623,100
Total grain.....bu.	1,830,968	31,108,759	54,745,903	154,377,115	204,674,918	265,552,246	214,601,080
Hogs, packed....No.	20,000	151,339	688,149	4,680,637	4,473,467	7,119,440	5,161,552
Imports, value..dols.	.....	.....	.....	6,955,234	15,406,786	15,441,320	28,281,331
Vessel arrivals..tons	.....	.....	3,049,265	4,616,969	5,138,253	7,044,995	9,439,074
Clearances ....tons	.....	.....	2,983,942	4,537,382	5,150,665	7,141,105	9,470,572
Manufactures, value .....dols.	.....	20,000,000	92,518,742	249,022,948	664,567,927	888,945,311	†1,281,313,000
Bank clearings..dols.	.....	.....	810,676,036	1,725,684,894	4,093,145,904	6,799,535,598	13,939,689,984.43
Internal revenue collections .....dols.	.....	.....	8,395,132	8,936,615	13,518,996	13,391,410	11,652,567.87
National bank deposits .....dols.	.....	.....	16,774,514	64,764,000	105,785,470	231,386,146	403,941,474
State bank deposits .....dols.					41,670,296	158,238,138	430,468,405
Postoffice rcpts..dols.	.....	.....	1,071,842	1,446,014	3,318,989	7,063,704	18,502,854
Water used per day .....gals.	590,000	4,703,525	21,766,260	57,384,376	152,372,288	322,599,630	517,117,000
Pipe .....miles	30.0	91.0	272.4	455.4	1,205.0	1,872.0	2,272
Revenue .....dols.	.....	131,162	539,180	865,618	2,109,508	3,250,481	5,685,006
Policemen .....No.	9	100	274	473	1,900	2,800	4,260
Schools .....No.	7	14	59	73	238	329	280
Teachers .....No.	35	123	572	898	2,711	5,321	6,383
Pupils .....No.	3,000	14,199	40,832	59,562	135,541	255,861	300,893

*One-third full value. †In 1909.

FREIGHT TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO.

Underlying nearly all the streets in the central business section of Chicago are sixty miles of tunnels connecting the freight terminals of the railroads with commercial houses. The tunnels are provided with narrow-gauge (2 ft.) electric railroads equipped with electric locomotives and steel cars. These are used chiefly in transporting goods to and from railroad freight yards and in carrying coal to business houses. Excavated and waste material from new buildings is removed through the tunnels and disposed of, permitting the work of construction to go on without interruption. In 1914 the Chicago Utilities company, which now owns the tunnel system, had in operation 117 electric motors and 3,000 coal, freight and other cars. In addition it had charge of some 24,000 telephones.

The original franchise for the tunnel system was granted Feb. 20, 1899, to the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company, which was organized in 1898 by A. G. Wheeler and associates for the purpose of establishing an independent telephone system. By an amendatory ordinance granted July 15, 1903, the company was given the right to construct and operate a subway system for the transportation of mail matter, newspapers, packages and freight generally. The tunnels are 19 feet below city datum or 33 feet below the surface of the streets, the trunk line tunnels being limited in size to 12 feet 9 inches in width by 14 feet in height, and the smaller ones to 6 feet in width and 7 feet 6 inches in height. Part of the tunnel system was put into operation Aug. 15, 1906, but the whole of it was not in use until Sept. 1, 1907.

The Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company was succeeded in October, 1903, by the Illinois Tunnel company, which was followed in November, 1904, by the Chicago Subway company. The property of the Subway company and underlying concerns was acquired in April, 1912, by the Chicago Utilities company, the authorized capital stock of which is $53,000,000.

TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Washington Street—Built 1867-1869; length, 1,605 feet; cost $517,000; rebuilt 1909-1911.

LaSalle Street—Built 1869-1871; length, 1,890 feet; cost $566,000; rebuilt 1909-1912; length, 2,000 feet; cost $1,200,000.

Van Buren Street—Built 1891-1892; length, 1,514 feet; cost $1,000,000; rebuilt 1909-1912.

All used for street railway purposes.

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF CITY COUNCIL.

From 1900 to 1919.

Year.	Mayor.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Soc.	Prg.	Year.	Mayor.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Soc.	Prg.
1900-1.	Harrison, Dem.	27	39	4	..	..	1910-11.	Busse, Rep.	38	32	..	..	..
1901-2.	Harrison, Dem.	29	38	3	..	..	1911-12.	Harrison, Dem.	42	28	..	..	..
1902-3.	Harrison, Dem.	30	39	1	..	..	1912-13.	Harrison, Dem.	45	24	..	..	..
1903-4.	Harrison, Dem.	32	36	1	1	..	1913-14.	Harrison, Dem.	45	21	1	..	3
1904-5.	Harrison, Dem.	32	35	2	1	..	1914-15.	Harrison, Dem.	39	21	4	..	6
1905-6.	Dunne, Dem.	32	37	1	..	..	1915-16.	Thompson, Rep.	27	36	3	2	2
1906-7.	Dunne, Dem.	36	34	..	..	..	1916-17.	Thompson, Rep.	32	36	..	2	..
1907-8.	Busse, Rep.	36	34	..	..	..	1917-18.	Thompson, Rep.	42	24	1	3	..
1908-9.	Busse, Rep.	26	43	1	..	..	1918-19.	Thompson, Rep.	45	22	1	2	..
1909-10.	Busse, Rep.	29	41	..	..	..	1919-20.	Thompson, Rep.	43	27	..	..	..

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Following is a partial list of associations of citizens, business men and others in Chicago organized for the improvement of certain neighborhoods or localities and the promotion of local and general interests. Additions to the list will be made in future editions of The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book and corrections will be welcome.

Active Club—Secretary, Robert E. Elwell, 2142 West Madison street.

Better Transportation League—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland avenue.

Belmont Avenue Merchants' Club—Secretary, E. Olson, 1042 Belmont avenue.

Buena Park Citizens' Association—Secretary, Thomas C. Kiely, 801 Buena avenue.

Fullerton Avenue Business Men's Association—Secretary, Herman G. Redwanz, 1537 Fullerton avenue.

Greater Chicago Federation—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland avenue.

Hyde Park Business Men's Association—Secretary, James L. Darby, 1006 East 55th street.

Hyde Park Improvement Association—Secretary, Fred J. How, 1545 East 53d street.

Kenwood Improvement Association—Secretary, R. H. Norton, 1343 East 47th street.

Lake View Property Owners' Association—Secretary, Jas. S. Prendergast, 1254 Arthur-st.

Lawndale Civic Center—Secretary, Rose Marcus, 3716 Douglas boulevard.

Lincoln Avenue Business Men's Association—Secretary, E. H. Drach, Lincoln, Ashland and Belmont avenues.

Lincoln, Robey and Irving Park Business Men's Association—Second vice-president, George H. Cuny, 6522 Bosworth avenue.

Maywood Commercial Association—Secretary, F. B. Davies, 1600 South 1st-av., Maywood.

Milwaukee and Armitage Business Men's Association—Vice-president, Bert Hamburg, 2420 Armitage avenue.

North Avenue Merchants' Association—Treasurer, O. G. Roehling, North Avenue State Bank.

North Central Improvement Association—Secretary, Charles W. Folds, 208 South La Salle street; superintendent, William B. Johnson, 907 Rush street.

North Clark Street Business Men's Association—President, E. J. Lindsten, 3211 N. Clark-st.

North Side Commercial Association—3810 Broadway, room 6; secretary, Miss Grace G. Marsh.

North-West Side Commercial Association—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 North Ashland avenue.

Ravenswood Improvement Association—Secretary, 2015 Wilson avenue.

Rogers Park Improvement Association—Secretary, Peter Phillip, 7005 North Clark street.

Seventy-First Street Association of Commerce—Vice-president, R. C. Duncan, 418 E. 71st-st.

South Park Improvement Association—Secretary, Austin H. Parker, 1500 East 57th-st.

South State Street Improvement Association—Executive secretary, Leo Heller, 140 South Dearborn street.

Thru-Streets Association of Chicago—Secretary, Tomaz F. Deuther, 1152 N. Ashland avenue.

West Madison Street Business Men's Association—President, J. T. Counsell, 2330 West Madison street.

PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMUNITY CENTERS.

Open 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock on evenings named.

Following is a list of public school community centers with names of principals:

Agassiz—2851 North Seminary avenue; Lina A. Troendle; Monday and Friday.

Armstrong—7051 North Pingree street; Azile B. Reynolds; Tuesday and Thursday.

Avalon Park—81st and Dorchester avenue; Edith P. Shepherd; Tuesday and Thursday.

Avondale—2915 North Sawyer avenue; John D. Stehman; Tuesday and Friday.

Beaubien—5025 North Laramie avenue; Sara J. O'Keefe; Tuesday and Friday.

Brentano—2723 North Fairfield avenue; William M. Roberts; Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Budlong—2701 West Foster avenue; Minnie M. Jamieson; Monday and Wednesday.

Burnside—650 East 91st place; Frank W. Rieder; Tuesday and Thursday.

Burr—1621 Wabansia avenue; Samuel R. Meck; Friday.

Byford—5600 Iowa street; Novella M. Close; Tuesday and Thursday.

Chase—2021 Point street; Solon S. Dodge; Tuesday and Thursday.

Clarke—1310 South Albany avenue; George A. Beers; Wednesday and Friday.

Clay—13231 Burley avenue; Flora V. Renaud; Wednesday and Thursday.

Clearing—South Central avenue and 55th street; Moses Maier; Tuesday and Friday.

Cleveland—3850 North Albany avenue; Lewis W. Colwell; Tuesday and Friday.

Colman—4655 Dearborn street; Frances G. Rogers; Tuesday and Friday.

Delano—3937 Wilcox street; Gebrandus A. Osinga; Monday and Thursday.

Earle—6121 South Hermitage avenue; Ira C. Baker; Monday and Friday.

Eberhart—3400 West 65th place; Mrs. Helen Blanchard; Tuesday and Friday.

Ericsson—2930 Harrison street; Otto M. Becker; Tuesday.

Farragut—2330 South Spaulding avenue; Albert W. Evans; Friday.

Farren—5030 South Wabash avenue; Isabella Dolton; Monday and Thursday.

Field—7019 North Ashland avenue; Albert L. Stevenson; Tuesday and Friday.

Gallistel—10347 Ewing avenue; James H. Henry; Tuesday and Friday.

Gladstone—1231 South Robey street—Henry S. Vaile; Monday and Thursday.

Gray—3810 North Laramie avenue; Ella R. Connell; Tuesday and Friday.

Hanson Park—2148 North Long avenue; Fannie L. Marble; Tuesday.

Harrison High—2850 24th street boulevard; Frank L. Morse; Wednesday.

Haugan—4540 North Hamlin avenue; Thomas C. Johnson; Monday and Thursday.

Holmes—5525 South Morgan street; Daniel A. Tear; Tuesday and Friday.

Howe—720 Lorel avenue; Mary E. Vance; Monday and Thursday.

Howland—1604 South Spaulding avenue; Frederick M. Sisson; Tuesday and Friday.

Hyde Park High—6220 Stony Island avenue; Hiram B. Loomis; Friday.

Jackson—820 South Sholto street; William Hedges; Tuesday and Thursday.

Kinzie—150 West Ohio street; Visa McLaughlin; Tuesday and Friday.

Kelvyn Park—4343 Wrightwood avenue; Charles E. Ostrander; Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

Kershaw—6431 South Union avenue; William Radebaugh; Tuesday and Thursday.

Lane High—1225 Sedgwick street; William J. Bogan; Friday.

Le Moyne—845 Waveland avenue; Abigail C. Ellings; Friday.

Lewis-Champlin—320 West Englewood avenue; Samuel B. Allison; Tuesday and Thursday.

Lloyd—2103 North Lamon avenue; Jacob H. Hauch; Tuesday and Thursday.

Marsh—9810 South Exchange avenue; Franklin C. Donecker; Friday.
McCormick—2720 South Sawyer avenue; William H. Chamberlin; Friday.
Morgan Park High—11043 Hermosa avenue; William Schoch; Tuesday and Friday.
Nettelhorst—3252 Broadway; George W. Davis; Tuesday and Friday.
Norwood Park—5900 Nina avenue; William L. Smyser; Tuesday and Friday.
Orr—4350 Augusta street; Katharine A. Riordan; Wednesday
Otis—525 Armour street; John H. Duggan; Tuesday and Friday.
Parkside—East End avenue and 69th street; Jane S. Atwater; Tuesday and Thursday.
Portage Park—5330 Berteau avenue; Washington D. Smyser; Tuesday and Friday.
Ray—5631 Kimbark avenue; Arthur O. Rape; Friday.
Raymond—3633 South Wabash avenue; John L. Lewis; Tuesday and Thursday.
Ryder—8716 Wallace street; Minnie M. Tallman; Monday and Thursday.
Scanlan—11725 Perry avenue; Harriette T. Treadwell; Tuesday and Friday.
Skinner—1068 West Jackson boulevard; Caroline J. Utter; Tuesday and Thursday.
Smyth—1059 West 13th street; William R. Hornbaker; Monday and Thursday.
Sullivan—83d street, near Houston avenue; Anna F. Mullay; Thursday.
Sumner—715 South Kildare avenue; Edgar W. Trout; Monday and Thursday.
Thorp, Ole A.—6024 Warwick avenue; Mary F. Marnell; Tuesday and Thursday.
Warren—9210 Chappel avenue; Mrs. Edith P. Shepherd; Wednesday and Friday.
Waters—2519 Wilson avenue; Esther Morgan; Monday and Thursday.
Wells—936 North Ashland avenue; George B. Masslich; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

CHICAGO'S WELCOME TO WAR VETERANS.

Chicago in the course of 1919 welcomed home thousands of her sons and many of their comrades on their return from the world war and also remembered in various ways those who fell in battle or died from wounds and disease. The soldiers and sailors began coming in January and they were still coming though in far fewer numbers in November. They came by little groups, by battalions and by regiments; some were given public greetings on a large scale, others were entertained in a more quiet fashion, while still others, arriving unannounced, failed to find a welcome of any kind. This was nobody's fault, but was simply due to the multiplicity of disembarking points in the city and the inability of the welcoming bodies to be in so many places at once. Some were even whisked around the city on the belt lines and did not see their relatives or friends until they returned from some demobilization camp.

The first large detachment to arrive was the 333d field artillery regiment belonging to the Blackhawk division. It consisted of 1,430 men who paraded in the loop and were entertained at luncheon in various downtown hotels before proceeding to Camp Grant for demobilization.

On Jan. 17, 1,100 veteran fighting men of the 118th (heavy) artillery, Dixie division, arrived after having been mustered out at Camp Grant. They had passed through the city on the 11th of the month without the knowledge of the welcoming committees.

Later in the month arrangements were made for properly welcoming the Illinois soldiers on their arrival at New York.

On Feb. 3, 1,046 men of the 311th ammunition train and field signal battalion of the Blackhawk division were welcomed.

The 331st field artillery regiment, 1,285 strong, from the Blackhawk division, and 250 casuals came home Feb. 13.

The 370th infantry, better known locally as the "old 8th" Illinois, came back to Chicago Feb. 17 and the colored soldiers, scores of whom had won decorations for valor, were given a cordial welcome by the citizens without distinction as to color. There were 1,441 men in the parade which passed through the loop streets.

More Blackhawk men came home on Feb. 22. They formed the 332d field artillery regiment, 1,648 strong. With them in the parade marched 500 other men from Illinois and Wisconsin, all bound for Camp Grant.

March 10 another contingent of colored soldiers arrived and paraded. These were the 365th regiment of the "Buffalo" or 92d division.

On the evening of March 21 the 108th trench mortar battery of the 33d or "Prairie" division, 270 men, arrived. These were followed on April 6 by some 500 men from the 17th engineer regiment, the Blackhawk and Prairie divisions.

April 7 469 men of a tank corps consisting of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota troops paraded in the loop and were given a luncheon at a downtown hotel. On April 15 the 72d coast artillery corps of 1,196 men passed through the city. On the 19th of April hospital units 12 and 13 from the Northwestern and Presbyterian hospitals, 270 men, received a warm welcome. Then on April 30 hospital unit No. 14 arrived. There were 161 men in this unit. On May 1 came hospital unit No. 11 with 210 men. Nurses of hospital unit No. 12, to the number of sixty, arrived the next day. May 3 a number of casuals from the 149th artillery regiment or "Reilly's Bucks" preceded their comrades and were welcomed by a Red Cross canteen team. On May 5 forty woman nurses of hospital unit No. 12 were cheered by throngs of friends.

May 8 was a great day in Chicago, for then the main body of Col. Henry J. Reilly's regiment, the 149th field artillery, came back and received a royal welcome in spite of rain and cold weather. There were 1,414 of them, with an additional battalion of 370 men from the 167th Minnesota infantry regiment. Gov. Frank O. Lowden, Maj.-Gen. Wood and other distinguished men were among those who paid tribute to the gunners and their officers who had been through some of the severest fighting in the war.

May 12 was another big day in Chicago's history, for then the 13th engineers, 1,075 men, chiefly railroaders, arrived after serving two years in France and distinguishing themselves in many ways. The preparations for their reception were unusually elaborate and the program was carried out in a manner befitting the occasion.

The 309th field signal battalion, 1st army artillery park and 119th field artillery evacuation hospital, 352 men, arrived the next day.

Nearly 5,000 men of the 33d division arrived at New York, May 17 and were officially welcomed in the harbor by Gov. Lowden and many others. Efforts to have the whole division parade in Chicago were made, but the war department declared that the plan was impracticable and it was abandoned. Nevertheless a fine showing was made by the men who arrived in Chicago and paraded. There were 6,246 men in all belonging to the division headquarters, the 65th infantry brigade head-

quarters, the 130th infantry (old 4th Illinois), commanded by Col. John V. Clinnin, the 132d infantry (old 2d Illinois), commanded by Col. Abel Davis, the 122d, 123d and 124th machine gun battalions, the 108th mobile ordnance repair detachment and the railroad detachment. The parade was viewed by Gov. Lowden, Maj.-Gen. Wood, Maj.-Gen. George Bell, Jr., and many other notable civilians and military men. The soldiers and officers were entertained at luncheon at the downtown hotels.

Equally hearty was the reception given to another contingent of Chicago and other Illinois soldiers who arrived on June 1 and 2. This included the 131st infantry (old 1st Illinois) commanded by Col. Joseph B. Sanborn, the 129th infantry regiment (old 3d Illinois) commanded by Col. George Meyers, the 108th train headquarters, the 108th ammunition train (part of old 7th Illinois) and the 108th military police, comprising altogether 5,642 men. All were given a rousing welcome of the same description as that accorded their predecessors.

On June 5 came the 58th artillery brigade headquarters, the 122d field artillery (old 1st cavalry) commanded by Col. Milton J. Foreman, the 124th field artillery (old 3d Illinois artillery) commanded by Col. H. B. Hackett, the 108th engineer regiment, the 108th sanitary train and the 108th field signal battalion, numbering in all 5,975 men. The welcome given these veterans was as enthusiastic as that received on earlier dates by other Illinois troops.

July 2, 3 and 6 saw the arrival and welcoming of the 311th engineer regiment of 1,200 men, the 602d engineer regiment and the 410th telegraph battalion. The 106th engineers, the 346th field remount squadron and a large number of casuals came July 11 and on July 24 the 803d pioneer infantry arrived. On Aug. 14 the 5th and 6th regiments of the 4th brigade, 2d division, United States marines, came to Chicago and on Aug. 23 2,500 of these fighters on land and sea paraded in Chicago before great crowds of spectators.

This ended the formal demonstrations in honor of the returning war heroes, though many more arrived later in smaller contingents or as individuals. The majority of the soldiers honored in Chicago were demobilized at Camp Grant near Rockford.

GEN. PERSHING COMMENDS 33D DIVISION.

When Maj.-Gen. George Bell, Jr., arrived in New York on the Mount Vernon with a part of the 33d division, May 17, 1919, he made public the following letter from Gen. John J. Pershing:

"American Expeditionary Forces, Offices of the Commander in Chief, France, April 23, 1919.

"Maj.-Gen. George Bell, Commanding 33d Division, A. E. F.

"My Dear Gen. Bell:

"It afforded me great satisfaction to inspect the 33d division at Ettelbruck on April 22 and to extend at that time to the officers and men of your command my congratulations on their fine appearance and appreciation of their splendid record while in France.

"The division has had an interesting and varied battle experience. One of these was to be schooled with the British expeditionary forces. It arrived in France toward the end of May, 1918, when it trained with the 4th army. Although as a division it did not enter the line here, yet the majority of the organizations had hard fighting experience before they left the British sector.

"On July 4 part of the 131st and 132d regiments of infantry, brigaded with Australian troops, successfully attacked Hamel and the Hamel and Vaire woods. On Aug. 9 the 131st infantry, under the 5th British division, successfully attacked Chipilly ridge and the Gressaire woods, an operation made especially difficult by the character of the terrain.

"Toward the end of August the division joined the 1st American army in the Toul sector, remaining in reserve until Sept. 5. On Sept. 10 it relieved a French division in the Blercourt area, southwest of Verdun.

"It took part in the opening of the great Meuse-Argonne offensive, capturing the Bois des Forges and occupying the sector facing the Meuse river. Beginning with Oct. 8 it participated in the operation east of the Meuse, pressing vigorous attacks on the 11th, 12th and 13th in the vicinity of Consenvoye and the Bois de Chaume and the Bois de Platchene.

"It remained on a stream of the Meuse until it was relieved on Oct. 21, in which entire period it was constantly subject to heavy artillery and machine gun fire from the heights of the west bank, and was continually in action.

"On Oct. 26 it re-entered the line in the Troyon sector, where it took part in the attack of the 2d army, driving the enemy from the towns of St. Hilaire and Marcheville and occupying the towns of Burgeville and Riaville. The division was advancing when hostilities ended with the armistice.

"It is gratifying to see your troops in such good physical shape and still more so to know that the moral tone of all ranks is so high. I believe that they will return with this high standard to perform in the same way whatever tasks may lie before them in civil life. They should go home proud of themselves and of the part they have played, and conscious of the respect and admiration of their comrades throughout the American expeditionary forces. Sincerely yours,

"JOHN J. PERSHING."

LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

Chairman—William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.

Joseph G. Cannon, Danville, Ill.
George P. Wetmore, Newport, R. I.
Samuel W. McCall, Winchester, Mass.
Congressman Champ Clark, Washington, D. C.
Senator Thomas S. Martin, Washington, D. C.
Secretary—Henry A. Vale, 2415 20th street, Washington, D. C.
Executive and Disbursing Officer—Col. Clarence S. Ridley, U. S. A.

The Lincoln memorial commission was created by an act of congress approved Feb. 9, 1911, to devise and construct a memorial of Abraham Lincoln in the city of Washington, D. C. A design submitted by Henry Bacon, a New York architect, was formally accepted by congress Feb. 9, 1913. The memorial, which stands in Potomac park, is a colonnaded edifice containing a statue of Abraham Lincoln, a memorial of the Gettysburg speech, a memorial of the second inaugural address and a symbol of the union of the states. Its cost was limited to $2,000,000. Ground was broken Feb. 12, 1914.

EMPLOYES ON THE CHICAGO CITY PAY ROLL.

	Average number in 1918.
General government	10,334
Public works	5,557
Waterworks	3,054
Board of education	12,319
Public library	575
Harbor and subway	44
Tuberculosis sanitarium	674
Total	32,557

ILLINOIS SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Established May 10, 1901.

The establishment of new ward lines by the ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911, having made the terms of the state senatorial apportionment act of 1901 inapplicable or misleading so far as concerns Chicago, the districts lying within or partly within the city are herewith described in accordance with their street boundaries.

Dist.

1. From Lake Michigan west and south along the Chicago river to 22d street, east to Clark, south to 26th, west to Princeton avenue, south to 32d, east to South Park avenue, south to 33d, east to the lake, northward along lake shore to river. (South side.)
2. From South Racine avenue west on Madison to North Ashland boulevard, north to Washington boulevard, west to Western avenue, south to 12th, west to California avenue, south to 16th, east to Laflin, north to Taylor, east to Loomis, north to Van Buren, east to South Racine avenue, north to Madison. (West side.)
3. From Clark street west on 22d to river, southwest along river to Halsted, south to 34th, east to Union avenue, south to 35th, east to Parnell avenue, south to 39th, east to State, south to 43d, east to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 33d, west to South Park avenue, north to 32d, west to Princeton avenue, north to 26th, east to Clark, north to 22d. (South side.)
4. From State street west on 39th to South Cicero avenue, south to 55th, east to Rock Island tracks, south to 57th place, east to State, north to 39th. (Southwest side.)
5. From Lake Michigan west on 43d to State, south to 71st, east to Cottage Grove avenue, north to 63d, east to the lake, northwest along lake shore to 43d. (South side.)
6. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark, south to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, along river northwest to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue, west to Kedzie, north to Howard; also all that part of the town of Evanston lying outside the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier lying within the city of Evanston. (North side.)
7. Towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield; that part of Niles outside the city of Chicago and outside the city of Evanston; that part of New Trier outside the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago, all in Cook county.
8. Lake, McHenry and Boone counties.
9. From Halsted street southwest along river to Hoyne avenue, north to 16th, west to California avenue, south and southwest along C., B. & Q. tracks to Clifton Park avenue, west to Central Park avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, southwest to 39th, east to Parnell avenue, north to 35th, west to Union avenue, north to 34th, west to Halsted, north to river. (Southwest side.)
10. Ogle and Winnebago counties.
11. From State street west on 57th place to Rock Island tracks, north to Garfield boulevard (55th street), west to South Cicero avenue, south to 87th, east to Western avenue, south to 107th, east to Halsted, north to 103d, east to Stewart avenue, north to 99th, east to State, north to 57th place. (Southwest side.)
12. Stephenson, Jo Daviess and Carroll counties.
13. From Indiana avenue east on 138th to Illinois and Indiana state line, north to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 63d, west to Cottage Grove avenue, south to 71st, west to State, south to 99th, west to Stewart avenue, south to 103d, west to Halsted, south to 107th; and all that part of the town of Calumet lying outside the city of Chicago. (South side.)
14. Kane and Kendall counties.
15. From the river west on Maxwell to Johnson, south to 14th, west to Throop, south to 16th, west to Hoyne avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal and river to Maxwell. (West side.)
16. Marshall, Putnam, Livingston and Woodford counties.
17. From the river west on Van Buren to Loomis, south to Taylor, west to Laflin, south to 16th, east to Throop, north to 14th, east to Johnson, north to Maxwell, east to river, along river northwest to Van Buren. (West side.)
18. Peoria county.
19. From South Cicero avenue east on 39th to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal to Central Park avenue, north to 24th, east to Clifton Park avenue, north to C., B. & Q. tracks, northeast along tracks to California avenue, north to 12th, east to Western avenue, north to Washington boulevard, west to Homan avenue, north to Kinzie, west to South Cicero avenue, south to 12th, west to Austin avenue; also the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside. (West side.)
20. Kankakee, Grundy and Iroquois counties.
21. From Ashland avenue west on Chicago avenue to Park avenue, south to Lake, west to Austin avenue, south to 12th, east to South Kenton avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Homan, south to Washington boulevard, east to Ashland avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Green, north to Milwaukee avenue, northwest to Cornell, west to Holt, north to Augusta, west to Ashland avenue, south to Chicago avenue. (West side.)
22. Vermilion and Edgar counties.
23. From Austin avenue east on Lake to Park avenue, north to Chicago avenue, east to Ashland avenue, north to North avenue, west to Harlem avenue; and village of Oak Park. (West side.)
24. Champaign, Piatt and Moultrie counties.
25. From Western avenue west on Devon avenue, Fulton and Hamilton to city limits, south on Winter to Everill avenue, east to 73d avenue, south to Bryn Mawr avenue, east to North Maynard avenue, south to Irving Park boulevard, west to Harlem avenue, south to North avenue, east to Robey, north to Fullerton avenue, east to river, northwest along river to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue. (Northwest side.)
26. Ford and McLean counties.
27. From the river west on Fullerton avenue to Robey, south to North avenue, east to Ashland avenue, south to Augusta, east to Holt, south to Cornell, east to Milwaukee avenue, southeast to Green, south to Kinzie, west to Ashland avenue, south to Madison, east to South Racine avenue, south to Van Buren, east to river and northwest along river to Fullerton avenue. (West side.)
28. Logan, DeWitt and Macon counties.
29. From Lake Michigan west on Schiller to State, south to Goethe, west to Sedgwick, north to Sigel, west to Cleveland avenue, south to Clybourn avenue, northwest to Larrabee, south to Division, west to Halsted, south to river, thence along river southeast and east to Lake Michigan, north along lake shore to Schiller. (North side.)
30. Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown and Schuyler counties.
31. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark street, south and southeast to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, southeast along river to Halsted, north to Division, east to

Larrabee, north to Clybourn avenue, southeast to Cleveland avenue, north to Sigel, east to Sedgwick, south to Goethe, east to State, north to Schiller, east to Lake Michigan, north and northwest along lake shore to Devon avenue. (North side.)
32. McDonough, Hancock and Warren counties.
33. Rock Island, Mercer and Henderson counties.
34. Douglas, Coles and Clark counties.
35. Whiteside, Lee and DeKalb counties.
36. Scott, Calhoun, Pike and Adams counties.
37. Henry, Bureau and Stark counties.
38. Greene, Montgomery, Jersey and Macoupin counties.
39. LaSalle county.
40. Christian, Shelby, Fayette and Cumberland counties.
41. DuPage and Will counties.
42. Clinton, Marion, Clay and Effingham counties.
43. Knox and Fulton counties.
44. Washington, Randolph, Perry, Monroe and Jackson counties.
45. Morgan and Sangamon counties.
46. Jefferson, Wayne, Richland and Jasper counties.
47. Madison and Bond counties.
48. Hardin, Gallatin, White, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence and Crawford counties.
49. St. Clair county.
50. Franklin, Williamson, Union, Alexander and Pulaski counties.
51. Hamilton, Saline, Pope, Johnson and Massac counties.

ILLINOIS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Established by act of June 27, 1913.

Bushel of—	Pounds.
Alfalfa seed	60
Apples, green	50
Apples, dried	24
Barley	48
Beans, green or string	24
Beans, wax	24
Beans, white	60
Beans, castor	46
Beets	60
Blue grass seed	14
Bran	20
Buckwheat	52
Carrots	50
Charcoal	20
Clover seed	60
Coal	80
Coke	40
Corn seed, broom	48
Corn meal, unbolted	48
Corn in ear	70
Corn, kafir	56
Corn, shelled	56
Cotton seed	32
Cranberries	33
Cucumbers	48
Emmer	40
Flax seed	56
Flour, wheat, barrel	196
Half barrel	98
Quarter barrel sack	49
Eighth barrel sack	24½
Gooseberries	40
Hair, plastering, unwashed	8
Washed	4
Hemp seed	44
Hickory nuts	50
Hungar'n grass seed	50
Indian corn or maize	56
Lime	80
Malt	38
Millet	50
Millet, Japanese	35
Oats	32
Onions	57
Onion sets, top	30
Onion sets, bottom	32
Orchard grass seed	14
Osage orange seed	33
Parsnips	50
Peaches	48
Peaches, dried	33
Peanuts, green	22
Peanuts, roasted	20
Pears	58
Peas, dried	60
Peas, green, in pod	32
Popcorn, in ear	70
Popcorn, shelled	56
Potatoes, Irish	60
Potatoes, sweet	50
Quinces	48
Rape seed	50
Red top seed	14
Rough rice	45
Rutabagas	50
Rye meal	50
Rye	56
Salt, coarse	55
Salt, fine	50
Shorts	20
Sorghum seed	50
Spelt	40
Spinach	12
Sweet clover seed, unhulled	33
Timothy seed	45
Tomatoes	56
Turnips	55
Walnuts	50
Wheat	60

Whenever any of the following articles are sold by the cubic yard and the same are weighed, the following weights shall govern:
Crushed stone, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Bank sand, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Torpedo sand, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.
Gravel, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION A. E. F. ASSOCIATION.

Organized at Brest, France, May 8, 1919.

President—Col. John V. Clinnin, Chicago, 130th regiment.
First Vice-President—Capt. Charles A. Plamondon, Chicago, 122d artillery
Second Vice-President—Lieut.-Col. James L. Oliver, Benton, 130th infantry.
Third Vice-President—Sergt. Donald J. Bear, Sycamore, 129th infantry.
Fourth Vice-President—Capt. Charles M. Porter, Pontiac, 131st infantry.
Fifth Vice-President—Sergt. Charles Stopp, Jr., Chicago, 123d artillery.
Sixth Vice-President—Sergt. Benjamin Lippincott, 4303 North Kildare avenue, Chicago, 108th ammunition train.
Recording Secretary—Capt. Albert V. Becker, 10949 Vernon avenue, Chicago, 132d infantry.
Financial Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. Meyers, Jr., Pontiac, 129th infantry.
Quartermaster—Lieut.-Col. Walter J. Fisher, 3953 Jackson boulevard, Chicago, 108th ammunition train.
Chaplain—Capt. Charles F. Lauer, Shelbyville.

ILLINOIS STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE ENDS ITS WORK.

The State Council of Defense of Illinois terminated its career of usefulness Nov. 21, 1919, the final meeting being held on that date at the office of Samuel Insull, the chairman, at 72 West Adams street, Chicago. In the course of its existence the council expended a little more than $190,000, but it handled a total of $447,646.51, of which $306,146.51 was profit from the lake front war exposition and was turned over to the national committee on public information at Washington. The remainder, $141,500, was profit from the seed corn campaign and was turned over to the department of agriculture.

Besides Mr. Insull, the members of the council were J. Ogden Armour, B. F. Harris, Dr. Frank Billings, Mrs. Bowen, John H. Harrison, Levy Mayer, John G. Oglesby, Victor A. Olander, David E. Shanahan, John A. Spoor, Fred W. Upham, Charles H. Wacker and John H. Walker. John P. Hopkins served as secretary until his death on Oct. 13, 1918. He was succeeded by Roger C. Sullivan.

OIL BURNING AMERICAN STEAMERS.

When the construction program of the United States shipping board is completed there will be under the American flag 1,731 oil burning steamers of an aggregate of nearly 10,000,000 dead weight tons. On Nov. 1, 1919, there were 486 oil burning ships in the government merchant fleet and sixty-seven others had been sold to Americans. Six hundred and thirty-six oil burning vessels were under construction.

ILLINOIS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

Elected Sept. 11, 1918.

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Chicago.
Chairman—Frank L. Smith, Dwight.
Secretary—Justus L. Johnson, Aurora.
Treasurer—Charles H. Sergel, Chicago.
Dist.
1. Adolph Marks, 115 S. State-st., Chicago.
2. Charles H. Sergel, 4578 Oakenwald-av., Chicago.
3. Harry A. Lewis, 6629 Harvard-av., Chicago.
4. Thomas J. Finucane, 2912 Loomis street, Chicago.
5. William Sikyta, 1800 South Morgan street, Chicago.
6. Leland S. Rapp, 29 South Oakley boulevard, Chicago.
7. John P. Garner, 617 North Central avenue, Chicago.
8. William J. Anderson, 1347 West Huron street, Chicago.
9. Fred W. Upham, 2344 Lincoln Park west, Chicago.
10. G. W. Paullin, 1902 Sheridan-rd, Evanston.
11. Justus L. Johnson, Aurora.
12. Adam C. Cliffe, Sycamore.
13. James P. Overholser, Sterling.
14. Walter A. Rosenfield, Rock Island.
15. George H. Wilson, Quincy.
16. Garrett DeF. Kinney, Peoria.
17. Frank L. Smith, Dwight.
18. Len Small, Kankakee.
19. Henry P. Harris, Monticello.
20. S. Elmer Simpson, Carrollton.
21. Lewis H. Miner, Springfield.
22. Cicero J. Lindly, Greenville.
23. George A. Brown, Brownstown.
24. Noah C. Bainum, Carmi.
25. Henry H. Kohn, Anna.

DEMOCRATIC.

Headquarters—Hotel Sherman, Chicago.
Chairman—Ernest Hoover, Taylorville.
Secretary—Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.
Treasurer—Henry Stuckart, Chicago.
Dist.
1. John J. Coughlin, 2034 Indiana avenue, Chicago.
2. James Joseph Kelly, 4310 Vincennes avenue, Chicago.
3. Terrence F. Moran, 5634 South Ada street, Chicago.
4. Michael J. Donkin, 2451 South California avenue, Chicago.
5. Barth P. Collins, 926 West 19th street, Chicago.
6. Stephen D. Griffin, 2935 West Adams street, Chicago.
7. William Kells, 649 North Sawyer avenue, Chicago.
8. James O'Connor, 327 South Racine avenue, Chicago.
9. Edmond Mulcahy, 160 East Ontario street, Chicago.
10. John P. Dougherty, 6145 Glenwood avenue, Chicago.
11. Thomas F. Donovan, Joliet.
12. William F. McNamara, LaSalle.
13. Douglas Pattison, Freeport.
14. Ira J. O'Hara, Macomb.
15. Jackson R. Pearce, Quincy.
16. James M. Daugherty, Chillicothe.
17. T. F. Clinton, Pontiac.
18. James Dwyer, Danville.
19. Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.
20. Charles R. Barnes, Nebo.
21. Ernest Hoover, Taylorville.
22. Jerry J. Kane, East St. Louis.
23. George W. Fithian, Newton.
24. Val B. Campbell, McLeansboro.
25. Reed Green, Cairo.

SOCIALIST.

Headquarters—Room 312, 803 W. Madison-st.
Dist. *State Central Committeemen.*
1. Arthur E. Halm, 2708 Calumet avenue, Chicago.
2. Charles V. Johnson, 11353 Stephenson avenue, Chicago.
3. Claude F. Neider, 332 West 70th street, Chicago.
4. Louis Cejka, 2740 S. Turner-av., Chicago.
5. Charles Toepper, 418 Elgin avenue, Forest Park.
6. H. E. Wickwire, 3334 West Madison street, Chicago.
7. Thomas L. Slater, 648 North Lexington avenue, Chicago.
8. (Vacancy.)
9. William Acker, 539 Rush street, Chicago.
10. James W. Marshall, 4955 North Western avenue, Chicago.
11. F. L. Raymond, Aurora.
12. Frank H. Hall, Rockford.
13. Clarence C. Brooks, Dixon.
14. Edgar Owens, Moline.
15. J. C. Sjodin, Galesburg.
16. Louis Bierman, Peoria.
17. (Vacancy.)
18. Clarence B. Adams, Danville.
19. Stephen L. Wood, Decatur.
20. Oliver J. McCune, Beardstown.
21. John Olson, Springfield.
22. Thomas H. Whitehead, Alton.
23. Sidney Sullens, Trenton.
24. Ernest Gifford, Eldorado.
25. U. S. A. Gadbois, Villa Ridge.

PROHIBITION.

Elected April 11, 1916.

Headquarters—Springfield.
Chairman—Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
Secretary—George W. Woolsey, Bloomington.
Dist.
1. Leo F. Jeanmene, 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago.
2. Oliver W. Stewart, Indianapolis, Ind.
3. Charles G. Kindred, 6421 Stewart avenue, Chicago.
4. William Berg, 2443 S. St. Louis avenue, Chicago.
5. Amos H. Leaman, 639 W. 18th street, Chicago.
6. Mrs. O. W. Dean, 727 Oakley boulevard, Chicago.
7. Mrs. Maude M. Mahler, Franklin Park.
8. Mrs. O. L. Stangeland, 1208 West Erie street, Chicago.
9. J. M. Hestenes, 1502 Hudson avenue, Chicago.
10. Charles R. Jones, Evanston.
11. Alonzo E. Wilson, 106 North LaSalle street, Chicago.
12. F. K. Hook, Grand Ridge.
13. F. D. Lahman, Franklin Grove.
14. J. J. Milne, Monmouth.
15. H. O. Munson, Rushville.
16. L. J. Kendall, LaMoille.
17. Marion Gallup, Pontiac.
18. George W. Woolsey, Bloomington.
19. John L. Watson, Sullivan.
20. Irvin C. Woodrum, Tallula.
21. Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
22. Rev. E. G. Burritt, Greenville.
23. John H. Shup, Newton.
24. Van DeSullins, Metropolis.
25. H. A. Dubois, Cobden.

At Large.

Mrs. Bionville Tovey, Galesburg.
Mrs. Mary A. Wittemore, Peoria.
Mrs. Florence S. Hyde, Chicago.
Miss Clara Hamm, El Paso.

COOK COUNTY COMMITTEES.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—Union hotel, 72 West Randolph street.
Chairman—Homer K. Galpin.
Vice-Chairman—Martin B. Madden.
Treasurer—LeRoy Millner.
Secretary—William H. Weber.
Assistant Secretary—George Walker.
Ward.
1. Francis P. Brady, 119 East 20th street.
2. Martin B. Madden, 701 Tacoma building.
3. Robert R. Levy, 4639 Prairie avenue.
4. George J. Feser, 3232 Princeton avenue.
5. Edward R. Litsinger, 1119 Conway bldg.
6. Roy O. West, 1340 First National Bank building.
7. Isaac N. Powell, 39 South LaSalle street.
8. Walter E. Schmidt, 7315 South Shore avenue.
9. Edward E. Erstman, 11300 Forrestville-av.
10. Thomas Curran, 2023 S. Racine-av.
11. Charles V. Barrett, 140 N. Dearborn-st.
12. A. W. Miller, 3135 Carlisle place.
13. David W. Clark, 3125 Warren avenue.
14. A. N. Todd, 514 North Hamlin avenue.
15. Niels Juul, 1127 N. Sacramento avenue.
16. Joseph P. Kinsella, Humboldt park refectory.
17. Lewis D. Sitts, 1471 Grand avenue.
18. Homer K. Galpin, 1348 Otis building.
19. Christopher Mamer, 720 Reaper block.
20. Morris Eller, 1301 South Peoria street.
21. Oscar Hebel, 1342 North Dearborn street.
22. Charles K. Kempf, 913 Concord place.
23. Edward J. Brundage, 110 S. Dearborn-st.
24. Leonard A. Brundage, 2210 Clifton avenue.
25. George K. Schmidt, 1604 Clybourn avenue.
26. John C. Cannon, 4047 N. Hermitage-av.
27. LeRoy Millner, 734 Otis building.
28. Joseph F. Haas, 2712 Fullerton avenue.
29. Ernest Withall, 5435 S. Hermitage avenue.
30. Thomas J. Healy, 35th-st. and Archer-av.
31. William H. Reid, 608 city hall.
32. Charles A. Williams, 69 W. Washington-st.
33. George Hitzman, 3554 Dickens avenue.
34. Charles Vavrik, 1823 South Harding-av.
35. Charles J. Peters, 1429 North Avers-av.

Country Districts.

Dist.
1. John Mackler, 347 W. 16th street, Chicago Heights.
2. William H. Weber, Blue Island.
3. Peter M. Hoffman, 240 Lee-st., Des Plaines.
4. Joseph Carolan, 277 Park avenue, River Forest.
5. William Busse, Mount Prospect.
6. Dr. Frank H. Anderson, 1413 Sherman avenue, Evanston.

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF COOK COUNTY.

Headquarters—Parlor "A," Hotel Sherman
Chairman—James M. Dailey, 549 W. 31st-st.
Secretary—William P. Feeney, 17 N. LaSalle-st.
Assistant Secretary—John F. Quinlan, Hotel Sherman.
Treasurer—Henry Stuckart, 204 city hall.

Ward.
1. Michael Kenna, 307 South Clark street.
2. Wm. J. Graham, 511 county building.
3. Thos. D. Nash, 111 W. Washington street.
4. James M. Dailey, 549 West 31st street.
5. Patrick J. Carr, 910 South Michigan-av.
6. John P. Gibbons, 327 South LaSalle-st.
7. James M. Whalen, 537 county building.
8. John H. Mack, 233 county building.
9. John J. Leonard, 217 county building.
10. Joseph W. Cermak, 1441 West 18th street.
11. A. J. Sabath, 79 West Monroe street.
12. A. J. Cermak, 3347 West 26th street.
13. Martin J. O'Brien, 217 county building.
14. Patrick A. Nash, 10 South LaSalle street.
15. Thos. P. Keane, 233 county building.
16. Stanley H. Kunz, 1349 Noble street.
17. Joseph Rushkewicz, 204 city hall.
18. Bernard J. Grogan, 1160 W. Van Buren-st.
19. John Powers, 162 West Washington street.
20. Dennis J. Egan, 804 city hall.
21. John F. O'Malley, 545 Peoples Gas bldg.
22. Rudolph L. Schapp, 337 county building.
23. Joseph L. Gill, county building.
24. Frank F. Roeder, 3021 Southport avenue.
25. Harry R. Gibbons, 212 county building.
26. Henry A. Zender, 547 county building.
27. Neil Murley, 3553 Elston avenue.
28. (Vacancy.)
29. Emmett Whealan, 2349 West 63rd street.
30. James M. Heffernan, 929 West 53rd place.
31. Michael K. Sheridan, 315 county building.
32. Frank J. Walsh, 542 West 65th street.
33. Timothy J. Crowe, 212 county building.
34. Jos. O. Kostner, 1404 Independence-blvd.
35. Wm. P. Feeney, 17 North La Salle street.

Country Districts.

Barrington—G. M. Wagner, Barrington.
Berwyn—Chas. Zitnik, 1317 South Oak Park avenue, Berwyn.
Bloom—J. T. Murphy, Chicago Heights.
Calumet—F. Synakiewicz, 468 Orange street, Blue Island.
Cicero—Jos. A. Becker, 1530 South 56th court, Cicero.
Elk Grove—Edward V. Harz, Elk Grove, P. O. Arlington Heights.
Evanston—F. H. McCulloch, 112 W. Adams-st.
Hanover—M. D. O'Brien, Bartlett.
Leyden—Edward J. Voelkel, Franklin Park.
Lyons—James G. Wolcott, La Grange.
Maine—Ning Eley, Des Plaines.
New Trier—William E. Hess, Wilmette.
Northfield—H. M. McCullen, Glenview.
Norwood Park—A. Ksiazyk, Norwood Park, P. O., Jefferson Park.
Oak Park—Ross C. Hall, 309 S. Scoville avenue, Oak Park.
Palatine—Henry J. Harz, Palatine.
Palos—Dan McMahon, Palos Park.
Proviso—Joseph McCullogh, 547 Desplaines avenue, Forest Park.
River Forest—Thos. E. McBride, River Forest.
Riverside—F. S. McClory, Riverside.
Stickney—Albert Hermann, Oak Lawn.
Thornton—W. A. Harrison, Homewood.
Worth—E. H. Poehlsen, 238 South Western avenue, Blue Island.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF COOK COUNTY.

Headquarters—Room 311, 803 W. Madison-st.
Chairman—Robert H. Howe.
Treasurer—J. Louis Engdahl.
Secretary—Miss Ellen Persons.
Finance Committee—Mrs. Caroline Urie, Oliver C. Wilson, Barney Berlin, Thomas Slater, H. E. Wickwire, Morris Blackall, Samuel Gollant, Mrs. E. D. Karsten, Adolph Bayer.

LABOR PARTY.

Headquarters—166 West Washington street.
Secretary Pro Tem.—Frank J. Esper.

COMMUNIST PARTY.

Headquarters—1219 Blue Island avenue
Executive Secretary—C. E. Ruthenberg.
International Secretary—Louis C. Fraina.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATION IN 1919.

Following were some of the more important laws enacted by the 51st general assembly at the regular biennial session beginning Jan. 8 and ending June 30, 1919:

CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

Section 6 and 63 of an act entitled "An act in relation to the civil administration of the state government, and to repeal certain acts therein named," are amended to read as follows:

Sec. 6. Advisory and nonexecutive boards, in the respective departments, are created as follows:

In the Department of Agriculture.

A board of agricultural advisers, composed of fifteen persons, and a board of state fair advisers consisting of nine persons, not more than three of whom shall be appointed from any one county.

In the Department of Labor.

A board of Illinois free employment office advisers, composed of five persons.

A board of local Illinois free employment office advisers, for each free employment office, composed of five persons on each local board.

In the Department of Public Works.

A board of art advisers, composed of eight persons.

A board of water resource advisers, composed of five persons.

A board of highway advisers, composed of five persons.

A board of parks and buildings advisers, composed of five persons.

In the Department of Public Welfare.

A board of public welfare commissioners, composed of five persons.

In the Department of Public Health.

A board of public health advisers, composed of five persons.

In the Department of Registration and Education.

A board of natural resources and conservation advisers, composed of seven persons.

A board of state museum advisers, composed of five persons.

The immigrants commission, composed of five members, one of whom shall be the director of the department of registration and education.

The members of each of the above named boards shall be officers.

Sec. 63. The board of natural resources and conservation, acting through five or more subcommittees each of which shall be composed of the director of registration and education, the president of the University of Illinois, or his representative, and the expert adviser specially qualified in each of the fields of investigation, shall:

1. Consider and decide all matters pertaining to natural history, geology, water and water resources, forestry, and allied research, investigational and scientific work.

2. Select and appoint, without reference to the state civil service law, members of the scientific staff, prosecuting and research, investigational and scientific work.

3. Co-operate with the University of Illinois in the use of scientific staff and equipment.

4. Co-operate with the various departments in research, investigational and scientific work useful in the prosecution of the work in any department.

The board of state museum advisers shall advise the director of education and registration in all matters pertaining to maintenance, extension and usefulness of the state museum.

The immigrants commission shall:

1. Make a survey of the immigrant, alien born and foreign speaking people of the state, and of their distribution, conditions of employment and standards of housing and living.

2. Examine into their economic, financial and legal customs, their provisions for insurance and other prudential arrangements, their social organization and their educational needs; keeping in friendly and sympathetic touch with alien groups and co-operating with state and local officials, and with immigrant or related authorities of other states and of the United States. (Approved June 10, 1919.)

CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE CODE—STATE TAX COMMISSION.

Sections 5, 9 and 13 of an act entitled "An act in relation to the civil administration of the state government, and to repeal certain acts therein named," approved March 7, 1917, in force July 1, 1917, are amended, and there is added a new section to be known as section 39a, which sections as amended, and which new section shall read as follows:

Sec. 5. In addition to the directors of departments, the following executive and administrative officers, boards and commissions, which said officers, boards and commissions in the respective departments, shall hold offices hereby created and designated as follows:

In the Department of Finance.

Assistant director of finance.
Administrative auditor.
Superintendent of budget.
Superintendent of department reports.
Statistician.

The tax commission, which shall consist of three officers designated as tax commissioners.

In the Department of Agriculture.

Assistant director of agriculture.
General manager of the state fair.
Superintendent of foods and dairies.
Superintendent of animal industry.
Superintendent of plant industry.
Chief veterinarian.
Chief game and fish warden.

The food standard commission, which shall consist of the superintendent of foods and dairies and two officers designated as food standard officers.

In the Department of Labor.

Assistant director of labor.
Chief factory inspector.
Superintendent of free employment offices.
Chief inspector of private employment agencies.

The industrial commission, which shall consist of five officers designated as industrial officers.

In the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Assistant director of mines and minerals.

The mining board, which shall consist of four officers designated as mine officers and the director of the department of mines and minerals.

The miners' examining board, which shall consist of four officers, designated miners' examining officers.

In the Department of Public Works and Buildings.

Assistant director of public works and buildings.
Superintendent of highways.
Chief highway engineer.
Supervising architect.
Supervising engineer.
Superintendent of waterways.
Superintendent of printing.
Superintendent of purchases and supplies.
Superintendent of parks.

In the Department of Public Welfare.

Assistant director of public welfare.
Alienist.
Criminologist.
Fiscal supervisor.
Superintendent of charities.
Superintendent of prisons.
Superintendent of pardons and paroles.

In the Department of Public Health.

Assistant director of public health.
Superintendent of lodging house inspection.

In the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Assistant director of trade and commerce.
Superintendent of insurance.
Fire marshal.
Superintendent of standards.
Chief grain inspector.
The public utilities commission, which shall consist of five officers, designated public utility commissioners.
Secretary of the public utilities commission.

In the Department of Registration and Education.

Assistant director of registration and education.
Superintendent of registration.
The normal school board, which shall consist of nine officers, together with the director of the department and the superintendent of public instruction.

The above named officers, and each of them, shall, except as otherwise provided in this act, be under the direction, supervision and control of the director of their respective departments, and shall perform such duties as such director shall prescribe.

Sec. 9. The executive and administrative officers whose offices are created by this act, shall receive annual salaries, payable in equal monthly installments, as follows:

In the Department of Finance.

The director of finance shall receive $7,000.
The assistant director of finance shall receive $4,200.
The administrative auditor shall receive $4,800.
The superintendent of budget shall receive $3,600.
The superintendent of department reports shall receive $3,600.
The statistician shall receive $4,000.
Each tax commissioner shall receive $6,000.

In the Department of Agriculture.

The director of agriculture shall receive $6,000.
The assistant director of agriculture shall receive $3,600.
The general manager of the state fair shall receive $3,600.
The superintendent of foods and dairies shall receive $4,800.
The superintendent of animal industry shall receive $3,600.
The superintendent of plant industry shall receive $3,600.
The chief veterinarian shall receive $4,200.
The chief game and fish warden shall receive $3,600.
Each food standard officer shall receive $450.

In the Department of Labor.

The director of labor shall receive $5,000.
The assistant director of labor shall receive $3,000.
The chief factory inspector shall receive $3,000.
The superintendent of free employment offices shall receive $3,000.
The chief inspector of private employment agencies shall receive $3,000.
Each industrial officer shall receive $5,000.

In the Department of Mines and Minerals.

The director of mines and minerals shall receive $5,000
The assistant director of mines and minerals shall receive $3,000.
Each mine officer shall receive $500.
Each miners' examining officer shall receive $1,800.

In the Department of Public Works and Buildings.

The director of public works and buildings shall receive $7,000.
The assistant director of public works and buildings shall receive $4,000.
The superintendent of highways shall receive $5,000.
The chief highway engineer shall receive $5,000.
The supervising architect shall receive $4,000.
The supervising engineer shall receive $4,000.
The superintendent of waterways shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of printing shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of purchases and supplies shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of parks shall receive $2,500.

In the Department of Public Welfare.

The director of public welfare shall receive $7,000.
The assistant director of public welfare shall receive $4,000.
The alienist shall receive $5,000.
The criminologist shall receive $5,000.
The fiscal supervisor shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of charities shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of prisons shall receive $5,000.
The superintendent of pardons and paroles shall receive $5,000.

In the Department of Public Health.

The director of public health shall receive $6,000.
The assistant director of public health shall receive $3,000.
The superintendent of lodging house inspection shall receive $3,000.

In the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The director of trade and commerce shall receive $7,000.
The assistant director of trade and commerce shall receive $4,000.
The superintendent of insurance shall receive $5,000.
The fire marshal shall receive $3,000.
The superintendent of standards shall receive $2,500.
The chief grain inspector shall receive $5,000.
Each public utility commissioner shall receive $7,000.
The secretary of the public utilities commission shall receive $4,000.

In the Department of Registration and Education.

The director of registration and education shall receive $5,000.
The assistant director of registration and education shall receive $3,600.
The superintendent of registration shall receive $4,200.

Sec. 13. Each officer whose office is created by this act, except as otherwise specifically provided for in this act, shall hold office for a term of four years from the second Monday in January next after the election of a governor, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Three members of the normal school board first appointed shall hold office until the second Monday in January, A. D. 1919, three until the second Monday in January, A. D. 1921, and three until the second Monday in January, A. D. 1923. After the expiration of the terms of office of those first appointed, their respective successors shall hold office for a term of six years.

Of the tax commissioners first appointed one shall be appointed for a term of six years, one for a term of four years, and one for a term of two years, from the first day of July, A. D. 1919. Thereafter as the respective terms of office expire their respective successors shall hold office for a term of six years.

State Tax Commission.

Sec. 39a. The state tax commission created by this act shall, in its name, without any direction, supervision or control by the director of finance, exercise and discharge all duties now or hereafter imposed by law on it with reference to the assessment of property for taxation. All clerical and administrative functions pertaining to the business of the tax commission shall be discharged by the director of finance, who shall, for that purpose, act as its secretary and executive officer. (Approved June 19, 1919.)

STATE TAX COMMISSION-ASSESSMENTS.

The term "local assessment officers," as used in this act, shall mean and include township assessors, boards of assessors, the county treasurer and boards of review.

Sec. 2. The tax commission shall:

(1) Direct and supervise as provided by this act the assessment for taxation of all real and personal property in this state to the end that all assessments of property be made relatively just and equal;

(2) Confer with, advise and assist local assessment officers relative to the assessment of property for taxation;

(3) Prescribe general rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for local assessment officers relative to the assessment of property for taxation, which general rules and regulations shall be binding upon all local assessment officers and shall be obeyed by them respectively until reversed, annulled or modified by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(4) Prescribe or approve the form of blanks for schedules, returns, reports, complaints, notices and other documents, files and records authorized or required by and provision of law relating to the assessment of property, or by any rule and regulation of the commission, and all assessing officers shall use true copies of such blank forms;

(5) Assess the railroad property denominated "railroad track" and "rolling stock";

(6) Assess and value, in the manner provided by law, the capital stock, including the franchise, of all companies or associations now or hereafter incorporated under the laws of this state, except companies and associations organized for purely manufacturing and mercantile purposes, or for either of such purposes, or for the mining and sale of coal or for printing or for the publishing of newspapers, or for the improving and breeding of stock, or for the purpose of banking, including any of such property as may have been omitted from assessment in any year or years, or which, from defective description, has not paid any taxes for any year or years;

(7) Equalize the valuation and assessment of property throughout the state between the different counties of the state and fix the aggregate amount of the assessment for each county upon which taxes shall be extended;

(8) Keep a correct record of its acts and doings relative to the assessment of property and the equalization of assessments.

Sec. 3. The tax commission shall have power:

(1) To require local assessment officers to meet with it from time to time for the purpose of considering matters relative to taxation;

(2) To formulate and recommend legislation for the improvement of the system of taxation of property and for the equalization of the taxation of the state;

(3) To make such research and investigation as to the properties of corporations and the true values of the franchise and properties of all corporations incorporated under the laws of this state, except companies and associations organized for purely manufacturing and mercantile purposes, or for either of such purposes, or for the mining and sale of coal, or for printing or for the publishing of newspapers, or for the improving and breeding of stock, or for the purpose of banking, as will enable it to ascertain the fair cash value of the capital stock, including the franchise, of such corporations as are assessed by it and to obtain such further data and information upon which general rules and regulations may be based;

(4) To investigate the tax systems of other states and countries;

(5) To request the institution of proceedings, actions and prosecutions to enforce the laws relating to the penalties, liabilities and punishment of public officers, persons, or officers or agents of corporations for failure or neglect to comply with this act;

(6) To order in any year a reassessment of all real and personal property, or real or personal property, or any class of personal property, in any county, or in any assessment district thereof, when in its judgment such reassessment is desirable or necessary, and for that purpose to cause such reassessment to be made by the local assessment officers, and cause it to be substituted for the original assessment;

(7) To take testimony and proofs under oath and to require the production of books, papers and documents pertinent to any assessment, investigation or inquiry and for that purpose to subpœna and compel the attendance of witnesses;

(8) To require from all state and local officers such information as may be necessary for the proper discharge of its duties;

(9) To examine and make memoranda from all records, books, papers, documents, statements of account on record or on file in any public office of the state or of any county, township, road district, city, village, incorporated town, school district or any other taxing district of the state, and all public officers having charge or custody of such records shall furnish to the commission information of any and all matters on file or of record in their respective offices;

(10) To adopt, from time to time, rules not inconsistent with law, for ascertaining the fair cash value of the capital stock, including the franchise, of corporations assessed by it.

Sec. 4. Certified copies of the records of the tax commission pertaining to the assessment of property and the equalization of assessments, attested by the seal of the department of finance, shall be received in evidence in all courts with like effect as certified copies of other public records.

Sec. 5. Each officer in the tax commission, each employe of the commission and each other competent person specially delegated in writing for that purpose, shall have the power to administer all oaths authorized or required under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. Any sheriff, constable or other per-

son may serve any subpœna issued under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. The fees and mileage of witnesses attending any hearing held by the tax commission under the provisions of this act, pursuant to any subpœna, shall be the same as those of witnesses in civil cases in the Circuit court in counties of the second class. Such fees and mileage shall be paid by the state.

Sec. 8. In case any person refuses to comply with any subpœna issued by the tax commission, or to produce or to permit the examination or inspection of any books, papers and documents pertinent to any assessment, investigation or inquiry, or to testify to any matter regarding which he may be lawfully interrogated, the Circuit court or County court of the county in which such matter or hearing is pending, on application of the tax commission, shall compel obedience by attachment proceedings as for contempt, as in a case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpœna from such court on a refusal to testify therein.

Sec. 9. Upon the completion of the original assessments to be made by the tax commission, it shall publish a full and complete list of such assessments in the state "official newspaper." Any person or corporation feeling aggrieved by any such assessment may, within ten days of the date of publication of such "official newspaper" containing such list, apply to the tax commission for a review and correction of the assessment complained of. Upon such review the tax commission may make such correction, if any, therein as may be just and right.

Sec. 10. Any person feeling himself aggrieved by any assessment made by the tax commission may appeal to the Circuit court of the county in which such property or some part thereof is situated, for the purpose of having the lawfulness of such assessment inquired into and determined.

The person taking such appeal shall file with the tax commission written notice of such appeal, which notice shall state in full the grounds of such appeal. Such notice of appeal shall be filed within ten days after such assessment is made and notice given thereof. Thereupon the tax commission shall prepare and transmit to the clerk of the court to which such appeal is taken a copy of such notice of appeal and a copy of all evidence, documents, papers, books and files pertaining to such appeal, which copies shall be certified to as correct by the director of finance. The appeal shall be heard without formal pleadings upon the record so certified by the tax commission. Appeals shall lie from the judgment of the Circuit court to the Supreme court. The remedy by appeal herein provided for shall not be construed to be exclusive.

Sec. 11. No appeal to the Circuit court from an assessment made by the tax commission shall stay or suspend any assessment or the extension of any taxes thereon. If the court, by its final judgment, should set aside or reduce such assessment, and the taxes so erroneously assessed shall have been paid, the person or corporation so erroneously paying such taxes shall be entitled to a refund thereof as provided by section 268 of an act entitled "An act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes," approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872.

Reassessments.

Sec. 12. Whenever it shall appear to the tax commission that the real or personal property in any county, or in any assessment district thereof, has not been assessed in substantial compliance with law, or has been unequally or improperly assessed, the tax commission may, in its discretion, in any year order a reassessment for such year of all or any class of the taxable property in such county, or assessment district thereof. The tax commission may order such reassessment made by the local assessment officers. The order directing such reassessment shall be filed in the office of the county treasurer of the county in which such reassessment has been ordered, except in counties having an elective board of review, in which case such order shall be filed with the board of review.

Sec. 13. Such reassessment shall be made in the same manner and subject to the same laws and rules as an original assessment and shall be subject to review and correction by the board of review as in case of an original assessment.

Sec. 14. For the purpose of reviewing and equalizing such reassessment, the board of review of the county in which the reassessment is made shall review and correct such reassessment. The tax commission shall fix the time and place of the meeting of the board of review to review and correct such reassessment. At least one week before the meeting of such board of review to review and correct such reassessment the board of review shall publish a notice of the time and place of its meeting for such purpose in at least one newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which such reassessment is made. The board of review shall convene at the time and place fixed in such order and shall review, correct, return and certify such reassessment in like manner, and shall have and exercise all the power and authority given to boards of review and shall be subject to all the restrictions, duties and penalties of such boards.

Sec. 15. Such local assessment officer while engaged in making such reassessment shall have custody and possession of the assessment books containing the original assessment and all property and other statements and memoranda relating thereto, and the person having the custody thereof shall deliver such assessment books and such property to the local assessment officer on demand. He shall, in making such reassessment, have all the power and authority given by law to local assessment officers and shall be subject to all the restrictions, liabilities and penalties imposed by law upon local assessment officers.

Sec. 16. Such reassessment, when completed and reviewed as provided herein, shall be the assessment upon which taxes for that year shall be levied and extended in the county or assessment district for which made.

Sec. 17. The necessary books, records and blank forms needful for the purpose of such reassessment shall be furnished by the same authorities that furnish books, records and blank forms for an original assessment. The local assessment officer and the members of the board of review when convened in extraordinary session for the purpose of making such reassessment or of reviewing and correcting the same shall receive the same compensation as for like service in making, or in reviewing, an original assessment, which compensation, as well as all other expenses in making the reassessment, shall be paid by the county on the certificate of the tax commission.

Equalization.

Sec. 18. The tax commission shall act as an equalizing authority. It shall examine the abstracts of property assessed for taxation in the several counties as returned by the county clerks and the original assessment made by it, and shall equalize the assessments as in this act provided. The tax commission may so lower or raise the total assessed value of property in any county as returned by the county clerk as shall make the property in such county bear a just relation to the assessed

value of property in other counties. The total amount of such increase or decrease in any one county shall not exceed 10 per cent of the total assessed value of all property in the state, as returned for purposes of taxation. The tax commission shall not reduce the aggregate assessed valuation in the state; nor shall it increase such aggregate valuation, except in such amount as may be necessary to a just equalization.

Sec. 19. The tax commission in equalizing the valuation of property as listed and assessed in different counties shall consider the following classes of property separately, viz.: personal property, railroad and telegraph property, lands, town and city lots and the capital and other property of public utilities and of companies and associations assessed by the tax commission and, upon such consideration determine such rates of addition to or deduction from the listed or assessed valuation of each of such classes of property in each county, or to or from the aggregate assessed value of each such classes in the state as may be deemed by the tax commission to be equitable and just, such rate being in all cases even and not fractional; and such rates as finally determined by the tax commission shall not be combined.

Sec. 20. In equalizing the value of personal property between the several counties, the tax commission shall cause to be obtained the state averages of the several kinds of enumerated property, from the aggregate footings of the number and value of each; and the value of the several kinds of enumerated property in each county shall be obtained at those average values; and the value of the enumerated property thus obtained, as compared with the assessed value of such property in each county, shall be taken by the tax commission to obtain a rate per cent to be added to or deducted from the total assessed value of such property in each county. Whenever in the opinion of the tax commission it is necessary, to a more just and equitable equalization of such property, that a rate per cent be added to or deducted from the value thus obtained in any one or more of the counties, the tax commission shall have the right so to do; but the rate per cent heretofore required shall first be obtained to form the basis upon which the equalization of personal property shall be made.

Sec. 21. Lands shall be equalized by adding to the aggregate assessed value thereof, in every county in which the tax commission may believe the valuation to be too low, such rate per centum as will raise the same to its proper proportionate value, and by deducting from the aggregate assessed value thereof, in every county in which the tax commission may believe the valuation to be too high, such per centum as will reduce the same to its proper value. Town and city lots shall be equalized in the same manner herein provided for equalizing lands, and at the option of the tax commission may be combined and equalized with lands.

Sec. 22. When the tax commission shall have separately considered the several classes of property as hereinbefore required, the results shall be combined in one table, and the same shall be examined, compared and perfected in such manner as the tax commission shall deem best to accomplish a just equalization of assessments throughout the state, preserving, however, the principle of separate rates for each class of property.

Sec. 23. In all cases of partial return from any county where the number of defaulting towns or districts does not exceed one-third of the whole number of towns or districts in the county, the tax commission may estimate the valuation in the towns or districts from which returns have not been received and may equalize the total valuation as in other cases.

Sec. 24. When the tax commission shall have completed its equalization of assessments for any year, it shall certify to the several county clerks the rates finally determined by it to be added to or deducted from the listed or assessed valuation of each class of property in the several counties. The respective assessments made by it on the capital stock, including the franchise, of corporations assessed by it (other than of the capital stock of railroads and telegraph companies) shall be certified by it to the county clerks of the respective counties in which such companies or associations are located. And said clerk shall extend the taxes for all purposes on the respective amounts so certified, the same as may be levied on the other property in such towns, districts, villages or cities in which such companies or associations are located. It shall also certify to the county clerk of the proper counties the assessments of "railroad track" and "rolling stock," and the assessments of the capital stock, including the franchise, of railroad and telegraph companies. And the county clerk shall distribute the value so certified to him to the county and to the several towns, districts, villages and cities in his county entitled to a proportionate value of such "railroad track" and "rolling stock," and capital stock, and shall extend taxes against such values the same as against other property in such towns, districts, villages and cities.

Miscellaneous.

Sec. 25. All records, books, papers, documents and memoranda pertaining to the state board of equalization shall, upon the taking effect of this act, be transferred and delivered to the tax commission.

Sec. 26. On and after the taking effect of this act all the powers and duties now conferred or imposed upon the state board of equalization and upon the auditor of public accounts in relation to the assessment of property for taxation shall be transferred to and thereafter shall be exercised and performed by the tax commission.

Sec. 27. Whenever, in any law relating to the assessment of property for taxation, abstracts, reports, or schedules or other papers or documents, are required to be filed with, or any duty is imposed upon, or power vested in either the auditor of public accounts or the state board of equalization, such abstracts, reports, schedules, or other papers or documents shall be filed with, such duty and power shall be discharged and exercised by the tax commission.

Sec. 28. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to give the tax commission any power, jurisdiction or authority to review, revise, correct or change any individual assessment made by any local assessment officer.

Repeal.

Sec. 29. The following acts and parts of acts are hereby repealed:

Sections 100 to 116, both inclusive, of an act entitled "An act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes," approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and amendments thereto;

Sections 50 and 51 of an act entitled "An act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor, and to repeal a certain act therein named," approved Feb. 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 25 of an act entitled "An act in regard to elections, and to provide for filling vacancies in elective offices," approved April 3, 1872, in force July 1, 1872. (Approved June 19, 1919.)

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Be it enacted, etc.: That at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on the 6th day of January, 1920, a convention to revise, alter or amend the constitution of the state of Illinois shall meet in the hall of the representatives of the general assembly in the capitol building, in the city of Springfield. The secretary of state shall take such steps as may be necessary to prepare the hall of the representatives for the meeting of the convention.

Sec. 2. The convention shall consist of 102 delegates. Two delegates shall be elected in and from each district entitled by law to elect a senator to the general assembly. Delegates shall possess the same qualifications as state senators. The governor, or the person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the convention.

Sec. 3. A primary election for the nomination of candidates for the position of delegate shall be held on the 10th day of September, 1919. All provisions of law in force at such time, and applying to the nomination of candidates for the office of state senator, shall to the extent that they are not in conflict with the terms of this act, apply to the primary election herein provided for.

Vacancies created by the death of or the declination of the nomination by any person nominated as a candidate for the position of delegate shall be filled in the manner provided by law for the filling of similar vacancies occasioned by the death of or declination of the nomination by any person nominated as a candidate for the office of state senator.

Independent nominations for the position of delegate may be made in the manner now provided by law for the nomination of independent candidates by petition.

Sec. 4. The delegates shall be chosen at an election to be held on the 4th day of November, 1919. Such election shall be conducted in conformity with the laws then in force relating to elections for state senators, to the extent that such laws are applicable.

All votes cast in the election for delegates shall be tabulated, returned and canvassed in the manner then provided by law for the tabulation, return and canvass of votes cast in elections for state senators.

The official, or officials, charged with the duty of issuing certificates of election to persons elected to the office of state senator shall issue certificates of election to all persons duly elected as delegates.

Election contests for membership in the convention shall be heard and determined by the convention.

Sec. 5. Each delegate before entering upon his duties as a member of the convention shall take an oath to support the constitutions of the United States and of the state of Illinois, and to discharge faithfully his duties as a member of the convention. In going to and returning from the convention and during the sessions thereof the delegates shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; and they shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in the convention.

Sec. 6. Each delegate shall receive for his services the sum of $2,000 payable at any time after the convention is organized. The delegates shall be entitled to the same mileage as is paid to the members of the general assembly, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts. The delegates shall receive no other allowance or emolument whatever, except the sum of $50 to each delegate, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites. The pay and mileage allowed to each delegate shall be certified to by the president of the convention and entered on the journal of the convention.

Sec. 7. The convention shall determine the rules of its procedure, shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its members, and shall keep a journal of its proceedings.

The governor shall call the convention to order at its opening session and shall preside over it until a temporary or permanent presiding officer shall have been chosen by the delegates.

The delegates shall elect one of their own number as president of the convention, and they shall have power to appoint a secretary and such employes as may be deemed necessary. The secretary shall receive a compensation of $15 per day. The employes of the convention shall receive such compensation as shall be determined upon by the convention.

Sec. 8. The proceedings of the convention shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. The revision or alteration of or the amendments to the constitution, agreed to and adopted by the convention, shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of state.

The revision or alteration of or the amendments to the constitution, adopted by the convention, shall be submitted to the electors of this state for ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than two months nor more than six months after the adjournment of the convention. The convention shall determine the manner in which such revision, alteration or amendments shall be submitted to the electors. The convention shall prescribe the manner and form in which such revision, alteration or amendments shall be published prior to the submission thereof to the electors. No such revision, alteration or amendments shall take effect unless approved by a majority of the electors voting at such election.

The convention shall designate or fix a day or days upon which such revision, alteration or amendments, if adopted by the voters, shall become effective.

Sec. 9. Notices of the election to be called by the convention shall be given in the manner and form prescribed by the convention. The convention shall prescribe the manner and form of voting at such election, and the ballots for use in such election shall be printed accordingly, by the officials charged with the duty of printing ballots for use in general elections.

The votes cast at such election shall be tabulated, returned and canvassed in such manner as may be directed by the convention.

Sec. 10. Every person who, at the time of the holding of any primary or other election provided for in this act, is a qualified elector under the constitution and laws of this state, shall be entitled to vote in such election.

The primary and other elections provided for in this act shall be held at the places fixed by law for the holding of general elections and shall be conducted by the officials, judges and clerks charged with the duty of conducting general elections.

All laws then in force in relation to the registration of voters in primary and general elections, and all laws then in force for the prevention of fraudulent and illegal voting, shall be applicable to the primary and other elections provided for in this act.

All laws in force governing elections and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, or with powers exercised under the terms hereof, shall apply to and govern elections held under the terms of this act.

Sec. 11. The convention shall have power to punish by imprisonment any person, not a

member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the convention, by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond twenty-four hours at any one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behavior. Commitments for disorderly or contemptuous behavior in the presence of the convention shall be made in the manner now provided by law for the commitment of persons guilty of disrespect to the general assembly.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of all public officers to furnish the convention with any and all statements, papers, books, records and public documents that the convention shall require. The convention and its committees shall have the same power to compel the attendance of witnesses, or the production of papers, books, records and public documents, as is now exercised by the general assembly, and its committees, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to the general assembly," approved and in force Feb. 25, 1874.

Sec. 13. The sum of $500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the payment of salaries and other expenses properly incident to the constitutional convention. The auditor of public accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw warrants on the state treasurer for the foregoing amount or any part thereof, upon the presentation of itemized vouchers certified to as correct by the president of the constitutional convention or the acting president of the convention. All printing, binding, stationery and other similar supplies for the constitutional convention shall be furnished through the department of public works and buildings. (Approved June 21, 1919.)

Compilation of Data.

The joint legislative reference bureau shall compile and publish in pamphlet form or otherwise, for the use of the members of the convention, such information and data as may be deemed necessary, and shall furnish or render to the delegates such other information or assistance as may be requested. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is appropriated the sum of $10,000. (Approved June 9, 1919.)

ILLINOIS WATERWAY.

By the provisions of an act approved June 17, 1919, the state of Illinois is authorized to take possession of the lands or premises now belonging to the state which were granted to it by the federal government or became its property in connection with the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal. The department of public works and buildings is authorized to prevent encroachments upon the Illinois and Michigan canal throughout its entire course as originally constructed, and to preserve its navigable condition throughout its entire course, and it may, when the permission of the federal government is obtained, change and improve said canal to provide terminal and harbor facilities for interchange of freight or for any other use in connection with transportation which the department may deem advantageous to the state.

Following are the main provisions of the act, approved June 17, 1919, to construct, operate and maintain a deep waterway from Lockport to a point in the Illinois river at or near Utica:

A deep waterway shall be constructed from the water power plant of the sanitary district of Chicago, at or near Lockport in the township of Lockport, in the county of Will, to a point in the Illinois river at or near Utica. Such waterway shall be known as "the Illinois waterway."

The general route of "the Illinois waterway" shall be as follows: Commencing at the water power plant of the sanitary district of Chicago, at or near Lockport, in the township of Lockport, in the county of Will, thence through the tail race of the sanitary district of Chicago to the junction of such tail race and the Des Plaines river, the Des Plaines river and Illinois and Michigan canal through the city of Joliet, the Des Plaines river to the Illinois river and the Illinois river to a point therein at or near Utica.

If, in the judgment of the department of public works and buildings, the utilization of sections of the Illinois and Des Plaines rivers is not practicable or feasible, then the general route above described may be deviated from in such sections and in lieu thereof the Illinois and Michigan canal may be used and improved, or channels outside of such rivers may be constructed.

The channel of the Illinois waterway, where practicable, shall be not less than 150 feet bottom width. The minimum depth of channel in the earth sections shall be not less than eight feet and in the rock sections not less than ten feet. The minimum depth over miter sills of the locks shall be not less than fourteen feet. The minimum width of locks shall be not less than 110 feet and the minimum length shall be not less than 600 feet usable length.

The general assembly declares and finds that "the Illinois waterway" along the route herein defined, with the minimum width and depth of channel herein prescribed, is practicable for a general plan and scheme of a deep waterway and is deemed most advantageous for such plan of deep waterway.

The construction, maintenance, control and operation of "the Illinois waterway" and its appurtenances shall devolve upon the department of public works and buildings.

Subject to the conditions and limitations prescribed by this act, and subject to any conditions and limitations which the federal government or the officers thereof may lawfully impose, the department of public works and buildings shall have power:

(1) To prepare plans and specifications for the construction of "the Illinois waterway" and its appurtenances;

(2) To construct, control, manage, maintain and operate such waterway and its appurtenances;

(3) To use or to lease, in whole or in part, the surplus waters of such waterway or the power developed therefrom;

(4) To construct, maintain and operate power plants, structures, buildings and appliances relative thereto for the utilization of the surplus waters arising from the construction, maintenance or operation of the waterway, and to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the electrical current or energy thereby generated;

(5) To establish and collect reasonable rates of toll for the passage through and the use of such waterway, dams, locks and other appurtenances within the limits of the state, but such waterway and its appurtenances shall be free for the transportation of any property of the United States or persons in the service thereof passing through the same;

(6) To prescribe reasonable rules and regulations in respect to all matters connected with the navigation and use of such waterway and its appurtenances;

(7) To acquire by donation, purchase, contract or exchange any property, real or personal, necessary or incident to the construction, maintenance, equipment, operation or repair of such waterway and its appurtenances;

(8) To acquire by condemnation under the eminent domain laws of this state all property

necessary to be taken or damaged for the construction, maintenance, operation or repair of such waterway and its appurtenances;

(9) To enter upon and use any lands, waters, streams and materials of any description, necessary for the prosecution of the works contemplated by this act;

(10) To repair, replace or reconstruct any and all public bridges along the line of such waterway in order to provide safe and suitable navigation along such waterway, and to require the removal or alteration of bridges owned, controlled or operated by private corporations or persons which hinder or obstruct navigation;

(11) To exercise, during the construction of such waterway, police jurisdiction over such waterway and its appurtenances throughout its entire extent and within a distance of one mile on either side thereof outside the limits of cities and villages, and to prescribe reasonable police rules and regulations for the preservation of the public peace, the protection of property and the conservation of health;

(12) To prescribe and enforce, during the construction of such waterway, sanitary regulations for all camps, boarding and rooming houses and dwellings where employes of the department or of the contractors on such waterway and its appurtenances are domiciled;

(13) To sell and dispose of any machinery, tools, fixtures, stone, debris, material or personal property unnecessary for the proper management, construction, repair or use of the waterway or its appurtenances;

(14) To sell or to lease, from time to time, any of the lands or lots acquired for use in the construction of such waterway, or in the development of power incident thereto and no longer needed for the maintenance, use and operation of such waterway or water power;

(15) To employ, without reference to the state civil service act, as many engineers, draftsmen, surveyors, agents, clerks, superintending or expert help, laborers and other persons as may be necessary to the designing and construction of the waterway and its appurtenances;

(16) To make application to the federal government for all necessary permits;

(17) To make all contracts and to do all acts necessary to carry into effect the powers herein granted.

In the construction of such waterway the department of public works and buildings may proceed in either of the following ways:

(1) It may let the same or any part or portion thereof to the lowest responsible bidder; or

(2) It may do the same or any part or portion thereof, by the direct employment of services, labor, materials and equipment, and may procure and employ for such purpose the necessary superintendents, agents, office force, laborers, workmen, implements, tools, machinery and all other employes, equipment and services necessary or incidental to such construction.

The gross or total proceeds, receipts and income arising from the operation, management and maintenance of "the Illinois waterway" and its appurtenances, including all receipts from the utilization or lease of water power, shall be covered into a special fund in the treasury which shall be known as "the waterway maintenance fund."

ILLINOIS WATERWAY BONDS.

By an act approved June 17, 1919, the governor and secretary of state are authorized to have prepared and from time to time to execute and deliver to the state treasurer bonds of the state of Illinois to the amount of $20,000,000 for the purpose of constructing the deep waterway.

The bonds shall be known as Illinois waterway bonds, shall be of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered from 1 to 20,000 both inclusive, be dated the 1st day of January, 1920, and bear interest, evidenced by coupons, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable semiannually, and both principal and interest shall be payable at the office of the state treasurer. One million dollars in amount of the bonds shall become due on the 1st day of January in each of the years 1921 to 1940, both inclusive.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

That all of the provisions and benefits of an act of congress entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for co-operation with the states in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for co-operation with the states in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects, and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditures," approved Feb. 23, 1917, as amended, hereinafter referred to as the federal vocational education law, are hereby accepted by the state of Illinois.

Sec. 2. There is hereby established the board of vocational education. The board of vocational education shall consist of the director of registration and education, the superintendent of public instruction, the director of agriculture, the director of labor, and the director of trade and commerce.

The director of registration and education shall be the chairman of the board of vocational education, and the superintendent of public instruction shall be its executive officer.

The director of registration and education, the director of agriculture, the director of labor, the director of trade and commerce and the superintendent of public instruction shall serve as members of the board of vocational education during the respective terms of office for which they shall have been appointed or elected, as the case may be.

Sec. 3. The members of the board of vocational education shall serve without compensation, but they shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of duties under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. The board of vocational education shall have power and it shall be its duty:

(a) To co-operate with the federal board for vocational education in the administration of the provisions of the federal vocational education law, to the extent and in the manner therein provided;

(b) To promote and aid in the establishment of schools and classes of the types and standards provided for in the plans of the board for vocational education, as approved by the federal board for vocational education, and to co-operate with state and local school authorities in the maintenance of such schools and classes;

(c) To conduct and prepare investigations and studies in relation to vocational education and to publish the results of such investigations and studies;

(d) Upon the recommendation of the executive officer to appoint, without reference to any civil service law which is now or which hereafter may be in force in this state, such technical assistants as may be necessary, and to prescribe their duties, compensation and terms of employment;

(e) Upon the recommendation of the executive officer to appoint, without reference to the provisions of any civil service law which is now or which hereafter may be in force in this state, such clerks and stenographers and other employes as may be necessary, and to prescribe their duties, compensation and terms of employment;

(f) To promulgate reasonable rules and regulations relating to the enforcement of the provisions of this act;

(g) To report, in writing, to the governor, annually on or before the first day of December, and at such other times and in such manner and upon such subjects as the governor may require. The annual report shall contain (1) a statement of the extent to which vocational education has been established and maintained in the state; (2) a statement of the existing condition of vocational education in the state; (3) a statement of suggestions and recommendations with reference to the development of vocational education in the state; and (4) an itemized statement of the amounts of money received from federal and state sources, and of the objects and purposes to which the respective items of these several amounts have been devoted; and

(h) To make such reports to the federal board of vocational education as may be required by the provisions of the federal vocational education law, and by the rules and regulations of the federal board of education.

Sec. 5. The state treasurer shall act as the custodian of all moneys allotted to this state under the provisions of the federal vocational education law. These moneys shall be kept by the state treasurer in a separate fund, to be known as "the federal vocational education fund," and shall be paid out only upon the requisition of the board of vocational education, in the manner hereinafter provided.

The auditor of public accounts is hereby authorized and directed to draw warrants upon the state treasurer against "the federal vocational education fund," upon vouchers certified to as correct by the executive officer of the board for vocational education and approved by the department of finance.

Sec. 6. Because of an emergency this act shall take effect upon its passage. (Approved March 6, 1919.)

ENFORCEMENT OF LIQUOR LAWS.

Through the enactment of a law known as the "search and seizure" act and approved June 21, 1919, stringent provisions are made for the enforcement of the liquor laws in Illinois. Some of the main points in the act follow:

"Whoever manufactures, sells or keeps for sale any intoxicating liquor for medicinal, sacramental, chemical, mechanical or manufacturing purposes, in prohibition territory, shall first secure from the attorney-general of this state a permit. Any person desiring to obtain a permit shall file a written application with the attorney-general, giving his name and address, nature of his business and full statement of grounds on which application is made.

"Whoever shall, within prohibition territory, in any manner manufacture, advertise, sell, keep for sale, order, purchase, receive, transport, take an order for, give away or in any manner dispose of any preparation, compound or tablet from which intoxicating liquor as a beverage is made, shall be punished in the manner prescribed in section 8 of this act.

"Whoever shall, by himself or another, either as principal, clerk or servant, within prohibition territory, directly or indirectly, in any newspaper, periodical, circular, handbill or price list, advertise any intoxicating liquor for sale or distribution, or publish or distribute any printed matter which either directly or indirectly advertises any intoxicating liquor for sale or distribution, or display or post or suffer to be displayed or posted, in, on or about any building, premises, boat, vehicle or any other place whatsoever under his control, any sign or other advertisement of any liquor manufacturer, wholesale or retail liquor dealer, or display or post or suffer to be displayed or posted, any sign or other advertisement indicating that intoxicating liquor is kept or distributed at such building, premises, boat, vehicle or other place, shall be punished in the manner prescribed in section 8 of this act.

"Whoever shall, by himself or another, either as principal, clerk or servant, within this state, ship or cause to be shipped, or offer for shipment, or transport by any means whatsoever upon any highway in, through or into prohibition territory, any vessel or package containing any intoxicating liquor which is not so labeled or marked on the outside cover thereof as to plainly show the true name and address of the consignor and consignee, the kind and quantity of liquor contained therein, and the purpose for which such liquor is to be used by the consignee, and the place where such liquor is to be used by the consignee, shall be punished in the manner prescribed in section 8 of this act.

"Whoever shall violate any provision of the foregoing section of this act, or shall do or neglect, omit or refuse to do, anything required or prohibited by this act when there is no specific penalty or punishment imposed by this act for such act or omission, shall for each offense, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $50, nor more than $500, or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than twenty days nor more than sixty days, or both in the discretion of the court. If any person shall be convicted of violating any provision of any such sections, and shall subsequently violate any provision of any such sections, for such second and each subsequent violation he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $200 nor more than $5,000, and be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ninety days nor more than one year, in the discretion of the court."

The act prescribes severe penalties for druggists, pharmacists and physicians who violate the conditions under which they may dispense or prescribe liquors for medicinal, sacramental or other permissible purposes.

"All places within prohibition territory where any intoxicating liquor is manufactured, kept for sale, used or in any manner disposed of in violation of any provision of this act shall be taken and held and are hereby declared to be common nuisances, and may be abated as such.

"All intoxicating liquor manufactured, kept for sale, used, disposed of or transported within prohibition territory, in violation of any law of this state, with all vessels containing the same, and all implements, furniture and vehicles kept or used for any such purposes, are hereby declared to be common nuisances, and shall be subjected to seizure, confiscation and destruction in the manner hereinafter provided: Whenever complaint is made in writing, verified by affidavit, to any judge having cognizance of criminal offenses within such prohibition territory, that complainant has just and reasonable grounds to believe and does believe that intoxicating liquor is manufactured, kept for sale, used, disposed of or transported in violation of any law of this state in any house, building, premises, boat, vehicle, receptacle or any other place whatsoever (particularly describing and designating the same) in prohibition territory, with the facts upon which such belief is based, the judge may issue a search warrant as hereinafter provided. Provided, however, no warrant shall be issued to search a private dwelling occupied as such unless such warrant is signed by two judges, and unless such residence is a place of public resort, or intoxicating liquor is sold or kept for sale in violation of the law."

ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN SCHOOLS.

Every person having control of any child between the ages of 7 and 16 years shall an-

nually cause such child to attend some public school (or some private school in which the instruction in the elementary branches of education is in the English language) for the entire time during which the school attended is in session, which shall not be less than seven months of actual teaching: Provided, however, that this act shall not apply in case the child has been or is being instructed for a like period in each and every year in the elementary branches of education by a person or persons competent to give such instruction, which instruction of the child in the elementary branches of education shall be in the English language; or in case the child's physical or mental condition renders his or her attendance impracticable or inexpedient; or in case the child is excused for temporary absence for cause by the principal or teacher of the school which the child attends; or in case the child is between the ages of 14 and 16 years and is necessarily and lawfully employed during the hours when the public school is in session. For every neglect of the duty prescribed by this section, the person so offending shall forfeit to the use of the public schools of the city, town, or district in which the child resides a sum not less than $5 nor more than $20 and cost of suit, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs of suit are fully paid.

Because the English language is the common as well as official language of our country, and because it is essential to good citizenship that each citizen shall have or speedily acquire, as his natural tongue, the language in which the laws of the land, the decrees of the courts and the proclamations and pronouncements of its officials are made, and shall easily and naturally think in the language in which the obligations of his citizenship are defined, the instruction in the elementary branches of education in all schools in Illinois shall be in the English language: Provided, That this shall not apply to vocational schools where the pupils have already received the required instruction in English during the current school year. (Approved June 28, 1919.)

OLD SALEM STATE PARK.

On behalf of the state of Illinois, the department of public works and buildings shall have the power to acquire by donation the title to the land formerly constituting the site of the town of New Salem (the home of Abraham Lincoln 1831-1837) and land contiguous thereto, now the property of the Old Salem Chautauqua association, comprising sixty-two acres more or less. The title to such land shall be taken in the name of the people of the state of Illinois and the deed conveying such property shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state. The land so acquired shall be set aside as a state park, to be known as the Old Salem State park, and shall never be devoted to any other use.

Sec. 2. After the acquisition of the land formerly constituting the site of the town of New Salem and the land contiguous thereto as aforesaid by the state of Illinois, it shall be the duty of the department of public works and buildings:

1. To take possession of such land and establish and maintain thereon a state park which, subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary, shall be free of access to the public.

2. Erect thereon a suitable building of sufficient dimensions to house and preserve all relics and mementos of Abraham Lincoln's residence in the town of New Salem.

3. To provide a residence for the caretaker or custodian of Old Salem State park, and make such other improvements as may be necessary.

4. Complete the restoration of, as far as possible, all buildings which were standing thereon during the time that Abraham Lincoln resided in the town of New Salem.

5. Employ a caretaker or custodian for Old Salem State park; and

6. Employ such other persons at such times as may be required for the care, preservation and protection of Old Salem State park and for the accommodation of the public. (Approved April 3, 1919.)

HOUSING COMMISSION.

The Illinois housing and building commission is hereby created. Such commission shall consist of seven members, all to be appointed by the governor. Of the seven members of said commission two shall be members of the senate of the 51st general assembly, two shall be members of the house of representatives of the 51st general assembly, one shall be an architect, one shall be a building contractor, and the seventh member any voter in the state of Illinois. The governor shall designate the chairman of said commission.

Sec. 2. The commissioners shall meet and organize as soon as possible after their appointment. The duties and functions of the commission shall cease and the terms of office of the members thereof shall terminate upon the convening of the 52d general assembly.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the commission to prepare and draft a state housing code, a state building code, and a zoning bill for the state of Illinois, for presentation to the 52d general assembly.

Sec. 4. The department of public works and buildings, the department of public welfare, the department of public health, the department of trade and commerce, the department of labor, the joint legislative reference bureau and all other departments and agencies of the state government shall furnish such information and assistance as may be required of them by the commission, with reference to the performance of its duties under the provisions of this act. (Approved June 28, 1919.)

ADVOCATING OVERTHROW OF GOVERNMENT.

Be it enacted, etc.: That an act entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended, is amended by adding to division I, thereof six new sections, to be known as sections 265a, 265b, 265c, 265d, 265e, 265f and 265g, to read as follows:

Sec. 265a. It shall be unlawful for any person openly to advocate, by word of mouth or writing, the reformation or overthrow, by violence or any other unlawful means, of the representative form of government now secured to the citizens of the United States and the several states by the constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the several states.

Sec. 265b. It shall be unlawful for any person to publish, issue or knowingly sell or distribute any book, paper, document or other written or printed matter which advocates crime and violence as a means of accomplishing the reformation or overthrow of the constitutional representative form of government so secured to the citizens of the United States and the several states.

Sec. 265c. It shall be unlawful for any person to organize, aid in the organization of, or become a member of any society or association the object of which is to advocate the reformation or overthrow of the existing form of government by violence or any other unlawful means.

Sec. 265d. It shall be unlawful for any person voluntarily and with knowledge of the

purpose of such meeting or assembly to be present at any meeting or assembly at which the reformation or overthrow of the existing form of government by crime and violence is advocated.

Sec. 265e. It shall be unlawful for any person owning, possessing or controlling the use of any room, building or other premises, knowingly to permit the same to be used as the headquarters of any organization which advocates crime and violence or as a meeting place for any meeting or assembly at which crime and violence is advocated, as a means of accomplishing the reformation or overthrow of the existing form of government.

Sec. 265f. It shall be unlawful to display or exhibit at any meeting, gathering or parade, public or private, any flag, banner, emblem or other insignia symbolizing or intending to symbolize a purpose to overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property the representative form of government now secured to the citizens of the United States and the several states by the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Illinois.

Sec. 265g. Any person who shall violate sections 265a, 265b, 265c or 265f of this act shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction therefor shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than one year nor more than ten years. Any person who shall violate sections 265d and 265e of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine or not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than six months nor more than one year, or both. (Approved June 28, 1919.)

BOYCOTTS AND BLACKLISTS.

Section 46 of division I. of "An act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence," approved March 27, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 46. If any two or more persons conspire or agree together, or the officers or executive committee of any society or organization or corporation, shall issue or utter any circular or edict, as the action of or instruction to its members, or any other persons, societies, organizations or corporations, for the purpose of establishing a so-called boycott or blacklist, or shall post or distribute any written or printed notice in any place, with the fraudulent or malicious intent wrongfully and wickedly to injure the person, character, business or employment, or property of another, or to obtain money or other property by false pretenses, or to do any illegal act injurious to the public trade, health, morals, police or administration of public justice, or to prevent competition in the letting of any contract by the state, or the authorities of any counties, city, town or village, or to induce any person not to enter into such competition, or to commit any felony, they shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy; and every such offender, whether as individuals or as the officers of any society or organization, and every person convicted of conspiracy at common law, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding $2,000, or both.

Associations, corporate or otherwise, of farmers, gardeners or dairymen, including live stock farmers and fruit growers, engaged in making collective sales or marketing for its members or shareholders of farm, orchard or dairy products, produced by its members or shareholders, are not conspiracies, contracts, agreements, arrangements or combinations made by such associations or the members, officers or directors thereof in making such collective sales and marketing and prescribing the terms and conditions thereof are not conspiracies and they shall not be construed to be injurious to the public trade. (Approved June 30, 1919.)

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS.

Subject to the provisions of this act, any town may levy an annual tax of not to exceed 2 mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of taxable property therein for the purpose of erecting and maintaining community buildings. Such tax shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other general taxes.

Sec. 2. Upon the filing with the town clerk of any town a petition containing the names of not less than fifty legal voters of such town praying that the tax herein authorized be levied, the question of levying such tax shall be submitted to the voters of such town at a special election to be called for that purpose, not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the filing of such petition: Provided, That the question of levying such tax shall be submitted at a regular town election if such election is to be held not less than twenty nor more than ninety days after the filing of the petition. And provided, further, That such question shall not be submitted in any town in which there is a population of over 5,000 inhabitants according to the latest federal census.

Sec. 3. If a majority of those voting on the question of levying a tax for the establishment, erection and maintenance of a community building shall vote in favor thereof, an annual tax of not to exceed 2 mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property shall be levied and collected for that purpose.

Sec. 4. The establishment or erection of a community building and the maintenance thereof shall be under the supervision of a board of managers. The board of managers shall consist of three persons, residents of the town, who shall be elected at the regular town election for a term of three years. The board of managers shall serve without compensation. The first board of managers shall be elected at a special election called for that purpose after the ratification of the question of levying the tax hereby authorized, one for one year, one for two years and one for three years, to be determined by lot. Thereafter one person shall be annually elected to the board of managers at the regular town election, for a term of three years.

Sec. 5. The board of managers shall have power to lease a building, or buildings, for the establishment of a community building, or to select a site and cause the erection of a building for that purpose, and may exercise any and all other powers necessarily incidental in order to carry out the provisions of this act. The town treasurer shall pay out moneys derived from the tax hereby authorized only on the order of a majority of the board of managers.

Sec. 6. If the board of managers shall deem it necessary to issue bonds for the purpose of obtaining sufficient funds to establish a community building, it shall cause the question of issuing such bonds to be submitted to a vote of the people of the town, at an election to be called for that purpose. Notices of such election shall be posted in at least five of the most public places in such town, for at least ten days prior to the date fixed for holding such election. Such notices shall state the amount of bonds proposed to be issued, the date of maturity and the rate of interest to be paid thereon.

The ballots for use in such election shall be in substantially the following form:

For bond issue of.....dollars payable in.....years with interest at the rate of.....per cent per annum for community building purposes.	
Against bond issue of.....dollars payable in.....years with interest at the rate of.....per cent per annum for community building purposes.	

Such bonds shall mature on or before twenty years from the date thereof and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent per annum, payable annually or semiannually as the board of managers may determine. If the interest is to be paid semiannually, that fact shall be stated in the notices of election and on the ballots. Such bonds shall be sold at not less than par. From the proceeds of the annual tax levy authorized by this act, the board of managers shall provide a sinking fund for the retirement of such bonds, and such bonds shall be payable only out of such proceeds.

Sec. 7. The community building of any town may be dedicated to the soldiers and sailors of such town and bronze tablets or other memorials in honor of such soldiers and sailors may be placed therein by the board of managers.

Sec. 8. Subject to the reasonable rules and regulations of the board of managers, the community building shall be for the free use and benefit of the inhabitants of such town for lectures, concerts, free amusements and entertainments, and all other general educational purposes. The annual town meetings and other public assemblies may be held therein. The board of managers shall have power to lease, temporarily, the community building when not in use for public purposes for any reasonable and legitimate private use on such terms as may be deemed reasonable and proper. Private lessees of a community building may charge admission fees. All money received from temporary rentals shall be turned over to the town treasurer and shall be used only for the maintenance of the community building.

Sec. 9. The board of managers shall make a full and complete annual report of all its actions to the town board of auditors. (Approved June 30, 1919.)

CHICAGO—FIFTY WARDS.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc.: That an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, as amended by subsequent acts, be and the same hereby is amended, in pursuance of section 34 of article IV, of the constitution, by repealing the whole of part 4 of article XII, added by the act approved June 27, 1913; by adding to part 2 of article XII, of said act one new section to be known as section 8; and by adding to said article XII, two new parts to be known as parts 4 and 5; which new sections and parts shall read as follows:

Part Two.

Sec. 8. City Clerk and City Treasurer—Election, Tenure. At the general election held in 1923, and quadrennially thereafter, there shall be elected a city clerk and a city treasurer, each of whom shall hold his office for a term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified. No person, however, shall be elected to the office of city treasurer for two terms in succession.

Part Four.

Concerning the Election of Aldermen.

Sec. 8. General Municipal Elections for Aldermen—Terms Prescribed. (a) If the provisions of this act become operative in time to govern the general election for aldermen to be held in the year 1920, one alderman shall then be elected from each ward to serve for a period of one year. If this act shall be adopted at the same time as that at which aldermen are elected in 1920, such adoption shall limit the term of aldermen so elected to one year. The general election for aldermen under this act in 1920 shall be held upon the day prescribed by law for a primary to elect delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions and to secure an expression with respect to candidates for nomination for the office of president of the United States, if such a primary is held in the year 1920 and shall be conducted by the same judges and clerks. All provisions of election laws shall apply to such election, except that the hours for keeping open the polls shall be those prescribed by "An act to provide for the holding of primary elections by political parties," approved March 9, 1910, in force July 1, 1910, as subsequently amended. A general election for aldermen shall be held in the year 1921, at the time prescribed by law, at which one alderman shall be elected from each ward to serve for a term of two years. The next general election for aldermen shall take place in the year 1923, at which time one alderman shall be elected from each ward and thereafter general elections for aldermen shall be held each second and each fourth year, according as the term of aldermen is determined by popular vote under the terms of this act to be two or four years.

(b) The terms of this paragraph shall apply if this act does not become operative in time to govern the general election for aldermen in 1920 or to limit the terms of such aldermen, but does become operative in time to govern the general election for aldermen to be held in the year 1921. One alderman shall be elected from each ward at the general election for aldermen in the year 1921, but no general election for aldermen shall be held in the year 1922, it being the purpose of this act that the council shall be composed of one alderman from each ward after the expiration of the terms of aldermen elected at the general election for aldermen in the year 1920. Any person serving as alderman under an election of 1920 may be a candidate for alderman in the general election for aldermen to be held in the year 1921, and his election at such time shall constitute an abandonment of the office held by him under his election in the year 1920 for the unexpired term thereof, if any, as soon as he has qualified under his election in the year 1921. A general election for aldermen shall be held in the year 1923, at which one alderman shall be elected from each ward, and thereafter general elections for aldermen shall be held each second or fourth year, according as the term of aldermen is determined by popular vote under the terms of this act to be two or four years.

(c) If this act shall become operative at any time subsequent to the times provided for in the foregoing paragraphs, the provisions of this paragraph shall govern. If the act becomes operative in time to govern the general election of aldermen to be held in an odd numbered year, the provisions of this section with respect to the election in the year 1921 shall apply, with appropriate changes of dates. The terms of aldermen first elected shall always expire with the term of the mayor then in office, and new elections for a two or four year term, as the case may be, shall be held

at the time when the mayor is to be elected. If this act becomes operative in time to govern the general election of aldermen to be held in an even numbered year which immediately precedes the year in which a mayor is to be elected, aldermen at such election shall be elected for the term of one year, and a general election for aldermen for a two or four year term, as the case may be, shall be held at the time when the mayor is to be elected. If this act becomes operative in time to govern the general election of aldermen to be held in an even numbered year other than that which immediately precedes the year in which a mayor is to be elected, aldermen at such election shall be elected for a one year term, aldermen at the next general election for aldermen to be elected for a two year term, if a two year term shall have been adopted by a popular vote under the terms of this act; if under the terms of this act a four year term for aldermen shall have been adopted then aldermen shall be elected for a three year term at the election of such even numbered year. New elections for a two or four year term, as the case may be, shall then take place at the time when the mayor is to be next elected.

(d) All elections for aldermen shall be in accordance with the provisions of law in force and operative in the city of Chicago for such elections at the time that such elections are held, and vacancies occurring in such office shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law for filling vacancies. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the number of aldermen under the provisions of this act shall be one from each ward.

Sec. 2. Salary of Aldermen. The aldermen elected under the provisions of this act may receive for their services such compensation as shall be fixed by ordinance, at the rate of not to exceed $5,000 per annum for each alderman. The salaries of the aldermen elected at the first general election for aldermen provided for in this act shall be fixed by the outgoing council.

Part Five.

Concerning the Redistricting of the City Into Wards.

Section 1. City to Have Fifty Wards. The city of Chicago shall be divided into fifty wards. In the formation of wards the population of each shall be as nearly equal as practicable and each shall be composed of contiguous and compact territory.

Sec. 2. Additional Territory to Be Annexed to Existing Wards. Whenever territory is annexed to the city, the city council shall by ordinance declare it a part of the ward or wards which it adjoins; Provided, That at any time after such territory is annexed the city council may provide for the redistricting of the city in accordance with the provision of this act.

Sec. 3. City to Be Redistricted After Adoption of the Act. Within three months after the adoption of this act by the voters it shall be the duty of the city council to pass an ordinance redistricting the city into fifty wards in accordance with the provisions of this act. Such redistricting of the city shall not apply to the general election for aldermen to be held in the year 1920, but shall apply to the first general election thereafter and until the city is again redistricted as herein provided for. All elections of aldermen shall be held from the present wards until a redistricting is had as provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. When Redistricting Ordinance Takes Effect—Substitute Ordinance May Be Submitted. No such redistricting ordinance shall take effect until the expiration of fifteen days after its passage. If within such fifteen days one-fifth or more of the aldermen elected, who did not vote to pass such redistricting ordinance, file with the city clerk a proposed substitute ordinance redistricting the city in accordance with the provisions of this act, together with a petition signed by them demanding that the question of the adoption of the redistricting ordinance passed by the city council, together with the question of the adoption of such substitute ordinance, be submitted to the voters, then such redistricting ordinance passed by the city council shall not go into effect until the question of this adoption shall have been submitted to a popular vote: Provided, That no aldermen shall have the right to sign more than one such petition. Upon the expiration of such fifteen days the city clerk shall promptly certify to the board of election commissioners of the city of Chicago the ordinance passed by the city council and such substitute ordinance or ordinances and petition or petitions, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the board of election commissioners to submit the ordinances so certified to a popular vote at the next general, municipal or special election, to be held in and for the entire city not less than forty days after the passage of such redistricting ordinance by the city council.

Sec. 5. Failure of Council to Act—One-Fifth of the Aldermen May Submit Redistricting Ordinance. If the city council shall fail at any time to pass a redistricting ordinance as required herein, one-fifth or more of the aldermen elected shall have the right to file with the city clerk, not less than forty days before the date of holding any general, municipal or special election, to be held in and for the entire city, an ordinance redistricting the city in accordance with the provisions of this act, together with a petition signed by them demanding that such ordinance be submitted to the legal voters at the next such election in and for the entire city to be held not less than forty days after the filing of such ordinance and petition: Provided, That no alderman shall have the right to sign more than one such petition. Upon the expiration of the time for filing any such ordinance the city clerk shall promptly certify to the board of election commissioners of the city of Chicago any ordinance or ordinances, together with any petition or petitions, so filed; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the board of election commissioners to submit such ordinance or ordinances to a popular vote at the election specified in such petition or petitions: Provided, That if, after the filing of any such ordinance and petition and not less than forty days prior to such election, the city council shall pass an ordinance redistricting the city, then the question of the adoption of any ordinance or ordinances filed with the city clerk in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be submitted to a popular vote. However, after such action by the city council, a substitute ordinance or ordinances may be proposed in the manner provided in section 4 hereof.

Sec. 6. Redistricting Ordinance Submitted—Form of Ballot. If the question of the adoption of one of two or more redistricting ordinances is submitted to the voters at any election, the ballots used for the submission of such proposition shall, in addition to the other requirements of law, conform substantially to the following requirements:

1. Above the propositions submitted the following words shall be printed in capital letters:

"Propositions for the Redistricting of the City of Chicago."

2. Immediately below said words shall be

printed in small letters the direction to voters: "Vote for One."

3. Following thereupon shall be printed each proposition to be voted upon in substantially the following form:

For the adoption of an ordinance for the redistricting of the city of Chicago (here insert "passed by the city council" or "proposed by Aldermen (here insert names of the aldermen signing petition)" as the case may require).	
For the adoption of an ordinance for the redistricting of the city of Chicago proposed by Aldermen (here insert names of the aldermen signing the petition).	

Whenever the question of the adoption of but one redistricting ordinance shall be submitted to the voters, the form of the ballot shall be substantially as follows:

Shall the ordinance proposed by Aldermen (here insert the names of the aldermen signing the petition) be adopted?	Yes	
	No	

4. All the propositions shall be printed in uniform type.

Sec. 7. Redistricting Ordinance Submitted—When Approved and in Effect. If the question of the adoption of one of two or more redistricting ordinances is submitted to the voters at any election, the ordinance for which the highest number of votes is cast shall be deemed approved and shall thereupon be in force and effect. If the question of the adoption of but one such ordinance is submitted at any election and a majority of the votes cast thereon are for the adoption of such ordinance, it shall thereupon be in force and effect; otherwise such ordinance shall not go into effect.

Sec. 8. Election and Ballot Laws to Apply Where Consistent Herewith. All election and ballot laws in force in the city of Chicago governing the submission of propositions to a popular vote or applicable thereto and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall apply to and govern the submission of any propositions herein provided for.

Sec. 9. Redistricting in 1931 and Decennially Thereafter. On or before the 1st day of December, 1931, and every ten years thereafter, the city council shall by ordinance redistrict the city on the basis of the national census of the preceding year. All provisions of this act, relating to redistricting of the city immediately following the adoption of this act, including the provisions for the filing and submission of substitute or other redistricting ordinances, shall apply with equal force and effect to the redistricting of the city in 1931 and decennially thereafter.

Sec. 2. This act shall not be in force in the city of Chicago until the question of its adoption shall first have been submitted to the legal voters of the city of Chicago and approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

The question of the adoption of this act by the city of Chicago shall be submitted to such legal voters at the first general, municipal or special election, to be held in and for the entire city after the passage of this act, or before that time at a special election to be called by the city council by ordinance.

If this act shall fail to be adopted at the election aforesaid by a majority of the legal voters of the city of Chicago voting thereon, the city council of the city of Chicago may by ordinance direct that the question of the adoption of this act be again submitted to such legal voters at any such general, municipal or special election in and for the entire city to be held not less than thirty days from and after the passage of such ordinance, and not less than fifteen months prior to the expiration of the term of the mayor in office at the time of the passage of such ordinance. The city clerk of the city of Chicago shall promptly certify the passage of such ordinance to the board of election commissioners of the city of Chicago, and it shall thereupon be the duty of said board of election commissioners to submit the question of the adoption of this act to such legal voters at such election.

If this act shall fail to be adopted at the election first provided for herein by a majority of the legal voters thereon, the question of the adoption of this act may also again be submitted to the legal voters of the city of Chicago, at any general, municipal or special election to be held in and for the entire city not less than forty days from and after the filing of the petition hereinafter provided for, and not less than fifteen months prior to the expiration of the term of the mayor in office at the time of filing such petition, in the following manner: A petition signed by legal voters of the city equal in number to at least 5 per cent of the legal voters of the city voting at the last preceding election for mayor, demanding the submission of the question of the adoption of this act, may be filed with said board of election commissioners and it shall thereupon be the duty of said board of election commissioners to submit the question of the adoption of this act to such legal voters at the election specified in said petition.

If this act shall fail to be adopted at any time at which it is submitted under the requirements of this section by a majority of the legal voters of the city of Chicago voting thereon, then it may be resubmitted from time to time by ordinance or petition as above provided.

The said board of election commissioners shall give notice of any election provided for in this section by publishing a notice thereof, not less than twenty days prior to such election, in at least one newspaper of general circulation published in the city of Chicago.

The ballot to be used at such election shall be in substantially the following form:

For the adoption of an act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," so as to provide for the election of one alderman from each ward, for redistricting the city of Chicago into fifty wards and for the election of the city clerk and city treasurer for terms of four years each.	Yes	
	No	

If a majority of the legal voters of the city of Chicago, voting thereon at any such election, shall vote for the adoption of this act, it shall thereby and thereupon be adopted and shall be in force and effect and become operative in the city of Chicago. Aldermen elected at the election of 1923 and at general elections for aldermen subsequent thereto shall serve for the term determined by popular vote in accordance with the provisions of this section. At any time when the question of the adoption of this act is submitted to the legal voters of the city of Chicago, there

shall also be submitted upon the same ballot questions to appear as follows:

"Vote for one."

For the adoption of a two year term for aldermen	
For the adoption of a four year term for aldermen.	

If a majority of those voting on the questions shall vote for a two year term, the term of aldermen elected in 1923 and at subsequent general elections for aldermen shall be two years, and a general election for aldermen shall be held at the time prescribed by law, each second year after 1923. If a majority of those voting on the question shall vote for a four year term, the term of aldermen elected in 1923 and at subsequent general elections for aldermen shall be four years and a general election for aldermen shall be held at the time prescribed by law each fourth year after 1923. If this act shall be adopted so as to become operative subsequent to the general election to be held in the year 1923, a general election for aldermen shall always come at the same time as the election for mayor.

Sec. 3. That an act constituting part 4 of article XII. and entitled "An act to amend article XII. of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages,' approved April 10, 1872, as amended by subsequent acts and as amended by an act approved May 18, 1905, and in force July 1, 1905," approved June 27, 1913, be and the same is hereby repealed. (Approved June 28, 1919.)

CITY COUNCILS AND TRUSTEES—POWERS —ZONING.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc.: That in addition to existing powers, and to the end that adequate light, pure air and safety from fire and other dangers may be secured, that the taxable value of land and buildings throughout the city or village may be conserved, that congestion in the public streets may be lessened or avoided, and that the public health, safety, comfort and welfare may otherwise be promoted, the city council in each city, and the president and board of trustees in each village, shall have the following powers:

To regulate and limit the height and bulk of buildings hereafter to be erected, to regulate and limit the intensity of the use of lot areas and to regulate and determine the area of yards, courts and other open spaces within and surrounding such buildings; to classify, regulate and restrict the location of trades and industries and the location of buildings designed for specified uses; to make regulations designating the trades and industries that shall be excluded or subjected to special regulations within fixed districts and designating uses for which buildings may not be erected or altered in such district; to divide the city or village or portions of same into districts of such number, shape and area as may be deemed best suited to carry out the purposes of this act, including the power to create and establish residential districts within which new buildings designed for business may be excluded, restricted or limited, and including the power to regulate and restrict the location of trades and industries and buildings designed for same in such a way that classes of industries which affect the general comfort of the public may be excluded from districts where commercial and professional pursuits which do not affect the comfort of the public are carried on; and to prevent the alteration or remodeling of existing buildings in such a way as to avoid the restrictions and limitations lawfully imposed on any such district: Provided, That in ordinances passed under the authority of this act due allowance shall be made for existing conditions, the conservation of property values, the direction of building development to the best advantage of the entire city or village, and the uses to which property is devoted at the time of the enactment of any such ordinance, and that the powers of this act given shall not be exercised so as to deprive the owner of any existing property of its use for the purpose to which it is then lawfully devoted: And provided, further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent additions to and alterations of any existing plant or building made to further the purpose to which it is then lawfully devoted.

Sec. 2. No ordinance under the authority of this act shall be enacted until a public hearing has been held upon the subject matter of the proposed ordinance before a commission, board or committee authorized by the city council in cities, or the president and board of trustees in villages, to investigate and make recommendations concerning such subject matter, and an opportunity afforded the owners of land or lots within the proposed district to file written objection as herein provided for. Such public hearing shall be held only after publication in a newspaper of such city or village of a notice of the time and place of such hearing at least thirty days in advance thereof and the posting of such notice at not less than four different places within such district, which notice shall indicate the boundaries of the territory to be affected both by the designation of the street and house numbers included and by the legal description of the property therein, and shall state what regulations under the authority of this act affecting such territory are to be considered at such hearing. In addition to making publication and posting notices as herein provided, the officer or officers authorized to hold said public hearing shall cause a notice of similar import to be mailed to the person shown by the records of the county collector as the one who paid the taxes during the last preceding calendar year on each lot, block, tract or parcel of land situated within such territory, at the residence of the person so paying the taxes on each lot, block, tract or parcel of land, if the same can on diligent inquiry be found, and if the same cannot on diligent inquiry be found, such notice shall be directed to such person at the general delivery of the postoffice in the city or village in which said district is proposed to be made. The affidavit of the officer designated by ordinance as the one to give such notice to the effect that such publication was made in such newspaper and by such posting and that such notices were mailed shall be taken as conclusive evidence that sufficient notice was given to all parties interested. When a district is first created no ordinance shall be passed hereunder which shall enlarge or reduce or otherwise change the boundaries of the territory as indicated in such notice without another such notice and public hearing. Said public hearing shall be conducted by the said commission, board or committee and may be temporarily adjourned and reconvened from time to time until final adjournment at the discretion of the said commission, board or committee. After such final adjournment said commission, board or committee shall make its report and recommendation to the city council or board of trustees, as the case may be, and file the same with the city or village clerk within ten days of the date of such adjournment.

Sec. 3. At any time after the public hearing herein provided for, and not more than thirty

days after such commission, board or committee shall file its report as required herein, the owners of a majority of the land or lots within the proposed district according to frontage on the streets dedicated to public use shall have the right to file their objection in writing to the formation of such district or to the regulations or restrictions proposed therein. Such written objection may consist of one sheet or of a number of sheets bound together, with the signatures of such owners, the location of the property and the amount of frontage owned by each stated thereon after each name, and the same may be filed with the commission, board or committee designated as the proper authority to conduct such proceedings. Upon the filing of such objection, if it shall appear that the owners of such a majority according to frontage are opposed to the formation or creation of such district as is proposed, or to the regulations or restrictions proposed for any such district, all proceedings for same shall be discontinued, and no ordinance for the creation or formation of such district in such territory shall be passed, and no new proceedings for the formation or creation of such district within the said territory shall be begun within one year after the filing of such objection: Provided, That if said objection shall state that it is directed only against certain of the proposed regulations and restrictions, specifying same, new proceedings as herein provided for may be begun at any time for the purpose of creating such district after changing or modifying the proposed regulations and restrictions.

Sec. 4. The regulations imposed and the districts created under the authority of this act may be amended, supplemented or changed from time to time by ordinance after the ordinance establishing same has gone into effect, but no such change shall be made without notice and public hearing in the same manner as when such district is first created, and in case of written protest against a proposed amendment, supplement or change, signed by the owners of 20 per cent of the frontage proposed to be altered, or by the owners of 20 per cent of the frontage immediately adjoining or across an alley therefrom, or by the owners of 20 per cent of the frontage directly opposite the frontage proposed to be altered, filed with the said commission, board or committee so designated, such amendment shall not be passed except by the favorable vote of two-thirds of the members of the city council in cities or of the members of the board of trustees in villages: Provided, That it shall always be within the power of the owners of a majority of the lands and lots according to frontage within a proposed addition to such district to prevent such addition by filing objection thereto as herein provided.

Sec. 5. Upon the passage of an ordinance under the authority of this act a certified copy of the same, together with a plat of the territory affected certified to by the mayor of the city or president of the board of trustees of the village, as the case may be, shall be filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds of the count in which the said territory is located, and no such ordinance shall take effect until the same is so recorded. (Approved June 28, 1919.)

NONPARTISAN ELECTIONS FOR ALDERMEN.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc.: That an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, as amended by subsequent acts, be and the same is hereby amended, in pursuance of section 34 of Article IV, of the constitution, by adding to article XII, thereof twelve new sections to be known as sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of part 4 thereof, said new sections to read as follows:

Part Four.

Sec. 4. To Whom Applicable. The provisions of this act shall apply to all elections for aldermen in the city of Chicago. The name of no person shall be printed upon the official ballot as a candidate for alderman unless the terms of this act shall have been complied with. If recall elections are provided for, to be held within the city of Chicago, the provisions of this act shall apply to such elections, except to the extent that provisions inconsistent herewith are made by law providing for such recall elections.

Sec. 5. Times for Elections. General elections for aldermen shall be held in the year or years fixed by law for holding the same, on the last Tuesday of February of such year. Any supplementary election for aldermen held under the provisions of this act shall be held on the first Tuesday of April next following the holding of such general aldermanic election. Special aldermanic elections shall be held on the date provided for by the ordinance calling the same, and if followed by a supplementary election, such supplementary election shall be held four weeks thereafter.

If any general municipal election for aldermen is held at any date other than the last Tuesday in February, the supplementary municipal election following the same shall be held four weeks after the date of such general municipal election.

Sec. 6. Candidate Receiving Majority Elected—Supplementary Elections. The candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast for alderman in each ward at any general or special election shall be declared elected. In the event that no candidate receives a majority of such votes in any ward or wards a supplementary election shall be held at the time prescribed in the preceding section. At such supplementary election the names of the candidates in each of such wards receiving the highest and second highest number of votes at the preceding general or special election and no others shall be placed on the official ballot: Provided, however, That if there be any candidate who, under the provisions of this section, would have been entitled to a place on the ballot at the supplementary election except for the fact that some other candidate received an equal number of votes, then all such candidates receiving such equal number of votes shall have their names printed on the ballot as candidates at such succeeding supplementary election. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes at such supplementary election shall be declared elected. Such supplementary election shall be deemed a special election under the election and ballot laws in force in the city of Chicago and shall be governed thereby except in so far as such laws are inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. Nomination by Petition. All nominations for aldermen of any ward in the city shall be by petition. All petitions for nominations of candidates shall be signed by such a number of legal voters as will aggregate not less than 2 per cent and not more than 5 per cent of all the votes cast for alderman in such ward at the last preceding general election. All such petitions, and procedure with respect thereto, shall conform in other respects to the provisions of the election and ballot laws then in force in the city of Chicago concerning the nomination of independent candidates for public office by petition. The method of nomination herein provided is exclusive of and replaces all other methods heretofore provided by law.

Sec. 8. Candidates May Withdraw. Any candidate for alderman under the provisions of this act may withdraw his name as a candidate by filing with the board of election commissioners of the city of Chicago not later than twenty days before the holding of the election his written request signed by him and duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds, whereupon his name shall not be printed as a candidate upon the official ballot.

If any candidate at an aldermanic election who was not elected as provided for herein but who shall have received sufficient votes to entitle him to a place on the official ballot at the ensuing supplementary election shall die or withdraw his candidacy before such supplementary election, the name of the candidate who shall receive the next highest number of votes shall be printed on the ballot in lieu of the name of the candidate who shall have died or withdrawn his candidacy.

Sec. 9. Form of Ballot. Ballots to be used at any general, supplementary or special election held under the provisions of this act, in addition to other requirements of law, shall conform to the following requirements:

(1) At the top of the ballots shall be printed in capital letters the words designating the ballot. If a general aldermanic election the words shall be "Official aldermanic election ballot"; if a supplementary election the designating words shall be "Official supplementary aldermanic election ballot"; if a special aldermanic election, the words shall be "Special aldermanic election ballot."

(2) Beginning not less than one inch below such designating words and extending across the face of the ballot, the title of each office to be filled shall be printed in capital letters.

(3) The names of candidates for different terms of service therein (if any there be), shall be arranged and printed in groups according to the length of such terms.

(4) Immediately below the title of each office or group heading indicating the term of office, shall be printed in small letters the directions to voters, "Vote for one."

(5) Following thereupon shall be printed the names of the candidates for such office according to the title and the term thereof and below the name of each candidate shall be printed his place of residence, stating the street and number (if any). The names of candidates shall be printed in capital letters not less than one-eighth nor more than one-quarter of an inch in height, and immediately at the left of the name of each candidate shall be printed a square, the sides of which shall not be less than one-quarter of an inch in length. The names of all the candidates for each office shall be printed in a column and arranged in the order hereinafter designated; all the names of candidates shall be printed in uniform type; the place of residence of such candidates shall be printed in uniform type; and squares upon said ballots shall be of uniform size; and spaces between the names of the candidates for the same office shall be of uniform size.

(6) Said ballots shall be prepared in as many series as there are candidates in the group in which there are the most names; the ballots of the first series shall contain all the names of the candidates for each group to be filed, one immediately following the other in alphabetical order according to their surnames; the ballots of the second series shall be like those of the first series, and the names of the candidates in the second series shall be arranged in the same order as those of the first series, except that the name appearing first in the list of candidates for each group in said first series shall, in said second series, be printed after all the other names in the list of candidates for such group; the ballots of the third series shall be like those of the second series, and the names of the candidates in the third series shall be arranged in the same order as those of the second series, except that the name first appearing in the list of candidates for each group in said second series shall, in said third series, be printed after all the other names in the list of candidates for such group; and so on successively, the name at the top of any list of candidates for each group in any series being placed at the bottom of the respective lists of candidates for such group in each succeeding series, and the name next to the top name in any list of candidates for each group being successively advanced to the top of the list of any succeeding series, until the name of each candidate for each group shall appear at the head of the list of candidates for such group.

Sec. 10. Allotment of Ballots by Precincts. Each precinct of any ward shall be allotted at least 10 per cent more ballots of any one series than there are registered voters in such precinct. Every precinct in such ward shall be allotted a different series of ballots unless there are more precincts in such ward than there are series of ballots printed for such ward. The first precinct of each ward shall be allotted the first series of ballots, the second precinct of such ward the second series, and so on successively until the entire series of ballots shall have been exhausted, whereupon the next precinct of such ward shall be allotted the first series of ballots, and so on in rotation until all the precincts of such ward shall have been supplied with the requisite number of ballots: Provided, however, That in the event that there are more series of ballots than there are precincts in any ward, then the ballots for such ward shall be so distributed in said ward that an equal number of each series of ballots as nearly as possible shall be allotted to such ward irrespective of the number of precincts in such ward.

On the back or outside of the ballot of each precinct so as to appear when folded shall be printed the appropriate words designating said ballot, followed by the designation of said precinct, the date of the election, and a facsimile of the proper election official.

Sec. 11. Party Designations Prohibited—Ballot to Be Separate from Other Ballots. No party name, party initial, party circle, platform, principle, appellation or distinguishing mark of any kind shall be printed upon any election ballot used at any election held under the provisions of this act.

If any party primary election or any election for any office other than aldermanic shall be held at the same time with any aldermanic election, the ballots for aldermen shall be separate from all other ballots, except that any question of public policy not required by law to be submitted on a separate ballot from that containing the names of persons to be voted for may be submitted in the manner provided by law upon the same ballot as that used for an aldermanic election: Provided, That the polls shall be opened and closed for any aldermanic election at the same time as is provided for the opening and closing of any party primary election for any office other than alderman held at the same time.

Sec. 12. Challengers and Watchers. Any candidate for alderman under the terms of this act may appoint in writing over his signature not more than one representative for each place of voting, who shall have the right to act as challenger and watcher for such candidate at any election at which his name is

being voted upon. Such challenger and watcher shall have the same powers and privileges as a challenger and watcher under the election laws of this state applicable to Chicago. No political party shall have the right to keep any challenger or watcher at any polling place at any election held under the provisions of this act unless candidates for some office other than alderman are to be voted for at the same time.

Sec. 13. Certificate of Election. No certificate of election shall be given to any candidate who shall be declared elected at any general aldermanic election until after the date fixed by this act for the holding of the supplementary election herein provided for.

Sec. 14. Election Laws Apply When Consistent Herewith. All laws in force in the city of Chicago governing elections for municipal offices or applicable thereto and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall apply to and govern all elections held under the terms of this act.

Sec. 2. Adoption of This Act. This act shall not be in force in the city of Chicago until the question of its adoption shall first have been submitted to the legal voters of the city of Chicago and approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

The question of the adoption of this act by the city of Chicago shall be submitted to such legal voters at the first general, municipal, or special election in and for the entire city to be held after the passage of this act, or before that time at a special election to be called by the city council by ordinance.

If this act shall fail to be adopted at the election aforesaid by a majority of the legal voters of the city of Chicago voting thereon, the city council of the city of Chicago may by ordinance direct that the question of the adoption of this act again be submitted to such legal voters at any general, municipal or special election in and for the entire city to be held not less than thirty days from and after the passage of such ordinance. The city clerk of the city of Chicago shall promptly certify the passage of such ordinance to the board of election commissioners of the city of Chicago, and it shall thereupon be the duty of said board of election commissioners to submit the question of the adoption of this act to such legal voters at such election.

If this act shall fail to be adopted at the election referred to in paragraph 2 of this section by a majority of the legal voters voting thereon, the question of the adoption of this act may also again be submitted to the legal voters of the city of Chicago at any general, municipal or special election in and for the entire city to be held not less than forty days from and after the filing of the petition hereinafter provided for, in the following manner: A petition signed by legal voters of the city equal in number to at least 5 per cent of the legal voters of the city voting at the last preceding election for mayor, demanding the submission of the question of the adoption of this act, may be filed with said board of election commissioners, and it shall thereupon be the duty of said board of election commissioners to submit the question of the adoption of this act to such legal voters at the election specified in said petition.

If this act shall fail to be adopted, at any time, at which it is submitted under the requirements of this section, by a majority of the legal voters of the city of Chicago voting thereon, then it may be resubmitted from time to time by ordinance or petition as above provided.

The said board of election commissioners shall give notice of any election provided for in this section by publishing a notice thereof, not less than twenty days prior to such election, in at least one newspaper of general circulation published in the city of Chicago.

The ballot to be used at such election shall be in substantially the following form:

For the adoption of an act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," so as to provide for nonpartisan elections for aldermen in the city of Chicago.	Yes	
	No	

If a majority of such legal voters of the city of Chicago, voting thereon at any such election, shall vote for the adoption of this act, it shall thereby and thereupon be adopted. (Approved June 28, 1919.)

MUNICIPAL CONVENTION HALLS.

Every city in this state which has a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants shall have power and authority, and such power and authority are hereby granted, to acquire, own, construct, manage, control, maintain and operate within the corporate limits of such city a municipal convention hall or municipal convention halls with all necessary adjuncts thereto.

Sec. 2. Acquisition of Property—Appropriations—Taxes—Bonds. Every such city shall have full power to acquire by dedication, gift, lease, contract, purchase or condemnation all property and rights, necessary or proper, within the corporate limits of the city, for such municipal convention hall purposes; and to appropriate money, to levy and collect taxes, to borrow money on the credit of the city for such purposes and to issue bonds therefor.

In all cases where property is acquired or sought to be acquired by condemnation, the procedure shall be, as nearly as may be, like that provided for in an act entitled "An act to provide for the exercise of the right to eminent domain," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, and all amendments thereto now in force or which may hereafter be enacted.

Sec. 3. Appropriations and Bond Issues—How Made. All appropriations and bond issues for the use of any such municipal convention hall shall be made by the city council in the manner provided by law. All warrants upon which any portion of said funds is to be paid out shall bear the signature of such official or officials as may be designated by the city council.

Sec. 4. Payment of Bonds and Interest. The city council shall, in the manner and at the time or times provided by law, by ordinance provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof at the time such principal falls due.

Sec. 5. Letting Convention Hall to Assemblage. Every such city which shall acquire and own under the provisions of this act a municipal convention hall, shall have power and authority, and such power and authority are hereby granted, to license or lease out all or any part of the same to gatherings or assemblages for definite short periods of time, upon such terms and compensation as may be prescribed by the city council or as may be determined by and through ordinances, rules or regulations passed or prescribed by the city council.

Sec. 6. Free Use to Inhabitants and Local Organizations. The city council under rules and regulations prescribed by general ordinance, and not otherwise, may provide for granting the free use of such municipal convention hall to the inhabitants of such city

or to local bodies or organizations existing within such city, for civic, patriotic, educational, charitable or political uses and purposes and for historic celebrations, free amusements, concerts, entertainments, lectures and discussions.

Sec. 7. City Council May Pass Ordinances to Regulate Convention Hall. The city council may from time to time establish by ordinance all needful rules and regulations for the management and control of any such municipal convention hall. All ordinances for the violations of which fines are imposed shall be published in the newspaper selected as the official journal of the city, and the same may be printed in book or pamphlet form in such manner as the city council shall direct, and rules framed in conformity with such ordinances shall be brought to the notice of the public by being posted in conspicuous places in the convention hall. When such ordinances are printed in book or pamphlet form, purporting to be published by authority of the city council, such book or pamphlet shall be received as evidence of the contents of such ordinances, and of the passage and publication thereof as of the dates therein mentioned in all courts without further proof.

Sec. 8. Books of Account. Every city owning and operating any such municipal convention hall shall keep books of account for such convention hall, separate and distinct from other city accounts and in such manner as to show the true and complete financial standing and results of such city ownership and operation. Such account shall be so kept as to show the actual cost to such city of maintenance, extension and improvement; all operating expenses of every description; if water or other service shall be furnished for the use of such convention hall without charge, the accounts shall show, as nearly as possible, the value of such service, and also the value of any use or service rendered by the convention hall to the city without charge; such accounts shall also show reasonable allowances for interest, depreciation and insurance, and also estimates of the amount of taxes that would be chargeable against such property if owned by a private corporation. The city council shall cause to be printed annually for public distribution a report showing the financial results, in form as aforesaid, of such city ownership and operation. The accounts of such convention hall, kept as aforesaid, shall be examined at least once a year by an expert accountant, who shall report to the city council the results of his examination. Such expert accountant shall be selected in such manner as the city council may direct, and he shall receive for his services such compensation, to be paid out of the income or revenues from such convention hall, as the city council may prescribe.

Sec. 9. Definitions. The following words and phrases in this act shall, unless the same are inconsistent with the context, be construed as follows:

1. The words "convention hall" or "municipal convention hall" shall be construed to mean a municipally owned building or auditorium with all necessary adjuncts thereto, used, licensed or leased out for definite short periods of time for gatherings or assemblages of people, either small or large, whether local, state, or national in character.

2. The words "municipal convention hall purposes" shall be construed to mean the municipal corporate purposes defined and designated in this act.

3. The objects and purposes in this act defined and set forth are hereby declared to be municipal corporate objects and purposes.

Sec. 10. Act Not to Be Affected by Invalidity of Any Part. If any section, subdivision or clause of this act is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional, such decision or holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act which can be given effect without such invalid part. (Approved June 28, 1919.)

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

Be it enacted, etc.: That sections 17 and 18 of an act entitled "An act for the assessment of property and providing the means therefor, and to repeal a certain act therein named," approved Feb. 25, 1898, in force July 1, 1898, as subsequently amended, be and the same are hereby further amended so that said sections shall read respectively as follows:

Sec. 17. The assessor shall furnish to each person required to list personal property a printed blank schedule, forms to be furnished by the auditor of public accounts, upon which shall be printed a notice substantially as follows:

"This schedule must be filled out, sworn to and returned to me in person or by mail at .....(address) on or before ..... You are to give a full, fair cash value of the articles mentioned as well as the amount of money required to be returned. Only one-half of the several amounts will be taken and assessed for the purpose of taxation.

(Signature).....
"Assessor."

There shall also be printed upon such blank the schedule now required by law, and the following, which is a part of this section: And every person required to list personal property or money shall fill out, subscribe and swear to, and return to the assessor in person or by mail, at the time required, such schedule in accordance with law, giving the numbers, amounts, quantity and quality of all the articles enumerated in said schedule by him possessed, or under his control, required to be listed by him for taxation. The assessor shall determine and fix the fair cash value of all items of personal property, including all grain on hand on the 1st day of April, and set down the same, as well as the amounts of notes, accounts, bonds and moneys, in a column headed "full value," and ascertain and assess the same at one-half part thereof, and set down said one-half part thereof in a column headed "assessed value," which last amount shall be the assessed value thereof for all purposes of taxation. The assessor or some person authorized by law to administer an oath shall adminster the oath required in this section.

Sec. 18. Personal property shall be valued at its fair cash value, less such deductions as may be allowed by law to be made from credits, which value shall be set down in one column, to be headed "full value," and one-half part thereof shall be ascertained and set down in another column which shall be headed "assessed value." Real property shall be valued at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale in the course of trade, which shall be set down in one column to be headed "full value," and one-half part thereof shall be set down in another column, which shall be headed "assessed value."

The state board of equalization in valuing property assessed by them shall ascertain and determine respectively the fair cash value of such property, which fair cash value shall be set down in one column to be headed "full value," and one-half part thereof shall be ascertained and set down in another column, which shall be headed "assessed value." The one-half value of all property so ascertained and set down shall be the assessed value for all purposes of taxation, limitation of taxa-

tion and limitation of indebtedness prescribed in the constitution or any statute. (Approved June 30, 1919.)

RATES OF TAXATION.

All cities, villages and incorporated towns in the state now having the power to levy and collect as high a rate of taxation as is herein authorized and provided for, shall hereafter have power to assess, levy and collect, annually, upon the taxable property within their respective limits, for all corporate purposes, in addition to all taxes which any such city, town or village may now or hereafter be authorized by law to levy and collect to support and maintain schools, erect school buildings and for all other school purposes, and to pay interest on its registered bonded indebtedness, such an amount as their respective corporate authorities may prescribe, not exceeding in any year the rate of 40 cents on each $100 of the assessed valuation of such taxable property as equalized by the state board of equalization for the preceding year. And the rate authorized by this act shall be in lieu of all rates and items of taxation now provided and authorized in such charters, for all purposes other than schools, the erection of school buildings and all other school purposes, and for paying interest on the registered bonded indebtedness of such city, town or village. (Approved June 30, 1919.)

The city council of each city and board of trustees of each village or incorporated town, whether organized under the general law or special charter, which include wholly within their corporate limits a town or towns, shall have power and may annually levy a tax for street and bridge purposes of not to exceed 24 cents on each $100 on all the taxable property in any township lying wholly within the limits of such city, village or incorporated town: Provided, That if in the opinion of three-fourths of the members elected to the city council or board of trustees of such city, village or incorporated town, a greater levy for bridge and street purposes is needed in view of some contingency, an additional levy may be made of any sum not exceeding 16 2-3 cents on the $100 of such taxable property. Said street and bridge tax authorized by this act shall be in addition to any tax any such city, village or incorporated town is now authorized to levy for street or bridge purposes and shall be in addition to the tax that such city, village or incorporated town is now authorized to levy upon the aggregate valuation of all property within such city, village or incorporated town, and the county clerk, in reducing tax levies under the provisions of section 2 of an act entitled "An act concerning the levy and extension of taxes," approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as subsequently amended, shall consider said street and bridge tax authorized by this act as a road and bridge tax, and not to be included in the limitation of 2 per cent of the assessed valuation upon which taxes are required to be extended. (Approved June 30, 1919.)

Levy and Collection of Taxes.

The city council or board of trustees, as the case may be, shall annually, on or before the third Tuesday in September in each year, ascertain the total amount of appropriations for all corporate purposes legally made and to be collected from the tax levy of that fiscal year; and, by an ordinance specifying in detail the purposes for which such appropriations are made and the sum or amount appropriated for each purpose respectively, shall levy the amount so ascertained upon all the property subject to taxation within the city or village as the same is assessed and equalized for state and county purposes for the current year. A certified copy of such ordinance shall be filed with the county clerk of the proper county, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the rate per cent which, upon the total valuation of all property subject to taxation within the city or village as the same is assessed and equalized for state and county purposes, will produce a net amount of not less than the amount so directed to be levied, and it shall be the duty of the county clerk to extend such tax in a separate column upon the book or books of the collector or collectors of state and county taxes within such city or village. And where the corporate limits of any city or village shall lie partly in two or more counties, the city council or board of trustees shall ascertain the total amount of all taxable property lying within the corporate limits of said city or village in each county as the same is assessed and equalized for state and county purposes for the current year, and certify the amount of taxable property in each county within said city or village, under the seal of said city or village, to the county clerk of the county where the seat of government of such city or village is situated, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the rate per cent which, upon the total valuation of all property subject to taxation within the city or village, ascertained as aforesaid, will produce a net amount not less than the amount so directed to be levied; and said clerk shall, as soon as said rate per cent of taxation is ascertained, certify under his hand and seal of office to the county clerk of any other county wherein a portion of said city or village is situate, such rate per cent, and it shall be the duty of such county clerk to whom such rate per cent is certified to extend such tax in a separate column upon the book or books of the collector or collectors of the state and county taxes for such county against all property in his county within the limits of said city or village; Provided, the aggregate amount of taxes so levied for any one year, exclusive of the amount levied for the payment of bonded indebtedness or interest thereon, and exclusive of taxes levied for the purposes of pension funds, public library and municipal tuberculosis sanitarium, shall not exceed the rate of 1.43⅓ per centum from the taking effect of this act to and including the year 1921 and thereafter not to exceed eight-tenths of 1 per centum in cities and villages of 150,000 or more population according to the last national or state census, and the aggregate amount of taxes so levied for any one year, exclusive of the amount levied for the payment of bonded indebtedness or interest thereon and exclusive of taxes authorized by law for specific purposes shall not exceed the rate of 1⅓ per centum from the taking effect of this act to and including the year 1921 and thereafter eight-tenths of 1 per centum in cities and villages of less than 150,000 population according to the last national or state census, and county taxes for the current year: And provided further: That nothing herein contained shall be held to repeal or modify the limitations contained in an act entitled "An act concerning the levy and extension of taxes," approved May 9, 1901, in force July 1, 1901, as subsequently amended. The city council, board of trustees, or mayor and commissioners, as the case may be, of any city or village having a population of less than 20,000 shall have the power, for the purpose of oiling the streets or public highways within the corporate limits of such city or village, to direct the payment of the costs thereof out of any moneys in the city or village treasury not otherwise appropriated. (Approved June 30, 1919.)

SANITARY DISTRICT AND ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

The sanitary district of Chicago is empowered, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the board of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago and the department of public works and buildings of the state of Illinois, to develop into electrical energy any water power in the Des Plaines river rendered available by the construction of the Illinois waterway, or to lease or purchase any electrical energy developed by the state of Illinois in connection with the Illinois waterway in the Des Plaines river. The electrical energy acquired under the provisions of the act may be transmitted to the various cities, villages and towns within the sanitary district of Chicago, or adjacent to the main channel of the sanitary district of Chicago, or the city of Joliet, and sold to any public agency, person, firm or corporation for public or private consumption upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the sanitary district of Chicago, subject, however, to the right of the public utilities commission of the state of Illinois to fix the maximum rate which may be charged for any electrical energy developed from such water power. (Approved June 17, 1919.)

PENSIONING OF JUDGES.

Any judge of a court of record in the state of Illinois, whether of the Supreme, Circuit, Superior, Probate, County, City or Municipal court, who has served as a judge in any one or more of said courts for a period or periods aggregating twenty-four years, when he reaches the age of 65 years and shall by resignation or otherwise have ended such service, shall, after such service of twenty-four years and after reaching the age of 65 years, be entitled to and shall receive annually a pension during the remainder of his life for a sum equal in amount to one half the sum annually received as compensation for his judicial service during the last year thereof.

The pension of any such judge shall be paid in the same manner as the salary of such judge was paid during his peroid of service from state, county or city respectively or out of moneys not otherwise appropriated. (Approved June 28, 1919.)

AMERICAN INDIAN DAY.

The fourth Friday of September of each year is hereby designated "American Indian Day," to be observed throughout the state as a day on which to hold appropriate exercises in commemoration of the American Indians. (Approved June 28, 1919.)

ENLARGING LINCOLN PARK.

The commissioners of Lincoln park are authorized, if the proposition is approved by the voters, to issue from time to time bonds not to exceed $2,000,000 for the purpose of enlarging and improving Lincoln park and completing work already begun. (Approved May 1, 1919.)

FOR BOULEVARD LINK.

The commissioners of Lincoln park are also authorized, upon approval by the voters, to issue bonds not to exceed $1,000,000 to aid in the construction of elevated boulevards, the approaches thereto, etc., located wholly or in part in the district taxable for the maintenance of Lincoln park. (Approved June 28, 1919.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

Illinois was the first state in the union to ratify the woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. Both houses of the legislature June 10, 1919, passed a joint resolution ratifying the amendment. Owing to a minor error in the wording the resolution was again passed June 17. The vote in the house was 132 to 3, only Representatives Browne of LaSalle and Representatives Griffin and Smith of Chicago voting no. In the senate there was no negative vote.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

The prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was ratified by the senate Jan. 8, 1919, and the house Jan. 14. The vote in the senate was 30 to 16 and in the house 84 to 66.

OTHER LEGISLATION.

Among the acts passed by the 51st general assembly not specified in the foregoing list were the following:

Revising the game and fish code.

Creating the Zion City investigating commission.

Amending the law in relation to arbitrations and awards.

Providing for the licensing of architects and regulating the practice of architecture.

Revising the law with relation to banks and banking.

Establishing a state sanitarium for female offenders above the age of 18 years.

Defining and regulating boarding homes for children.

Amending the act defining the powers of officers of cities and villages.

Amending the state civil service law.

Amending the various corporation laws.

Amending securities or "blue sky" law.

Amending laws relating to county commissioners.

Amending the Chicago Municipal court law and increasing the salary of the clerk and bailiff to $9,000 each.

Amending certain sections of the criminal code.

Enlarging the Chicago sanitary district to include territory in and near Brookfield, LaGrange, Western Springs and LaGrange Park.

Extending the north shore sanitary district to the Wisconsin state line.

Providing for voting by absentees.

Allowing judges and clerks of election $6 a day for their services.

Amending the law in relation to the nomination of candidates by political parties.

Providing for the registration of electors under board of election commissioners.

Providing for the rehabilitation of physically incapacitated persons.

Revising the workmen's compensation law.

Providing for fire escapes on certain buildings.

Revising the act in relation to idiots, drunkards and spendthrifts.

Revising the insurance laws.

Providing for the establishment of a college of veterinary surgeons at the University of Illinois.

Regulating the practice of optometry.

Regulating the practice of nursing.

Revising the laws in relation to health and safety of persons employed in coal mines.

Regulating the use of motor vehicles.

Revising or amending certain pension laws.

Revising the inheritance tax law.

Amending the mothers' pension act.

Amending numerous Chicago bond bills to conform with new basis of assessments.

Authorizing the award of medals to soldiers and sailors.

Regulating state finances.

Regulating and licensing of structural engineers.

Making appropriations for state aid roads, the Illinois waterway, governmental, educational and other state purposes.

ILLINOIS STATE OFFICIALS.

ILLINOIS CIVIL LIST.

Corrected to Dec. 1, 1919.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—Frank O. Lowden, R., Oregon.$12,000
Lieutenant-Governor—John G. Oglesby, R., Elkhart..... 2,500
Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, R., Mount Vernon..... 7,500
Auditor—Andrew Russel, R., Jacksonville 7,500
Treasurer—Fred E. Sterling, R., Rockford 10,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Francis G. Blair, R., Charleston..... 7,500
Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage, R., Chicago 10,000
The Adjutant-General—Gen. F. S. Dickson 7,000
Secretary to Governor—G. D. Sutton, Oregon 5,000

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme court consists of seven judges, elected for a term of nine years, one from each of the seven districts into which the state is divided. The election is held in June of the year in which any term expires.

Justices.

Salary $10,000.

Dist.		Term expires.
1.	Warren W. Duncan, Marion	1924
2.	William M. Farmer, Vandalia	1924
3.	Frank K. Dunn, C. J., Charleston	1924
4.	Floyd E. Thompson, Rock Island	1921
5.	Clyde E. Stone, Peoria	1927
6.	James H. Cartwright, Oregon	1924
7.	Orrin N. Carter, Chicago	1924

Clerk—Charles W. Vail; salary, $7,500.
Deputy Clerk—Robert L. Conn.
Reporter—Samuel P. Irwin.
Librarian—Ralph H. Wilkin; salary, $3,000.
Terms of court are held in Springfield, commencing on the first Tuesday in February, April, June, October and December.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Appointed by governor; term four years; office in Springfield; salary, $1,500.

Ralph E. Eaton, chief justice....Mount Carroll
W. S. Phillips.....Ridgeway
Benjamin H. Miller.....Libertyville
Secretary (ex officio)—Louis L. Emmerson, Springfield.

STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

Appointed by Supreme court.

Albert Watson, president.....Mount Vernon
Albert M. Rose.....Louisville
James W. Watts.....Dixon
Frederick A. Brown.....Chicago
Charles L. Bartlett, secretary and treas..Quincy

COMMITTEES ON CHARACTER AND FITNESS.

Dist.		
1.	Silas H. Strawn, chairman	Chicago
	Mitchell D. Follansbee	Chicago
	Charles R. Webster	Chicago
	Frederick A. Brown	Chicago
2.	James W. Watts, chairman	Dixon
	George Sucher	Peoria
	Henry S. Dixon	Dixon
	Eugene W. Welch	Galesburg
3.	Henry A. Neal, chairman	Charleston
	Clifton J. O'Harra	Carthage
	Franklin L. Velde	Pekin
	Charles L. Bartlett	Quincy
4.	Albert Watson, chairman	Mount Vernon
	J. G. Burnsides	Vandalia
	Robert M. Farthing	Mount Vernon
	Samuel W. Baxter	East St. Louis
	Albert M. Rose	Louisville

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Salary, $1,000.

Elected Nov. 7, 1916. Term of office, four years.

1. C. J. Ewerts, R., 2534 Wentworth-av.... Chicago
2. C. W. Secord, R., 437 W. 117th-st., Chicago
3. L. Withall, R., 5148 S. Homan-av., Chicago
4. D. F. Sullivan, D., 1524 W. 51st-st.. Chicago
5. J. J. Viterna, D., 2157 Hastings-st., Chicago
6. Thos. M. Ryan, D., 230 S. Euclid-av... Chicago
7. William M. Malone, R.....Park Ridge
8. B. S. Mindak, D., 1515 N. Ashland-av... Chicago
9. F. A. West, R....2121 N. Clark-st., Chicago
10. H. T. Nightingale, R.....Evanston
11. Herbert S. Williams, R.....Harvard
12. George S. Faxon, R.....Plano
13. W. G. Kent, R.....Dixon
14. Fred W. Young, R.....Rock Island
15. H. G. Henry, R.....Camp Point
16. D. F. Velde, R.....Pekin
17. John E. Shackleton, R.....Cornell
18. William T. Hollenbeck, R.....Marshall
19. Frank A. Wharton, R.....Atwood
20. Louis D. Hirsheimer, D.....Pittsfield
21. Joseph F. Bunn, R.....Springfield
22. Edward W. Hilker, R.....Madison
23. Edgar E. Fyke, D.....Centralia
24. Ralph Proctor, R.....McLeansboro
25. Thomas B. F. Smith, R.....Carbondale

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Located at Champaign and Urbana.

Board of Trustees.

Ex Officio Members—The governor, the state superintendent of public instruction.
Robert F. Carr, Highland Park.....1921
Robert R. Ward, Benton.....1921
Laura B. Evans, Taylorville.....1921
William L. Abbott, Chicago.....1923
Mrs. Mary E. Busey, Urbana.....1923
Otis W. Hoit, Geneseo.....1923
Cairo A. Trimble, Princeton.....1925
John M. Herbert, Murphysboro.....1925
Mrs. Margaret D. Blake, Chicago.....1925

Officers.

President of University—Dr. Edmund J. James.
Acting President—Dr. David Kinley.
Secretary—Harrison E. Cunningham, Urbana.
Comptroller—Lloyd Morey, Urbana.
Registrar—Charles M. McConn, Urbana.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

All the officers in this and the other state administrative departments are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the state senate. Department offices are in Springfield.

Director—Omar H. Wright, Belvidere....$7,000
Assistant Director—Everett H. Tripp, Belvidere 4,200
Administrative Auditor—Joseph C. Mason, Chicago..... 4,800
Superintendent of Budget—W. H. McLain, Springfield..... 3,600
Superintendent of Department Reports—A. T. Spivey, East St. Louis..... 3,600

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director—Charles Adkins, Bement.....$6,000
Assistant Director—H. H. Parks, Sycamore 3,600
Superintendent of Foods and Dairies—John B. Newman, Elgin..... 4,800
Superintendent of Animal Industry—W. W. Wright, Toulon..... 3,600
Superintendent Plant Industry (vacancy). 3,600
Chief Veterinarian—A. T. Peters, Peoria. 4,200

Chief Game and Fish Warden—Ralph F. Bradford, Pontiac..... 3,600
General Manager of State Fair—B. M. Davison, Marshall.

Board of Agricultural Advisers.

Alvin H. Sanders.....Chicago
Eugene Davenport.....Urbana
Eugene Funk.....Bloomington
J. T. Williams.....Sterling
W. S. Corsa.....Whitehall
J. P. Mason.....Elgin
W. E. Taylor.....Moline
C. V. Gregory.....Chicago
C. R. Doty.....Charleston
John M. Crebs.....Carmi
H. J. Sconce.....Sidell
J. F. Prather.....Williamsville
J. G. Imboden.....Decatur
J. C. Sailor.....Cissna Park

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Director—Barney Cohen, Chicago.....$5,000
Assistant Director—Burt C. Bean, Chicago..... 3,000
Chief Factory Inspector—Robert S. Jones, Flora..... 3,000
Superintendent Free Employment Agencies—W. C. Lewman, Danville..... 3,000
Chief Inspector Private Employment Agencies—John J. McKenna, Chicago. 3,000

Industrial Commission.

Charles S. Andrus, Springfield, chairman.$5,000
Robert Eadie, Springfield..... 5,000
Peter Angsten, Chicago..... 5,000
James A. Culp, Blue Island..... 5,000
Omer N. Custer, Galesburg..... 5,000

Free Employment Offices.

Superintendents.

East St. Louis.....Stewart Campbell
Chicago.....Charles J. Boyd
Peoria.....Thomas Metts
Rockford.....Peter T. Anderson
Springfield.....Luther O. German
Rock Island-Moline.....Fred W. Rinck

Advisory Board, Free Employment Offices.

F. S. Diebler.....Chicago
Dr. A. H. R. Atwood.....Chicago
Oscar G. Mayer.....Chicago
John H. Walker.....Springfield
Mrs. Raymond Robins.....Chicago

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS.

Director—Joseph C. Thompson, Benton. $5,000
Assistant Director—Martin Bolt, Springfield..... 3,000

Mine Officers.

William Hutton, DuQuoin..... $500
James Richards, Belleville..... 500
M. S. Coleman, Harrisburg..... 500
James Needham, Chicago..... 500

Miners' Examining Board.

William Hall, Springfield.....$1,800
William H. Turner, Collinsville..... 1,800
Joseph C. Viano, Coal City..... 1,800
John A. Tuttle, Harrisburg, secretary.... 1,800

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Director—Frank I. Bennett, Chicago.....$7,000
Assistant Director—Thomas G. Vennum, Watseka..... 4,000
Supt. of Highways—S. E. Bradt, DeKalb. 5,000
Chief Highway Engineer—Clifford Older, Springfield..... 5,000
Supervising Engineer—Fred J. Postel, Chicago..... 4,000
Supervising Architect—Edgar D. Martin, Chicago..... 4,000
Superintendent of Waterways—William L. Sackett, Morris..... 5,000
Superintendent of Printing—H. L. Williamson, Springfield..... 5,000
Superintendent of Purchases and Supplies—Henry H. Kohn, Anna..... $5,000
Superintendent of Parks—Frank D. Lowman, Sandwich..... 2,500

Board of Art Advisers.

Frederick Clay Bartlett.....Chicago
Ralph Clarkson.....Chicago
Lorado Taft.....Chicago
Albin Polasek.....Chicago
Irving K. Pond.....Chicago
Martin Roche.....Chicago
Martin A. Ryerson.....Chicago
Hugh S. Magill, secretary.....Springfield

Board of Highway Advisers.

A. R. Hall.....Danville
Robert D. Clarke.....Peoria
William G. Edens.....Chicago
Harry S. Sholes.....Lexington
J. M. Page.....Jerseyville

Board of Parks and Building Advisers.

Charles L. Hutchinson.....Chicago
George W. Maher.....Chicago
Frank E. Davidson.....Chicago
Julius W. Hegeler.....Danville
S. R. Lewis.....Marseilles

Board of Water Resource Advisers.

E. S. Conway.....Chicago
John T. Pirie.....Chicago
Joy Morton.....Chicago
George T. Page.....Peoria
Charles B. Fox.....East St. Louis

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Director—Charles H. Thorne, Chicago....$7,000
Assistant Director—James E. McClure, Carlinville..... 4,000
Alienist—H. Douglas Singer, Kankakee.. 5,000
Criminologist—Herman M. Adler, Chicago 5,000
Fiscal Supervisor—Frank D. Whipp, Springfield..... 5,000
Superintendent of Charities—A. L. Bowen, Springfield..... 5,000
Superintendent of Prisons—John L. Whitman, Chicago..... 5,000
Superintendent of Pardons and Paroles—William Colvin, Springfield..... 5,000
Division of Visitation of Adult Blind (118 North LaSalle street, Chicago)—Charles E. Comstock, managing officer.
Division of Visitation of Children (Springfield)—Charles Virden, state agent.
State Psychopathic Institute (Chicago)—H. Douglas Singer, M. D., M. R. C. P., alienist.
Juvenile Psychopathic Institute (1812 West Polk street, Chicago)—Herman M. Adler, M. D., criminologist.
Division of Pardons and Paroles—Will Colvin, superintendent; John L. Whitman, associate; James E. McClure, associate.
Welfare commissioners—Frank P. Norbury, M. D., Springfield; Benjamin R. Burroughs, Edwardsville; Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago; Amelia B. Sears, Chicago; Annie Hinrichsen, executive secretary, Springfield.

State Charitable Institutions.

Elgin State Hospital—Ralph T. Hinto, M. D., managing officer.
Kankakee State Hospital—Eugene Cohn, M. D., managing officer.
Jacksonville State Hospital—E. L. Hill, M. D., managing officer.
Anna State Hospital—Cyrus H. Anderson, M. D., managing officer.
Watertown State Hospital, East Moline—M. C. Hawley, M. D., managing officer.
Peoria State Hospital—Ralph A. Goodner, M. D., managing officer.
Chicago State Hospital, Dunning—Charles F. Read, M. D., managing officer.
Alton State Hospital—George A. Zeller, M. D., managing officer.
Lincoln State School and Colony—C. B. Caldwell, M. D., managing officer.
Dixon State Colony—H. B. Carriel, M. D., managing officer.

Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville—H. T. White, managing officer.
Illinois School for the Blind, Jacksonville—R. W. Woolston, managing officer.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, 1900 Marshall boulevard, Chicago—H. O. Hilton, managing officer.
Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy—John E. Andrew, managing officer.
Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois, Wilmington—Mrs. Nettie F. McGowan, managing officer.
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal—John W. Rodgers, managing officer.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 904 West Adams street, Chicago—H. J. Smith, M. D., managing officer.
St. Charles School for Boys—Col. C. B. Adams, managing officer.
State Training School for Girls, Geneva—Clara E. Hayes, M. D., managing officer.
Illinois Surgical Institute for Children, Chicago. (Not organized).
Psychopathic Hospital, Chicago. (Not organized).

State Penal Institutions.

Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet—E. J. Murphy, warden.
*New Penitentiary, Lockport.
Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Menard—James A. White, warden.
Chester State Hospital, Menard—Frank A. Stubblefield, M. D., managing officer.
Illinois State Reformatory, Pontiac—James F. Scouller, general superintendent.
Women's Prison, Joliet.
Illinois State Farm for Men, created 1919. (Not located).
*The department is supervising the operation of the new penitentiary in conjunction with the penitentiary building commission which is in charge of building construction.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Director—C. St. Clair Drake, Springfield $6,000
Assistant Director—George T. Palmer, Springfield 3,000
Superintendent Lodging House Inspection—William W. McCulloch, Chicago. 3,000
Executive Division—Amos Sawyer, chief clerk.
Division of Communicable Diseases—John J. McShane, M. D., Dr. P. H., chief.
Division of Tuberculosis—George T. Palmer, M. D., acting chief.
Division of Diagnostic Laboratories — Eva Faught, acting chief.
Division of Sanitary Engineering—Paul Hansen, chief sanitary engineer.
Division of Surveys and Rural Hygiene—Paul L. Skoog, acting supervisor.
Division of Hotel and Lodging House Inspection—W. W. McCulloch, superintendent, office 130 North Wells street, Chicago.
Division of Vital Statistics—Sheldon Howard, registrar.
Division of Public Health Instruction—Samuel W. Kessinger, editor.
Division of Social Hygiene—G. G. Taylor, M. D., chief.
Division of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing—C. W. East, M. D., chief.

Laboratories.

Main Laboratory (for the diagnosis of diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, malaria, rabies, etc.)—Capitol building, Springfield.
North State Laboratory*—Chicago.
South State Laboratory*—Mount Vernon.
East State Laboratory*—Urbana.
West State Laboratory*—Galesburg.
*For the diagnosis of diphtheria only.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Director—William H. Boys, Streator.....$7,000
Assistant Director—James S. Baldwin, Decatur 4,000
Superintendent of Insurance—Fred W. Potter, Albion.....$5,000
Fire Marshal—John G. Gamber, Ottawa. 3,000
Superintendent of Standards—Robert F. Adams, Oregon..... 2,500
Chief Grain Inspector — Walter E. Schmidt, Chicago..... 5,000

Public Utilities Commission.

James H. Wilkerson, Chicago, chairman.$7,000
Walter A. Shaw, Evanston..... 7,000
Frank H. Funk, Bloomington..... 7,000
Patrick J. Lucey, Chicago..... 7,000
R. Allan Stephens, Danville..... 4,000

DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION.

Director—Francis W. Shepardson, Chicago, $5,000.
Superintendent of Registration—Fred C. Dodds, Springfield, $4,200.
Chief, State Geological Survey—F. W. DeWolf, Urbana.
Chief, State Natural History Survey—S. A. Forbes, Urbana.
Chief, State Water Survey—Edward Bartow, Urbana.
Chief, State Museum—A. R. Crook, Springfield.
President, Illinois State Normal University—David Felmley, Normal.
President, Southern Illinois State Normal University, H. W. Shryock, Carbondale.
President, Eastern Illinois State Normal School—Dr. L. C. Lord, Charleston.
President, Western Illinois State Normal School—Walter P. Morgan, Macomb.
President, Northern Illinois State Normal School—J. Stanley Brown, DeKalb.

Board of Natural Resources and Conservation.

Prof. Rollin D. Salisbury.....Chicago
Prof. William Trelease .....Urbana
Prof. William A. Noyes.....Urbana
Prof. John M. Coulter.....Chicago
John W. Alvord.....Chicago
Dean Kendric C. Babcock.....Urbana

Board of State Museum Advisers.

C. F. Millspaugh.....Chicago
Charles L. Owen.....Chicago
Prof. Henry B. Ward.....Urbana
Edward Payne .....Springfield
Charles L. Hutchinson.....Chicago

Normal School Board.

Frank B. Stitt.....El Paso
Leroy A. Goddard.....Chicago
William B. Owen.....Chicago
Frank E. Richey.....LaSalle
Henry A. Neal .....Charleston
Elmer E. Walker.....Macomb
Rolland E. Bridges.....Carbondale
Charles L. Capen .....Bloomington
John C. Allen.....Monmouth

CENTENNIAL BUILDING COMMISSION.

Gov. Frank O. Lowden.
Lieut.-Gov. John G. Oglesby.
Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson.
D. E. Shanahan, speaker house of representatives.
Thomas Rinaker, Carlinville.
Edward W. Payne, Springfield.
W. B. McHenry, Rochelle

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Office at Springfield.

Created by act of May 11, 1905. Salary of president, $4,000; of two members, $3,000 each; of secretary, $3,500.
Albert D. Early, president.....Rockford
Michael F. Walsh.....Harvard
Harry M. Powell.....Peoria
Isidore Levin, secretary.....Chicago

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, JOINT.

Created by act of June 26, 1913. Office in Springfield.
Governor, chairman, ex officio.
Members by virtue of legislative office; no salary:
Richard J. Barr.....Joliet
Edward Curtis.....Grant Park
William P. Holaday.....Danville
Edward J. Smejkal.....Chicago
E. J. Verlie, secretary, Springfield; appointed by bureau; salary, $5,000.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY EXTENSION COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 14, 1909. Term, two years.
Joseph H. Freeman.....Aurora
Mrs. Eugene M. Bacon.....Decatur
Anna M. Price, secretary and director, $1,800.
Secretary of state, ex officio.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

Located at Springfield. Salary of librarian, $3,000.
Evarts B. Greene, president.....Urbana
Otto L. Schmidt, secretary.....Chicago
C. H. Rammelkamp.....Jacksonville
Librarian—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.

STATE LIBRARY.

Office—The capitol, Springfield.
Commissioners—The governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction. Secretary of state, librarian, ex officio. Mrs. Eva May Fowler, acting librarian.

ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Created by act of June 24, 1895. Term, two years. Salary of secretary, $3,000.
President—Frank S. Haynes, Geneseo.
Vice-President—J. P. Gilbert, Carbondale.
Secretary—H. E. Young, Springfield.
Treasurer—Clayton C. Pickett, Chicago.
Auditor—F. I. Mann, Gilman.

Board of Directors.

Ex officio, superintendent of public instruction—F. G. Blair, Springfield.
Dean of the college of agriculture—Eugene Davenport, Urbana.
Director state department of agriculture—Chas. Adkins, Springfield.
President state horticultural society—A. W. Brayton, Mount Morris.
President state dairymen's association—J. P. Mason, Elgin.
Elective by congressional districts:
1. W. E. Meier.....Arlington Heights
2. August Geweke.....Des Plaines
3. W. J. Fulton.....Tinley Park
4. H. Clay Calhoun.....Chicago
5. C. V. Gregory.....Chicago
6. L. C. Brown.....LaGrange
7. Charles Gray.....Chicago
8. Arthur C. Page.....Chicago
9. C. C. Pickett.....Chicago
10. R. B. Swift.....Libertyville
11. J. P. Mason.....Elgin
12. George F. Tullock.....Rockford
13. A. N. Abbott.....Morrison
14. George A. Switzer.....Macomb
15. Frank S. Haynes.....Geneseo
16. Ralph Allen.....Delavan
17. S. B. Mason.....Bloomington
18. F. I. Mann.....Gilman
19. J. B. Burrows.....Decatur
20. G. G. Hopping.....Havana
21. Edward Grimes.....Raymond
22. E. W. Burroughs.....Edwardsville
23. O. L. Wakefield.....Robinson
24. D. M. Marlin.....Norris City
25. J. P. Gilbert.....Carbondale

OGLESBY MONUMENT COMMISSION.

Appointed by governor. No salary.
John S. Runnells.....Chicago
John Barton Payne.....Chicago
John W. Bunn.....Springfield
Charles L. LeForgee.....Decatur
Martin B. Bailey.....Danville

PENITENTIARY BUILDING COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 5, 1907.
James A. Patten.....Chicago
Ira C. Copley.....Aurora
John Lambert.....Joliet

VICKSBURG MILITARY STATUE COMMISSION.

Charles H. Noble.....Dixon
F. D. Meacham.....Chicago
T. B. Orear.....Jacksonville
Bluford Wilson.....Springfield
Harvey M. Trimble.....Springfield

UNIFORM LAWS COMMISSION.

Col. Nathan W. MacChesney.....Chicago
Dr. Ernst Freund, president.....Chicago
John H. Wigmore.....Chicago
James M. Graham.....Springfield
Joseph J. Thompson, secretary.....Chicago

STATE CANVASSING BOARD.

Created by act of April 3, 1872.
Governor, secretary of state, auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general.

MINING INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

Operative Members.

Thomas Jeremiah.....Willisville
A. B. McLaren.....Marion
Rice Miller.....Hillsboro

Miners' Members.

Mathew Schultz.....Christopher
Charles Jones.....Marion
Peter Joyce.....Springfield

Independent Members.

Charles E. Woodward.....Ottawa
Thomas Hudson.....Galva
P. H. Donnelly.....Chicago

HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION.

William Beye, chairman.....Chicago
Edna L. Foley.....Chicago
John E. Ransom.....Chicago
Matthew Woll.....Chicago
William Butterworth.....Moline
Alice Hamilton.....Chicago
Mary McEnerney.....Chicago
M. J. Wright.....Woodstock
E. B. Coolley.....Danville

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.

Milton S. Florsheim.....Chicago
Agnes Nestor.....Chicago
George W. Webster.....Chicago
Elizabeth Maloney.....Chicago
James B. Herrick, chairman.....Chicago
P. C. Withers.....Mount Vernon
Solomon Strouse.....Chicago

ELECTION LAWS COMMISSION.

Clarence F. Buck, chairman.....Monmouth
Adam C. Cliffe.....Sycamore
Al F. Gorman.....Chicago
Gotthard A. Dahlberg.....Chicago
William H. Dieterich.....Beardstown
Edwin C. Perkins.....Lincoln
Louis L. Emmerson.....Mount Vernon
Colin C. H. Fyffe.....Chicago
W. W. Wheelock.....Chicago

ILLINOIS PENSION LAWS COMMISSION.

George E. Hooker, chairman.....Chicago
John P. Dillon.....Chicago
H. L. Reitz.....Chicago

ILLINOIS COUNTY OFFICERS.

P.—Probate. P. C.—Probate Clerk. R.—Recorder.

County.	County seat.	County and Probate judges.	County clerk.	Circuit clerk and recorder.
Adams	Quincy	Fred G. Wolfe	W. J. Smith	Erde W. Beatty J. M. Buffington, R.
Alexander	Cairo	Harry Hood	Fred D. Nellis	John M. Dewey
Bond	Greenville	William H. Dowdy	W. E. McCaslin	W. T. Harlan
Boone	Belvidere	William C. DeWolf	William Bowley	A. C. Fassett
Brown	Mount Sterling	W. Y. Baker	Dayton G. Gordley	E. B. Glaze
Bureau	Princeton	J. R. Pritchard	James Fletcher	Henry Fuller
Calhoun	Hardin	John Day, Jr.	Roy N. Bailey	Clifford Plummer
Carroll	Mount Carroll	John L. Brearton	A. B. Adams	Valentine Boerner
Cass	Virginia	Charles A. E. Martin	Henry Jacobs	L. D. Springer
Champaign	Urbana	Roy C. Freeman	Fred Hess	Boyd S. Blaine
Christian	Taylorville	Logan G. Griffith	John E. George	J. A. Foil
Clark	Marshall	Edward Pearce	F. R. Black	Jay Swern
Clay	Louisville	Ben Hagle	James McGregor	Edward McConnell
Clinton	Carlyle	James Allen	Adam Junker	H. H. Schlarmann
Coles	Charleston	John P. Harragh	Elmer E. Elston	Orion B. Goble
Cook	Chicago	James T. Burns Henry Horner, P.	R. M. Sweitzer	August W. Miller
Crawford	Robinson	J. C. Maxwell	J. F. Devine, P. C.	Joseph F. Haas, R.
Cumberland	Toledo	Albert F. Bussard	Frank Kopta	Charles A. Montgomery
DeKalb	Sycamore	William L. Pond	William C. Park	Charles N. Wiley
DeWitt	Clinton	John Bedinger	S. M. Henderson	George A. James
Douglas	Tuscola	D. H. Wamsley	C. R. Griffin	Elmer Metz
DuPage	Wheaton	Sylvanus L. Rathje	Charles A. Hawkins	H. B. Morgan
Edgar	Paris	D. V. Dayton	A. A. Kuhn	Lewis Ellsworth
Edwards	Albion	Joel C. Fitch	George D. Murphy	T. J. Brewer
Effingham	Effingham	Barney Overbeck	Arch C. Smith	Earl S. Bunting
Fayette	Vandalia	Caleb R. Torrence	John A. Craver	Henry Alt
Ford	Paxton	Samuel Ludlow	George A. Brown	H. W. Sefton
Franklin	Benton	Thomas J. Myers	J. S. Thompson	W. R. Watts
Fulton	Lewistown	Hobart S. Boyd	Fred Bagley	F. D. Whittington
Gallatin	Shawneetown	W. S. Sanders	Clarence H. Tanner	Eugene Whiting
Greene	Carrollton	Thomas Henshaw	Henry G. Sanks	James G. Gregg
Grundy	Morris	George Bedford	Louis J. Ballard	B. F. Ford
Hamilton	McLeansboro	James M. Lee	William Robinson	F. S. Johnson
Hancock	Carthage	Warren H. Orr	Amos Albretton	Adam Green
Hardin	Elizabethtown	A. A. Miles	W. E. Miller	John F. Scott
Henderson	Oquawka	James W. Gordon	H. C. Fletcher	Charles L. Hess
Henry	Cambridge	Leonard E. Telleen	Joseph J. Barnes	Walter P. Martin
Iroquois	Watseka	John H. Gillan	Elmer E. Fitch	J. A. Horberg
Jackson	Murphysboro	A. L. Spiller	Clarence South	Fred Benjamin
Jasper	Newton	Milo D. Yelvington	H. Amber Hagler	Joseph V. Wells
Jefferson	Mount Vernon	E. M. Pendler	H. K. Powell	W. E. Trainor
Jersey	Jerseyville	Will T. Sumner	Leonard L. Scott	Marlin Rich
Jo Daviess	Galena	F. J. Campbell	Thomas S. Ford	Anthony H. Quinn
Johnson	Vienna	John O. Cowan	E. J. Menzemer	William Ehrler
Kane	Geneva	S. N. Hoover John H. Williams, P.	E. F. Throgmorton	John W. Carlton
Kankakee	Kankakee		Charles Lowry	J. L. Johnson
Kendall	Yorkville	Clarence S. Williams	B. D. Galbraith, P. C.	Chas. Doetschman
Knox	Galesburg	Walter C. Frank	H. J. Groenewould	C. B. Sawyer
Lake	Waukegan	Perry L. Persons	Edward Budd, Jr.	Avery N. Beebe
LaSalle	Ottawa	Henry Mayo Richard D. Mills, P.	Frank L. Adams	C. H. Westerberg
Lawrence	Lawrenceville	Lester B. Fish	Lew A. Hendee	L. O. Brockway
Lee	Dixon	John B. Crabtree	Thomas A. Ferguson	J. L. Witzeman
Livingston	Pontiac	Ray Sesler	Wm. C. Flick, P. C.	J. F. Buchner, R.
Logan	Lincoln	Lawrence B. Stringer	Lyle G. Steffey	Odin H. Hedden
Macon	Decatur	John H. McCoy	Fred G. Dimick	Edwin S. Rosecrans
Macoupin	Carlinville	Andrew J. Duggan	Joe S. Reed	J. G. Whitson
Madison	Edwardsville	J. E. Hillskotter G. W. Crossman, P.	David S. Mowrey	Lynn R. Parker
Marion	Salem	W. G. Wilson	Charles H. Patterson	John Allen
Marshall	Lacon	Andrew E. Treacey	Ernest Whittler	Frank E. Wilson
Mason	Havana	John Greenway	C. J. Blattner	John Mellon
Massac	Metropolis	Larmes P. Oakes	John P. Coppinger	H. M. Sanders, R.
McDonough	Macomb	Charles I. Imes	W. H. Betts	N. W. Salter
McHenry	Woodstock	Charles P. Barnes	Lawrence D. Gregory	Fred Garrels
McLean	Bloomington	James C. Riley	Carl F. Taylor	C. E. Walsh
Menard	Petersburg	Jesse M. Ott	Fred Risinger	Colfax Morris
Mercer	Aledo	Friend L. Church	John G. Norton	George A. Seeley
Monroe	Waterloo	Henry Schneider	Guy E. Still	Theodore Hamer
Montgomery	Hillsboro	J. H. Ragsdale	P. A. Guthrie	John C. Allen N. B. Carson, R.
Morgan	Jacksonville	William E. Thompson	A. W. Hartley	Richard B. Ruh
Moultrie	Sullivan	Oscar F. Cochran	Frank A. Gibson	S. A. Nelson
Ogle	Oregon	Frank E. Reed	Henry Eisenbart	Louis A. Wiehl
Peoria	Peoria	Robert H. Lovett Glen Cameron, P.	A. H. Bartlett	A. E. Neal
Perry	Pinckneyville	Louis R. Kelly	C. A. Boruff	C. W. Boston
Piatt	Monticello	William A. Doss	J. B. Martin	Fred O. Gaddis
Pike	Pittsfield	Burr N. Swan	Sidney J. Hess	John D. Mead
Pope	Golconda	B. F. Anderson	Louis J. Ganss	George F. Thode
			J. J. Simmons, P. C.	A. C. Grebe, R.
			H. H. Baughman	John D. Roe
			Harvey Fay	B. G. Duncan
			Charles A. Helkey	John C. Dinsmore
			J. D. Reid	J. W. Mitchell

County.	County seat.	County and Probate judges.
Pulaski	Mound City	Fred Hood
Putnam	Hennepin	John M. McNabb
Randolph	Chester	J. Fred Gilster
Richland	Olney	R. B. Witcher
Rock Island	Rock Island	Nels A. Larson Frank J. Landee, P.
Saline	Harrisburg	William W. Damron
Sangamon	Springfield	J. B. Weaver C. H. Jenkins, P.
Schuyler	Rushville	Isaac Lewis
Scott	Winchester	John A. McKeene
Shelby	Shelbyville	A. J. Steidley
Stark	Toulon	Frank Thomas
St. Clair	Belleville	J. B. Messick Frank Perrin, P.
Stephenson	Freeport	Roscoe J. Carnahan
Tazewell	Pekin	Charles Schaefer
Union	Jonesboro	David W. Karracker
Vermilion	Danville	Thomas A. Graham Walter J. Bookwalter, P.
Wabash	Mount Carmel	W. S. Wilhite
Warren	Monmouth	C. M. Huey
Washington	Nashville	William P. Green
Wayne	Fairfield	J. V. Heidinger
White	Carmi	Alys Pyle
Whiteside	Morrison	W. A. Blodgett
Will	Joliet	G. J. Cowing Samuel Drew
Williamson	Marion	Wiley F. Slater
Winnebago	Rockford	Fred E. Carpenter
Woodford	Eureka	Arthur C. Fort

County.	Treasurer.	Sheriff.
Adams	Frank A. Jasper	E. J. Simmons
Alexander	E. J. Hodges	Jesse A. Miller
Bond	Seymour Van Deusen	Louis D. Royer
Boone	Charles D. Loop	Edward J. Haac
Brown	W. F. Manson	C. W. Cory
Bureau	Watts T. Mercer	Len Spalding
Calhoun	Elias M. Bailey	Peter A. Gotway
Carroll	William H. Stitely	Henry S. Wise
Cass	J. R. Sligh	G. W. Farrar
Champaign	James A. Reeves	Geo. W. Davis
Christian	Jesse L. Patterson	Dan'l L. Dunbar
Clark	John W. Lewis	W. A. Byram
Clay	Aden Kellums	H. N. McElyia
Clinton	R. P. Farrell	John Knies
Coles	Grant Childress	Vincent Aye
Cook	Harry Gibbons	Charles W. Peters
Crawford	J. T. Cox	H. E. Parker
Cumberland	Edward A. Ormsby	Elias Jobe
DeKalb	Walter H. May	William H. Decker
DeWitt	Joel C. Cool	J. W. Persons
Douglas	Theodore F. Howard	F. E. Parker
DuPage	John F. Kesterman	Geo. F. Leincke
Edgar	Elmer Sunkel	Oda M. Sizemore
Edwards	Charles Naylor	Clyde Roosevelt
Effingham	Amos Munday	J. D. Marshall
Fayette	William H. Gray	Levi J. Browning
Ford	T. A. Flora	Albert T. Carlson
Franklin	Jno. A. McClintock	Robt. S. Watkins
Fulton	H. L. Fouts	Guy R. Williams
Gallatin	Robert R. Elliott	Allen Barnett
Green	Horace W. Foreman	John B. Morrow
Grundy	Roy Enger	Joseph H. Francis
Hamilton	Abraham Peer	Wm. J. Campbell
Hancock	Fred Salm, Jr.	J. N. Bennett
Hardin	W. B. Allard	D. V. Cox
Henderson	Oscar A. Rankin	Robt. T. McDill
Henry	Charles A. Kellogg	Samuel Wilson
Iroquois	Homer M. Brown	Geo. P. Heikes
Jackson	William S. Roberts	James W. Gibson
Jasper	John W. Howell	James A. Eaton
Jefferson	James H. Kell	Grant Holcomb
Jersey	Fred W. Howell	James Catt
Jo Daviess	John A. Bingham	W. J. Shipton
Johnson	I. N. Elkins	John L. Veach
Kane	Oscar B. Nelson	Claude Poole
Kankakee	Albert J. Bethfur	William J. Rily
Kendall	Arthur G. Larson	Martin N. Hextell
Knox	Herbert M. Bloomquist	Jas. T. Wheeler
Lake	Leroy Bracher	Elmer J. Green
LaSalle	George M. Reynolds	Curt S. Ayers
Lawrence	A. L. Candle	Wm. H. Stivers
Lee	Wm. C. Thompson	Frank A. Schoenholz
Livingston	A. B. Carrithers	Robt. T. Gorman

County.	County clerk.	Circuit clerk and recorder.
Pulaski	Walter W. Waite	E. P. Easterday
Putnam	Oldon C. Cofoid	H. B. Ramage
Randolph	Henry Boeknoff	Charles J. Kribs
Richland	John F. Hanes	Charles Goudy
Rock Island	Henry B. Hubbard	G. W. Gamble
Saline	Leo J. Deisenroth, P. C.	Sam Ryerson, R.
Sangamon	H. E. Wills	R. E. Holmes
Schuyler	Charles W. Byres	Charles F. Koehn
Scott	O. G. Addleman, P.	Wm. T. Fossett, R.
Shelby	James A. Long	E. Ross Chitwood
Stark	Bluford McClure	J. W. Kellum
St. Clair	Ed R. Allen	Samuel B. Jackson
Stephenson	William E. Nixon	Walter F. Young
Tazewell	A. J. H. Hoerr	John F. O'Flaherty C. A. Summers, R.
Union	A. H. Volkers	J. O. Templeton
Vermilion	T. E. Solterman	E. L. Meyers
Wabash	Charles L. Kimmel	Fred Bacon
Warren	John R. Moore	C. E. Wellman W. H. Carter, R.
Washington	E. L. Holsen	Elmer Stoltz
Wayne	W. W. Brent	John Lugg
White	Henry F. Heckert	Oscar H. Rinne
Whiteside	E. D. Freshwater	Elmer Hargrave
Will	Matthew Martin	Otis Downen
Williamson	M. W. Chapin	C. W. McCall
Winnebago	Edward G. Young	L. H. Piepenbrink
Woodford	Henry F. Schmidt, P.C.	Wm. W. Smith, R.
Adams	E. H. Scobey	Leslie O. Caplinger
Alexander	Freeman Johnson	Lewis F. Lake John A. Bowman, R.
Bond	C. S. Holman	D. C. Beisley

County.	State's attorney.	Supt. schools.
Adams	J. Leroy Adair	John H. Steiner
Alexander	Leslie L. Wilbourn	Asa D. Twente
Bond	H. A. Meyer	William E. White
Boone	Frank A. Oakley	Elizabeth B. Harvey
Brown	R. E. Vandeventer	Lavina O'Neil
Bureau	Joseph Skinner	George O. Smith
Calhoun	C. C. Worthy	S. J. Sibley
Carroll	F. J. Stransky	John Hay
Cass	W. T. Lordley (acting)	Walter E. Buck
Champaign	Louis A. Busch	C. H. Watts
Christian	Harry B. Hershey	O. P. Simpson
Clark	O. R. Clements	Harold Bright
Clay	Harvey W. Shriner	George W. Brewer
Clinton	Hugh V. Murray	William Johnston
Coles	Emery Andrews	O. L. Minter
Cook	Maclay Hoyne	E. J. Tobin
Crawford	Charles E. Jones	Robert E. McKnight
Cumberland	Glenn Rateliff	L. C. Markwell
DeKalb	Lowell B. Smith	Warren Hubbard
DeWitt	Grover C. Hoff	John L. Costley
Douglas	S. S. Duhamel	E. E. Gere
DuPage	Charles W. Hadley	Charles B. Bowman
Edgar	Wilbur H. Hickman	O. Rice Jones
Edwards	Allen E. Walker	Grant Balding
Effingham	Byron Piper	J. W. Davis
Fayette	Will P. Welker	Frank E. Crawford
Ford	F. M. Thompson	H. M. Rudolph
Franklin	Roy C. Martin	H. Clay Ing
Fulton	Reed F. Cutler	Perry H. Hellyer
Gallatin	Marsh Wiseheart	J. F. Ashley
Green	John C. Bowman	Rollins Scott
Grundy	Frank H. Hayes	Earl F. Booth
Hamilton	Harry Anderson	Samuel O'Dale
Hancock	Earl W. Wood	Stephen D. Faris
Hardin	C. E. Soward	Hattie M. Rittenhouse
Henderson	Albert F. Fawley	Allen L. Beall
Henry	Carl A. Melin	Philip J. Stoneberg
Iroquois	J. W. Kern	F. A. Gilbreath
Jackson	Otis F. Glenn	Otto F. Aken
Jasper	W. E. Isley	Joseph H. Pursiful
Jefferson	Frank G. Thompson	William Miner
Jersey	Paul M. Hamilton	Joseph W. Becker
Jo Daviess	Harry C. Tear	Benjamin L. Birkbeck
Johnson	O. R. Morgan	E. W. Sutton
Kane	Charles L. Abbott	Edw. A. Ellis
Kankakee	Wayne H. Dyer	Lewis Ogilvie
Kendall	Oliver A. Burkhart	George Elliott
Knox	A. J. Boutelle	W. F. Boyes
Lake	James G. Welch	T. A. Simpson
LaSalle	George S. Wiley	W. R. Foster
Lawrence	Blaine Huffman	Edwin Ashbaugh
Lee	Harry Edwards	L. W. Miller
Livingston	J. H. McFadden	W. W. McCulloch

County Treasurer.	Sheriff.	State's attorney.	Supt. schools.
Logan—H. J. Mayer	A. G. Alberts	Everett Smith	E. H. Lukenbill
Macon—Charles H. Mooney	Mont E. Penniwell	Jesse L. Deck	E. L. Dickey
Macoupin—William L. Baird	W. E. Morris	Victor Hemphill	George W. Solomon
Madison—B. S. Ferguson	George E. Little	Joseph P. Streuber	H. T. McCrea
Marion—W. F. Wilson	Lincoln Beasley	Samuel N. Finn	Hattie Blair
Marshall—Louis V. Osborne	William S. Riddle	Wallace J. Black	Willard S. King
Mason—W. J. Shirley	George W. White	E. P. Nischwitz	J. C. Stoddard
Massac—Loren Smith	Osro Shirk	Walter Roberts	W. A. Spence
McDonough—John A. Barclay	E. E. Sapp	Andrew L. Hainline	B. E. Decker
McHenry—Wm. S. McConnell	Ray J. Stewart	Vincent S. Lumley	A. M. Shelton
McLean—William C. Means	Ralph Spafford	Miles K. Young	B. C. Moore
Menard—W. D. Power	Harry Graustaff	H. E. Pond	William Small
Mercer—Charles A. Freise	John P. Fleming	Oscar E. Carlstrom	George E. Platt
Monroe—Hugo Bremser	Ernest W. Loehr	Roy E. Gauen	William C. Heyl
Montgomery—John W. Rea	E. T. Marshall	J. Earl Major	E. A. Lewey
Morgan—William A. Masters	Grant Graff	Carl E. Robinson	H. H. Vascovcellos
Moultrie—Oliver F. Dolan	Charles Lansden	C. R. Patterson	Nettie Roughton
Ogle—William D. Mackey	George D. Banning	W. J. Emerson	John E. Cross
Peoria—A. B. McGill	Lewis M. Hines	C. E. McNemar	John A. Hayes
Perry—Samuel N. Hunter	Thos. H. Thimmig	Nelson B. Layman	R. B. Templeton
Piatt—David A. Troxel	Edward R. Gale	Charles W. Kirke	C. McIntosh
Pike—H. E. Williams	John H. Davis	Edwin Johnston	T. C. Moore
Pope—Thomas F. Phelps	H. G. McCormick	John W. Browning	Stella A. Wierwille
Pulaski—I. J. Hudson	Imon Bankson	C. S. Miller	May S. Hawkins
Putnam—John W. Stouffer	C. D. Maulfair	James E. Taylor	W. A. Paxon
Randolph—Henry Lucht	J. H. McGuire	Alfred D. Riess	Louis W. von Behren
Richland—Charles Byer	Frank Craig	S. C. Lewis	Earl H. Hostettler
Rock Island—W. H. Whiteside	J. S. Wigers	F. E. Thompson	Lou M. Harris
Saline—Guy M. Wallace	John D. Cummins	J. B. Lewis	B. D. Gates
Sangamon—George A. Fish	Henry H. Mested	Charles F. Mortimer	E. C. Pruitt
Schuyler—C. E. Worthington	Edw. Leshbrook	George B. Steele	Calvin L. Cain
Scott—C. M. Danner	Fritz L. Haskell	Thomas J. Priest	John P. Ward
Shelby—Ed. R. Knecht	William T. Biggs	A. L. Yantis	Charles B. Guin
Stark—E. G. Williamson	Grant G. Kilgore	John W. Fling, Jr.	George C. Baker
St. Clair—M. P. Murray, Jr.	Ed. P. Petri	A. E. Schaumleffel	W. A. Hough
Stephenson—Samuel Markel	John G. Hayes	Charles H. Green	George W. Scott
Tazewell—Henry W. Toennigs	Robert Clay	Edward E. Black	C. I. Martin
Union—Jeff M. Johnson	John J. Tygett	James Lingle	Charles O. Otrick
Vermilion—Robert H. Maler	Charles N. Knox	J. H. Lewman	O. P. Haworth
Wabash—Charles Buchanan	John S. Rigg	Harry M. Phipps	Elmer Greathouse
Warren—W. D. Marshall	A. M. Hicks	C. E. Lauder	F. M. Wenbigler
Washington—H. W. Finke	H. Klosterhoff	H. H. House	T. E. Allen
Wayne—J. L. Matthews	G. H. Anderson	Roscoe Forth	J. B. Galbraith
White—C. W. Frazier	Charles D. Gibbs	Joe A. Pearce	D. L. Boyd
Whiteside—Fred W. Tripp	P. A. Whitney	J. J. Ludens	Harry B. Price
Will—Benjamin D. Jones	James E. Newkirk	Robert W. Martin	August Maue
Williamson—Ed. M. Heaton	Melvin Thaxten	R. R. Fowler	J. W. McKinney
Winnebago—Frank A. Carson	Harry H. Baldwin	William Johnson	Abbie J. Craig
Woodford—Homer Darst	George W. Tegand	E. J. Henderson	Roy L. Moore

AREA AND POPULATION OF ILLINOIS CITIES.

Land area in acres July 1, 1916; population estimated by United States census bureau for July 1, 1917; only places having a population of 8,000 or more in 1910 included.

	Acres.	Population.
Alton city	4,052.0	23,783
Aurora city	4,245.0	34,795
Belleville city	3,019.8	21,154
Bloomington city	2,974.6	27,462
Blue Island village	1,341.0	9,450
Cairo city	1,440.0	15,995
Canton city	1,002.8	13,674
Centralia city	1,400.0	11,838
Champaign city	2,520.0	15,052
Chicago city	123,142.6	2,547,201
Chicago Heights city	1,480.0	22,863
Cicero town	3,677.0	20,846
Danville city	6,000.0	32,969
Decatur city	4,282.6	41,483
De Kalb city	800.0	9,705
East St. Louis city	8,636.0	77,312
Elgin city	4,331.1	28,562
Evanston city	4,828 9	29,304
Freeport city	2,543.0	19,844
Galesburg city	5,760.0	24,629
Granite City	2,540.0	13,800
Jacksonville city	3,500.0	15,506
Joliet city	2,430.0	38,459
Kankakee city	2,157.0	14,270
Kewanee city	1,970.0	13,607
LaSalle city	1,250.0	12,332
Lincoln city	2,809.0	11,991
Mattoon city	2,750.0	12,764
Maywood village	1,524.9	10,903
Moline city	3,546.0	27,976
Monmouth city	1,440.0	10,346
Mount Vernon city	1,520.0	10,043
Oak Park village	2,880.0	27,816
Ottawa city	2,353.0	*9,535
Pekin city	4,146.0	10,973
Peoria city	6,027.5	72,184
Quincy city	3,799.6	36,832
Rock Island city	5,221.0	29,462
Rockford city	6,041.0	56,739
Springfield city	5,532.5	62,623
Streator city	2,076.0	14,313
Urbana city	1,280.0	10,146
Waukegan city	3,360.0	20,917

*Population April 15, 1910; decrease since 1900; no estimate made.

Color, nativity, sex and other details as to inhabitants of places having a population of 25,000 or more, excepting Chicago, which is treated separately.

Aurora.

Population	29,807
White	29,511

POPULATION IN 1910.

Negro	293	Males of voting age	9,711
Chinese	2	Naturalized	1,795
Japanese	1	First papers	171
Native white—Native par.	12,232	Alien	1,150
Foreign or mixed par.	10,577	Illiterate	494
Foreign-born white	6,702	Attending school	4,517
Male population	15,118	Dwellings	6,235
Female population	14,689	Families	6,864

Bloomington.

Population	25,768
White	24,953
Negro	809
Indian	1
Chinese	5
Native white—Native par.	14,642
Foreign or mixed par.	6,904
Foreign-born white	3,497
Male population	12,321
Female population	13,447
Males of voting age	8,009
Naturalized	1,152
First papers	53
Alien	137
Illiterate	260
Attending school	4,269
Dwellings	6,082
Families	6,455

Danville.

Population	27,871
White	26,393
Negro	1,465
Indian	1
Chinese	12
Native white—Native par.	19,951
Foreign or mixed par.	4,874
Foreign-born white	1,998
Male population	13,721
Female population	14,150
Males of voting age	8,514
Naturalized	727
First papers	46
Alien	60
Illiterate	544
Attending school	4,983
Dwellings	6,793
Families	7,167

Decatur.

Population	31,140
White	30,354
Negro	776
Chinese	7
Japanese	3
Native white—native par.	22,566
Foreign or mixed par.	5,366
Foreign-born white	2,422
Male population	15,443
Female population	15,697
Males of voting age	9,703
Naturalized	694
First papers	53
Alien	270
Illiterate	330
Attending school	5,199
Dwellings	7,131
Families	7,588

East St. Louis.

Population	58,547
White	52,646
Negro	5,882
Chinese	19
Native white—Native par.	30,447
Foreign or mixed par.	12,799
Foreign-born white	9,400
Male population	32,363
Female population	26,184
Males of voting age	21,005
Naturalized	1,613
First papers	374
Alien	2,701
Illiterate	2,614
Attending school	8,019
Dwellings	11,628
Families	12,888

Elgin.

Population	25,976
White	25,794
Negro	171
Chinese	10
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.	10,346
Foreign or mixed par.	9,787
Foreign-born white	5,661
Male population	12,290
Female population	13,686
Males of voting age	7,919
Naturalized	1,608
First papers	127
Alien	280
Illiterate	615
Attending school	4,274
Dwellings	5,383
Families	6,024

Joliet.

Population	34,670
White	34,161
Negro	497
Chinese	12
Native white—Native par.	9,753
Foreign or mixed par.	13,967
Foreign-born white	10,441
Male population	18,417
Female population	16,253
Males of voting age	11,477
Naturalized	2,483
First papers	284
Alien	2,671
Illiterate	1,619
Attending school	5,863
Dwellings	6,005
Families	7,199

Peoria.

Population	66,950
White	65,361
Negro	1,569
Indian	1
Chinese	17
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.	36,615
Foreign or mixed par.	19,936
Foreign-born white	8,810
Male population	34,362
Female population	32,586
Males of voting age	23,054
Naturalized	2,598
First papers	191
Alien	1,020
Illiterate	724
Attending school	10,124
Dwellings	14,111
Families	15,225

Quincy.

Population	36,587
White	34,978
Negro	1,596
Chinese	12
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.	19,103
Foreign or mixed par.	12,234
Foreign-born white	3,641
Male population	17,879
Female population	18,708
Males of voting age	11,388
Naturalized	1,342
First papers	21
Alien	51
Illiterate	552
Attending school	5,729
Dwellings	7,685
Families	8,792

Rockford.

Population	45,401
White	45,196
Negro	197
Chinese	7
Japanese	1
Native white—Native par.	15,395
Foreign or mixed par.	15,973
Foreign-born white	13,828
Male population	23,302
Female population	22,939
Males of voting age	15,014
Naturalized	4,094
First papers	625
Alien	1,822
Illiterate	761
Attending school	7,020
Dwellings	8,802
Families	10,437

Springfield.

Population	51,678
White	48,699
Negro	2,961
Indian	7
Chinese	11
Native white—Native par.	27,944
Foreign or mixed par.	13,855
Foreign-born white	6,900
Male population	25,488
Female population	26,190
Males of voting age	16,090
Naturalized	1,940
First papers	242
Alien	454
Illiterate	1,981
Attending school	8,064
Dwellings	11,214
Families	11,905

NOTE—In the above tables those classed as illiterate are persons 10 years of age or over. The figures for school attendance include persons 6 to 20 years inclusive.

SOCIETIES OF ARTISTS AND ART CLUBS.

Artists' Guild, The—Rooms 516, 517, 514 Fine Arts building, 410 South Michigan avenue; president, F. J. Reichman; secretary and managing director, Elizabeth L. Saunders.

Arts Club of Chicago—608-610 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. John Alden Carpenter; secretary, Eames MacVeagh.

Chicago Artists' Association—President, George Nelson Holt; vice-presidents, Mrs. Rose L. Gannon, Frederick F. Frar, Mrs. Eric DeLamarter; recording secretary, Mary H. Lyding; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. W. Meadows; treasurer, Mrs. Hiram Kadish.

Chicago Society of Artists (organized 1902)—President, Mrs. Pauline Palmer; vice-president; Louis O. Griffith; secretary, Carl Kraft, treasurer, Rudolph Ingerle. Society meets in Art institute.

Chicago Ceramic Art Association—Art institute; president and director, Mrs. George Emmons; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Eugene Phelps; treasurer, Mrs. M. K. Bush.

Chicago Outdoor Art League—President, Mrs. John Worthy.

Chicago Public School Art Society—President, Mrs. John Buckingham; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alfred M. Walter, 2729 Prairie avenue.

Municipal Art League of Chicago—President, Everett L. Millard; secretary, Mrs. William F. Young.

Palette and Chisel Club—President, Edward Holslag; secretary, Lynn Coy.

MEMBERS OF THE 51ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS (1918-1919).

Senators and representatives are paid $3,500 for term of two years. Senators are elected for four years and representatives for two.

SENATE.

Republicans, 34; democrats, 17.

Dist.
1. Francis P. Brady, R., 119 E. 20th-st., Chicago.
2. J. M. Powell, D., 1729 W. Madison-st., Chicago.
3. S. A. Ettelson, R., 3659 Michigan-av., Chicago.
4. Al F. Gorman, D., 5436 Morgan-st., Chicago.
5. M. D. Hull, R., 4855 Woodlawn-av., Chicago.
6. J. J. Barbour, R., 7622 Sheridan-rd., Chicago.
7. F. B. Roos, R., 512 Marengo-av., Forest Park.
8. Rodney B. Swift, R., Libertyville.
9. P. J. Carroll, D., 3533 S. Hermitage-av., Chicago.
10. John A. Atwood, R., Stillman Valley.
11. Frank P. Sadler, R., 6556 Yale-av., Chicago.
12. John G. Turnbaugh, R., Mount Carroll.
13. A. C. Clark, R., 7137 Euclid-av., Chicago.
14. Harold C. Kessinger, R., Aurora.
15. J. J. Boehm, D., 729 W. 18th-st., Chicago.
16. Simon E. Lantz, R., Congerville.
17. E. J. Glackin, D., 745 Lytle-st., Chicago.
18. John Dailey, R., Peoria.
19. J. T. Denvir, D., 1847 S. Crawford-av., Chicago.
20. Edward C. Curtis, R., Grant Park.
21. E. J. Hughes, D., 3838 Fulton-st., Chicago.
22. Martin B. Bailey, R., Danville.
23. Henry W. Austin, R., Oak Park.
24. Henry M. Dunlap, R., Savoy.
25. D. Herlihy, D., 2743 N. Albany-av., Chicago.
26. William H. Wright, R., McLean.
27. J. Broderick, D., 732 W. Madison-st., Chicago.
28. William G. McCullough, D., Decatur.
29. P. J. Sullivan, D., 121 Maple-st., Chicago.
30. Walter I. Manny, D., Mount Sterling.
31. W. H. Cornwell, R., 3825 Alta Vista-ter., Chicago.
32. Clarence F. Buck, R., Monmouth.
33. Martin R. Carlson, R., Moline.
34. John R. Hamilton, R., Mattoon.
35. Adam C. Cliffe, R., Sycamore.
36. Charles R. McNay, D., Ursa.
37. Clayton C. Pervier, R., Sheffield.
38. Stephen D. Canaday, D., Hillsboro.
39. T. G. Essington, R., LaSalle.
40. Frank B. Wendling, D., Shelbyville.
41. Richard J. Barr, R., Joliet.
42. F. C. Campbell, D., Xenia.
43. W. S. Jewell, R., Lewistown.
44. Frank M. Hewitt, R., Carbondale.
45. John A. Wheeler, R., Springfield.
46. Charles L. Wood, R., Keens.
47. J. G. Bardill, R., Highland.
48. Raleigh M. Shaw, D., Lawrenceville.
49. R. E. Duvall, R., Belleville.
50. Sidney B. Miller,* R., Cairo.
51. W. A. Spence, R., Metropolis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans, 90; democrats, 63.

Dist.
1. John Griffin, D., 2020 Indiana-av., Chicago.
   W. M. Brinkman, R., 3119 Indiana-av., Chicago.
   S. B. Turner, R., 21 E. 28th-st., Chicago.
2. Frank Ryan, D., 2139 W. 13th-st., Chicago.
   S. E. Weinshenker, D., 1001 S. Ashland-bd., Chicago.
   R. J. Marcy, R., 1953 W. Congress-st., Chicago.
3. A. H. Roberts, R., 3405 Calumet-av., Chicago.
   Warren B. Douglas, R., 3434 Calumet-av., Chicago.
   George G. Noonan, D., 536 W. 31st-st., Chicago.
4. Emil O. Kowalski, R., 50 W. 44th-st., Chicago.
   Frank McDermott, D., 1552 W. Garfield-bd., Chicago.
   James P. Boyle, D., 5448 S. Union-av., Chicago.
5. Sidney Lyon, R., 5250 S. Michigan-av., Chicago.
   Theodore K. Long, R., 4823 Kimbark-av., Chicago.
   Michael L. Igoe, D., 5434 Cornell-av., Chicago.
6. Ralph E. Church, R., 1411 Chicago-av., Evanston.
   Emil A. W. Johnson, R., 2131 Potwyne-pl., Chicago.
   Robert E. Wilson, D., 4025 Greenview-av., Chicago.
7. Albert F. Volz, R., Arlington Heights.
   Howard P. Castle, R., Barrington.
   John W. McCarthy, D., Lemont.
8. Edward D. Shurtleff, R., Marengo.
   James H. Vickers, R., Harvard.
   Thomas E. Graham, D., Ingleside.
9. David E. Shanahan, R., 3315 S. Western-bd., Chicago.
   Joseph Placek, D., 2347 S. Kedzie-av., Chicago.
   Thomas A. Doyle, D., 3549 Lowe-av., Chicago.
10. Charles W. Baker, R., Monroe Center.
    H. S. Hicks, R., Rockford.
    Guy W. Ginders, R., Rockford.
11. William H. Cruden, R., 10204 Wallace-st., Chicago.
    Edward B. Lucius, R., 7520 Stewart-av., Chicago.
    Frank J. Ryan, D., 6828 Bishop-st., Chicago.
12. Robert Irwin, R., Mount Carroll.
    Joseph L. Meyers, R., Scioto Mills.
    Charles F. Franz, D., Freeport.
13. C. A. Young, R., 2809 E. 76th-st., Chicago.
    G. A. Dahlberg, R., 147 E. 111th-st., Chicago.
    James W. Ryan, D., 7343 Crandon-av., Chicago.
14. DeGoy B. Ellis, R., Elgin.
    Frank A. McCarthy, R., Elgin.
    Fred B. Shearer, R., Aurora.
15. Thomas Curran, R., 2023 S. Racine-av., Chicago.
    Joseph Perina, D., 1835 Fisk-st., Chicago.
    Peter F. Smith, D., 1608 S. Union-av., Chicago.
16. Charles M. Turner, R., Wenona.
    William H. Bentley, R., Pontiac.
    Michael Fahy, D., Toluca.
17. Edward J. Smejkal, R., 560 Bunker-st., Chicago.
    Charles Cola, D., 817 Forquer-st., Chicago.
    Jacob W. Epstein, D., 1133 Newberry-av., Chicago.
18. Charles W. LaPorte, R., Peoria.
    Charles S. Stubbles, R., Peoria.
    Thomas N. Gorman, D., Peoria.
19. Solomon P. Roderick, R., 3310 Douglas-bd., Chicago.
    J. T. Prendergast, D., 1233 S. Lawndale-av., Chicago.
    James P. O'Brien,* D., 4118 Washington-bd., Chicago.
20. Richard R. Meents, R., Ashkum.
    Israel Dudgeon, R., Morris.
    B. W. Alpiner, D., Kankakee.
21. Frederick J. Bippus, R., 4733 W. Chicago-av., Chicago.
    Michael F. Maher, D., 753 N. Central Park-av., Chicago.
    Benjamin M. Mitchell, D., 3210 Washington-blvd., Chicago.

Dist.
22. Abraham L. Stanfield, R., Paris.
William P. Holaday, R., Georgetown.
Archie M. Vance, D., Paris.
23. William G. Thon, R., 1220 N. Spaulding-av., Chicago.
Edward M. Overland, R., 3228 Hirsch-st., Chicago.
Thomas P. Keane, D., 2705 Iowa-st., Chicago.
24. William H. H. Miller, R., Champaign.
Charles A. Gregory, R., Lovington.
Jacob R. Drake, D., Lovington.
25. Charles L. Fieldstack, R., 4016 N. Harding-av., Chicago.
Theodore R. Steinert, R., 2112 Powell-av., Chicago.
John G. Jacobson, D., 1646 N. Irving-av., Chicago.
26. William Rowe, R., Saybrook.
William Noble, R., Gibson City.
George E. Dooley, D., Le Roy.
27. Edward Walz, R., 541 W. Lake-st., Chicago.
Joseph Patlak, D., 1600 W. North-av., Chicago.
James M. Donlan, D., 954 W. Madison-st., Chicago.
28. Orpheus W. Smith, R., Decatur
Edwin C. Perkins, R., Lincoln.
Horace W. McDavid, D., Decatur.
29. Bernard F. Clettenberg,* R., 1136 Orleans-st., Chicago.
Bernard J. Conlon, D., 163 E. Chicago-av., Chicago.
Lawrence C. O'Brien, D., 1216 Dearborn-av., Chicago.
30. Homer J. Tice, R., Greenview
Ben L. Smith, D., Pekin.
William H. Dieterich, D., Beardstown.
31. Carl Mueller, R., 2143 Lincoln Park West, Chicago.
James A. Stevens, R., 2148 N. Clark-st., Chicago.
Frank J. Seif, Jr., D., 1529 Orchard-st., Chicago.
32. James M. Pace, R., Macomb.
Rollo R. Robbins, R., Augusta.
Ernest O. Reaugh, D., Carthage.
33. James A. Wells, R., Aledo.
Frank E. Abbey, R., Biggsville.
Everett L. Werts, D., Oquawka.
34. E. Walter Green, R., Hindsboro.
A. L. Ruffner, R., Marshall.
Robert Howard, D., Mattoon.
35. Frederick A. Brewer, R., Tampico.

Dist.
A. T. Tourtillott, R., Dixon.
John P. Devine, D., Dixon.
36. A. Otis Arnold, R., Quincy.
Henry Bowers, D., Pittsfield.
Rolland M. Wagner, D., Quincy.
37. Randolph Boyd, R., Galva.
John W. Walters, R., Wyoming.
Frank W. Morrasy, D., Sheffield.
38. Otto C. Sonnemann, R., Carlinville.
Truman A. Snell, D., Carlinville.
H. A. Shephard, D., Jerseyville.
39. William M. Scanlan, R., Peru.
R. G. Soderstrom, R., Streator.
Lee O'Neil Browne, D., Ottawa.
40. Lincoln Bancroft, D., Greenup.
Arthur Roe, D., Vandalia.
John C. Richardson, D., Edenburg.
41. James R. Bentley, R., New Lenox.
William R. McCabe, R., Lockport.
Michael F. Hennebry, D., Wilmington.
42. Charles L. McMackin, R., Salem.
A. B. Lager, D., Breese.
John W. Thomason, D., Louisville.
43. Owen B. West, R., Yates City.
A. O. Lindstrum, R., Galesburg.
M. P. Rice, D., Lewistown.
44. W. George Beever, R., Chester.
Harry Wilson, R., Pinckneyville.
James M. Etherton, D., Carbondale.
45. Jacob Frisch, R., Springfield.
Fred W. Wanless, R., Riverton.
Clarence A. Jones, D., Springfield.
46. W. B. Phillips, R., Mount Vernon.
Frank Vice, Jr., R., Olney.
John Kasserman, D., Newton.
47. Norman G. Flagg, R., Moro.
Chris Rethmeier, R., Edwardsville.
Ferdinand A. Garesche, D., Madison.
48. James A. Watson, R., Elizabethtown.
Samuel R. Thomas, R., Oblong.
Rene Havill, D., Mount Carmel.
49. Charles F. Short, R., East St. Louis.
James W. Rentchler, R., Belleville.
Frank Holton, D., East St. Louis.
50. James P. Mooneyhan, R., Benton.
Charles Curren, R., Mound City.
J. L. Hammond, D., Anna.
51. Claude F. Lacy, R., Boaz.
K. C. Ronalds, R., Eldorado.
John J. Parish, D., Harrisburg.

*Deceased.

Summary.

	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	34	90	124
Democrats	17	63	80

THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

President—Solomon Sturges.
Vice-President—John L. Shortall.
Secretary—George A. H. Scott.
Treasurer—Charles E. Murison.
Executive Committee—Edward W. Blatchford, George A. H. Scott, Miss Ruth Ewing, Richard E. Schmidt, Thomas Taylor, Jr., and Charles E. Murison.

According to the report presented at the fiftieth annual meeting of the society in February, 1919, the year 1918-1919 was one of the busiest in the history of the organization. In the twelve months 1,157 complaints affecting 2,329 children in Chicago and vicinity were received and acted upon. Eight hundred and thirty children were rescued from cruel or incapable parents or guardians and the cases of eighty-three delinquents were disposed of through the courts. Complaints of cruelty to animals numbered 2,352. A total of 56,655 animals were given relief.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF THE G. A. R.

Department Officers (1919-1920).

Commander—H. D. Fulton, Chicago.
Senior Vice-Commander—B. F. Lee, Rockford.
Junior Vice-Commander—Edwin N. Armstrong, Peoria.
Medical Director—W. M. Hanna, Aurora.
Chaplain—Rev. W. J. Libberton, Chicago.
Council of Administration—William Andrews, Rockford; James M. Taylor, Taylorville; B. M. Campbell, Peoria; C. E. Vaughan, Chicago; James M. Brown, Freeport.
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Henry C. Cooke, Chicago.
Patriotic Instructor—Charles Smith, Chicago.
Judge Advocate—R. H. Peterson, Evanston.
Chief of Staff—W. H. Moore, Bloomington.
Chief Mustering Officer—Philip Smith, Peoria.
Inspector—John W. Arnold, Joliet
Headquarters—Memorial hall, Michigan avenue and Randolph street, Chicago.

CORRECTION IN VOTE FOR B. M. MITCHELL.

B. M. Mitchell, democratic candidate for representative in the 21st senatorial district at the election Nov. 5, 1918, received the second highest vote instead of third highest. An amended abstract of the votes shows that Frederick J. Bippus, republican, received 11,308½ votes instead of 12,266½ votes as at first officially reported.

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

County.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	Judicial Dis. Appellate.	Judicial Dis. Supreme.
Adams	Quincy	36	15	8	3	4
Alexander	Cairo	50	25	1	4	1
Bond	Greenville	47	22	3	4	2
Boone	Belvidere	8	12	17	2	6
Brown	Mount Sterling	30	20	8	3	4
Bureau	Princeton	37	16	13	2	5
Calhoun	Hardin	36	20	8	3	2
Carroll	Mount Carroll	12	13	15	2	6
Cass	Virginia	30	20	8	3	4
Champaign	Urbana	24	19	6	3	3
Christian	Taylorville	40	21	4	3	2
Clark	Marshall	34	18	5	3	2
Clay	Louisville	42	24	4	4	2
Clinton	Carlyle	42	23	4	4	1
Coles	Charleston	34	19	5	3	3
Cook	Chicago	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,11,13,15,17,19,21,23,25,27,29,31	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	Not numbered	1	7
Crawford	Robinson	48	23	2	4	2
Cumberland	Toledo	40	18	5	3	2
DeKalb	Sycamore	35	12	16	2	6
DeWitt	Clinton	28	19	6	3	3
Douglas	Tuscola	34	19	6	3	3
DuPage	Wheaton	41	11	16	2	7
Edgar	Paris	22	18	5	3	3
Edwards	Albion	48	24	2	4	1
Effingham	Effingham	42	23	4	4	2
Fayette	Vandalia	40	23	4	4	2
Ford	Paxton	26	17	11	3	3
Franklin	Benton	50	25	2	4	1
Fulton	Lewistown	43	15	9	3	4
Gallatin	Shawneetown	48	24	2	4	1
Greene	Carrollton	38	20	7	3	2
Grundy	Morris	20	12	13	2	5
Hamilton	McLeansboro	51	24	2	4	1
Hancock	Carthage	32	14	9	3	4
Hardin	Elizabethtown	48	24	2	4	1
Henderson	Oquawka	33	14	9	2	4
Henry	Cambridge	37	15	14	2	5
Iroquois	Watseka	20	18	12	2	3
Jackson	Murphysboro	44	25	1	4	1
Jasper	Newton	46	23	4	4	2
Jefferson	Mount Vernon	46	23	2	4	1
Jersey	Jerseyville	38	20	7	3	2
Jo Daviess	Galena	12	13	15	2	6
Johnson	Vienna	51	24	1	4	1
Kane	Geneva	14	11	16	2	6
Kankakee	Kankakee	20	18	12	2	7
Kendall	Yorkville	14	12	16	2	6
Knox	Galesburg	43	15	9	2	5
Lake	Waukegan	8	10	17	2	7
LaSalle	Ottawa	39	12	13	2	5
Lawrence	Lawrenceville	48	23	2	4	2
Lee	Dixon	35	13	15	2	6
Livingston	Pontiac	16	17	11	2	3
Logan	Lincoln	28	17	11	3	3
Macon	Decatur	28	19	6	3	3
Macoupin	Carlinville	38	21	7	3	2
Madison	Edwardsville	47	22	3	4	2
Marion	Salem	42	23	4	4	2
Marshall	Lacon	16	16	10	2	5
Mason	Havana	30	20	8	3	4
Massac	Metropolis	51	24	1	4	1
McDonough	Macomb	32	14	9	3	4
McHenry	Woodstock	8	11	17	2	6
McLean	Bloomington	26	17	11	3	3
Menard	Petersburg	30	20	4	3	4
Mercer	Aledo	33	14	14	2	4
Monroe	Waterloo	44	22	3	4	1
Montgomery	Hillsboro	38	21	4	3	2
Morgan	Jacksonville	45	20	7	3	4
Moultrie	Sullivan	24	19	6	3	3
Ogle	Oregon	10	13	15	2	6
Peoria	Peoria	18	16	10	2	5
Perry	Pinckneyville	44	25	3	4	1
Piatt	Monticello	24	19	6	3	3
Pike	Pittsfield	36	20	8	3	2
Pope	Golconda	51	24	1	4	1
Pulaski	Mound City	50	25	1	4	1
Putnam	Hennepin	16	16	10	2	5
Randolph	Chester	44	25	3	4	1
Richland	Olney	46	23	2	4	2
Rock Island	Rock Island	33	14	14	2	4
Saline	Harrisburg	51	24	1	4	1

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	JUDICIAL DIS. Appellate.	JUDICIAL DIS. Supreme.
Sangamon	Springfield	45	21	7	3	3
Schuyler	Rushville	30	15	8	3	4
Scott	Winchester	36	20	7	3	2
Shelby	Shelbyville	40	19	4	3	2
Stark	Toulon	37	16	10	2	5
St. Clair	Belleville	49	22	3	4	1
Stephenson	Freeport	12	13	15	2	6
Tazewell	Pekin	30	16	10	3	3
Union	Jonesboro	50	25	1	4	1
Vermillion	Danville	22	18	5	3	3
Wabash	Mount Carmel	48	23	2	4	1
Warren	Monmouth	22	14	9	2	4
Washington	Nashville	44	22	3	4	1
Wayne	Fairfield	46	24	2	4	1
White	Carmi	48	24	2	4	1
Whiteside	Morrison	35	13	14	2	6
Will	Joliet	41	11	12	2	7
Williamson	Marion	50	25	1	4	1
Winnebago	Rockford	10	12	17	2	6
Woodford	Eureka	16	17	11	2	5

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES.

[From federal census reports.]

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Adams	.....	2,186	14,476	26,508	41,323	56,362	59,148	61,188	67,058	64,588
Alexander	626	1,390	3,313	2,484	4,707	10,564	14,809	16,563	19,384	22,741
Bond	2,931	3,124	5,060	6,144	9,815	13,152	14,873	14,550	16,708	17,075
Boone	.....	.....	1,705	7,624	11,678	12,942	11,527	12,203	15,791	15,481
Brown	.....	.....	4,183	7,198	9,938	12,205	13,044	11,951	11,557	10,397
Bureau	.....	.....	3,067	8,841	26,426	34,415	33,189	35,014	41,112	43,975
Calhoun	.....	1,090	1,741	3,231	5,144	6,562	7,471	7,652	8,917	8,610
Carroll	.....	.....	1,023	4,586	11,733	16,705	16,985	18,320	18,963	18,035
Cass	.....	.....	2,981	7,253	11,325	11,580	14,494	15,963	17,222	17,372
Champaign	.....	.....	1,475	2,649	14,629	22,737	40,869	42,159	47,622	51,829
Christian	.....	.....	1,878	3,203	10,492	20,363	28,232	30,531	32,790	34,594
Clark	931	3,940	7,453	9,522	14,987	18,719	21,900	21,899	24,033	23,517
Clay	.....	755	3,228	4,289	9,336	15,875	16,195	16,772	19,553	18,661
Clinton	.....	2,330	3,718	5,139	10,941	16,285	18,718	17,411	19,824	22,832
Coles	.....	.....	9,616	9,335	14,203	25,535	27,055	30,093	34,146	34,517
Cook	.....	.....	10,201	43,385	144,954	349,966	607,719	1,191,922	1,838,735	2,405,232
Crawford	.....	2,999	3,117	4,422	7,133	11,551	13,889	16,190	17,283	19,240
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,718	8,311	12,223	13,762	15,443	16,124
DeKalb	.....	.....	.....	1,697	7,540	19,086	23,265	26,774	27,066	31,756
DeWitt	.....	.....	.....	3,247	5,002	10,820	14,768	17,014	17,011	18,927
Douglas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,140	13,484	15,857	17,669	19,097
DuPage	.....	.....	.....	3,535	9,290	14,701	16,685	19,187	22,551	28,196
Edgar	.....	.....	4,071	8,225	10,692	16,925	21,450	25,504	26,787	28,273
Edwards	.....	3,444	1,649	3,070	3,524	7,454	7,565	8,600	9,444	10,345
Effingham	.....	.....	.....	1,675	3,799	7,816	15,653	18,924	19,358	20,465
Fayette	.....	.....	2,704	6,233	8,075	11,189	19,638	23,243	23,367	28,065
Ford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,979	9,103	15,105	17,035	18,259
Franklin	.....	1,763	4,083	3,682	5,681	9,393	12,652	16,129	17,138	19,675
Fulton	.....	.....	1,841	13,142	22,508	33,338	38,291	41,249	43,110	46,201
Gallatin	.....	3,155	7,405	10,760	5,418	8,055	11,134	12,862	14,935	15,836
Greene	.....	.....	7,674	11,951	12,429	16,093	20,277	23,014	23,791	23,402
Grundy	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,023	10,379	14,928	16,738	21,024	24,136
Hamilton	.....	.....	2,616	3,945	6,362	9,915	13,014	16,712	17,800	20,197
Hancock	.....	.....	483	9,946	14,652	29,061	35,935	35,352	31,907	32,215
Hardin	.....	.....	.....	1,378	2,887	3,759	5,113	6,024	7,231	7,448
Henderson	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,612	9,501	12,582	10,755	9,876	10,836
Henry	.....	.....	41	1,260	3,809	20,660	35,506	36,609	33,338	40,049
Iroquois	.....	.....	.....	1,695	4,149	12,325	25,782	35,457	35,167	38,014
Jackson	.....	1,542	1,828	3,566	5,862	9,589	19,634	22,508	27,809	33,871
Jasper	.....	.....	.....	1,472	3,220	8,364	11,238	14,515	18,188	20,160
Jefferson	.....	691	2,555	5,762	8,109	12,865	17,864	20,686	22,590	28,133
Jersey	.....	.....	.....	4,535	7,354	12,051	15,054	15,546	14,810	14,612
Jo Daviess	.....	.....	2,111	6,180	18,604	27,325	27,820	27,534	25,101	24,533
Johnson	.....	843	1,596	3,626	4,114	9,342	11,248	13,079	15,013	15,667
Kane	.....	.....	.....	6,501	16,703	30,062	39,091	44,956	65,061	78,792
Kankakee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,412	24,352	24,961	28,732	37,154
Kendall	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,730	12,074	12,399	13,084	12,106	11,467
Knox	.....	.....	274	7,060	13,278	28,663	39,522	38,360	38,752	43,612
Lake	.....	.....	.....	7,654	14,226	18,257	21,914	21,299	24,235	34,504
LaSalle	.....	.....	.....	9,348	17,815	48,332	69,792	70,420	80,798	87,776
Lawrence	.....	.....	3,668	7,092	6,121	9,214	12,533	13,633	14,693	16,523
Lee	.....	.....	.....	2,035	5,292	17,691	27,171	27,494	26,187	29,894
Livingston	.....	.....	.....	759	1,552	11,637	31,471	38,450	38,455	42,035
Logan	.....	.....	.....	2,333	5,128	14,272	23,053	25,041	25,489	28,680
Macon	.....	.....	1,122	3,039	3,988	13,738	26,481	30,671	30,083	44,003
Macoupin	.....	.....	1,990	7,826	12,355	24,602	32,726	37,705	40,380	42,256
Madison	.....	13,550	6,221	14,433	20,441	31,351	44,131	50,141	51,535	64,694
Marion	.....	.....	2,125	4,752	6,720	12,739	20,622	23,691	24,341	30,446

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880	1890.	1900.	1910.
Marshall	.....	.....	1,849	5,180	13,437	16,596	15,036	13,653	16,370	15,679
Mason	.....	.....	.....	5,021	10,931	16,184	16,244	16,067	17,491	17,377
Massac	.....	.....	.....	4,092	6,213	9,581	10,443	11,314	13,110	14,200
McDonough	.....	.....	5,308	7,616	20,069	26,509	27,984	27,467	28,312	26,887
McHenry	.....	.....	2,578	14,918	22,089	23,762	24,914	26,114	29,759	32,509
McLean	.....	.....	6,565	10,163	28,772	53,988	60,115	63,036	67,843	68,008
Menard	.....	.....	4,431	6,349	9,584	11,735	13,028	13,120	14,336	12,796
Mercer	.....	26	2,352	5,246	15,042	18,769	19,501	18,545	20,944	19,723
Monroe	1,516	2,000	4,481	7,679	12,832	12,982	13,632	12,948	13,847	13,508
Montgomery	.....	2,953	4,490	6,277	13,979	25,314	28,086	30,003	30,836	35,311
Morgan	.....	12,714	19,547	16,064	22,112	28,463	31,519	32,636	35,006	34,420
Moultrie	.....	.....	.....	2,234	6,385	10,385	13,705	14,481	15,224	14,630
Ogle	.....	.....	3,479	10,020	22,888	27,492	29,946	28,710	29,129	27,864
Peoria	.....	.....	6,153	17,547	36,601	47,540	55,419	70,378	88,608	100,255
Perry	.....	1,215	3,222	5,278	9,552	13,723	16,008	17,529	19,830	22,088
Piatt	.....	.....	.....	1,696	6,127	10,953	15,583	17,062	17,706	16,376
Pike	.....	2,396	11,728	18,819	27,249	30,768	33,761	31,000	31,592	28,622
Pope	2,610	3,316	4,094	3,975	6,742	11,437	13,256	14,017	13,585	11,215
Pulaski	.....	.....	.....	2,264	3,943	8,752	9,507	11,355	14,554	15,650
Putnam	.....	1,310	2,131	3,924	5,587	6,280	6,555	4,730	4,746	7,561
Randolph	3,492	4,429	7,944	11,079	17,205	20,859	25,691	25,049	28,001	29,120
Richland	.....	.....	.....	3,012	9,711	12,803	15,546	15,019	16,391	15,970
Rock Island	.....	.....	2,610	6,938	21,005	29,753	38,314	41,917	55,249	70,404
Saline	.....	.....	.....	5,588	9,331	12,714	15,940	19,342	21,686	30,204
Sangamon	.....	12,960	14,716	19,228	32,274	46,352	52,902	61,195	71,593	91,029
Schuyler	.....	2,959	6,972	10,573	14,684	17,419	16,249	16,013	16,129	14,852
Scott	.....	.....	6,215	7,314	9,069	10,530	10,745	10,304	10,455	10,067
Shelby	.....	2,972	6,659	7,807	14,613	25,476	30,282	31,191	32,126	21,692
Stark	.....	.....	1,573	3,710	9,004	10,751	11,209	9,982	10,186	10,008
St. Clair	5,248	7,078	13,631	20,180	37,694	51,068	61,850	66,571	86,685	119,870
Stephenson	.....	.....	2,800	11,667	25,112	30,608	31,970	31,338	34,933	36,821
Tazewell	.....	4,716	7,221	12,052	21,470	27,903	29,679	29,556	33,221	34,027
Union	2,362	3,239	5,524	7,615	11,181	17,518	18,100	21,549	22,610	21,856
Vermilion	.....	5,836	9,303	11,402	19,800	30,388	41,600	49,905	65,635	77,996
Wabash	.....	2,710	4,240	4,690	7,313	8,841	9,945	11,866	12,583	14,912
Warren	.....	308	6,739	8,176	18,336	23,174	22,940	21,281	23,163	23,313
Washington	1,547	1,675	4,810	6,953	13,731	17,599	21,117	19,262	19,526	18,759
Wayne	1,114	2,553	5,123	6,825	12,222	10,758	21,297	23,806	27,626	25,697
White	4,828	6,091	7,919	8,925	12,403	16,846	23,089	25,005	25,386	23,052
Whiteside	.....	.....	2,514	5,361	18,737	27,503	30,888	30,854	34,710	34,507
Will	.....	.....	10,167	16,703	29,389	43,013	53,424	62,007	74,764	84,371
Williamson	.....	.....	2,457	7,216	12,241	17,329	19,326	22,226	27,796	45,098
Winnebago	.....	.....	4,609	11,773	24,491	29,301	30,518	39,938	47,845	63,153
Woodford	.....	.....	.....	4,415	13,282	18,956	21,630	21,429	21,822	20,506
Aggregate	55,162	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550	5,638,591

NOTE—In 1800 and 1810 the territory of Illinois contained but two organized counties, Randolph and St. Clair. In 1800 the population of Randolph county was 1,103 and of St. Clair 1,255, total 2,358; in 1810 Randolph 7,275 and St. Clair 5,007, total 12,282.

COLOR, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE (1910).

Color.	
White	5,526,962
Negro	109,049
Indian	188
Chinese	2,103
Japanese	285
Filipino	3
Hindu	1
Nativity.	
Total native	4,433,277
Total foreign born	1,205,314
Native white	4,324,402
Foreign born white	1,202,560
Parentage.	
Native	2,600,555
Foreign	1,232,155
Mixed	491,692

SEX (1910).

Class.	Male.	Female.
White	2,852,386	2,674,576
Negro	56,909	52,140
Other	2,379	201
Native white	2,178,791	2,145,611
Native par'ge.	1,324,922	1,275,633
For. par'tage.	611,275	620,880
Mixed par'ge.	242,594	249,098
For. born white	673,595	528,965
Urban	1,779,839	1,697,090
Rural	1,131,835	1,029,827

STATE OR DIVISION OF BIRTH (1910).

Illinois	3,406,638
Other states	1,026,639
Indiana	143,188
Ohio	122,391
New York	92,300
Missouri	85,161
Pennsylvania	78,116
Kentucky	74,543
Wisconsin	67,296
Iowa	57,948
Michigan	46,419
Tennessee	36,939
Kansas	19,008
Virginia	17,360
Massachusetts	16,280
Minnesota	12,753
Nebraska	11,968
New Jersey	10,434
All other*	134,535
Division.	
New England	37,533
Middle Atlantic	180,350
East north central	3,785,932
West north central	190,546
South Atlantic	51,057
East south central	125,716
West south central	18,108
Mountain	7,728
Pacific	6,357
Other*	29,450

*Includes persons born in the United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions or at sea under United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY NATIONALITY (1910).

Includes all white persons in Illinois of foreign birth or having one or both parents foreign born.

Country.	Number.
Austria	280,844
Belgium	14,858
Canada—French	23,577
Canada—Other	86,093
Denmark	33,519
England	168,396
Finland	3,182
France	21,757
Germany	1,014,408
Greece	11,178
Holland	32,404
Hungary	52,764
Ireland	330,434
Italy	116,685
Norway	68,438
Roumania	5,382
Russia	227,860
Scotland	53,609
Sweden	230,131
Switzerland	21,658
Turkey (Asia)	3,382
Turkey (Europe)	2,572
Wales	11,637
All other	111,640
Total	2,926,407

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CHICAGO IN 1919.

AFTER REVISION FEB. 8.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	10,681	2,490	13,171
2	15,265	8,233	23,498
3	14,792	9,691	24,483
4	7,443	4,215	11,658
5	9,220	4,618	13,838
6	17,120	11,170	28,293
7	19,428	12,860	32,288
8	10,608	5,282	15,890
9	11,097	5,563	16,660
10	5,359	3,046	8,405
11	6,493	3,394	9,892
12	9,191	5,130	14,321
13	14,520	9,147	23,667
14	10,586	6,296	16,882
15	12,356	5,523	17,879
16	5,822	2,851	8,673
17	4,332	1,963	6,295
18	11,077	4,803	15,880
19	5,506	2,081	7,587
20	4,309	2,018	6,327
21	11,237	4,883	16,120
22	5,979	2,275	8,254
23	13,712	8,051	21,763
24	10,229	4,826	15,055
25	24,019	15,773	39,792
26	18,525	9,407	27,932
27	25,011	10,868	35,879
28	10,808	5,440	16,248
29	13,993	6,340	20,333
30	9,263	5,165	14,428
31	13,710	9,437	23,147
32	21,282	13,530	34,812
33	20,854	11,434	32,288
34	15,768	7,008	22,776
35	19,304	11,291	30,595
Total	438,907	236,102	675,009
Cicero	5,795	2,873	8,668
Grand total	444,702	238,975	683,677

AFTER REVISION MARCH 15.

1	11,766	3,463	15,229
2	17,552	10,273	27,825
3	17,064	12,529	29,593
4	8,235	5,158	13,393
5	10,310	5,744	16,054
6	19,586	14,384	33,934
7	21,691	15,669	37,360
8	11,694	6,881	18,575
9	12,486	6,830	19,316
10	5,845	3,811	9,656
11	7,069	4,092	11,161
12	10,011	6,154	16,165
13	16,403	12,060	28,463
14	11,996	7,882	19,878
15	13,606	6,991	20,597
16	6,519	3,520	10,033
17	4,920	2,397	7,317
18	12,808	6,085	18,893
19	6,040	2,638	8,673
20	4,693	2,498	7,191
21	13,108	6,962	20,070
22	6,747	3,220	9,967
23	15,390	10,429	25,819
24	11,410	6,894	18,304
25	26,948	20,122	47,070
26	20,976	12,685	33,661
27	28,106	14,617	42,723
28	12,161	6,881	19,042
29	16,144	8,902	25,046
30	10,558	6,538	17,096
31	15,331	11,161	26,492
32	23,952	16,869	40,821
33	23,259	14,591	37,850
34	17,321	9,349	26,670
35	21,517	14,517	36,034
Total	493,222	302,755	795,977
Cicero	6,842	4,165	11,007
Grand total	500,064	306,920	806,984
Before Revision, March 11.			
Total	66,261	69,871	136,132

AFTER REVISION AUG. 23.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1	10,519	3,086	13,605
2	16,157	8,628	24,785
3	15,268	10,665	25,933
4	7,997	4,767	12,764
5	9,909	5,264	15,173
6	17,849	12,606	30,455
7	20,112	13,957	34,069
8	10,976	5,992	16,968
9	12,092	6,322	18,414
10	5,661	3,446	9,107
11	7,056	3,928	10,984
12	9,654	5,594	15,248
13	15,316	10,764	26,080
14	11,120	6,990	18,110
15	13,376	6,580	19,956
16	6,385	3,314	9,699
17	4,862	2,280	7,142
18	10,948	4,812	15,760
19	5,913	2,381	8,294
20	4,604	2,360	6,964
21	11,746	5,860	17,606
22	6,327	2,977	9,304
23	14,247	9,335	23,582
24	10,987	6,332	17,319
25	25,223	18,036	43,259
26	19,656	11,280	30,936
27	26,769	13,338	40,107
28	11,586	6,219	17,725
29	15,232	7,892	23,124
30	9,915	5,911	15,826
31	14,483	10,179	24,662
32	22,734	15,386	38,120
33	22,484	13,498	35,982
34	16,858	8,441	25,299
35	20,451	13,242	33,293
Total	464,392	271,662	736,054
Cicero	6,529	3,851	10,380
Grand total	470,921	275,513	746,434
Before Revision, Aug. 20.			
Total	32,267	5,068	37,335

AFTER REVISION OCT. 18.

1	10,507	3,127	13,634
2	16,213	8,574	24,787
3	15,519	10,441	25,960
4	8,135	4,710	12,845
5	10,161	5,156	15,317
6	17,918	12,169	30,087
7	20,034	13,634	33,668
8	11,232	5,939	17,171
9	12,317	6,257	18,574
10	5,819	3,394	9,213
11	7,113	3,895	11,008
12	9,922	5,530	15,452
13	15,600	10,504	26,104
14	11,273	6,756	18,029
15	13,449	6,459	19,908
16	6,505	3,279	9,784
17	4,897	2,242	7,139
18	11,356	4,709	16,065
19	5,961	2,323	8,284
20	4,809	2,350	7,159
21	12,110	5,658	17,768
22	6,489	2,936	9,425
23	14,478	9,065	23,543
24	11,234	6,300	17,534
25	24,759	17,280	42,039
26	20,056	11,351	31,407
27	27,454	13,144	40,598
28	11,859	6,143	18,002
29	15,606	7,894	23,500
30	10,142	5,774	15,916
31	14,717	9,922	24,639
32	23,424	15,212	38,636
33	23,402	13,365	36,767
34	17,568	8,266	25,834
35	21,086	13,146	34,232
Total	473,124	266,904	740,028
Cicero	6,798	3,848	10,646
Grand total	479,922	270,732	750,674
Before Revision Oct. 14.			
Total	35,589	9,539	45,128

CHICAGO PRIMARY ELECTION, FEB. 25, 1919.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Democratic.

Candidates: Robert M. Sweitzer, Thomas Carey and John Max Heidelmeier.

Ward.	Sweitzer. Men.	Wom.	Carey. Men.	Wom.	Heid'meier. Men.	Wom.
1.....	4468	779	308	53	6	—
2.....	988	492	408	154	7	—
3.....	1514	1050	1343	863	10	1
4.....	2340	1575	1465	743	53	15
5.....	2305	1314	1650	747	31	3
6.....	1495	887	762	332	16	4
7.....	1900	1123	995	556	22	11
8.....	1698	846	656	296	30	3
9.....	1623	745	727	324	35	6
10.....	1883	1176	531	266	24	10
11.....	1491	740	629	216	38	10
12.....	1991	1185	711	229	29	12
13.....	3701	2791	1131	588	20	12
14.....	2286	1493	718	289	19	8
15.....	1812	850	597	153	40	10
16.....	1563	779	690	214	25	16
17.....	1333	700	340	100	19	1
18.....	2467	1063	1844	652	17	12
19.....	1929	733	514	115	23	1
20.....	1828	880	135	41	12	3
21.....	1983	827	559	191	11	2
22.....	1324	633	416	148	44	13
23.....	1299	755	432	180	21	4
24.....	2010	1021	1294	666	61	22
25.....	2344	1648	768	377	11	8
26.....	1717	914	665	255	49	9
27.....	2100	833	1182	306	36	12
28.....	1537	926	549	154	40	3
29.....	1784	941	2773	1093	62	15
30.....	1907	1260	1858	900	28	16
31.....	2001	1601	1682	1132	29	7
32.....	2278	1579	1348	594	24	3
33.....	1868	1192	651	233	23	3
34.....	2455	1238	1184	406	48	15
35.....	4389	3311	1966	1132	63	20
T'l..	71611	39886	33481	14701	1031	290
Gr. t'l	111497		48182		1321	
Plur'lity	63315					

Republican.

Candidates: William Hale Thompson, Judge Harry Olson and Capt. Charles E. Merriam.

Ward.	Thompson. Men.	Wom.	Olson. Men.	Wom.	Merriam. Men.	Wom.
1.....	2275	511	290	60	78	32
2.....	7634	4509	902	590	192	127
3.....	3534	2205	1982	1451	477	417
4.....	857	474	314	148	62	18
5.....	1224	695	817	486	64	21
6.....	2763	1400	3542	2301	1172	1150
7.....	3572	2316	3763	2361	1482	1421
8.....	1879	998	1209	696	232	134
9.....	2122	1021	1243	705	206	90
10.....	925	515	85	34	36	11
11.....	923	542	486	244	72	30
12.....	1046	472	375	155	89	30
13.....	2340	1333	1342	849	293	190
14.....	2203	1448	930	605	178	78
15.....	1926	828	1117	587	139	51
16.....	480	229	278	124	32	5
17.....	592	277	406	143	62	32
18.....	1653	654	893	483	179	84
19.....	668	270	237	138	80	48
20.....	964	427	47	13	17	6
21.....	1945	779	1552	805	290	207
22.....	701	202	398	116	55	8
23.....	2813	1548	2830	1887	372	301
24.....	1394	660	951	630	72	21
25.....	3793	2077	5819	3834	949	710
26.....	3591	1526	3201	1866	501	322
27.....	2933	1558	3452	1743	609	407
28.....	1693	809	1138	700	114	48
29.....	1999	1068	1019	440	177	73
30.....	1572	994	739	440	47	24
31.....	3041	2150	1596	1324	181	92
32.....	4642	2493	3532	2350	698	537
33.....	5232	2621	3416	2021	633	514
34.....	2316	972	1227	537	270	63
35.....	3538	1930	1475	785	237	91
Tot..	81783	42411	52603	31651	10297	7393
Gr. tot.	124194		84254		17690	
Plurality	39940					

Socialist.

John M. Collins had no opposition. He received 1,267 votes—1,001 men and 266 women.

VOTE FOR CITY TREASURER.

Democratic.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Henry Stuckart	85,412	41,359	126,771
Abraham Salitsky	6,195	2,083	8,278
Wm. R. Strook	4,995	1,899	6,894

Republican.

William Ganschow	115,605	55,141	170,746

(No opposition.)

Socialist.

Robert Howe	964	256	1,220

VOTE FOR CITY CLERK.

Democratic.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
James T. Igoe	90,851	42,848	133,699

(No opposition.)

Republican.

Walter G. Davis	115,054	54,960	170,014

(No opposition.)

Socialist.

Pierce L. Anderson	957	266	1,223

(No opposition.)

VOTE FOR MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE.

(No woman vote for this office.)

Democratic.

Francis Borrelli	56,844
James T. Devere	19,003
John A. Ulrich	17,220

Republican.

George B. Holmes	75,100
Alexander Freundlich	28,673
Carl T. Murray	17,133

Socialist.

Samuel Block	946

(No opposition.)

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

Returns are given only in cases where there were two or more candidates.

Democratic.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Tot.
4. Timothy A. Hogan	1,809	1,287	3,096
Peter J. O'Connor	1,188	670	1,853
William D. Scott	857	412	1,269
Andrew T. Jones	76	41	117
5. Jos. B. McDonough	2,956	1,634	4,590
Paul Languesch	149	28	177
Martin E. Corcoran	576	254	830
John Scheel	71	13	84
6. Full term:			
Joseph Frank	800	296	1,096
John E. Kirby	1,199	653	1,852
7. Michael V. Minehan	2,353	1,262	3,615
Louis Johnson	369	115	484
9. John J. Leonard	1,239	604	1,843
Eugene H. Block	879	472	1,351
George S. Brenner	157	44	201
10. Frank Klaus	1,209	764	1,973
Joseph A. Brabec	941	514	1,455
Joseph W. Nosek	250	156	406
11. Edward F. Cullerton	1,514	747	2,261
John Ruzicka	591	219	810
12. Daniel E. Froelich	435	150	585
Anton J. Cermak	2,243	1,240	3,483
13. Thomas H. Ahern	2,840	2,238	5,078
Jas. C. McGloon	1,401	823	2,224
Jesse Prichason	73	24	97
Arthur Leonard	273	172	545

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Tot.
14. George M. Maypole	2,207	1,414	3,621
James F. Joyce	720	295	1,015
17. Stanley Adamkiewicz	1,102	607	1,709
Jerry Kolassa	454	150	604
18. John J. Touhy	2,323	1,305	4,828
Charles Applequist	593	320	913
Eugene F. Inglis	55	24	79
Geo. W. Burgess	60	19	79
19. John Powers	1,862	727	2,589
Daniel A. Barone	610	123	733
21. Dorsey Crowe	2,049	859	2,908
John F. Bartlett	413	99	512
22. Rudolph L. Sharp	1,121	585	1,706
Frank Gardner	574	191	765
23 Jas. P. Brennan	766	340	1,106
Jas. Prendergast	896	502	1,398
24. Frank F. Roeder	1,654	873	2,527
Joseph Pionke	1,628	851	2,479
August J. Groja	25	18	43
Joseph Burkhart	72	20	92
26. Joseph Caspers	821	404	1,225
William Gaughrin	108	59	167
Frederick Dunham	738	329	1,067
N. J. Werdell	640	303	943
27. Arthur S. Beaudette	1,971	777	2,748
Nicholas S. Budzban	1,217	314	1,531
29. James Kovarik	1,781	879	2,660
Michael F. Ryan	827	403	1,230
Daniel McFall	1,718	710	2,428
Waclav Pacholski	259	64	323
30. William J. Lynch	1,690	989	2,679
James Canty	35	7	42
Daniel O'Hern	29	12	41
William Hanrahan	107	87	194
Thos. J. O'Grady	1,854	1,010	2,864
31. James A. Long	1,925	1,494	3,419
Hugh A. Donnelly	1,720	1,199	2,919
34. Joseph O. Kostner	2,460	1,196	3,656
Geo. E. Sankstone	249	77	326
Edward F. Jirik	1,036	333	1,369
35. John S. Clark	3,552	2,464	6,016
Joseph J. Sheehan	69	21	90
Chr. W. Keane	2,808	2,007	4,815
Republican.			
2. Louis B. Anderson	4,135	2,600	6,735
William A. Wallace	519	209	726
Oscar De Priest	3,883	2,333	6,216
3. John H. Passmore	2,850	1,726	4,576
John J. Lupe	2,166	1,654	3,820
Robert O. Lee	651	343	994
5. Arthur E. Potraz	283	125	408
Henry Langosh	1,342	778	2,120
James A. Stokes	337	166	503
6. Full term:			
Alexander A. McCormick	6,185	3,659	9,844
To fill vacancy:			
Charles S. Eaton	3,624	2,551	6,175

Ward	Men.	Women.	Tot.
W. C. Lombard	297	106	403
Sidney J. Sax	1,016	413	1,428
Guy N. Armstrong	1,927	1,046	2,973
7. William R. Fetzer	4,933	3,336	8,269
Morton McCormac	1,021	643	1,664
George W. Bolling	2,553	1,686	4,239
13. Peter H. Kane	1,857	1,113	2,870
Samuel O. Shaffer	1,974	1,172	3,146
14. Edward J. Lyons	1,739	1,224	2,963
Charles J. Lucas	1,400	794	2,194
15. Louis B. Desser	1,916	875	2,841
Benj. M. Ringle	731	275	1,006
19. John Schneider	603	247	850
James P. Marzano	401	224	625
20. William Melody	890	400	1,290
Nathan V. Cobb	84	26	110
21. Robert H. McCormick	2,663	1,338	4,001
John F. Peters	798	203	1,001
23. Thomas O. Wallace	3,987	2,559	6,546
B. A. L. Thomson	528	214	742
Joseph F. Seeber	1,324	663	1,987
24. James Dorner	1,309	758	2,067
Herman J. Koehler	951	377	1,398
25. Henry D. Capitain	6,398	4,065	10464
John B. Fergus	3,740	1,864	5,604
26. William F. Lipps	3,596	2,025	5,621
William H. Nesbey	3,561	1,574	5,135
27. Edward R. Armitage	3,675	1,525	5,200
John Paul	739	226	965
Frank Breska	367	88	455
Wm. L. Morgan	2,786	1,439	4,225
28. George Wagner	1,326	553	1,879
Arthur T. Gutgesell	1,340	716	2,056
29. John Hrubec	1,495	593	2,088
John Golombowski	1,376	820	2,196
Mortimer J. Kubec	234	99	333
30. John Plaehn	851	596	1,447
John Burns	1,295	748	2,043
31. Scott M. Hogan	2,001	1,652	3,653
Albert J. Little	460	281	741
Harold Johnson	198	84	282
A. L. Strachan	1,550	1,191	2,741
William F. Smith	131	33	164
Charles O. Anderson	245	113	358
32. Albert L. Fisher	6,442	3,930	10372
Harry Bandringa	2,026	890	2,916
33. John P. Garner	5,420	2,877	8,297
Albert E. Icehy	354	177	531
Ross B. Guthrie	3,059	1,773	4,832
34. Jacob J. Fink	1,823	829	2,652
Joseph Danits	312	85	398
Henry Ostrowsky	227	68	295
J. J. Merensky	1,136	429	1,565
35. Charles Jahnke	1,824	760	2,584
Conrad H. Janke	1,040	523	1,563
George Hansen	540	244	784
Eugene Fagen	267	141	408
B. F. Murphy	1,283	823	2,106

CHICAGO CITY ELECTION, APRIL 1, 1919.

TOTAL VOTE BY WARDS.

Ward.	Men.	Women.
1	8923	2830
2	13979	8188
3	14289	10503
4	7660	4617
5	9501	5219
6	16677	11504
7	18952	12981
8	10642	5851
9	11273	5944
10	5458	3413
11	6676	3722
12	9465	5441
13	14895	10729
14	10614	6942
15	12563	6128
16	6085	2954
17	4548	2209
18	11174	5201
19	5295	2088
20	4243	2281
21	11367	5819
22	6238	2930
23	13707	8817
24	10757	6201
25	22949	16479
26	18890	10767
27	25255	12243
28	11201	6068
29	14635	7490
30	9366	5646
31	14027	9866
32	21273	14104
33	21231	12536
34	16174	7881
35	19886	13209
T'l.	440069	258851
Gr. t'l.	698920	

VOTE FOR MAYOR BY WARDS.

Nominees: Robert M. Sweitzer, democrat; William Hale Thompson, republican; John M. Collins, socialist; Adolph S. Carm, social labor; John Fitzpatrick, labor; Maclay Hoyne, independent.

Ward.	Dem. Sweitzer. Men.	Dem. Sweitzer. Wom.	Rep. Thompson. Men.	Rep. Thompson. Wom.	Soc. Collins. Men.	Soc. Collins. Wom.	Soc. Lab. Carm. Men.	Soc. Lab. Carm. Wom.	Labor. Fitzpatrick. Men.	Labor. Fitzpatrick. Wom.	Ind. Hoyne. Men.	Ind. Hoyne. Wom.
1	4996	1530	2572	897	126	46	6	3	347	67	784	244
2	2128	1195	9598	5971	305	169	9	1	368	128	1076	568
3	4063	3103	6132	4228	178	152	12	4	675	269	3199	2478
4	3431	2354	1748	1102	138	44	17	5	1218	493	963	604
5	3946	2253	2928	1937	164	70	70	16	1303	309	1101	563

Ward.	Dem. Sweitzer. Men.	Dem. Sweitzer. Wom.	Rep. Thompson. Men.	Rep. Thompson. Wom.	Soc. Collins. Men.	Soc. Collins. Wom.	Soc. Lab. Carm. Men.	Soc. Lab. Carm. Wom.	Labor. Fitzpatrick. Men.	Labor. Fitzpatrick. Wom.	Ind. Hoyne. Men.	Ind. Hoyne. Wom.
6	4976	3303	5439	3379	278	194	22	7	618	296	5193	4177
7	5343	3654	7046	4731	288	275	24	20	1147	273	4888	3868
8	3452	1971	3819	2366	167	98	37	8	1636	430	1328	693
9	2711	1374	4456	2732	1275	521	57	22	960	239	1711	932
10	2536	1744	1579	936	379	252	26	19	416	164	445	280
11	2855	1732	2059	1289	296	137	20	7	773	226	614	264
12	4035	2627	2315	1277	538	292	59	26	1261	468	1166	662
13	6672	5524	4535	3235	431	226	30	15	1230	416	1925	1243
14	4131	2741	4189	2937	260	135	14	10	1075	407	1036	583
15	3443	1889	4230	2190	1370	810	116	43	1725	507	1453	655
16	3118	1755	1165	619	135	62	25	4	936	257	617	286
17	2247	1201	1161	569	82	33	6	5	500	149	486	187
18	3819	4764	3178	1592	314	148	27	9	964	239	2624	1369
19	2957	1300	1122	435	139	65	22	14	306	63	636	204
20	2279	1285	1279	684	162	74	12	5	250	90	188	95
21	4815	2224	3518	1709	328	123	40	10	941	218	1755	999
22	2470	1347	2068	991	492	192	64	39	535	141	555	218
23	3950	2534	5614	3605	520	355	29	18	1057	347	2503	1877
24	3814	2436	3737	2287	605	300	54	19	1185	354	1046	703
25	6580	4858	8297	5494	289	277	17	12	803	341	6838	5373
26	4947	2947	8322	4793	732	445	61	18	1831	593	2906	1874
27	6279	2993	10051	5182	1217	639	85	34	3259	993	4138	2192
28	3606	2090	3916	2340	528	246	38	18	1785	569	1261	686
29	5070	2780	4552	2641	443	267	29	19	2698	797	1682	764
30	3893	2597	3093	2187	133	76	15	5	1374	400	708	353
31	4603	3548	5687	4321	285	187	34	18	1572	572	1762	1097
32	5666	3967	9158	6117	370	295	28	11	1870	560	3925	2974
33	4828	3144	10224	6321	774	434	71	20	2311	743	2890	1727
34	5526	3089	5143	2520	1290	578	90	40	1863	558	2153	1003
35	7806	6063	7391	4893	531	300	32	25	1822	600	2186	1259
Total	146990	91216	161321	985071	5562	8517	1298	550	42614	13376	67837	43054
Grand total	238206		259828		24079		1848		55990		110851	

VOTE FOR MAYOR BY PRECINCTS.

Pct.	I. Dem. Sweitzer. M.	I. Dem. Sweitzer. W.	I. Rep. Thompson. M.	I. Rep. Thompson. W.	I. Ind. Hoyne. M.	I. Ind. Hoyne. W.
1	143	25	58	12	42	5
2	115	6	59	3	25	1
3	182	—	20	—	7	—
4	247	1	23	—	13	—
5	111	19	33	6	12	—
6	168	15	40	1	21	—
7	132	12	51	9	48	6
8	169	18	20	2	33	3
9	72	19	25	7	34	6
10	230	9	29	1	22	10
11	90	7	49	6	6	—
12	166	37	91	16	11	7
13	117	20	69	29	9	1
14	70	14	70	24	17	1
15	128	39	56	11	28	11
16	89	28	108	30	3	2
17	94	35	47	11	1	—
18	158	25	100	23	25	2
19	123	56	51	17	35	10
20	109	34	18	7	14	2
21	94	65	89	32	42	21
22	79	27	32	18	6	1
23	175	53	94	33	8	3
24	155	67	35	4	10	2
25	102	51	24	17	14	3
26	87	28	41	17	28	10
27	139	49	54	28	29	12
28	83	37	93	64	4	—
29	84	28	80	41	27	12
30	96	45	126	46	6	5
31	80	38	51	21	8	6
32	95	49	102	39	2	3
33	113	66	56	27	22	6
34	56	9	70	30	3	3
35	60	48	23	11	26	14
36	104	58	22	16	11	2
37	61	23	55	15	27	12
38	114	79	58	28	6	6
39	80	57	63	22	18	9
40	90	51	38	16	27	1
41	104	65	60	44	12	7
42	88	48	44	15	15	15
43	63	39	105	41	11	17
44	81	31	57	2	16	7

Pct.	II. Dem. Sweitzer. M.	II. Dem. Sweitzer. W.	II. Rep. Thompson. M.	II. Rep. Thompson. W.	II. Ind. Hoyne. M.	II. Ind. Hoyne. W.
1	77	39	44	30	35	25
2	62	45	49	30	37	32
3	61	38	52	30	29	20
4	6	7	112	44	2	2
5	35	21	153	58	9	4
6	11	1	162	160	—	—
7	23	9	167	73	9	1
8	4	4	133	101	—	—
9	56	20	84	58	18	5
10	15	2	179	106	7	2
11	10	1	156	61	8	2
12	30	8	83	39	9	1
13	37	9	159	66	21	8
14	23	21	141	88	14	6
15	110	54	45	17	46	15
16	68	27	79	32	44	14
17	38	13	190	110	6	4
18	24	9	150	106	12	9
19	81	39	70	57	18	17
20	51	33	109	70	24	10
21	8	1	153	100	3	3
22	8	5	200	149	5	1
23	10	6	180	114	5	1
24	23	6	115	78	9	3
25	22	12	74	61	15	19
26	53	44	105	82	44	24
27	42	44	104	79	21	8
28	16	5	138	93	11	4
29	14	11	216	145	9	5
30	15	5	170	78	6	1
31	7	6	186	146	3	2
32	20	12	152	81	15	10
33	43	12	151	71	12	4
34	43	21	118	75	33	8
35	21	4	133	77	4	—
36	6	4	156	87	4	1
37	5	7	179	137	6	1
38	6	7	148	87	1	1
39	29	23	93	53	16	4
40	12	7	170	102	1	2
41	49	31	85	50	11	10
42	63	28	53	42	16	4
43	61	44	106	64	9	3
44	49	24	111	76	18	12
45	18	16	100	84	9	1

Pct.	III. Dem. Sweitzer. M.	III. Dem. Sweitzer. W.	III. Rep. Thompson. M.	III. Rep. Thompson. W.	III. Ind. Hoyne. M.	III. Ind. Hoyne. W.
46	10	6	133	107	2	1
47	4	1	128	79	2	—
48	12	3	153	90	6	1
49	12	1	177	82	—	—
50	3	3	162	81	—	1
51	34	19	95	50	5	11
52	4	2	187	78	—	—
53	7	6	146	70	6	1
54	22	8	155	72	16	9
55	16	6	148	76	8	5
56	17	9	199	112	25	10
57	12	7	137	96	14	6
58	25	3	172	97	3	2
59	3	1	179	110	3	—
60	29	24	149	17	20	14
61	26	18	140	131	17	9
62	55	65	81	37	39	25
63	8	8	163	137	4	1
64	3	4	170	114	1	—
65	49	39	96	72	23	16
66	16	16	112	65	12	13
67	25	15	189	126	20	7
68	20	10	203	147	8	2
69	26	21	136	84	29	16
70	42	6	203	93	28	5
71	44	29	89	38	36	18
72	43	31	61	34	44	23
73	41	23	54	24	30	18
74	55	26	47	35	41	46

Pct.	III. Dem. Sweitzer. M.	III. Dem. Sweitzer. W.	III. Rep. Thompson. M.	III. Rep. Thompson. W.	III. Ind. Hoyne. M.	III. Ind. Hoyne. W.
1	79	43	60	47	69	74
2	51	45	41	17	60	46
3	47	36	60	32	56	57
4	49	25	40	26	64	56
5	45	29	32	27	36	37
6	45	37	58	40	49	60
7	53	36	45	34	58	66
8	34	22	40	30	51	30
9	67	44	62	53	72	65
10	33	16	99	66	23	4
11	30	23	69	56	32	18
12	42	26	69	56	31	26
13	40	34	116	89	40	27
14	58	58	60	54	49	36
15	68	45	37	27	38	19
16	75	59	105	41	39	30

Pct.	Switzer. M	Switzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
17....	33	22	113	80	18	11
18....	27	24	126	106	39	19
19....	66	67	81	74	46	38
20....	32	38	108	66	31	19
21....	30	30	90	64	35	29
22....	97	88	38	37	41	15
23....	61	41	50	25	45	26
24....	51	29	66	49	42	31
25....	74	51	99	51	51	24
26....	29	21	87	62	48	43
27....	37	25	165	110	26	9
28....	15	9	120	77	8	4
29....	43	25	170	91	15	7
30....	31	25	105	63	20	7
31....	14	7	173	91	3	1
32....	102	75	22	14	22	16
33....	24	12	171	101	1	1
34....	71	65	26	14	17	9
35....	48	21	42	25	13	2
36....	14	8	147	124	4	—
37....	33	16	163	113	20	14
38....	64	49	92	64	46	22
39....	71	48	117	82	41	16
40....	62	48	69	36	39	14
41....	55	44	82	48	21	18
42....	60	41	64	45	44	23
43....	82	69	70	63	68	33
44....	89	61	112	64	57	31
45....	46	26	60	41	46	39
46....	40	29	111	87	40	33
47....	48	49	73	43	49	55
48....	47	63	73	73	66	71
49....	29	27	80	55	32	14
50....	37	28	101	88	22	17
51....	23	14	87	58	42	30
52....	23	22	104	71	26	28
53....	35	25	100	86	27	10
54....	52	40	73	39	54	44
55....	59	50	49	41	59	53
56....	57	36	85	42	62	43
57....	36	27	53	41	46	43
58....	52	48	47	12	81	90
59....	46	37	62	50	67	63
60....	51	49	41	23	50	50
61....	44	36	74	47	93	102
62....	50	54	32	31	39	36
63....	57	41	37	25	52	57
64....	55	42	84	61	48	33
65....	42	26	111	90	28	20
66....	57	41	80	52	37	47
67....	72	73	60	45	37	39
68....	109	107	70	29	62	46
69....	76	65	52	69	72	67
70....	56	53	24	18	32	22
71....	60	47	53	24	51	25
72....	63	49	56	36	51	31
73....	88	83	48	41	47	25
74....	80	50	62	32	49	35
75....	93	71	46	30	51	36
76....	88	59	98	57	50	40
77....	10	5	185	157	3	—

IV.

1....	93	33	28	16	14	3
2....	98	66	63	41	14	10
3....	92	67	29	22	25	19
4....	122	85	37	33	24	9
5....	107	71	32	22	9	4
6....	79	62	72	67	18	9
7....	115	74	37	22	18	8
8....	79	72	42	38	11	10
9....	83	77	48	52	31	17
10....	94	68	15	4	24	15
11....	64	58	36	27	12	9
12....	79	69	44	25	19	16
13....	79	51	44	25	23	14
14....	66	39	51	28	33	31
15....	107	66	69	26	32	15
16....	106	68	44	34	20	14
17....	84	54	68	47	14	10
18....	118	96	36	23	17	10
19....	55	25	62	40	7	4
20....	96	78	41	31	12	9
21....	94	57	49	30	6	9
22....	114	106	29	25	10	6
23....	67	39	32	25	22	13
24....	120	64	28	23	21	10
25....	54	25	41	7	74	47
26....	57	28	31	16	46	31
27....	69	46	15	8	54	33
28....	104	61	32	14	27	18
29....	68	37	44	23	31	20
30....	59	36	82	39	15	9
31....	80	63	39	24	19	18
32....	86	56	32	23	36	22
33....	78	43	30	12	34	8
34....	91	80	21	21	16	7
35....	59	45	21	15	41	26
36....	77	56	45	25	27	23
37....	81	57	39	26	33	17
38....	79	49	59	29	25	19
39....	66	45	32	22	21	18
40....	56	51	77	36	19	13
41....	56	31	72	27	9	4

V.

1....	87	66	28	17	15	7
2....	134	56	3	1	10	2
3....	76	68	13	7	7	3
4....	138	76	9	11	9	7
5....	108	57	28	15	9	5
6....	128	70	14	13	41	26
7....	124	99	29	20	10	5
8....	116	85	7	6	7	12
9....	75	55	33	11	17	13
10....	106	67	33	20	24	3
11....	88	38	66	28	29	14
12....	87	44	33	29	41	14
13....	94	53	37	23	36	23
14....	47	20	118	94	19	7
15....	41	9	141	90	13	3
16....	35	19	105	59	5	—
17....	57	46	76	65	14	11
18....	105	51	78	57	14	14
19....	82	52	56	45	15	10
20....	108	56	34	25	14	14
21....	75	63	69	50	20	11
22....	77	50	77	47	7	3
23....	81	33	64	42	17	6
24....	85	35	89	57	15	5
25....	84	62	94	58	26	18
26....	48	33	94	78	13	10
27....	52	49	80	74	23	17
28....	66	44	61	52	30	28
29....	72	56	86	40	27	17
30....	74	44	61	44	32	15
31....	91	77	65	47	15	15
32....	122	76	67	40	27	20
33....	60	53	82	46	38	24
34....	54	34	48	42	39	13
35....	70	26	45	27	38	24
36....	71	47	69	27	27	9
37....	84	30	106	55	83	27
38....	61	36	163	97	47	17
39....	36	11	202	174	50	28
40....	62	60	83	56	28	9
41....	62	29	41	24	17	9
42....	52	15	129	79	25	9
43....	116	34	24	14	26	11
44....	152	34	37	7	29	3
45....	84	43	13	8	11	4
46....	107	36	20	14	19	13
47....	112	56	18	2	23	5

VI.

1....	33	28	19	29	45	61
2....	60	43	37	26	65	104
3....	49	46	27	20	87	76
4....	34	25	18	21	90	91
5....	40	34	36	22	57	55
6....	67	27	35	13	97	79
7....	33	14	66	44	53	46
8....	49	41	33	34	88	75
9....	53	20	35	28	88	86
10....	84	44	61	32	118	96
11....	91	57	23	12	52	29
12....	61	31	59	40	64	39
13....	82	48	31	13	48	38
14....	43	29	26	22	47	57
15....	45	25	114	62	46	20
16....	23	9	157	101	10	5
17....	29	9	79	60	37	24
18....	46	42	84	61	29	18
19....	69	53	83	50	64	41
20....	74	50	81	35	112	69
21....	74	37	59	26	66	35
22....	59	57	48	39	44	41
23....	84	17	63	32	58	33
24....	73	54	41	25	48	38
25....	77	50	45	23	46	21
26....	98	57	81	30	66	32
27....	46	26	58	21	46	31
28....	66	30	69	33	70	27
29....	91	49	74	49	58	31
30....	61	43	67	23	32	25
31....	32	32	60	42	44	47
32....	26	17	125	74	22	12
33....	33	13	197	111	32	18
34....	45	28	58	33	31	35
35....	48	19	124	62	28	22
36....	93	65	67	36	53	34
37....	66	45	65	36	84	52
38....	59	28	66	34	43	50
39....	52	13	70	34	45	27
40....	58	24	60	28	97	50
41....	42	31	65	32	57	26
42....	67	48	78	64	50	47
43....	72	68	77	43	109	120
44....	67	50	60	44	69	40
45....	76	35	78	47	48	30
46....	55	49	68	32	60	21
47....	64	43	54	50	84	59
48....	56	35	69	33	77	72
49....	91	33	49	23	95	80
50....	32	27	57	30	60	84
51....	42	30	63	44	40	37
52....	43	37	59	47	68	47
53....	46	23	36	23	38	31
54....	31	23	34	16	58	58
55....	70	31	51	20	113	66
56....	52	33	44	27	117	98
57....	51	21	35	26	83	79
58....	61	29	41	32	45	37
59....	32	26	58	56	59	86
60....	28	18	47	38	41	36
61....	34	22	17	14	72	80
62....	48	29	44	27	69	78
63....	35	20	27	22	54	60
64....	29	15	20	22	78	115
65....	44	30	38	28	68	80
66....	30	24	14	9	62	65
67....	45	53	77	71	58	53
68....	51	28	79	52	58	52
69....	50	30	70	24	52	36
70....	62	46	60	29	68	42
71....	63	40	59	33	50	36
72....	54	28	63	46	62	41
73....	65	64	70	38	39	16
74....	61	56	69	40	46	23
75....	42	35	112	72	17	12
76....	73	60	84	50	37	42
77....	50	42	68	55	49	38
78....	86	35	72	53	67	52
79....	65	33	59	48	57	35
80....	43	47	59	30	41	21
81....	81	63	84	39	59	33
82....	69	61	101	75	31	15
83....	88	77	90	79	29	20
84....	64	71	57	29	66	48
85....	78	68	73	53	41	28
86....	74	56	75	42	71	44
87....	64	36	37	27	46	44
88....	44	18	37	29	65	44

VII.

1....	83	53	79	36	54	34
2....	55	40	76	43	63	50
3....	75	42	99	58	66	40
4....	44	30	106	79	29	16
5....	76	62	60	36	36	30
6....	70	37	70	31	63	28
7....	65	45	58	55	40	33
8....	72	50	89	62	39	27
9....	61	43	91	52	58	32
10....	41	29	46	34	59	71
11....	75	35	76	46	54	47

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
12....	32	26	71	47	43	39
13....	26	22	62	34	48	66
14....	47	31	75	53	79	63
15....	37	27	60	46	63	53
16....	29	13	53	40	55	70
17....	36	24	52	50	44	66
18....	38	46	36	37	71	93
19....	31	15	59	30	101	100
20....	32	29	48	32	78	71
21....	40	23	58	41	56	26
22....	42	23	88	47	52	44
23....	43	22	69	59	50	57
24....	28	27	69	41	79	66
25....	34	27	53	50	122	113
26....	44	26	110	66	61	27
27....	29	33	87	53	41	34
28....	83	56	77	51	63	52
29....	35	21	65	57	85	87
30....	56	31	53	34	53	47
31....	38	19	57	39	56	56
32....	36	33	71	40	79	71
33....	51	29	79	63	70	71
34....	51	22	84	43	70	62
35....	29	15	44	24	63	60
36....	37	25	49	25	57	58
37....	39	42	60	44	68	71
38....	54	46	68	48	71	68
39....	44	31	54	41	38	55
40....	31	24	58	57	56	54
41....	41	23	85	52	61	41
42....	60	59	61	49	51	49
43....	39	36	42	22	24	24
44....	46	45	59	41	64	40
45....	90	61	50	35	105	103
46....	72	66	60	40	40	26
47....	84	56	53	38	38	15
48....	86	90	57	42	30	26
49....	56	16	49	31	53	23
50....	92	53	63	26	57	31
51....	74	51	72	45	36	21
52....	57	36	55	33	24	20
53....	47	21	81	52	19	10
54....	67	42	116	94	22	11
55....	86	72	116	72	29	10
56....	54	29	104	59	29	9
57....	57	45	56	36	43	22
58....	60	30	92	67	30	11
59....	35	22	109	72	23	13
60....	64	24	81	50	34	17
61....	102	64	75	46	26	26
62....	74	67	101	76	44	31
63....	50	34	61	52	42	21
64....	66	43	81	59	35	24
65....	68	39	90	53	37	22
66....	68	59	88	58	42	18
67....	91	91	64	34	30	23
68....	74	68	84	48	25	22
69....	83	64	102	73	31	27
70....	43	33	104	64	25	21
71....	44	35	88	58	30	20
72....	30	23	87	67	15	17
73....	25	14	101	64	34	28
74....	43	47	88	65	38	19
75....	49	27	73	54	29	14
76....	61	39	89	58	26	14
77....	41	23	60	55	14	5
78....	53	34	68	43	26	17
79....	47	25	83	53	22	10
80....	41	43	68	43	34	23
81....	72	40	34	26	27	22
82....	70	41	100	93	38	29
83....	41	23	71	48	24	17
84....	54	40	86	52	41	25
85....	49	23	83	68	64	46
86....	41	29	57	79	66	57
87....	54	21	73	30	106	63
88....	51	28	82	52	79	30
89....	52	38	77	30	92	61
90....	78	43	74	66	33	24
91....	73	46	82	62	51	34
92....	55	36	53	56	68	75
93....	76	50	63	30	91	74
94....	57	31	62	34	59	43
95....	101	61	85	49	131	79
96....	60	38	51	45	51	34
97....	70	35	77	51	27	10

VIII.

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
1....	42	26	60	56	40	31
2....	53	45	71	57	40	19
3....	70	67	98	86	52	41
4....	69	63	154	119	69	58
5....	69	50	103	96	39	36
6....	46	38	74	39	26	20
7....	50	28	49	49	30	24
8....	40	29	103	75	25	13
9....	73	40	67	54	34	15
10....	43	17	96	49	14	8
11....	29	24	95	67	31	18
12....	44	24	109	85	36	17
13....	45	29	99	77	33	30
14....	46	38	138	73	52	28
15....	70	40	79	54	26	9
16....	134	60	21	12	36	13
17....	158	101	10	6	63	22
18....	108	49	17	2	44	16
19....	192	94	5	4	7	5
20....	95	44	49	19	42	16
21....	38	30	45	42	12	3
22....	39	10	51	41	17	8
23....	31	21	29	28	3	5
24....	54	38	35	25	10	3
25....	84	40	52	42	7	—
26....	59	23	68	27	10	4
27....	60	40	73	35	22	13
28....	37	33	79	58	24	15
29....	49	26	81	28	14	6
30....	62	43	72	48	19	11
31....	97	77	38	20	—	—
32....	111	55	36	24	39	11
33....	104	55	15	10	21	9
34....	159	81	17	13	39	16
35....	47	31	69	65	17	8
36....	37	24	92	47	22	18
37....	36	29	55	39	16	4
38....	62	44	29	16	16	3
39....	60	14	46	7	7	3
40....	58	37	57	25	22	15
41....	75	27	63	17	5	6
42....	30	11	69	36	9	1
43....	25	15	107	66	19	15
44....	39	10	73	46	17	10
45....	55	29	64	46	19	11
46....	52	17	85	41	12	9
47....	39	30	81	54	13	4
48....	33	18	117	58	14	2
49....	29	17	120	80	22	7
50....	34	17	124	90	14	2
51....	35	11	62	23	18	2
52....	48	10	41	13	23	6
53....	49	27	26	12	17	4
54....	74	28	64	26	30	14
55....	32	19	108	50	20	6
56....	43	28	79	39	—	—

IX.

1....	45	25	75	62	21	10
2....	51	21	55	36	31	21
3....	44	20	62	63	46	28
4....	58	35	139	94	43	30
5....	50	32	97	58	40	23
6....	69	49	96	65	55	32
7....	38	21	53	35	48	19
8....	60	34	93	63	58	32
9....	58	28	88	69	22	14
10....	53	20	49	23	37	14
11....	49	28	75	49	12	14
12....	55	33	62	49	34	19
13....	55	40	49	39	23	16
14....	54	47	49	29	28	17
15....	51	24	116	62	35	16
16....	45	16	91	61	33	13
17....	26	20	96	71	27	13
18....	30	15	69	52	27	12
19....	33	11	101	66	23	11
20....	55	31	78	36	31	19
21....	30	16	94	54	19	15
22....	42	26	57	44	40	20
23....	80	22	34	13	16	6
24....	29	15	54	43	21	18
25....	58	49	71	53	21	11
26....	59	35	52	25	23	19
27....	98	42	104	51	55	18

Pct.	Sweitzer. M	Sweitzer. W	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
28....	71	29	55	28	35	9
29....	34	19	43	36	17	14
30....	40	32	40	22	18	11
31....	82	21	32	19	33	10
32....	94	49	36	18	38	24
33....	50	9	83	20	16	1
34....	51	23	38	34	42	34
35....	80	39	37	23	27	13
36....	29	7	65	34	34	20
37....	36	9	56	24	36	18
38....	19	8	69	42	34	18
39....	25	17	93	67	32	16
40....	48	23	85	58	41	23
41....	53	23	51	46	21	14
42....	42	18	33	25	18	10
43....	33	6	81	45	20	17
44....	37	16	72	42	28	10
45....	55	22	57	31	29	12
46....	58	32	55	43	20	12
47....	54	31	113	59	24	16
48....	27	15	94	63	26	14
49....	23	15	76	52	36	21
50....	27	15	107	69	37	19
51....	18	6	177	80	22	5
52....	20	8	102	52	19	13
53....	20	12	102	41	25	18
54....	35	19	138	59	22	16
55....	33	19	125	53	11	6
56....	35	19	129	92	16	7
57....	57	40	65	39	25	6
58....	58	24	87	51	40	25

X.

1....	69	55	66	47	8	5
2....	67	44	41	29	17	6
3....	79	64	49	40	11	8
4....	72	53	91	48	10	4
5....	41	28	80	30	52	27
6....	67	49	63	36	17	12
7....	52	38	67	40	11	3
8....	107	83	58	26	3	2
9....	34	13	81	29	14	7
10....	72	48	101	71	14	10
11....	65	37	97	43	15	5
12....	66	14	109	48	10	6
13....	125	75	24	17	26	18
14....	112	76	42	15	28	22
15....	118	84	52	36	23	14
16....	93	72	37	35	18	12
17....	91	60	44	26	24	19
18....	138	82	36	24	21	7
19....	150	108	44	39	16	16
20....	73	44	112	66	12	3
21....	102	78	55	42	10	12
22....	123	94	36	11	23	13
23....	99	79	22	22	12	8
24....	141	81	68	44	18	18
25....	111	80	52	36	10	7
26....	131	87	29	27	18	14
27....	138	118	23	9	4	2

XI.

1....	71	39	61	28	17	6
2....	61	34	57	26	19	5
3....	74	48	39	14	12	8
4....	50	28	31	13	10	2
5....	46	26	51	36	11	7
6....	92	45	53	37	16	5
7....	76	48	69	28	18	4
8....	55	18	44	25	49	14
9....	54	29	73	42	6	—
10....	56	26	79	53	24	10
11....	103	59	76	43	28	16
12....	108	57	32	22	15	6
13....	86	61	24	19	19	5
14....	90	60	32	23	18	9
15....	109	103	10	7	11	5
16....	98	77	22	7	14	8
17....	87	49	35	21	18	9
18....	118	101	44	43	21	8
19....	98	66	60	48	12	5
20....	113	79	64	49	11	3
21....	65	27	53	38	22	7
22....	87	57	44	28	23	10
23....	47	34	134	98	19	7
24....	59	39	99	57	19	10

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
25....	68	48	62	42	11	10
26....	94	76	39	24	27	15
27....	97	44	38	16	21	5
28....	72	35	71	55	5	4
29....	40	15	96	53	12	4
30....	51	29	64	57	18	10
31....	60	19	40	26	13	5
32....	94	46	53	26	15	4
33....	47	21	85	46	15	6
34....	76	46	45	27	13	4
35....	86	57	69	31	14	9
36....	67	48	77	54	13	17
37....	100	38	34	27	5	2
			XII.			
1....	103	55	21	7	15	6
2....	123	75	54	22	23	14
3....	139	78	43	14	27	13
4....	87	70	32	36	18	20
5....	112	93	33	15	14	3
6....	88	56	35	21	38	20
7....	114	69	34	15	40	15
8....	77	61	30	15	40	45
9....	96	97	33	11	21	16
10....	71	59	31	16	29	24
11....	104	58	32	21	24	17
12....	112	77	44	27	24	11
13....	110	77	23	22	22	9
14....	123	76	24	19	26	13
15....	89	62	44	27	18	4
16....	151	107	28	22	14	8
17....	58	37	88	50	29	16
18....	52	26	123	56	11	7
19....	37	31	77	43	15	9
20....	77	47	47	29	39	20
21....	101	48	29	21	31	22
22....	87	51	20	9	32	19
23....	104	72	32	26	23	18
24....	57	33	24	15	44	33
25....	122	81	32	12	30	22
26....	100	78	65	48	39	28
27....	69	48	30	22	28	15
28....	60	44	69	36	26	11
29....	71	41	39	20	40	21
30....	72	56	55	32	31	9
31....	104	65	58	34	33	14
32....	109	35	53	24	23	5
33....	100	71	46	33	19	10
34....	67	44	63	25	32	7
35....	78	50	84	44	32	18
36....	67	35	53	29	28	22
37....	82	42	70	39	25	14
38....	83	72	59	41	9	7
39....	96	64	55	34	24	11
40....	41	24	73	47	15	5
41....	70	37	44	28	22	13
42....	92	57	51	27	8	6
43....	59	36	54	32	10	5
44....	51	38	50	23	13	3
45....	50	18	89	35	33	21
46....	57	41	70	25	24	10
47....	43	35	72	28	5	3
			XIII.			
1....	84	59	54	27	22	15
2....	45	28	58	33	30	18
3....	69	38	69	49	30	17
4....	64	46	49	39	18	6
5....	44	31	46	25	23	13
6....	37	39	73	39	16	10
7....	106	69	94	72	16	14
8....	80	32	65	49	30	14
9....	56	25	68	34	33	16
10....	59	49	54	31	23	10
11....	73	48	55	29	16	11
12....	66	32	61	58	19	15
13....	54	34	69	57	29	26
14....	53	29	52	42	29	25
15....	72	59	62	41	24	5
16....	58	53	78	53	19	14
17....	52	49	51	39	25	17
18....	59	35	66	49	28	15
19....	57	32	56	49	30	17
20....	77	70	44	21	23	11
21....	71	49	50	51	24	11
22....	92	70	46	23	15	5
23....	52	22	37	17	10	4

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
24....	30	21	59	28	24	10
25....	91	75	47	24	17	5
26....	89	60	54	49	9	10
27....	102	58	59	29	13	3
28....	99	92	35	31	12	11
29....	83	51	27	19	17	7
30....	91	71	48	31	14	10
31....	81	83	59	39	21	21
32....	42	47	54	57	22	15
33....	66	71	41	41	23	24
34....	77	61	66	50	37	26
35....	69	57	67	48	30	16
36....	75	35	61	46	34	23
37....	65	28	77	58	34	22
38....	55	42	64	39	26	18
39....	74	53	45	27	19	14
40....	67	65	43	28	11	10
41....	94	88	25	24	6	5
42....	104	116	37	40	15	10
43....	84	73	19	14	14	4
44....	104	97	34	27	12	3
45....	116	77	42	35	20	12
46....	103	88	36	25	15	6
47....	78	49	38	25	8	5
48....	94	65	32	24	18	12
49....	64	59	46	18	17	4
50....	81	46	52	17	11	1
51....	83	57	82	33	20	5
52....	95	102	61	47	29	11
53....	94	57	61	36	19	8
54....	72	54	58	24	49	17
55....	82	60	57	45	25	15
56....	129	95	49	47	20	12
57....	114	110	61	44	15	6
58....	75	65	49	34	32	27
59....	86	97	55	47	22	17
60....	70	66	40	36	22	18
61....	79	85	57	68	31	15
62....	70	79	38	33	20	13
63....	55	86	69	83	19	28
64....	66	71	37	24	10	7
65....	65	79	51	33	22	21
66....	91	84	54	34	28	16
67....	161	89	89	66	61	55
68....	91	93	70	45	40	33
69....	98	78	77	56	22	26
70....	62	78	53	31	16	15
71....	80	84	77	58	37	24
72....	72	63	52	47	51	41
73....	79	93	41	53	25	21
74....	90	95	79	87	23	23
75....	115	89	40	34	12	4
76....	127	151	35	37	28	14
77....	66	78	72	36	33	30
78....	109	79	57	37	32	22
79....	88	91	55	43	39	28
80....	63	37	69	27	29	13
81....	136	133	42	26	29	20
82....	135	79	31	33	7	8
83....	79	79	56	28	18	10
84....	84	64	37	19	9	3
			XIV.			
1....	83	65	51	39	12	3
2....	74	49	38	24	15	6
3....	110	55	22	6	10	6
4....	133	78	17	13	12	2
5....	84	65	17	11	14	7
6....	96	58	57	25	7	8
7....	84	53	27	7	28	17
8....	95	53	30	22	21	5
9....	68	47	50	39	19	13
10....	71	42	40	10	23	7
11....	47	26	53	32	12	10
12....	114	59	52	33	14	11
13....	84	31	20	15	13	3
14....	88	88	25	9	17	6
15....	34	20	64	49	14	6
16....	59	25	19	11	32	12
17....	73	45	60	45	12	9
18....	67	42	71	50	38	16
19....	65	55	67	46	23	9
20....	88	79	71	47	20	10
21....	66	44	63	38	22	17
22....	120	97	96	64	23	12
23....	67	48	92	68	20	9

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
24....	62	45	73	56	17	9
25....	88	58	132	86	26	11
26....	86	47	106	80	17	13
27....	59	33	81	59	19	15
28....	59	52	98	84	12	17
29....	64	41	64	39	11	4
30....	60	29	55	34	7	7
31....	75	57	67	48	23	15
32....	71	64	90	64	37	20
33....	72	67	54	41	29	15
34....	79	81	78	72	25	18
35....	84	53	74	66	21	27
36....	68	59	69	50	19	12
37....	76	55	79	49	19	14
38....	74	56	65	31	24	16
39....	85	48	80	58	35	13
40....	82	67	39	31	18	9
41....	75	59	62	31	11	10
42....	72	48	58	33	18	16
43....	62	43	58	28	11	19
44....	58	40	66	37	15	11
45....	60	29	62	23	16	3
46....	36	20	147	116	3	—
47....	54	57	86	52	27	16
48....	79	46	44	47	26	17
49....	58	25	89	65	8	—
50....	49	24	122	98	14	1
51....	28	14	123	104	9	1
52....	36	19	115	81	6	1
53....	51	25	88	80	22	16
54....	43	26	93	70	27	12
55....	46	42	88	66	12	1
56....	35	11	91	53	7	5
57....	27	16	109	91	1	2
58....	32	20	131	108	3	3
59....	30	25	108	73	5	—
60....	81	46	43	30	15	15
			XV.			
1....	25	30	106	55	29	29
2....	37	25	61	28	27	6
3....	15	4	125	57	13	3
4....	50	24	81	16	14	6
5....	21	16	71	31	17	4
6....	85	42	50	19	19	9
7....	32	10	65	41	29	12
8....	64	41	47	14	16	7
9....	84	60	54	31	30	17
10....	32	22	52	42	26	4
11....	32	14	49	20	10	1
12....	53	36	35	13	22	11
13....	35	29	52	25	30	12
14....	34	6	58	24	22	7
15....	40	22	68	40	32	13
16....	34	10	49	23	15	8
17....	39	29	50	28	27	9
18....	32	12	54	25	17	7
19....	47	18	116	90	35	30
20....	27	20	107	68	23	19
21....	44	29	78	53	19	15
22....	31	30	95	50	17	10
23....	24	15	78	52	39	21
24....	34	17	128	69	26	5
25....	31	10	106	54	29	13
26....	54	32	114	65	56	28
27....	39	31	137	80	31	22
28....	45	11	78	56	18	5
29....	48	31	82	56	27	18
30....	28	12	73	33	35	15
31....	51	31	98	42	18	10
32....	64	44	98	54	39	10
33....	56	29	58	21	23	11
34....	80	44	97	41	19	5
35....	77	54	57	20	15	11
36....	51	17	80	35	12	5
37....	45	24	70	29	23	5
38....	54	28	63	33	16	4
39....	52	18	70	19	27	5
40....	60	33	46	18	15	13
41....	83	38	73	41	21	11
42....	116	71	38	11	8	6
43....	99	55	51	35	22	12
44....	77	45	80	37	23	10
45....	90	54	96	50	28	4
46....	69	40	110	53	30	13
47....	54	39	70	36	63	26

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne M.	Hoyne W.
48....	67	69	61	31	17	12
49....	42	17	70	33	24	19
50....	68	49	87	51	25	22
51....	62	21	64	25	22	3
52....	87	39	53	23	25	6
53....	65	43	73	47	16	2
54....136		76	43	23	27	9
55....101		71	57	16	15	10
56....100		26	50	19	18	6
57....	64	20	28	9	23	13
58....	95	47	38	32	26	11
59....100		36	51	15	24	8
60....	82	23	81	33	29	7
			XVI.			
1....	97	55	18	11	38	14
2....	63	20	53	27	29	9
3....130		74	28	16	15	11
4....	84	64	32	20	16	6
5....	89	41	36	23	29	17
6....	76	40	79	34	16	10
7....114		61	24	24	25	8
8....	59	36	50	34	22	7
9....119		65	46	18	14	7
10....129		80	27	10	17	8
11....	78	35	19	10	26	8
12....	92	31	19	15	17	8
13....143		85	19	4	14	6
14....	86	35	26	8	10	8
15....104		61	20	7	13	4
16....111		44	7	7	17	9
17....117		80	19	23	14	5
18....148		81	20	13	11	7
19....	87	41	32	23	6	4
20....	92	64	29	14	18	8
21....	91	50	35	12	20	14
22....116		55	24	13	15	5
23....160		79	10	14	16	12
24....107		97	12	3	21	7
25....	66	27	82	37	23	10
26....	81	32	58	36	20	7
27....	84	43	38	8	19	7
28....	70	64	75	44	17	8
29....	87	66	65	32	31	14
30....	94	51	38	21	14	14
31....	40	19	34	20	29	9
32....	42	15	56	25	15	10
33....	62	64	35	13	10	6
			XVII.			
1....134		68	26	18	25	15
2....	97	36	27	17	15	8
3....	89	65	57	32	30	20
4....	84	43	61	50	31	14
5....114		91	44	15	—	—
6....	95	68	39	19	23	7
7....	60	34	36	14	36	23
8....	99	54	30	8	13	4
9....121		67	31	7	19	5
10....	95	55	43	28	19	4
11....	79	14	42	12	27	13
12....104		49	51	19	13	3
13....	81	48	75	58	7	5
14....	97	51	44	31	11	—
15....	93	31	64	21	28	3
16....	66	38	68	26	13	4
17....104		37	79	23	21	2
18....118		67	50	27	22	11
19....	76	37	51	23	20	13
20....111		55	46	20	22	5
21....	70	29	60	23	17	9
22....	89	67	46	27	20	9
23....	88	46	52	18	23	4
24....	83	51	39	33	11	6
			XVIII.			
1....101		—	80	5	93	2
2....104		—	41	7	37	5
3....	35	4	76	17	45	4
4....	55	6	62	28	54	17
5....	28	12	37	13	35	19
6....	49	27	62	34	13	6
7....	50	26	50	46	30	22
8....	38	15	66	48	33	5
9....	29	10	28	23	79	24
10....	61	24	62	22	145	82
11....	82	28	61	13	48	15
12....	59	15	67	20	38	13

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne M.	Hoyne W.
13....	68	21	29	6	46	20
14....120		18	76	18	22	16
15....144		22	57	8	82	1
16....142		9	41	3	62	2
17....	72	15	70	13	78	35
18....	81	38	20	11	32	14
19....	95	38	29	14	28	10
20....	65	36	21	9	19	10
21....	69	30	19	7	61	31
22....144		29	39	7	36	9
23....	81	27	28	11	38	18
24....	72	33	51	26	25	8
25....	49	35	33	18	54	31
26....	71	43	34	18	38	27
27....	62	22	69	49	42	26
28....	63	24	56	23	16	40
29....	53	28	56	47	46	47
30....	57	20	53	17	52	24
31....	61	19	76	25	60	14
32....	53	34	58	36	39	32
33....	46	37	36	12	42	23
34....	58	32	48	26	32	24
35....	53	21	77	41	52	15
36....	46	55	54	25	27	25
37....	58	41	43	27	59	26
38....	44	34	43	17	35	31
39....	62	31	55	34	60	39
40....	40	34	59	51	29	21
41....	51	26	54	28	23	19
42....	36	21	56	20	51	21
43....	47	27	71	47	41	20
44....	31	21	54	25	56	34
45....	39	21	39	28	40	42
46....	30	23	60	31	44	18
47....	62	46	53	33	31	27
48....	49	41	42	33	39	23
49....	72	50	49	33	23	17
50....	84	68	44	28	24	19
51....	72	48	59	45	25	26
52....	57	38	46	21	40	24
53....	33	38	15	11	25	47
54....	69	63	61	30	38	36
55....	78	47	46	15	38	11
56....	36	20	45	29	37	40
57....	27	18	63	43	29	20
58....	39	37	73	64	30	16
59....	59	26	58	47	18	11
60....	50	44	62	33	26	21
61....	29	24	51	36	30	22
62....	49	24	55	37	54	32
			XIX.			
1....	74	25	29	15	23	7
2....100		43	34	14	17	7
3....	89	21	35	12	32	5
4....110		22	46	14	21	2
5....	94	31	27	18	18	16
6....120		58	38	15	29	3
7....106		70	27	8	4	1
8....158		22	95	18	22	—
9....	43	13	41	18	15	2
10....123		46	27	13	10	2
11....	86	36	34	21	19	2
12....166		102	23	9	30	9
13....117		27	27	12	15	5
14....103		23	24	10	24	7
15....	91	40	22	14	31	4
16....	113	43	24	7	23	—
17....130		49	36	5	27	8
18....103		94	11	7	32	20
19....109		67	17	5	13	1
20....	92	54	39	13	14	2
21....128		69	33	23	19	10
22....132		76	58	12	28	9
23....104		44	60	13	36	11
24....	63	29	83	31	25	5
25....	74	31	69	29	29	16
26....	95	46	25	7	25	8
27....110		54	30	20	12	9
28....	63	39	64	39	25	28
29....	61	26	41	11	18	5
			XX.			
1....132		44	37	11	17	—
2....	65	45	30	10	7	6
3....	80	39	76	42	6	7

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne M.	Hoyne W.
4....	66	34	102	66	9	7
5....102		50	81	36	9	5
6....	55	33	101	61	3	2
7....	94	63	88	55	5	4
8....	92	36	47	23	11	9
9....	71	36	75	42	2	—
10....	94	79	36	24	6	3
11....	72	47	38	15	1	—
12....130		83	20	9	—	1
13....	67	45	62	30	19	2
14....118		68	29	18	6	4
15....158		112	38	18	11	15
16....102		41	71	41	8	3
17....	109	58	33	22	14	3
18....	124	91	36	25	6	3
19....131		72	34	13	12	7
20....132		71	40	8	6	2
21....125		54	42	31	14	8
22....	93	44	63	42	10	3
23....	67	40	100	42	6	1
			XXI.			
1....	70	47	63	42	59	48
2....	63	49	102	53	32	25
3....	43	31	69	24	24	18
4....	87	47	104	62	14	11
5....	53	7	52	10	24	15
6....	76	49	69	33	29	20
7....	77	54	82	41	9	6
8....	72	50	91	58	37	24
9....	69	41	70	41	33	16
10....	65	49	66	40	42	14
11....	74	42	97	47	17	6
12....	67	42	53	25	16	10
13....	71	35	74	50	8	3
14....	51	35	80	38	15	4
15....	49	25	73	36	20	13
16....	74	57	79	37	25	19
17....	73	47	78	35	70	33
18....	54	36	37	20	41	12
19....	81	60	31	20	47	34
20....	71	46	44	28	42	29
21....	57	56	23	13	41	53
22....	79	65	27	19	61	32
23....	65	48	34	31	31	30
24....	76	73	51	34	38	35
25....	63	51	48	24	26	18
26....	80	70	42	29	52	51
27....	60	61	81	42	52	44
28....	52	51	57	23	37	48
29....	96	42	60	28	28	14
30....	73	47	58	28	25	13
31....	66	39	51	31	33	21
32....	70	43	78	29	34	14
33....	77	34	40	15	19	9
34....	40	36	50	10	21	—
35....	84	44	58	27	9	5
36....	63	24	63	52	23	2
37....	87	36	80	43	12	6
38....	64	44	60	46	5	2
39....	76	51	46	15	21	27
40....	89	30	36	8	38	9
41....	96	52	55	24	35	17
42....195		74	59	28	19	5
43....	73	35	49	27	23	17
44....	77	37	59	29	25	10
45....	81	34	59	47	32	15
46....	73	69	46	26	31	24
47....	86	65	47	29	60	28
48....	94	64	45	19	29	17
49....	59	21	27	9	15	3
50....	96	20	30	14	7	1
51....	91	16	56	21	17	1
52....	52	8	26	5	28	4
53....	93	43	52	24	59	29
54....126		35	62	26	37	9
55....	76	37	59	12	32	11
56....110		28	51	13	12	—
57....102		30	94	25	30	9
58....110		29	73	17	12	4
59....160		25	79	19	8	—
60....108		11	41	8	30	2
			XXII.			
1....	93	43	51	21	6	6
2....	93	58	62	35	17	2

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
3....	54	22	60	17	17	9
4....	25	23	106	65	16	18
5....	39	23	77	47	18	6
6....	64	32	97	59	21	7
7....	61	22	86	40	15	13
8....	53	28	77	46	14	17
9....	51	29	64	28	14	2
10....	62	42	62	26	17	11
11....	136	71	79	41	10	5
12....	57	30	105	43	11	8
13....	124	125	51	22	9	2
14....	103	69	40	34	12	6
15....	78	72	65	45	18	13
16....	108	78	44	26	6	2
17....	91	55	43	20	16	6
18....	75	25	43	32	27	10
19....	82	72	55	27	11	2
20....	58	29	69	37	23	3
21....	70	48	63	31	14	12
22....	56	26	55	30	27	6
23....	41	21	68	33	13	1
24....	102	42	25	7	2	1
25....	57	17	46	24	22	5
26....	71	28	74	19	14	2
27....	73	25	62	25	49	11
28....	55	9	60	15	29	10
29....	65	45	34	16	16	7
30....	62	29	45	22	24	2
31....	87	22	70	24	10	5
32....	66	35	58	8	16	4
33....	92	31	54	21	11	2
34....	66	21	18	5	10	2

XXIII.

1....	61	54	71	40	49	46
2....	63	31	60	40	41	38
3....	45	42	78	68	49	53
4....	68	44	93	48	45	23
5....	64	29	98	51	53	31
6....	37	29	66	41	39	35
7....	90	51	120	85	64	45
8....	41	23	96	49	32	20
9....	53	24	117	65	39	21
10....	41	8	64	44	37	17
11....	26	18	72	34	25	9
12....	33	11	80	41	30	4
13....	41	14	89	52	24	22
14....	84	48	143	73	36	29
15....	46	29	85	55	29	23
16....	28	23	76	56	26	8
17....	48	11	91	47	37	15
18....	56	48	77	57	24	10
19....	48	38	112	72	48	33
20....	37	22	77	65	48	25
21....	41	25	106	73	41	21
22....	45	25	80	46	32	18
23....	43	31	77	52	68	43
24....	73	63	69	47	34	28
25....	42	25	75	57	29	24
26....	43	22	84	78	34	19
27....	78	61	87	65	38	38
28....	53	54	72	53	26	34
29....	29	32	61	51	46	43
30....	31	39	85	50	35	27
31....	64	47	73	59	63	55
32....	63	66	74	53	53	61
33....	62	35	64	50	58	55
34....	86	61	49	43	81	77
35....	76	41	64	27	65	36
36....	64	49	65	37	42	34
37....	57	25	87	43	21	12
38....	37	26	76	46	25	22
39....	72	38	126	79	38	28
40....	53	30	74	46	26	16
41....	55	36	70	49	25	18
42....	45	17	123	69	15	11
43....	45	31	91	62	33	20
44....	59	45	79	54	14	10
45....	65	27	81	49	24	16
46....	72	51	74	41	20	16
47....	42	22	71	33	26	16
48....	43	29	56	44	33	17
49....	41	25	69	41	22	13
50....	43	33	100	79	34	35
51....	58	35	76	60	44	46
52....	70	47	60	34	52	66
53....	63	32	57	36	61	53
54....	55	30	66	30	32	24
55....	44	33	87	51	49	40
56....	51	40	81	46	30	17
57....	52	41	59	42	22	18
58....	47	21	63	46	32	25
59....	58	31	57	36	41	22
60....	65	45	70	51	19	10
61....	109	62	74	47	8	4
62....	99	46	75	49	15	4
63....	73	40	56	36	19	33
64....	69	43	60	44	31	14
65....	66	30	99	58	18	8
66....	68	58	81	68	18	7
67....	57	46	88	55	22	14
68....	45	12	64	39	19	22
69....	55	48	89	43	36	30
70....	39	28	39	32	42	41
71....	75	58	86	48	17	9

XXIV.

1....	48	33	91	38	37	17
2....	47	37	82	55	16	8
3....	77	54	54	34	13	6
4....	85	53	65	33	12	10
5....	58	31	105	56	14	4
6....	72	48	67	41	20	7
7....	42	25	79	49	28	16
8....	46	21	74	50	33	20
9....	73	40	73	51	14	12
10....	77	40	99	65	19	15
11....	55	26	105	56	20	21
12....	60	29	97	58	32	22
13....	77	41	114	72	22	7
14....	50	20	113	74	19	6
15....	58	29	126	80	23	9
16....	61	31	98	76	4	1
17....	63	38	138	81	14	8
18....	55	23	92	41	17	4
19....	59	20	130	78	13	14
20....	69	49	151	89	29	15
21....	96	68	71	42	18	11
22....	69	50	63	40	22	10
23....	68	59	71	32	20	8
24....	89	41	53	28	32	25
25....	96	112	38	29	27	10
26....	85	49	52	34	18	11
27....	110	70	52	34	6	4
28....	128	104	36	24	14	12
29....	85	59	70	32	21	7
30....	79	50	53	29	20	12
31....	106	62	65	30	23	7
32....	76	44	48	30	17	19
33....	50	27	116	70	19	20
34....	99	67	56	28	53	40
35....	120	74	63	30	41	20
36....	104	61	45	20	27	14
37....	115	52	36	20	20	9
38....	75	37	35	20	66	56
39....	55	40	75	36	46	30
40....	66	36	49	28	41	27
41....	58	20	45	33	18	8
42....	102	73	38	30	41	34
43....	60	47	73	39	28	11
44....	76	44	71	58	9	9
45....	68	66	55	45	6	9
46....	80	64	49	41	19	11
47....	80	60	40	33	23	11
48....	80	46	61	36	17	8
49....	78	52	59	45	17	9
50....	65	65	73	70	6	8
51....	64	51	73	44	12	5

XXV.

1....	61	44	125	84	49	43
2....	51	34	101	73	46	19
3....	49	28	112	88	36	22
4....	46	23	75	45	20	17
5....	72	39	123	65	27	13
6....	62	31	112	69	34	16
7....	57	34	55	41	57	35
8....	62	45	72	40	60	42
9....	50	38	78	56	42	33
10....	30	19	88	65	27	14
11....	49	47	74	42	23	17
12....	38	31	98	54	32	26
13....	45	35	88	69	34	20
14....	68	38	111	67	75	54
15....	78	69	77	65	77	58
16....	58	28	66	38	49	63
17....	40	24	115	68	59	48
18....	45	34	71	44	45	40
19....	42	39	56	38	54	32
20....	68	48	79	40	74	55
21....	31	29	45	27	50	31
22....	90	56	57	37	99	81
23....	50	65	84	71	78	76
24....	62	57	46	25	63	54
25....	47	46	43	57	46	52
26....	59	47	49	66	40	23
27....	66	47	47	44	59	40
28....	70	60	70	49	88	60
29....	56	31	66	33	101	83
30....	52	32	85	68	117	82
31....	54	40	71	54	78	59
32....	35	19	62	27	49	42
33....	61	25	65	46	74	51
34....	50	32	68	42	82	65
35....	44	28	69	45	61	51
36....	51	37	79	50	72	55
37....	48	42	44	34	64	46
38....	33	37	54	44	49	45
39....	28	27	74	61	61	37
40....	65	33	88	38	66	52
41....	50	34	96	40	46	52
42....	100	62	76	66	82	63
43....	66	43	63	26	77	37
44....	42	40	62	38	68	50
45....	66	31	76	46	63	42
46....	39	30	64	36	83	59
47....	88	59	70	34	112	65
48....	62	34	72	45	105	58
49....	63	43	68	50	68	52
50....	57	36	95	67	70	53
51....	55	31	113	58	77	53
52....	66	45	113	75	61	38
53....	46	33	92	69	63	41
54....	56	37	97	74	52	47
55....	59	55	69	51	67	51
56....	54	33	62	29	75	52
57....	49	44	81	50	85	56
58....	52	40	67	47	53	43
59....	51	35	70	49	28	32
60....	56	36	122	85	47	34
61....	43	29	99	54	59	45
62....	79	50	130	80	55	29
63....	79	69	62	53	52	30
64....	57	54	71	58	101	80
65....	60	56	63	49	60	69
66....	48	35	61	41	59	56
67....	57	46	65	40	66	76
68....	43	41	43	30	63	45
69....	76	45	63	39	56	50
70....	52	41	90	51	42	33
71....	62	58	91	60	62	60
72....	58	45	93	71	49	41
73....	52	43	112	87	61	48
74....	49	34	80	78	46	30
75....	60	39	69	39	59	40
76....	95	58	144	90	66	36
77....	45	43	59	48	38	45
78....	74	63	86	49	57	31
79....	72	65	53	30	52	47
80....	54	32	112	54	40	32
81....	85	72	59	33	45	46
82....	70	40	73	42	64	39
83....	54	62	71	58	45	38
84....	58	47	70	39	63	48
85....	115	97	71	51	45	39
86....	98	87	45	36	35	35
87....	117	113	40	33	49	29
88....	89	93	49	43	63	47
89....	83	49	81	41	40	35
90....	65	68	63	43	56	35
91....	89	54	63	37	57	40
92....	68	33	71	39	87	76
93....	37	16	49	41	92	79
94....	74	57	44	31	64	67
95....	38	32	63	41	47	50
96....	58	51	57	32	68	58
97....	28	23	62	48	53	45
98....	46	34	57	37	57	61

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W	Hoyne. M	Hoyne. W.
99....	55	36	67	52	112	102
100...	60	31	84	57	95	124
101...	64	48	57	88	77	74
102...	53	23	56	30	71	74
103...	59	36	123	58	76	63
104...	58	29	49	36	95	88
105...	41	24	57	40	45	30
106...	103	120	53	37	52	29
107...	74	54	100	51	53	34
108...	77	76	63	41	41	37
109...	41	26	64	43	61	64
110...	64	31	67	44	122	70
111...	44	31	53	40	61	58

XXVI.

1....	33	11	134	59	15	6
2....	95	39	192	75	37	14
3....	47	23	119	54	24	16
4....	35	17	100	53	15	5
5....	34	13	121	64	8	5
6....	70	34	158	87	30	13
7....	40	23	106	77	30	15
8....	63	29	73	39	13	15
9....	58	33	99	47	27	22
10....	60	47	76	41	29	17
11....	58	27	103	45	32	20
12....	42	21	108	59	24	15
13....	61	34	128	56	40	22
14....	42	24	82	58	26	15
15....	53	33	105	59	23	7
16....	58	41	88	55	33	24
17....	37	17	73	37	23	15
18....	49	31	91	60	21	20
19....	57	39	96	59	20	8
20....	58	37	116	66	23	21
21....	60	31	126	73	23	17
22....	61	43	109	56	34	17
23....	57	33	110	63	31	13
24....	47	27	71	46	16	17
25....	58	37	85	47	26	16
26....	87	72	76	53	15	11
27....	83	48	107	53	17	15
28....	61	34	99	50	19	12
29....	62	40	92	59	24	24
30....	70	26	98	56	24	17
31....	66	36	138	63	29	13
32....	54	25	101	64	22	3
33....	44	24	88	54	19	14
34....	69	38	93	65	31	10
35....	58	46	65	35	28	17
36....	36	22	114	71	31	32
37....	53	28	91	51	57	38
38....	17	15	58	38	39	31
39....	50	20	84	48	33	20
40....	39	37	72	57	43	29
41....	48	33	87	61	57	45
42....	62	57	87	57	47	45
43....	42	23	76	49	35	26
44....	42	29	65	51	52	44
45....	46	21	56	51	56	35
46....	45	46	52	27	64	40
47....	75	70	64	42	51	35
48....	41	27	52	32	36	44
49....	52	44	78	48	45	38
50....	36	21	75	62	44	34
51....	39	22	66	35	51	29
52....	31	28	79	68	50	48
53....	57	49	91	61	43	41
54....	82	56	94	46	52	23
55....	61	46	116	62	35	13
56....	49	30	84	53	58	32
57....	50	30	94	54	49	48
58....	46	17	85	74	31	14
59....	61	25	71	39	23	15
60....	81	33	88	39	35	11
61....	73	26	94	52	14	10
62....	36	19	91	33	24	7
63....	24	11	89	53	31	16
64....	56	54	92	67	32	18
65....	54	27	105	60	57	23
66....	37	24	131	80	56	41
67....	32	13	130	84	75	14
68....	33	28	135	75	36	24
69....	35	19	129	77	36	28
70....	30	27	118	71	34	14
71....	59	28	135	75	55	23

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
72....	103	59	67	37	16	7
73....	105	61	98	63	15	11
74....	89	44	107	57	33	14
75....	64	42	75	37	37	32
76....	61	32	63	34	36	28
77....	98	44	98	68	30	26
78....	97	41	101	42	15	11
79....	64	47	128	63	35	17
80....	74	50	123	73	48	25
81....	77	35	97	48	54	25
82....	81	49	109	61	63	27
83....	63	43	71	29	15	13
84....	98	70	122	63	30	10
85....	94	56	90	54	19	11
86....	78	36	71	16	77	62

XXVII.

1....	39	26	76	43	47	36
2....	41	19	100	53	36	31
3....	64	30	89	68	50	36
4....	55	28	106	50	28	21
5....	71	23	115	44	—	—
6....	63	21	88	37	46	13
7....	54	26	95	45	43	30
8....	79	39	144	67	56	26
9....	71	25	106	50	35	16
10....	57	18	89	54	46	39
11....	52	26	98	51	41	26
12....	42	28	69	40	40	26
13....	64	30	60	26	41	24
14....	53	29	86	39	29	14
15....	46	32	97	58	57	36
16....	59	20	114	53	27	18
17....	38	15	95	41	25	5
18....	42	29	88	46	36	22
19....	56	30	96	53	28	25
20....	50	37	101	63	26	11
21....	63	34	80	61	32	23
22....	48	23	78	50	40	39
23....	52	31	96	49	16	9
24....	54	32	89	48	39	25
25....	74	39	102	52	25	16
26....	59	23	72	29	25	16
27....	61	23	101	46	49	18
28....	51	26	123	53	32	8
29....	62	27	91	61	30	12
30....	49	20	93	47	28	14
31....	44	27	106	50	29	8
32....	33	19	64	42	28	14
33....	29	10	97	53	11	6
34....	54	21	78	50	20	6
35....	38	20	108	63	34	17
36....	69	28	96	40	26	12
37....	60	24	142	77	36	26
38....	31	18	95	56	35	30
39....	42	17	106	97	34	30
40....	54	25	110	64	24	11
41....	42	18	66	38	55	53
42....	47	21	78	40	35	40
43....	44	21	103	66	69	64
44....	64	42	86	42	53	32
45....	50	36	51	37	56	51
46....	39	33	78	59	53	34
47....	32	28	100	46	36	18
48....	49	11	124	55	20	12
49....	52	44	92	46	37	15
50....	56	33	98	37	32	16
51....	65	43	116	73	34	20
52....	83	24	118	73	31	20
53....	84	38	131	59	52	29
54....	47	10	102	37	24	11
55....	51	22	105	44	33	12
56....	58	25	155	57	35	13
57....	34	16	115	49	23	6
58....	67	26	86	26	61	29
59....	75	35	137	65	41	13
60....	45	26	73	45	31	22
61....	67	42	77	39	52	23
62....	83	34	98	43	26	10
63....	85	27	36	14	56	24
64....	80	36	85	39	66	26
65....	57	26	106	55	58	35
66....	37	23	87	48	34	22
67....	94	30	36	11	47	9
68....	79	25	60	25	28	12

Pct.	Sweitzer. M	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
69....	65	38	77	46	29	14
70....	86	37	94	40	24	8
71....	56	27	85	36	30	14
72....	47	25	93	55	23	6
73....	52	27	97	39	11	4
74....	63	31	89	28	20	5
75....	49	26	108	50	23	7
76....	26	18	101	37	22	6
77....	33	18	99	66	19	7
78....	37	19	106	68	28	11
79....	65	22	107	58	21	12
80....	50	21	96	62	24	16
81....	63	24	64	26	26	13
82....	100	31	35	13	48	16
83....	106	29	32	17	42	14
84....	93	32	56	19	58	22
85....	79	28	82	34	55	16
86....	164	57	40	13	39	11
87....	82	26	27	13	62	25
88....	94	49	19	11	62	30
89....	87	44	33	13	34	16
90....	73	44	122	55	22	18
91....	36	14	117	63	19	15
92....	46	25	173	94	31	7
93....	109	35	89	42	36	16
94....	51	16	127	60	47	22
95....	45	31	88	54	33	22
96....	60	34	119	63	60	26
97....	39	18	79	37	35	12
98....	50	39	119	57	75	34
99....	38	29	72	55	59	35
100...	41	22	94	48	59	23
101...	44	27	105	66	67	36
102...	41	26	92	47	66	36
103...	17	21	104	38	64	33
104...	18	10	85	39	57	31
105...	71	47	95	77	50	14
106...	32	10	102	56	36	28
107...	59	41	94	50	46	18
108...	79	47	107	67	35	13
109...	44	15	100	38	33	13

XXVIII.

1....	54	31	59	48	18	10
2....	56	36	86	34	22	11
3....	83	35	61	40	17	—
4....	44	18	55	43	11	6
5....	42	26	69	48	11	12
6....	41	12	61	22	35	15
7....	57	35	67	30	29	13
8....	54	48	58	37	5	5
9....	40	24	81	39	17	10
10....	23	13	75	43	27	8
11....	45	22	89	72	25	14
12....	44	30	90	63	27	16
13....	55	24	98	42	13	4
14....	53	19	67	40	15	7
15....	38	23	70	43	20	4
16....	55	30	62	39	13	9
17....	44	26	73	41	18	4
18....	127	48	41	22	22	5
19....	55	47	51	33	10	5
20....	110	44	34	16	16	7
21....	70	36	23	9	27	13
22....	97	78	12	8	33	18
23....	97	70	11	5	20	14
24....	54	27	33	23	36	21
25....	98	24	42	18	19	7
26....	93	84	12	12	28	25
27....	97	71	14	5	15	3
28....	91	47	11	10	43	28
29....	80	35	24	12	8	1
30....	106	52	24	13	22	14
31....	54	22	82	46	9	6
32....	52	28	64	49	23	—
33....	62	38	77	40	24	17
34....	66	37	71	51	25	13
35....	35	25	85	43	28	21
36....	52	21	84	48	24	5
37....	55	34	75	38	14	8
38....	48	36	52	36	7	3
39....	28	22	100	59	22	11
40....	57	48	98	60	22	16
41....	43	17	90	47	25	12
42....	64	27	95	55	30	21

	Switzer.		Thompson.		Hoyne.	
Pct.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
43....	45	29	107	65	22	19
44....	33	27	76	51	25	24
45....	47	21	95	53	22	10
46....	59	34	87	57	22	14
47....	56	32	66	52	26	7
48....	63	49	57	31	26	8
49....	63	33	36	19	23	29
50....	70	44	90	41	51	26
51....	50	27	78	61	22	19
52....	43	24	91	67	25	16
53....	63	54	87	47	29	26
54....	48	37	109	52	22	17
55....	48	24	95	79	16	10
56....	79	50	54	35	13	5
57....	78	52	81	45	17	4
58....	83	54	84	43	11	4
59....	54	29	97	60	14	6

XXIX.

1....	60	21	31	9	12	10
2....	60	21	30	5	20	5
3....	58	26	40	18	18	5
4....	43	24	60	27	63	36
5....	58	30	36	18	36	27
6....	54	16	43	8	27	12
7....	98	32	17	8	51	13
8....	58	27	31	17	29	21
9....	83	34	10	7	52	28
10....	74	32	33	15	62	20
11....	80	36	52	19	48	16
12....	89	30	84	34	27	8
13....148		81	26	10	51	26
14....	98	40	102	50	21	6
15....110		83	40	26	16	—
16....	92	34	53	29	18	4
17....	60	33	50	23	21	8
18....	74	34	27	10	18	7
19....110		82	45	37	15	8
20....	71	30	63	50	16	7
21....	77	45	76	52	14	3
22....	67	39	62	36	16	5
23....	97	53	80	36	16	11
24....	89	63	70	36	21	8
25....	89	48	58	36	13	9
26....121		87	43	40	17	5
27....	93	41	56	29	18	6
28....	84	22	54	23	24	17
29....115		81	28	13	35	24
30....	51	23	112	58	17	5
31....136		77	69	46	19	8
32....	81	35	90	41	36	12
33....	73	30	83	39	20	6
34....	54	17	63	38	14	6
35....	46	9	99	50	22	8
36....119		55	120	63	45	25
37....	43	17	78	37	29	10
38....	57	25	75	33	9	11
39....	40	22	82	44	38	26
40....	90	44	176	99	55	27
41....	80	47	112	81	31	18
42....	71	36	86	58	26	11
43....	69	33	92	66	27	10
44....	86	65	45	29	19	10
45....126		78	68	48	23	16
46....	99	79	57	43	19	10
47....	55	28	123	62	29	18
48....	56	32	93	52	16	8
49....	53	27	85	62	36	23
50....101		68	89	63	23	13
51....	49	28	98	61	27	8
52....	49	27	101	58	25	7
53....	46	24	100	64	14	5
54....	77	62	95	58	24	8
55....	74	52	92	84	5	4
56....	78	73	57	50	11	6
57....	85	62	72	75	26	10
58....	88	63	72	45	15	1
59....	79	29	74	30	21	6
60....	60	45	87	57	23	7
61....	66	30	68	37	18	8
62....	57	28	63	46	17	6
63....107		79	99	53	38	21
64....	79	38	47	29	28	10
65....	44	36	74	42	14	4
66....	36	12	56	19	24	17

XXX.

	Switzer.		Thompson.		Hoyne.	
Pct.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
1....	14	6	149	90	8	4
2....	23	9	152	99	5	1
3....	29	17	152	73	6	2
4....	63	44	53	29	15	4
5....	46	27	99	62	16	6
6....	74	46	96	68	25	4
7....	80	70	53	50	7	4
8....	92	83	15	12	12	5
9....116		102	22	14	16	11
10....	69	43	28	10	13	3
11....	91	76	14	14	4	2
12....102		76	21	19	17	15
13....133		64	19	5	15	8
14....	95	35	49	24	25	5
15....112		83	27	15	22	6
16....	98	56	21	8	13	7
17....101		36	10	3	16	7
18....	75	29	13	6	15	11
19....117		52	24	8	19	5
20....	85	59	61	39	18	11
21....100		45	32	19	17	18
22....	95	76	24	9	15	5
23....	84	48	40	18	24	12
24....	56	23	48	24	7	7
25....	67	49	74	53	6	6
26....104		71	42	39	17	7
27....	33	10	143	127	5	1
28....	58	24	118	80	3	—
29....	24	6	172	140	2	—
30....	43	18	133	109	9	3
31....	12	19	172	148	2	—
32....	20	7	169	129	5	2
33....	31	24	115	79	15	11
34....101		55	65	32	16	11
35....101		53	57	49	11	5
36....	98	58	61	38	12	2
37....	70	52	38	25	14	10
38....	81	45	37	38	28	14
39....	85	76	52	45	23	22
40....112		98	63	41	25	8
41....	91	77	52	29	17	8
42....111		111	20	34	23	14
43....	82	95	24	21	24	15
44....106		87	33	22	5	5
45....115		97	52	47	19	8
46....	88	45	53	43	19	11
47....	93	77	42	33	16	9
48....	84	52	37	25	29	13
49....133		86	47	33	13	5

XXXI.

1....	21	25	101	68	7	3
2....	9	3	174	134	3	1
3....	99	61	49	44	14	11
4....	84	69	58	57	14	7
5....	72	65	57	55	23	19
6....	90	52	60	33	28	13
7....	93	59	63	51	20	13
8....	74	36	59	51	34	22
9....	76	75	64	44	32	24
10....	25	12	89	77	12	4
11....	65	42	43	27	16	8
12....	45	45	46	43	28	19
13....	40	31	57	41	22	25
14....	56	20	49	21	45	37
15....	38	34	94	86	33	25
16....	45	48	64	93	28	29
17....	39	30	63	38	34	19
18....	48	37	55	29	34	15
19....	60	44	103	101	33	29
20....	61	35	77	72	52	47
21....	41	45	65	56	22	19
22....	59	24	86	55	25	15
23....	45	17	70	52	24	13
24....	77	63	62	47	27	14
25....	60	53	57	52	30	9
26....	64	47	89	79	12	10
27....	70	40	49	36	24	14
28....	55	41	66	52	39	26
29....	60	58	43	31	26	20
30....	96	87	68	39	33	20
31....106		94	31	31	31	16
32....100		103	46	37	19	15
33....	96	110	39	27	24	18

	Switzer.		Thompson.		Hoyne.	
Pct.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
34....108		96	59	46	20	8
35....102		121	34	18	37	38
36....104		113	41	31	13	10
37....	91	79	55	96	24	14
38....	71	66	65	44	19	15
39....	54	45	79	68	21	9
40....	67	44	105	97	19	17
41....	42	29	108	93	18	18
42....	96	104	56	52	28	13
43....	37	25	87	43	31	15
44....	25	14	80	59	23	18
45....	33	35	71	43	12	10
46....	32	13	112	96	18	7
47....	48	24	92	52	28	10
48....	62	26	114	55	27	13
49....	53	36	104	95	30	13
50....	25	8	89	47	23	9
51....	37	24	100	60	15	7
52....	40	28	131	98	15	6
53....	37	28	118	104	17	7
54....	31	22	120	101	28	10
55....	58	36	97	70	30	11
56....	67	44	87	53	26	12
57....	78	65	84	63	30	20
58....	99	58	72	48	23	13
59....	58	36	92	87	28	5
60....	43	30	88	74	21	12
61....	54	34	92	75	19	10
62....	47	41	81	48	43	14
63....	81	44	72	38	19	5
64....	61	34	90	54	24	24
65....	92	55	111	75	23	15
66....	75	50	79	58	20	2
67....	64	39	85	47	20	12
68....	70	66	72	53	16	8
69....	68	47	69	48	11	6
70....	87	78	59	50	32	27
71....	73	66	84	77	24	32
72....	71	63	82	56	21	13
73....	77	68	72	50	16	10
74....	11	5	95	90	2	—

XXXII.

1....	42	27	77	54	34	25
2....	58	41	75	62	46	19
3....	27	25	59	50	29	45
4....	25	16	73	55	34	26
5....	39	19	84	66	25	30
6....	35	21	77	60	77	84
7....	24	15	58	30	49	47
8....	33	30	62	65	57	61
9....	45	31	68	49	46	43
10....	38	41	50	39	50	53
11....	19	17	97	79	41	34
12....	17	12	92	46	30	27
13....	36	31	76	37	29	22
14....	33	31	87	62	30	21
15....	44	25	93	52	31	23
16....	55	42	73	57	33	15
17....	51	33	88	43	21	10
18....	38	14	94	48	31	22
19....	55	31	100	78	32	13
20....	22	24	88	51	16	11
21....	66	47	72	52	29	23
22....	41	30	79	67	17	14
23....	60	51	73	42	22	7
24....	64	46	125	83	15	4
25....	39	24	88	53	24	6
26....	55	46	71	59	16	9
27....	76	58	98	71	37	27
28....	96	65	60	45	19	14
29....	73	44	59	30	15	11
30....	80	51	48	40	15	9
31....	64	45	63	39	8	8
32....	78	47	65	48	17	10
33....	93	57	105	60	24	14
34....	71	42	72	45	30	15
35....	93	58	74	35	17	12
36....	65	35	68	40	20	16
37....	56	40	69	30	13	5
38....	40	27	100	33	27	16
39....	45	23	75	49	32	24
40....	39	39	106	82	32	23
41....	54	45	87	56	31	19
42....	44	35	66	55	—	—

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
43....	23	9	78	58	35	36
44....	36	20	66	51	52	34
45....	23	15	78	48	42	52
46....	27	19	80	67	43	48
47....	33	23	67	57	35	33
48....	54	40	73	52	33	29
49....	34	22	77	68	48	39
50....	46	41	68	49	43	27
51....	59	57	56	45	46	38
52....	47	39	96	54	55	37
53....	34	29	37	23	46	53
54....	22	17	79	55	53	36
55....	39	28	91	57	54	69
56....	32	24	84	51	54	51
57....	35	30	96	70	27	14
58....	75	54	85	94	54	28
59....	35	18	82	61	38	36
60....	38	29	69	50	41	29
61....	78	84	48	40	31	26
62....	57	36	108	76	47	30
63....	42	36	97	72	33	25
64....	54	40	79	74	24	24
65....	64	43	94	52	13	8
66....	37	35	109	61	25	15
67....	77	57	73	35	25	19
68....	88	58	95	51	40	20
69....	91	56	114	69	51	24
70....	65	31	97	76	25	13
71....	78	47	85	55	25	9
72....	69	37	102	41	34	17
73....	86	62	105	68	20	16
74....	100	63	117	59	35	12
75....	54	46	80	46	22	10
76....	63	21	66	24	27	16
77....	115	80	126	83	50	25
78....	88	73	103	58	30	16
79....	102	92	128	97	55	40
80....	56	48	66	51	42	17
81....	87	70	55	52	56	29
82....	71	50	50	30	24	10
83....	69	66	57	38	31	25
84....	72	50	72	47	37	26
85....	49	70	50	32	29	20
86....	64	51	84	39	24	9
87....	48	19	120	62	23	7
88....	50	20	115	48	27	11
89....	78	51	104	70	31	21
90....	25	10	69	46	66	43
91....	45	36	82	55	24	16
92....	43	28	62	58	31	21
93....	48	22	131	70	37	22
94....	35	27	119	77	5	28
95....	33	13	132	90	18	19
96....	31	26	58	57	52	34
97....	40	18	86	52	34	45
98....	47	21	90	63	25	15
99....	62	40	108	64	27	13
100...	78	21	59	40	66	62
101...	20	13	73	44	60	57
102...	41	18	64	47	86	52
103...	21	10	44	31	62	51
104...	21	19	75	60	77	76
105...	33	20	64	53	43	40
106...	9	3	150	87	20	12
107...	21	15	62	40	45	31
108...	22	5	37	27	8	5
109...	18	9	64	47	58	61
110...	12	4	51	38	58	66
111...	14	11	23	18	14	14
112...	67	52	99	62	24	17
113...	58	33	101	78	49	28

XXXIII.

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
1....	56	26	94	80	30	17
2....	49	31	110	81	33	20
3....	37	19	119	77	17	21
4....	35	20	119	73	49	17
5....	60	39	127	96	32	18
6....	47	31	70	49	28	18
7....	33	22	107	58	36	18
8....	40	31	117	72	14	14
9....	55	24	135	64	32	27
10....	44	29	133	104	37	23
11....	37	26	104	49	32	17
12....	53	39	86	57	40	19
13....	46	29	76	42	28	24
14....	33	22	116	64	42	19
15....	38	21	133	65	34	17
16....	32	27	120	78	36	16
17....	42	29	134	89	42	27
18....	40	22	137	87	31	14
19....	38	12	113	63	27	12
20....	47	33	113	60	16	4
21....	34	20	124	95	33	15
22....	25	11	114	36	28	9
23....	31	16	128	85	26	8
24....	35	19	134	86	27	14
25....	28	17	108	71	30	10
26....	34	19	205	135	22	7
27....	46	20	169	99	32	14
28....	49	39	61	34	26	8
29....	65	31	75	41	20	9
30....	61	28	98	44	18	5
31....	52	33	88	50	9	5
32....	74	36	92	48	21	6
33....	62	43	98	45	14	3
34....	67	31	115	74	14	9
35....	50	29	97	51	31	9
36....	71	41	112	69	33	21
37....	45	22	123	48	23	9
38....	52	32	127	62	27	12
39....	22	13	125	60	35	21
40....	28	15	107	68	39	28
41....	36	17	107	43	23	7
42....	104	50	99	56	16	15
43....	88	45	152	68	41	14
44....	51	15	98	54	32	12
45....	59	25	103	39	39	14
46....	102	41	66	27	52	22
47....	77	24	83	30	17	7
48....	53	16	51	18	21	13
49....	23	14	48	46	24	13
50....	45	39	103	40	20	14
51....	36	26	176	140	13	18
52....	110	54	166	90	29	12
53....	95	67	102	55	33	5
54....	77	59	139	64	35	13
55....	78	58	119	77	29	16
56....	55	27	127	73	36	13
57....	33	19	92	51	23	14
58....	55	33	113	57	32	22
59....	36	25	87	67	35	20
60....	26	15	130	69	23	6
61....	44	19	142	84	29	15
62....	53	26	123	80	26	19
63....	35	20	125	73	28	20
64....	45	30	102	85	59	51
65....	54	54	72	50	63	48
66....	40	40	61	37	47	36
67....	32	13	101	60	27	14
68....	39	28	102	93	53	59
69....	32	41	91	91	38	19
70....	34	39	82	52	29	32
71....	32	21	86	79	33	26
72....	38	36	117	75	29	23
73....	27	14	125	94	27	25
74....	41	40	95	70	29	17
75....	57	39	107	79	19	21
76....	48	26	148	105	27	16
77....	24	15	100	65	11	15
78....	41	26	128	81	15	13
79....	70	43	106	81	13	8
80....	71	35	69	33	14	7
81....	48	16	92	56	24	5
82....	96	12	75	63	31	26
83....	88	102	82	72	33	28
84....	48	44	72	45	31	22
85....	62	60	80	61	41	27
86....	48	47	71	57	37	31
87....	30	18	93	61	53	54
88....	77	63	80	73	41	38
89....	60	70	68	31	44	23
90....	62	48	61	49	46	30
91....	53	60	80	95	29	36
92....	47	38	77	71	35	40
93....	47	25	122	66	21	9
94....	59	41	76	22	35	10
95....	30	26	62	37	17	7
96....	26	21	125	71	34	13
97....	48	32	102	53	15	8

XXXIV.

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
1....	105	47	77	53	22	8
2....	115	65	68	35	27	10
3....	71	38	104	78	13	7
4....	117	84	44	16	27	14
5....	102	75	39	23	18	10
6....	89	53	47	24	50	16
7....	78	33	49	25	26	10
8....	79	48	55	24	29	11
9....	77	36	79	38	26	12
10....	88	38	76	27	18	11
11....	57	30	89	20	44	10
12....	69	39	75	40	34	13
13....	41	24	93	20	49	21
14....	46	27	91	36	48	30
15....	35	16	57	16	33	17
16....	32	24	59	10	32	12
17....	33	21	85	30	42	27
18....	33	13	65	32	18	15
19....	30	13	101	39	31	13
20....	88	42	99	49	28	11
21....	58	22	79	19	17	12
22....	95	30	67	14	19	6
23....	66	38	57	16	9	1
24....	61	31	96	45	29	10
25....	41	15	83	25	30	5
26....	28	16	44	17	26	14
27....	50	32	64	42	15	10
28....	26	13	60	29	26	11
29....	31	19	49	18	17	6
30....	25	14	58	28	25	5
31....	53	28	75	30	35	13
32....	34	17	63	23	22	7
33....	36	14	58	32	23	10
34....	44	34	62	16	18	9
35....	80	49	64	33	19	12
36....	63	45	66	33	20	7
37....	50	41	76	37	18	10
38....	76	51	43	25	24	7
39....	70	68	53	30	22	11
40....	89	51	53	28	21	16
41....	50	18	67	25	26	12
42....	91	77	50	25	22	4
43....	70	58	58	37	14	4
44....	94	38	93	30	21	12
45....	68	42	85	47	34	18
46....	132	97	56	50	42	14
47....	70	49	55	25	30	12
48....	94	72	39	19	32	22
49....	71	35	52	18	35	14
50....	77	42	80	41	33	15
51....	85	53	47	33	26	15
52....	80	40	141	89	53	28
53....	111	48	117	47	28	4
54....	107	68	56	20	22	10
55....	104	51	35	30	23	7
56....	43	28	109	68	15	6
57....	82	48	62	40	25	14
58....	41	22	122	76	13	5
59....	108	56	46	30	12	8
60....	77	50	64	41	37	17
61....	42	14	99	48	27	10
62....	109	66	48	31	43	20
63....	89	40	40	21	33	15
64....	105	68	48	43	23	23
65....	57	34	20	18	22	13
66....	105	73	41	21	41	25
67....	77	56	57	48	25	22
68....	79	52	52	33	37	23
69....	71	40	51	37	29	15
70....	78	52	34	25	28	18
71....	91	30	22	19	35	23
72....	108	33	41	25	94	44
73....	118	57	53	19	27	18
74....	51	11	111	60	13	8
75....	78	25	127	63	25	10
76....	48	8	96	48	24	6
77....	104	44	47	20	34	9

XXXV.

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
1....	44	36	123	58	25	10
2....	59	30	79	48	32	14
3....	58	35	59	43	22	13
4....	73	43	79	46	31	14
5....	33	19	101	56	29	10
6....	40	29	82	34	22	12

Pct.	Sweitzer. M.	Sweitzer. W.	Thompson. M.	Thompson. W.	Hoyne. M.	Hoyne. W.
7	55	26	76	40	17	10
8	55	29	101	56	15	11
9	40	16	98	49	14	6
10	70	34	85	55	15	3
11	42	13	101	46	14	4
12	28	12	104	64	16	4
13	43	39	82	44	14	3
14	38	19	118	63	19	9
15	36	14	101	50	18	11
16	64	35	111	59	25	19
17	70	29	122	60	24	17
18	59	25	84	75	47	29
19	62	36	103	68	41	15
20	81	41	85	49	27	14
21	67	40	111	67	40	16
22	93	58	120	57	29	12
23	109	86	113	61	23	12
24	84	54	91	44	20	7
25	106	59	98	59	17	9
26	104	79	80	42	24	13
27	63	51	127	89	30	16
28	107	77	107	70	13	10
29	82	63	116	63	33	15
30	70	20	83	36	28	11
31	62	26	123	76	19	5
32	52	23	116	42	26	8
33	72	31	106	48	29	13
34	84	51	102	51	25	14
35	90	63	105	99	28	15
36	86	39	52	29	19	9
37	95	65	49	32	13	9
38	93	66	59	35	12	4
39	77	56	74	42	36	23
40	151	165	65	49	27	20
41	73	94	41	30	26	21
42	119	116	69	52	27	18
43	101	117	58	44	23	11
44	91	101	49	47	13	4
45	115	93	75	55	35	19
46	103	80	85	57	29	40
47	77	65	59	52	23	18
48	90	63	71	48	28	17
49	89	57	71	65	25	14
50	70	75	47	45	22	10
51	85	76	51	42	27	15
52	90	58	40	37	26	10
53	86	80	41	40	28	15
54	90	100	49	53	19	15
55	85	62	80	49	26	10
56	105	73	68	38	31	24
57	94	60	64	49	25	21
58	101	83	62	71	26	23
59	125	135	66	72	18	17
60	71	68	61	43	21	10
61	80	85	56	59	18	11
62	74	45	53	29	17	13
63	85	71	53	40	23	9
64	100	100	56	36	9	11
65	105	102	78	78	17	7
66	117	90	78	33	14	6
67	81	41	69	47	14	10
68	72	51	56	52	15	11
69	133	94	49	35	15	11
70	75	46	68	38	15	15
71	141	88	93	62	23	10
72	62	34	83	63	16	6
73	106	75	85	60	16	13
74	89	100	57	54	24	25
75	143	129	42	48	15	9
76	145	148	80	87	37	27
77	124	108	50	53	26	16
78	110	67	126	73	28	10
79	119	113	107	76	45	35
80	56	24	71	35	26	12
81	87	77	91	54	27	18
82	102	104	62	64	26	16
83	131	155	87	72	20	11
84	122	106	82	59	25	10
85	156	134	112	70	35	25
86	155	153	92	71	42	33
87	142	141	123	104	45	38
88	91	88	63	49	32	20
89	111	95	69	46	29	16

VOTE FOR CITY CLERK.

Nominees: James T. Igoe, democrat; Walter G. Davis, republican; Pierce L. Anderson, socialist; John Orth, social labor; John Kikulski, labor.

Ward.	Dem. Igoe. Men.	Dem. Igoe. Wom.	Rep. Davis. Men.	Rep. Davis. Wom.	Soc. Anderson. Men.	Soc. Anderson. Wom.	Soc. Lab. Orth. Men.	Soc. Lab. Orth. Wom.	Labor. Kikulski. Men.	Labor. Kikulski. Wom.
1	5187	1495	2533	837	128	35	20	6	258	51
2	2456	1226	8822	4914	205	94	25	17	268	85
3	5403	3466	6653	4501	209	138	34	13	484	146
4	3676	2288	1555	912	155	47	38	16	1287	545
5	4492	2170	2776	1702	201	61	34	22	1067	234
6	7121	4309	7171	4398	283	214	33	28	472	226
7	7422	4456	8666	5572	449	301	44	50	875	247
8	3831	1950	3800	2137	297	97	39	13	1469	329
9	2958	1382	4523	2574	1835	686	73	30	713	166
10	2561	1507	1444	763	408	225	40	44	296	114
11	2899	1519	1836	1064	342	130	39	24	776	230
12	4386	2452	2219	1139	661	311	93	44	1059	382
13	7185	5253	4901	3251	535	233	63	36	827	266
14	4301	2570	4343	2687	294	132	36	13	886	277
15	3856	1697	4050	1989	1712	877	147	74	1496	433
16	2974	1396	1023	502	145	77	37	13	1009	268
17	2095	1014	1140	502	94	22	32	4	466	129
18	4709	1850	3166	1470	380	145	50	28	750	166
19	3014	1211	1083	404	164	51	16	6	197	39
20	2264	1196	1126	596	176	64	18	5	186	64
21	5492	2468	3722	1788	420	139	66	19	664	130
22	2514	1225	1904	819	639	224	78	32	415	84
23	4698	2563	6188	3875	782	398	80	45	936	282
24	4189	2266	3493	2069	887	361	98	59	931	248
25	9559	6144	10559	7024	489	366	70	67	685	277
26	6272	3110	8479	4582	1147	554	155	58	1606	483
27	7887	3015	9909	4925	1978	837	227	105	3128	911
28	4046	1931	3826	2177	680	256	66	34	1534	478
29	5644	2635	4176	2231	632	263	78	41	2392	658
30	4089	2368	2829	1889	135	57	30	6	1097	268
31	5568	3542	5555	4003	389	185	59	26	1198	302
32	7380	4387	10061	6360	581	372	146	55	1436	413
33	5957	3308	10357	6089	1093	509	127	66	2063	640
34	6579	2871	4771	2236	1533	580	153	82	1364	377
35	9247	6297	7031	4371	759	337	71	40	1385	591
Total	171911	92537	165690	96352	20817	9378	2410	1211	35675	10339
Grand total	264448		262042		30195		3621		46014	

VOTE FOR CITY TREASURER.

Nominees: Henry Stuckart, democrat; William Ganschow, republican; Robert H. Howe, socialist; Percy McGibbon, social labor; Knut G. Torkelson, labor.

Ward	Dem. Stuckart. Men.	Dem. Stuckart. Wom.	Rep. Ganschow. Men.	Rep. Ganschow. Wom.	Soc. Howe. Men.	Soc. Howe. Wom.	Soc. Lab. McGibbon. Men.	Soc. Lab. McGibbon. Wom.	Labor. Torkelson. Men.	Labor. Torkelson. Wom
1	5238	1507	2463	839	119	36	16	6	259	48
2	2550	1259	8895	4818	196	96	23	10	282	85
3	5773	3587	6469	4434	206	148	50	20	511	156

Ward.	Dem. Stuckart. Men.	Dem. Stuckart. Wom.	Rep. Ganschow. Men.	Rep. Ganschow. Wom.	Soc. Howe. Men.	Soc. Howe. Wom.	Soc. Lab. McGibbon. Men.	Soc. Lab. McGibbon. Wom.	Labor. Torkelson. Men.	Labor. Torkelson. Wom.
4	4259	2640	1518	847	133	43	41	6	915	335
5	5122	2484	2558	1585	193	57	38	20	893	188
6	7538	4460	6791	4237	274	226	43	35	480	223
7	7811	4612	8202	5344	435	329	65	52	913	282
8	4161	2057	3597	2099	297	112	36	11	1289	259
9	3362	1559	4065	2347	1787	660	81	25	703	141
10	2663	1561	1427	751	406	240	39	41	274	89
11	3102	1608	1851	1051	335	128	39	17	611	149
12	4606	2553	2296	1137	652	301	89	41	832	263
13	7007	5102	5197	3381	550	258	54	35	864	288
14	4257	2581	4526	2785	287	148	32	17	878	306
15	3620	1663	4825	2344	1638	866	159	70	1328	341
16	3022	1427	1235	534	151	75	31	11	741	192
17	2295	1017	1281	527	94	35	36	11	361	82
18	4431	1782	3772	1618	372	174	80	28	725	176
19	2998	1214	1119	409	162	60	17	15	191	48
20	2315	1218	1116	593	183	62	22	5	180	63
21	5460	2464	3821	1761	408	130	63	22	657	129
22	2631	1277	1910	844	622	218	50	28	400	82
23	4905	2810	6144	3882	729	392	62	39	966	286
24	4484	2429	3467	2046	799	344	76	29	891	226
25	9713	6238	10590	6882	424	369	86	76	685	304
26	6739	3449	8370	4578	978	504	117	54	1612	485
27	8287	3222	10382	5040	1781	811	168	74	2848	804
28	4037	1992	4108	2265	611	262	71	28	1413	423
29	6606	2970	3865	2169	576	250	53	33	2084	507
30	4332	2501	2831	1840	126	60	40	13	955	233
31	6262	3752	5130	3803	349	179	45	32	1175	319
32	8309	4921	9345	6028	512	355	136	42	1453	434
33	6052	3412	10586	6172	976	496	111	62	2162	648
34	6758	3027	4849	2232	1507	594	152	70	1313	324
35	8824	6113	7630	4551	695	311	57	46	1416	412
Total	179459	96468	166219	95773	19563	9329	2278	1124	33260	9330
Grand total	275927		261992		28893		3402		42590	

VOTE FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

Nominees: John M. O'Connor, democrat; Henry A. Lewis, republican; Seymour Stedman, socialist; William E. Rodriguez, labor.

Ward.	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Lab.
1	5212	2539	155	253
2	2299	8640	217	262
3	5021	6410	299	484
4	3716	1540	209	1011
5	4331	2774	266	965
6	6180	7789	452	408
7	6602	9081	692	826
8	3769	3736	451	1349
9	2805	4021	2353	717
10	2467	1437	475	275
11	2913	1766	403	675
12	4245	2221	791	839
13	6817	4997	721	936
14	4166	4156	363	930
15	3574	3916	1956	1849
16	3017	1035	194	821
17	2129	1150	118	416
18	4387	3110	494	796
19	2952	922	207	193
20	2166	1133	209	201
21	5460	3718	513	703
22	2370	1862	764	413
23	4395	6163	1034	1041
24	3983	3448	1129	929
25	8694	10937	721	738
26	5580	8457	1530	1831
27	7155	9735	2682	3181
28	3821	3863	887	1531
29	5383	4278	805	2207
30	4007	2839	190	1021
31	5335	5629	536	1229
32	6531	10627	838	1668
33	5263	10467	1419	2117
34	6175	4855	1907	1368
35	8779	7173	983	1528
Cicero	689	2938	721	297
Total	162388	169312	27684	36065

VOTE FOR MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE.

Nominees: Francis Borelli, democrat; George B. Holmes, republican; Samuel Block, socialist; Morris N. Friedland, labor.

Ward.	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Lab.
1	5115	2648	215	333
2	2269	9011	417	470
3	4603	7635	424	746
4	3798	1660	287	1089
5	4516	2802	358	1093
6	5020	9434	552	770
7	5894	10580	687	1150
8	3600	4095	537	1542
9	2945	4548	2227	928
10	2469	1436	614	405
11	3012	1980	513	752
12	4254	2445	1060	1116
13	6836	5353	882	1138
14	4342	4344	467	1039
15	3743	4085	2373	1773
16	3081	1123	282	870
17	2604	1047	191	504
18	4928	3644	660	1006
19	3786	803	229	213
20	2263	1001	267	262
21	4836	4515	674	860
22	2620	1926	886	515
23	3969	7047	1146	1104
24	3984	3661	1337	1131
25	6876	13403	832	973
26	5047	9477	1753	2037
27	6746	11055	2998	3220
28	3657	4095	1024	1605
29	5948	4370	965	2361
30	4213	2930	278	1085
31	5325	5835	632	1512
32	6586	11122	941	1920
33	4900	11183	1810	2489
34	6083	5095	2273	1813
35	8549	7665	1260	1805
Total	158417	183048	32051	41629

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Tot.
1. Michael Kenna, Dem.	5,323	1,538	6,861
John J. Kennedy, Ind.	416	83	499
2. A. L. Davidson, Dem.	2,582	1,288	3,870
Louis B. Anderson, Rep.	9,354	5,376	14,730
3. Geo. F. Tuff, Dem.	5,036	3,448	8,484
John H. Passmore, Rep.	6,404	4,466	10,870

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Tot.
Isadore Gordon, Soc.....	181	131	312
Joe Winkler, Lab.....	31	17	48
O. T. Reilly, Ind.....	1,423	1,094	2,517
4. Tim'thy A. Hogan, Dem.	3,573	2,313	5,886
Charles M. Conlon, Rep..	1,962	1,180	3,142
Joseph Mendriski, Lab...	1,466	652	2,118
5. J. B. McDonough, Dem.	4,285	2,186	6,471
Henry Langosch, Rep.....	3,665	2,119	5,784
F. G. Wellman, Soc.....	182	77	259
B. H. Hansen, Lab.....	911	203	1,114
6. Full term:			
A. A. McCormick, Rep...	9,892	6,286	16,178
Bernard Berlyn, Soc.....	385	233	618
To fill vacancy:			
Harry N. Strouss, Dem...	4,565	2,622	7,187
Charles C. Eaton, Rep....	9,282	5,824	15,106
Frederick Hack, Soc.....	309	185	494
7. M. V. Minnehan, Dem...	5,184	3,227	8,411
Wm. R. Fetzer, Rep.....	11,158	7,396	18,554
W. E. Landow, Soc.....	495	336	831
8. R. A. Woodhull, Dem...	5,181	2,855	8,036
Frank C. Hill, Rep.....	3,113	1,988	5,101
Val Korsak, Soc.....	179	87	266
Theo. J. Vind, Lab.....	1,552	379	1,931
9. John J. Leonard, Dem..	2,799	1,393	4,192
Guy Madderom, Rep.....	3,709	2,304	6,013
Charles V. Johnson, Soc..	3,519	1,471	4,990
H. C. Diehl, Lab.....	605	144	742
10. Frank Klaus, Dem.....	2,388	1,445	3,833
Charles C. Foucek, Rep.	2,096	1,243	3,339
Alex J. Gilman, Soc.....	426	235	661
11. E. F. Cullerton, Dem.	3,471	1,971	5,442
Arthur Bross, Soc.....	405	127	532
Wm. J. Riordan, Lab.....	811	214	1,025
12. Anton J. Cermak, Dem.	4,464	2,760	7,224
Frank Trafil, Rep.....	2,994	1,606	4,600
Carl G. Hofmann, Soc....	626	302	928
Joseph Trainer, Ind.....	313	101	414
13. Thomas J. Ahern, Dem.	5,538	4,468	10,006
Samuel O. Shaffer, Rep...	7,163	4,681	11,844
John Will, Soc.....	524	271	795
14. Geo. M. Maypole, Dem.	4,608	2,834	7,442
Edward J. Lyons, Rep...	4,366	2,850	7,216
H. W. Harris, Soc.....	298	161	459
Charles Dold, Lab.....	944	322	1,266
15. E. J. Kaindl, Dem....	4,533	2,139	6,672
Louis B. Dessler, Rep....	3,989	1,988	5,977
Edward E. Klein, Soc....	1,931	930	2,861
Chester A. Sample, Lab..	1,392	396	1,788
16. Stanley H. Kunz, Dem.	3,315	1,656	4,971
Theo. J. H. Gorsky, Rep.	1,149	569	1,710
Theo. S. Smith, Lab.....	894	219	1,113
17. S. Adamkiewicz, Dem..	2,054	1,054	3,108
Paul E. Sowinski, Rep...	1,580	676	2,256
Z. P. Girsztownt, Soc...	86	27	113
Henry Aniclewski, Lab...	426	128	554
18. John J. Touhy, Dem..	6,094	2,582	8,676
Morton S. Thomas, Rep..	3,083	1,558	4,641
Robert C. Densmore, Soc.	361	159	520
Frank Meister, Lab.....	671	141	812
19. John Powers, Dem.....	3,229	1,282	4,511
John Schneider, Rep.....	960	390	1,350
Frank A. Pellegrino, Soc.	287	85	372
20. Henry L. Fick, Dem...	2,013	1,131	3,144
William Melody, Rep.....	1,535	752	2,287
Edwin H. Wieman, Soc...	188	81	269
Phillip Roy, Lab.....	238	84	322
21. Dorsey Crowe, Dem....	5,956	2,779	8,735
R. H. McCormick, Rep..	4,011	2,276	6,287
Geo. E. Schmidt, Soc.....	434	131	565
John Welch, Lab.....	571	119	690
22. R. L. Schapp, Dem....	2,256	1,193	3,449
Math Hibbeler, Rep.....	2,419	1,052	3,471
Andrew Lafin, Soc.....	766	275	1,041
Frank Palzkill, Lab...	360	96	456
23. T. O. Wallace, Rep....	7,429	5,008	12,437
Chas Krumbein, Soc.....	1,073	530	1,603
John A. Durkin, Lab....	1,560	540	2,100
24. Frank J. Roeder, Dem.	4,026	2,329	6,355
James Dorney, Rep.....	4,269	2,620	6,889
A. W. Harrack, Soc.....	1,140	461	1,601
E. A. Naber, Lab.....	56	32	88
25. L. D. Wallace, Jr., Dem.	8,829	5,569	14,398
Henry D. Capitain, Rep.	11,472	8,029	19,501
Benjamin Cossman, Soc..	489	389	878
Edward N. Nockels, Lab.	788	346	1,134
26. Thos. R. Caspars, Dem.	5,692	2,985	8,677
William F. Lipps, Rep...	8,646	5,183	13,829
James Marshall, Soc....	1,326	618	1,944
Timothy F. Neary, Lab..	2,406	905	3,311
27. A. S. Beaudette, Dem.	8,402	3,619	12,021
Ed. R. Armitage, Rep...	9,019	4,529	13,548
George Koop, Soc.....	2,830	1,077	3,907
Ida L. M. Fursman, Lab.	3,595	1,617	5,212
28. C. F. Smith, Dem.....	5,122	2,613	7,735
Arthur T. Gutgesell, Rep.	3,552	2,097	5,649
Karl F. M. Sandberg, Soc.	639	250	889
N. Thomas Polston, Lab.	1,236	351	1,587
29. J. F. Kovarik, Dem...	5,547	2,717	8,264
J. Golombiewski, Rep....	4,329	2,425	6,754
Jos. A. Ambroz, Soc.....	822	359	1,181
Martin P. Murphy, Lab..	2,942	1,012	3,954
John H. Hansen, Ind.....	253	129	382
30. Thos. J. O'Grady, Dem.	3,505	2,259	5,764
John Burns, Rep.....	3,967	2,459	6,426
Aa on Henry, Soc.....	119	74	193
Patrick J. Griffin, Lab...	1,239	403	1,642
31. James A. Long, Dem.	5,457	3,889	9,346
Scott M. Hogan, Rep.....	5,770	4,250	10,020
B. O. Beess, Soc.....	344	179	523
Martin Nelson, Lab.....	1,342	364	1,706
32. Chilton P. Nilson, Dem.	5,929	3,684	9,613
Albert J. Fisher, Rep...	11,263	7,374	18,637
Joseph W. Morris, Soc...	752	426	1,178
Walter Shogren, Lab....	1,858	553	2,411
33. L. P. Young, Dem.....	5,300	3,834	9,134
John P. Garner, Rep....	11,433	6,238	17,671
Frank Guynn, Soc.....	1,134	448	1,582
Robert Buck, Soc-Lab....	448	225	673
34. J. O. Kostner, Dem....	7,312	3,534	10,846
Jacob James Fink, Rep...	5,565	2,693	8,258
Morris Seskind, Soc.....	1,682	656	2,338
35. John S. Clark, Dem....	9,901	6,785	16,686
Charles Jahnke, Rep.....	7,048	4,397	11,445
John Fuchs, Soc.....	739	353	1,092
Conrad A. Lund, Lab.....	72	57	129

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS, APRIL 1, 1919.

Shall Chicago become anti-saloon or dry territory?

	Yes.	No.
Men	70,165	276,817
Women	77,014	129,373
Total	147,179	406,190

Shall bonds in the sum of $1,200,000 for the construction of a viaduct from Canal street to Wabash avenue on 12th street (Roosevelt road) be issued by the city of Chicago?

	Yes.	No.
Men	214,257	148,585
Women	148,585	69,601
Total	362,842	218,186

Shall bonds in the sum of $9,500,000 be issued by the city of Chicago for the purpose of paying judgments against the city?

	Yes.	No.
Men	169,887	158,873
Women	73,519	70,043
Total	243,406	228,916

Proposed issue of $600,000 gold bonds of Cook county for new poorhouse buildings.

	Yes.	No.
City—Men	145,834	156,937
Women	83,734	50,760
Towns—Men	8,455	8,433
Women	2,112	3,210
Total	240,135	219,340

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY ELECTION NOV. 4, 1919.

VOTE FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.
(To fill vacancy.)

Nominees: John M. O'Connor, Dem.; William F. Struckmann, Rep.; Samuel Block, Soc.; M. N. Friedland, Lab.

Ward.	O'Connor.	Struckmann.	Block.	Friedland.
1	4,305	1,131	108	64
2	1,201	3,678	219	117
3	2,384	2,898	238	106
4	1,885	733	160	174
5	2,251	1,311	262	270
6	3,436	3,932	328	149
7	3,510	3,961	414	249
8	1,648	1,826	325	559
9	1,665	2,229	1,019	323
10	1,650	835	365	90
11	1,702	1,095	386	184
12	2,252	1,194	737	343
13	4,196	2,141	506	252
14	2,623	1,892	352	261
15	2,063	2,103	1,352	392
16	1,368	563	235	190
17	1,199	683	124	77
18	3,405	1,405	360	187
19	1,766	601	124	64
20	1,701	1,157	140	65
21	3,372	2,192	342	160
22	1,343	873	436	122
23	2,557	3,343	653	257
24	1,771	1,711	751	289
25	4,872	5,067	462	179
26	3,131	4,332	1,062	395
27	3,738	4,692	1,588	699
28	1,956	1,915	719	335
29	2,833	1,880	609	494
30	2,702	1,207	164	210
31	3,022	2,523	401	308
32	3,812	5,139	658	391
33	3,522	5,633	1,226	591
34	4,012	2,523	1,418	358
35	5,215	3,453	871	500
Cicero	739	1,116	363	138
Total	94,807	82,967	19,477	9,541
Towns	4,991	9,589	1,238	651
Gr. total.	99,798	92,556	20,715	10,192

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE.
(To fill vacancy.)

Nominees: Francis X. Busch, Dem.; George F. Rush, Rep.; Samuel Holland, Soc.; John C. Teevan, Lab.

Ward.	Busch.	Rush.	Holland.	Teevan.
1	4,179	1,202	92	64
2	996	3,840	209	93
3	1,874	3,359	235	109
4	1,710	790	154	130
5	2,059	1,381	250	280
6	2,303	5,014	286	131
7	2,607	4,750	381	241
8	1,467	1,919	312	548
9	1,419	2,400	1,001	310
10	1,482	925	341	90
11	1,544	1,157	367	188
12	2,082	1,304	722	352
13	3,578	2,506	486	254
14	2,337	2,070	342	281
15	1,889	2,173	1,442	388
16	1,251	596	206	174
17	1,113	692	120	79
18	3,932	1,719	359	197
19	1,665	667	112	63
20	2,087	729	135	60
21	2,594	2,826	353	164
22	1,234	920	425	123
23	2,059	3,679	656	251
24	1,701	1,739	738	291
25	3,741	6,081	470	171
26	2,696	4,683	1,037	371
27	3,172	5,214	1,548	723
28	1,730	2,009	691	333
29	2,519	2,035	595	501
30	2,431	1,267	150	220
31	2,721	2,688	391	317
32	3,179	5,607	654	401
33	2,932	6,034	1,230	598
34	3,447	2,868	1,334	328
35	4,625	3,817	852	519
Cicero	658	1,119	368	140
Total	82,013	91,779	18,949	9,533
Towns	3,689	10,499	1,238	638
Gr. total.	85,682	102,278	20,187	10,171

VOTE ON CHICAGO PROPOSITIONS.

	For.	Against.
Western avenue improvement bonds to the amount of $2,400,000.		
Men	138,806	55,112
Women	28,824	9,035
Total	167,630	64,147
Ogden avenue improvement bonds to the amount of $5,400,000.		
Men	133,647	55,029
Women	22,284	8,954
Total	155,931	63,983
South Water street improvement bonds to the amount of $3,800,000.		
Men	133,611	53,378
Women	27,309	8,484
Total	160,920	61,862
Robey street improvement bonds to the amount of $9,200,000.		
Men	129,994	55,261
Women	26,431	8,866
Total	156,425	64,127
Ashland avenue improvement bonds to the amount of $5,800,000.		
Men	129,499	54,059
Women	26,117	8,671
Total	155,616	62,730
Michigan avenue improvement bonds to the amount of $2,000,000.		
Men	131,851	49,922
Women	26,346	8,118
Total	158,197	58,040
Nonpartisan election of aldermen.		
Men	99,260	74,160
Women	18,599	11,855
Total	117,859	86,015
Redistricting the city into fifty wards, the election of one alderman from each ward and the election of city clerk and city treasurer for four-year terms.		
Men	81,585	89,119
Women	16,212	13,975
Total	97,797	103,094
For two or four-year term for aldermen.		
	2 years.	4 years.
Men	125,173	39,975
Women	24,415	8,241
Total	149,588	48,216

VOTE ON COOK COUNTY PROPOSITIONS.

	For.	Against.
Cook county road bonds to the amount of $5,000,000.		
Men	125,916	63,849
Women	22,158	10,621
Total	148,074	74,470

Detention home bonds to the amount of $1,000,000.

	For.	Against.
Men	92,676	70,875
Women	10,546	11,312
Total	109,222	82,187

VOTE ON STATE PUBLIC POLICY QUESTIONS.

(Cook county.)

Instructing members of the constitutional convention to submit a proposal for the initiative and referendum.

	For.	Against.
Men	129,372	64,533
Women	19,274	13,734
Total	148,646	78,267

Instructing members of constitutional convention to submit the proposal for the initiative and referendum for a separate vote so that if approved it shall take effect as a part of the constitution.

	For.	Against.
Men	126,211	61,376
Women	18,474	13,271
Total	144,685	74,647

For public ownership of income producing utilities outside of constitutional debt limitations.

	For.	Against.
Men	129,405	63,849
Women	19,679	12,352
Total	149,084	71,275

ILLINOIS ELECTION NOV. 4, 1919.

VOTES FOR DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Two to be elected from each senatorial district.

Dist.		
1.	Franklin A. Denison, Rep.	2,853
	Walter H. Wilson, Rep.*	4,435
	Levy Mayer, Dem.*	4,998
2.	John J. Gorman, Rep.	2,694
	Frederick W. Bruder, Rep.	1,684
	Michael F. Sullivan, Dem.*	3,085
	Anthony D'Andrea, Dem.*	2,860
	Harry E. Greenwood, Soc.	644
	Arthur E. Smith, Soc.	611
	William J. Riordan, Lab.	281
	Bert Murphy, Lab.	270
3.	Edward H. Morris, Rep.*	4,165
	Archibald J. Carey, Rep.*	4,064
	Matthew D. Hartigan, Dem.	2,836
	James A. Gorman, Dem.	2,854
	Joseph DeBarberri, Soc.	379
	Charles Hallbeck, Soc.	369
	William J. Martin, Lab.	189
4.	Emil O. Kowalski, Rep.	2,527
	William C. Smith, Rep.	2,386
	John E. Traeger, Dem.*	5,150
	George P. Latchford, Dem.*	4,650
	Otto Rhein, Lab.	520
	Max Wegener, Lab.	526
5.	Abel Davis, Rep.*	10,231
	Morton D. Hull, Rep.*	9,369
	William J. Lindsay, Dem.	4,405
	William P. Casey, Dem.	3,425
	Fred W. Hack, Soc.	652
	Barney Berlyn, Soc.	648
6.	Rufus C. Dawes, Rep.*	9,746
	George A. Dupuy, Rep.*	9,304
	Joseph E. Flanagan, Dem.	5,166
	Joseph H. Stanger, Dem.	5,405
	Victor Koehler, Soc.	2,513
	Christian Meier, Soc.	2,487
	Albert Stewart, Lab.	434
7.	Frederic R. DeYoung, Rep.*	6,404
	Amos C. Miller, Rep.*	6,356
	A. E. Bauland, Dem.	2,385
	Charles Mergin, Soc.	921
	Paul Matz, Soc.	934
	John Stevens, Lab.	1,471
8.	Frank S. Whitman, Rep.*	4,891
	Elam L. Clarke, Rep.*	5,056
	J. E. Barber, Dem.	1,695
	Frank Gilroy, Dem.	1,165
	Frank Wagner, Soc.	1,115
	Gust Hausdowsky, Soc.	1,041
9.	David E. Shanahan, Rep.*	3,503
	Charles J. Michal, Dem.*	4,549
10.	Bruce H. Garrett, Rep.*	4,514
	James Nichols, Rep.*	4,295
	Oscar H. Ogren, Soc.	603
	C. Henry Bloom, Soc.	526
	William A. Lewis, Lab.	1,374
	Roy Stacy, Lab.	1,309
11.	Percival G. Baldwin, Rep.*	8,660
	William H. Cruden, Rep.*	8,306
	Michael K. Sheridan, Dem.	7,555
	Frank J. Walsh, Dem.	6,508
	Henry Gronier, Soc.	1,250
	B. O. Beese, Soc.	1,208
	Benjamin F. Ferris, Lab.	796
	R. T. Ryan, Lab.	1,034
12.	Harry H. Stahl, Rep.*	2,780
	Arthur M. Smith, Rep.*	2,809
	John L. Dickson, Dem.	1,066
	Robert Bruce Mitchell, Dem.	816
13.	Douglas Sutherland, Rep.*	7,259
	Oscar Wolff, Rep.*	7,448
	John J. Poulton, Dem.	4,312
	Emery M. Shaw, Dem.	4,175
	Harry H. Wilson, Soc.	1,644
	Joseph Gageski, Soc.	1,524
	O. H. Blevans, Lab.	1,149
14.	Lee Mighell, Rep.*	7,380
	Rodney H. Brandon, Rep.*	7,170
	Thomas G. McCabe, Lab.	4,162
	Charles A. Townsend, Lab.	5,115
	R. Waite Joslyn, Ind.	1,391
15.	Ernest Kunde, Rep.*	3,208
	Otto F. Ring, Rep.	1,519
	Dennis A. Horan, Dem.	2,192
	S. E. Pincus, Dem.*	2,634
	Edwin H. Wieman, Soc.	369
16.	Charles H. Ireland, Rep.*	3,038
	H. E. Torrance, Rep.*	2,798
	Z. F. Yost, Dem.	1,264
	Magoon Barnes, Dem.	1,372
17.	Anthony Pintozzi, Jr., Rep.	1,597
	Charles Heehler, Rep.	1,257
	Thomas F. Frole, Dem.*	1,952
	Michael Iarussi, Dem.*	1,752
18.	Hiram E. Todd, Rep.*	2,681
	Frank J. Quinn, Dem.*	2,614
	John E. Dempsey, Dem.	1,490
19.	William E. Burns, Rep.	9,077
	Harry A. Siegel, Rep.	7,349
	Martin J. O'Brien, Dem.*	11,321
	Michael Rosenberg, Dem.*	10,623
	Mordecai Shulman, Soc.	2,696
	Henry E. Wickwire, Soc.	3,571
	H. R. Krewnow, Lab.	499
20.	Edward C. Curtis, Rep.*	7,139
	A. F. Goodyear, Rep.*	7,161
	Frank I. Mann, Nonp.	4,868
	J. W. Rausch, Nonp.	4,526
21.	George F. Lohman, Rep.*	5,543
	Charles S. Cutting, Rep.*	5,077
	John F. Higgins, Dem.	4,458
	James F. Hardy, Dem.	4,701
	Harry W. Harris, Soc.	683
	Thomas L. Slater, Soc.	634
22.	E. B. Coolley, Rep.*	6,471
	William Stewart, Rep.*	5,990
	J. W. Sheperd, Dem.	2,412
	James Dwyer, Dem.	1,859
	Percy Molyneaux, Lab.	2,713
	John H. Walker, Lab.	2,923

Dist.		
23.	William Ganschow, Rep.*	7,370
	Charles Woodward, Rep.*	6,621
	Thomas D. Garry, Dem.	4,027
	Richard F. Shay, Dem.	4,054
	James A. Meisinger, Soc.	2,324
	Knud Larsen, Soc.	2,351
24.	Henry I. Green, Rep.*	4,712
	Henry M. Dunlap, Rep.*	4,774
	Francis E. Williamson, Dem.	2,362
	Ray D. Meeker, Dem.	1,750
25.	M. A. Michaelson, Rep.*	11,520
	Willard M. McEwen, Rep.*	11,126
	William E. Nichols, Dem.	7,244
	Michael Dominowski, Dem.	6,469
	Carl Strober, Soc.	3,791
	Karl F. M. Sandberg, Soc.	3,810
	W. Thomas Polston, Lab.	1,260
	Frank B. Link, Lab.	1,264
26.	Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.*	5,124
	Thomas C. Kerrick, Rep.*	5,020
	Frank Gillespie, Dem.	1,177
	John L. Alexander, Dem.	1,072
	David Deane, Ind.	839
27.	Joseph Parker, Rep.	913
	Frank Wengierski, Rep.	1,413
	Edward J. Corcoran, Dem.*	3,160
	Ernest D. Potts, Dem.*	3,032
28.	Andrew H. Mills, Rep.*	4,238
	Charles B. T. Moore, Rep.*	4,130
	Robert I. Hunt, Dem.	2,265
	Charles Peebles, Soc.	730
	W. R. Sinclair, Soc.	679
29.	Alexander H. Revell, Rep.*	2,655
	Charles H. Hamill, Rep.*	2,666
	Edmond J. Mulcahy, Dem.	2,230
	Edward Stenson, Dem.	2,137
30.	Guy L. Shaw, Rep.*	4,290
	Lewis A. Jarman, Rep.*	4,008
	James M. Rahn, Dem.	3,163
	Arthur A. Leeper, Dem.	2,869
	Charles H. Schaeffer, Lab.	797
31.	William H. Beckman, Rep.*	9,141
	Eugene H. Dupee, Rep.*	8,576
	William C. Burns, Dem.	4,487
	Donald L. Morrill, Dem.	4,654
	Robert Norberg, Soc.	1,350
	John Vogel, Soc.	1,404
	Robert Emmet Burke, Ind.	2,452
32.	David E. Mack, Rep.*	4,619
	Philip E. Elting, Rep.*	4,556
	Judd Hartzell, Dem.	1,754
33.	Oscar E. Carlstrom, Rep.*	6,846
	Cyrus E. Deitz, Rep.*	5,141
	William R. Moore, Dem.	1,464
	Lewis K. England, Soc.	863
	Bert Strayer, Soc.	799
	Charles J. Searle, Ind.	3,222
34.	Charles A. Shuey, Rep.*	3,495
	William T. Hollenbeck, Rep.*	3,567
	Isaac B. Craig, Dem.	2,210
35.	Alvin Warren, Rep.*	3,441
	Edward H. Brewster, Rep.*	3,526
	John P. Devine, Dem.	832
	Henry S. Dixon, Dem.	826
36.	Perry C. Ellis, Rep.	3,349
	William S. Gray, Rep.*	3,995
	John E. Wall, Dem.	3,024
	Rollo S. Barry, Dem.*	3,827
	John J. Wagner, Lab.	1,207
	Henry Distelhorst, Lab.	1,196
37.	Lawrence C. Johnson, Rep.*	3,806
	Watts A. Johnson, Rep.*	3,754
	Benjamin Downs, Dem.	1,386
	F. W. Morrassy, Dem.	1,870
	Roy Hall, Soc.	735
	John Beck, Soc.	688
38.	John L. Dryer, Rep.*	3,588
	Thomas Rinaker, Rep.*	3,585
	Robert C. Moore, Dem.	2,461
	Walter J. Chapman, Dem.	2,463
	Robert Kelly, Lab.	2,017
39.	Charles E. Woodward, Rep.*	5,201
	William M. Scanlan, Rep.*	5,161
	James J. Conway, Dem.	3,102
	Bernard J. Shanley, Dem.	2,392
40.	Leslie J. Taylor, Rep.	5,269
	William H. Chew, Rep.*	5,417
	F. R. Dove, Dem.*	5,632
	John E. Hogan, Dem.	5,128
41.	George A. Barr, Rep.*	5,969
	Edward Corlett, Rep.*	5,620
	Charles L. Schwartz, Dem.	849
	George C. Ottens, Lab.	5,458
	William H. Donaldson, Lab.	5,500
42.	J. Mack Tanner, Rep.*	4,870
	John A. Thomas, Rep.	3,831
	A. B. Lager, Dem.	4,339
	Edgar E. Fyke, Dem.*	5,044
43.	George G. Gale, Rep.*	3,064
	A. E. Taff, Rep.*	2,892
	J. J. Welsh, Dem.	1,503
	C. H. Hippler, Dem.	1,408
	John C. Sjodin, Soc.	602
44.	S. W. McGuire, Rep.*	4,877
	Henry W. Meinert, Rep.*	4,829
	Arthur E. Crisler, Dem.	2,740
	Kent E. Keller, Dem.	2,480
45.	Clinton L. Conkling, Rep.*	5,847
	James H. Paddock, Rep.*	5,274
	A. D. Stevens, Dem.	4,243
	William H. Nelms, Dem.	3,123
	William J. McDonald, Lab.	2,663
46.	James P. Jack, Rep.*	4,131
	G. Gale Gilbert, Rep.*	4,001
	Albert E. Isley, Dem.	3,093
	Rudolph F. Powers, Dem.	3,242
47.	John J. Brenholt, Rep.*	4,663
	Cicero J. Lindly, Rep.*	3,571
	John F. Eck, Dem.	1,792
	Earl Galloway, Lab.	1,036
48.	Sylvester J. Gee, Rep.*	3,190
	Prince A. Pearce, Dem.*	3,208
49.	William E. Trautmann, Rep.*	2,126
	Herbert F. Lill, Rep.*	1,966
	Walton M. Vandeventer, Dem.	1,336
	Charles A. Karch, Dem.	1,084
	Charles W. Sebastin, Lab.	1,636
	William Thomas, Lab.	1,635
50.	William A. Wall, Rep.*	6,093
	William J. Sneed, Rep.*	6,697
	William W. Warder, Dem.	2,726
51.	George W. Hogan, Rep.*	4,226
	George D. Parker, Rep.*	3,872
	D. J. Underwood, Dem.	1,338
	Solomon Aydt, Dem.	1,079
	Gifford Ernest, Lab.	2,334

*Elected.

STATE VOTE ON PUBLIC POLICY QUESTIONS.

Initiative and Referendum.

That on petition of 100,000 persons any proposed amendment to the constitution may be brought to popular vote and be enacted by majority vote; that on petition of 50,000 electors any legislative act may be suspended by a majority of those voting.

For	257,640
Against	209,348

GATEWAY AMENDMENT.

That the initiative and referendum proposition be submitted separately from the main draft of the constitution to apply to the new constitution if adopted or to the present constitution if new constitution is defeated.

For	242,519
Against	205,306

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

That cities and other political subdivisions shall be free and able, if the people so elect, to acquire public utilities, the bonds issued therefor to be a lien on the utilities and not on the people.

For	257,753
Against	197,135

POPULAR VOTE OF ILLINOIS (1880-1918).

Year. Office.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc.	Total.
1880—President	.....	318,037	277,321	440	26,338	.....	622,306
1882—Treasurer	.....	250,722	244,585	11,130	15,511	.....	521,948
1884—President	.....	337,469	312,351	12,074	10,776	.....	672,670
1886—Treasurer	.....	276,680	240,664	19,766	34,821	.....	572,986
1888—President	.....	370,475	348,371	21,703	7,134	.....	747,683
1890—Treasurer	.....	321,991	331,929	22,236	.....	.....	677,133
1892—President	.....	399,288	426,281	25,871	22,207	.....	873,647
1894—Treasurer	.....	455,788	321,551	19,460	60,067	.....	858,551
1896—President	.....	607,130	464,523	9,796	1,090	1,147	1,090,766
1898—Treasurer	.....	448,940	405,490	11,753	7,886	4,517	878,577
1900—President	.....	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	11,060	1,131,897
1902—Treasurer	.....	450,695	360,925	18,434	1,521	28,399	859,975
1904—President	.....	632,645	327,606	34,770	6,725	73,923	1,076,499
1906—Treasurer	.....	417,544	271,984	89,293	.....	45,862	824,583
1908—President	.....	629,932	450,810	29,364	633	34,711	1,155,254
1910—Treasurer	.....	436,484	376,046	20,013	.....	49,687	882,230
1912—President	386,478	253,593	405,048	15,710	.....	85,344	1,146,173
1914—Treasurer	95,427	418,336	274,554	7,469	.....	45,549	841,335
1916—President	.....	1,152,549	950,229	26,074	.....	63,882	2,192,734
1918—Treasurer	.....	506,038	364,235	3,116	.....	34,247	910,683

Note—In the above table the total vote includes the scattering vote for minor party candidates. The vote in the people's party column prior to 1890 is that cast for the greenback party and in 1888 for the labor party. The socialist vote as given includes that of the social labor and social democratic parties.

VOTE FOR ILLINOIS GOVERNORS. 1880-1916.

1880.

Shelby M. Cullom, Rep...314,565
Lyman Trumbull, Dem...277,532
A. J. Streeter, Greenback 28,898

1884.

Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.334,234
Carter H. Harrison, Sr., D.319,635
Jesse Harper, Peo..... 8,605
James B. Hobbs, Pro.....10,905

1888.

Joseph W. Fifer, Rep....367,860
John M. Palmer, Dem.....355,313
David H. Harts, Pro..... 18,874
Willis W. Jones, U. L... 6,394

1892.

John P. Altgeld, Dem....425,558
Joseph W. Fifer, Rep....402,686
Robert R. Link, Pro..... 24,808
Nathan Barnett, Peo..... 20,108

1896.

John R. Tanner, Rep.....587,637
John P. Altgeld, Dem....474,256
George W. Gere, Pro..... 14,559
Wm. S. Forman, Gold D.. 8,102
C. A. Baustin, Soc. Lab. 985
J. W. Higgs, Nat..... 723

1900.

Richard Yates, Rep.....580,199
Samuel Alschuler, Dem...518,966
V. V. Barnes, Pro..... 15,643
Herman C. Perry, Soc. D. 8,611
L. P. Hoffman, Soc. Lab. 1,319
A. C. Van Tine, Peo..... 1,106
L. G. Spencer, U. R..... 650
John Cordingly, U. C..... 334

1904.

Charles S. Deneen, Rep..634,029
Lawrence B. Stringer, D..334,880
John Collins, Soc..... 59,062
Robert H. Patton, Pro... 35,440
Philip Veal, Soc. Lab.... 4,379
James Hogan, Peo..... 4,364
A. G. Specht, Continental 780

1908.

Charles S. Deneen, Rep..550,076
Adlai E. Stevenson, D...526,912
Daniel R. Sheen, Pro..... 33,922
James H. Brower, Soc.... 31,293
Gustav A. Jennings, Soc.L. 1,526
George W. McCaskrin, Ind. 10,883

1912.

Edward F. Dunne, Dem..443,120
Charles S. Deneen, Rep..318,469
Edward R. Worrell, Pro.. 15,231
John C. Kennedy, Soc.... 78,679
John M. Francis, Soc.Lab. 3,980
Frank H. Funk, Prog.....303,401

1916.

Frank O. Lowden, Rep..696,535
Edward F. Dunne, Dem.556,654
Seymour Stedman, Soc... 52,316
John F. Francis, Soc.-Lab. 1,739
John R. Golden, Pro..... 15,309

VOTE FOR STATE TREASURERS, 1880-1918.

Minor candidates omitted.

1880.

Edward Rutz, Rep.....317,872
Thos. Butterworth, Dem.276,670
J. W. Evans, Greenback. 26,658

1882.

John C. Smith, Rep.....250,722
Alfred Orendorff, Dem....244,585
Daniel McLaughlin, Gbk. 15,511
John G. Irwin, Pro..... 11,130

1884.

Jacob Gross, Rep.....338,171
Alfred Orendorff, Dem....313,400
B. W. Goodhue, Peo..... 10,451
Uriah Copp, Pro..... 11,119

1886.

John R. Tanner, Rep.....276,680
Henry F. J. Ricker, Dem.240,864
H. W. Austin, Pro..... 19,766
John Budlong, Un. Lab... 34,701

1888.

Charles Becker, Rep.....369,881
Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., D.348,834
John W. Hart, Pro..... 21,174
Nathan Barnett, Un. Lab. 7,491

1890.

Edwin S. Wilson, Dem...331,837
Franz Amberg, Rep.....321,990
R. R. Link, Pro..... 22,306

1892.

Rufus N. Ramsay, Dem..425,855
Henry L. Hertz, Rep.....396,318
Thos. S. Marshall, Pro... 26,426
John W. McElroy, Peo.... 21,579

1894.

Henry Wulff, Rep.....455,886
B. J. Claggett, Dem.....322,459
John Randolph, Peo..... 59,793
H. J. Puterbaugh, Pro.... 19,487

1896.

Henry L. Hertz, Rep.....589,816
Edw. C. Pace, Dem.-Peo.473,043
E. K. Hayes, Pro..... 11,849
Edward Ridgeley, Gold D. 8,411

1898.

Floyd K. Whittemore, Rep.448,940
Millard F. Dunlap, Dem..405,490
John W. Hess, Pop..... 7,893
Wm. H. Boies, Pro..... 11,792

1900.

Moses O. Williamson, Rep.582,002
Millard F. Dunlap, Dem..508,720
Henry C. Tunison, Pro... 16,618
Jacob Winnen, Soc. Dem. 8,881

1902.

Fred A. Busse, Rep.....450,685
George Duddleston, Dem..360,935
Chas. H. Tuesburg, Pro.. 18,434
A. W. Nelson, Soc..... 20,167
Gottlieb Renner, Soc. Lab. 8,235

1904.

Len Small, Rep.....610,309
Chas. B. Thomas, Dem...353,232
J. Ross Hanna, Pro..... 35,664
E. S. Tebbetts, Soc..... 62,848

1906.

John F. Smulski, Rep....417,544
Nicholas L. Piotrowski, D.271,984
William P. Allin, Pro.... 89,292
Wilson E. McDermut, Soc. 42,005

1908.

Andrew Russel, Rep.....619,698
John B. Mount, Dem.....449,978
Albert S. Spalding, Pro... 31,037
William Bross Lloyd, Soc. 33,707

1910.

Edward E. Mitchell, Rep..436,484
Alpheus K. Hartley, Dem.376,046
Lorenzo J. Kendall, Pro.. 20,013
O. T. Fraenkel, Soc..... 49,687

1912.

William Ryan, Jr., Dem..402,292
Andrew Russel, Rep.....321,577
Philip Decker, Prog.....310,265
L. F. Haemer, Soc..... 84,031
Frank B. Vennum, Pro... 15,385

1914.

Andrew Russel, Rep.....418,336
W. C. Clifford, Dem.....274,554
Louis G. Pavey, Prog.... 95,427
William Acker, Soc..... 43,154
Gustaf Larson, Soc.-Lab.. 2,395
L. A. Chamberlain, Pro.. 7,469

1916.

Len Small, Rep.....678,404
Arthur W. Charles, Dem..566,919
Bert W. Newton, Soc..... 50,324
Jonathan Seaman, Pro.... 9,396
Ignatz Friedman, Soc.-Lab. 1,767

1918.

Fred E. Sterling, Rep....506,038
Jas. J. Brady, Dem.....364,235
R. L. Harvey, Soc..... 34,247
O. L. Dayton, Pro..... 3,116
S. J. French, Soc.-Lab.. 3,047

MAYORALTY ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO SINCE 1871.

Nov. 7, 1871.
Joseph Medill, Rep..... 16,125
Chas. C. P. Holden, Dem. 5,988

Nov. 4, 1873.
H. D. Colvin, Peo. Party. 28,791
L. L. Bond, Law and Order 18,540

July 12, 1876.
Monroe Heath, Rep..... 19,248
Mark Kimball, Dem..... 7,509
J. J. McGrath, Ind..... 3,363

April 3, 1877.
Monroe Heath, Rep..... 30,881
Perry H. Smith, Dem... 19,449

April 1, 1879.
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 25,685
Abner M. Wright, Rep... 20,496
Ernst Schmidt, Soc..... 11,829

April 5, 1881.
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 35,668
John M. Clark, Rep..... 27,925
Timothy O'Mara, Ind..... 764
George Schilling, Soc.... 240

April 3, 1883.
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 41,225
Eugene Cary, Rep..... 30,963

April 7, 1885.
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 43,352
Sidney Smith, Rep..... 42,977
William H. Bush, Pro... 221

April 5, 1887.
John A. Roche, Rep..... 51,249
Robert L. Nelson, Lab.... 23,490
Joseph L. Whitlock, Pro.. 372

April 2, 1889.
DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.. 57,340
John A. Roche, Rep..... 45,328
Ira J. Mason, Pro..... 410
Charles Orchardson, Soc.. 303

April 7, 1891.
Hempst'd Washburne, Rep. 46,957
DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem.. 46,588
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Ind.D. 42,931
Elmer Washburn, Citizens' 24,027
Thomas J. Morgan, Soc.. 2,376

April 4, 1893.
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 114,237
S. W. Allerton, Rep..... 93,148
DeW. C. Cregier, Un. Cit. 3,933
J. Ehrenpreis, Soc. Lab.. 1,000

Dec. 19, 1893.
Special election to fill vacancy caused by assassination of Carter H. Harrison, Sr.
John P. Hopkins, Dem.... 112,959
George B. Swift, Rep..... 111,669
Michael Britzius, Soc..... 2,064
Ebenezer Wakeley, Pop... 535

April 2, 1895.
George B. Swift, Rep..... 143,884
Frank Wenter, Dem..... 103,125
Bayard Holmes, Peo..... 12,882
Arthur J. Bassett, Pro... 994
Ebenezer Wakeley, Peo. Sil. 302

April 6, 1897.
C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem. 148,880
John M. Harlan, Ind. Rep. 69,730
Nathaniel C. Sears, Rep. 59,542
Wash. Hesing, Ind. Dem. 15,427
John Glambock, Soc. Lab. 1,230
H. L. Parmelee, Pro..... 910
J. Irving Pearce, Jr., Ind. 561
Frank H. Collier, Ind. Dem. 110

April 4, 1899.
C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem. 148,496
Zina R. Carter, Rep..... 107,437
John P. Altgeld, M. O.... 47,169
John A. Wadhams, Pro... 1,023
August Klenkie, Soc. Lab. 1,175
T. G. Kerwin, Soc. Dem.. 367

April 2, 1901.
C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem. 156,756
Elbridge Hanecy, Rep.... 128,413
Avery E. Hoyt, Pro..... 3,328
Gus Hoyt, Soc. Dem..... 2,043
John R. Pepin, Soc. Lab.. 679
Thomas Rhodes, Sin. Tax 1,028
John Collins, Soc..... 5,384

April 7, 1903.
C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem. 146,208
Graeme Stewart, Rep.... 138,548
Thomas L. Haines, Pro... 2,674
Charles L. Breckon, Soc.. 11,124
Daniel L. Cruice, Ind. Lab. 9,947
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab..... 1,014

April 4, 1905.
Edward F. Dunne, Dem... 163,189
John M. Harlan, Rep..... 138,548
Oliver W. Stewart, Pro... 3,294
John Collins, Soc..... 23,034

April 2, 1907.
Fred A. Busse, Rep..... 164,702
Edward F. Dunne, Dem.. 151,779
W. A. Brubaker, Pro..... 6,020
George Koop, Soc..... 13,429

April 4, 1911.
Carter H. Harrison, Dem. 177,997
Charles E. Merriam, Rep. 160,672
W. A. Brubaker, Pro..... 2,239
W. E. Rodriguez, Soc..... 24,825
Anthony Prince, Soc. Lab. 1,058

April 6, 1915.
W. H. Thompson, Rep... 398,538
Robert M. Sweitzer, Dem. 251,061
Seymour Stedman, Soc.... 24,452
John Hill, Pro..... 3,974

April 1, 1919.
W. H. Thompson, Rep... 259,828
Robt. M. Sweitzer, Dem. 238,206
Maclay Hoyne, Ind..... 110,851
John M. Collins, Soc..... 24,079
Ad'ph S. Carm, Soc.-Lab. 1,848
John Fitzpatrick, Lab.... 65,990

COOK COUNTY VOTE FOR SHERIFF AND STATE'S ATTORNEY (1900-1916).

1900—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Charles S. Deneen, Rep. 205,709
Julius Goldzier, Dem..... 179,696
Walter Hawk, Pro..... 5,236
C. H. Becker, Peo..... 153
Thos. J. Morgan, Soc. Dem. 6,227

1902—FOR SHERIFF.

Thomas E. Barrett, Dem. 141,822
Daniel D. Healy, Rep.... 135,036
Joseph P. Tracy, Pro..... 4,840
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab..... 5,973
James P. Larson, Soc..... 13,134
Thos. Donegan, Single Tax. 908

1904—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

John J. Healy, Rep..... 206,487
George A. Trude, Dem.... 132,811
M. C. Harper, Pro..... 5,630
Seymour Stedman, Soc.... 39,736
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.... 2,547
L. A. Shaw, Peo..... 1,468

1906—FOR SHERIFF.

Christopher Strassheim, R. 131,608
Harry R. Gibbons, Dem.. 93,836
S. A. Wilson, Pro..... 3,745
James P. Larson, Soc... 26,055
Jas. J. Gray, Ind. League 49,296
John Fitzpatrick, Prog. Al. 1,400

1908—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

John E. W. Wayman, Rep. 197,805
Jacob J. Kern, Dem..... 146,133
William Street, Pro..... 45,528
Seymour Stedman, Soc.... 17,471
Charles H. Mitchell, Ind. 9,279

1910—FOR SHERIFF.

Michael Zimmer, Dem.... 165,445
Frank A. Vogler, Rep.... 145,598
O. F. Sorber, Pro..... 5,038
Wm. Van Bodegraven, Soc. 27,588

1912—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Maclay Hoyne, Dem..... 122,419
Lewis Rinaker, Rep..... 113,181
Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc..... 107,647
Geo. I. Haight, Prog..... 93,495
John H. Hill, Pro..... 2,896

1914—FOR SHERIFF.

John E. Traeger, Dem.... 166,335
Geo. K. Schmidt, Rep.... 112,502
Frederick S. Oliver, Prog.. 50,117
B. McMahon, Soc..... 23,319
G. W. Hoover, Pro..... 1,229

1916—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Maclay Hoyne, Dem..... 236,384
Harry B. Miller, Rep... 191,456
William A. Cunnea, Soc. 102,579

1918—FOR SHERIFF.

C. W. Peters, Rep..... 177,912
A. J. Cermak, Dem..... 174,829
Adolph Dreifuss, Soc.... 19,572

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FROM 1884 TO 1916 IN CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

	Chicago.	Cook Co.
1884.		
James G. Blaine, Rep.	51,420	69,251
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	48,530	60,609
B. F. Butler, Greenback	540	810
John P. St. John, Pro.	484	997
1888.		
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.	60,102	85,307
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	63,706	84,491
Clinton B. Fisk, Pro.	1,308	2,577
Alson J. Streeter, Union Labor.	255	303
R. H. Cowdrey, United Labor.	126	149
1892.		
Grover Cleveland, Dem.	136,474	144,604
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.	100,849	111,254
James B. Weaver, Peo.	1,506	1,614
John Bidwell, Pro.	3,029	3,858
1896.		
William McKinley, Rep.	200,747	221,823
William J. Bryan, Dem.	144,736	151,910
Joshua Levering, Pro.	1,849	2,149
Charles E. Bentley, Nat.	141	163
Charles H. Matchett, Soc. Lab.	712	727
John M. Palmer, Gold Dem.	2,300	2,600
1900.		
William McKinley, Rep.	184,786	203,760
William J. Bryan, Dem.	177,165	186,193
John G. Woolley, Pro.	2,977	3,490
Wharton Barker, Peo.	185	211
Eugene V. Debs, Soc. Dem.	6,553	6,752
Joseph P. Malloney, Soc. Lab.	410	434
Seth W. Ellis, Union Reform.	145	160
J. F. R. Leonard, United Chr.	130	134

	Chicago.	Cook Co.
1904.		
Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.	208,689	229,878
Alton B. Parker, Dem.	98,765	103,762
Silas C. Swallow, Pro.	4,652	5,290
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	45,929	47,743
C. H. Corregan, Soc. Lab.	2,556	2,660
Thomas E. Watson, Peo.	3,155	3,323
Austin Holcomb, Cont.	288	319
1908.		
William H. Taft, Rep.	205,830	230,400
William J. Bryan, Dem.	143,544	152,990
Eugene Chafin, Pro.	4,982	5,965
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	17,712	18,842
Thomas L. Hisgen, Ind.	5,633	5,994
Daniel B. Turney, U. Chr.	169	178
August Gillhaus, Soc. Lab.	616	649
Thomas E. Watson, Peo.	49	73
1912.		
Theodore Roosevelt, Prog.	144,392	166,061
Woodrow Wilson, Dem.	120,209	130,702
William H. Taft, Rep.	67,859	74,851
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	49,959	52,659
Eugene Chafin, Pro.	2,403	2,737
Arthur E. Reimer, Soc. Lab.	2,171	2,300
1916.		
Charles E. Hughes, Rep.	377,201	435,695
Woodrow Wilson, Dem.	351,175	379,438
Allan L. Benson, Soc.	28,727	32,471
J. Frank Hanly, Pro.	1,597	2,309
Arthur E. Reimer, Soc.-Lab.	907	1,050

EXECUTIONS IN COOK COUNTY.

John Stone	July 10,	1840
William Jackson	June 19,	1857
Albert Staub	April 20,	1858
Michael McNamee	May 6,	1859
Walter Fleming	Dec. 15,	1865
Jerry Corbett	Dec. 15,	1865
George Driver	March 14,	1873
Chris Rafferty	Feb. 27,	1874
George Sherry	June 21,	1878
Jeremiah Connolly	June 21,	1878
James Tracey	Sept. 15,	1882
Isaac Jacobsen	Sept. 19,	1884
Ignazio Sylvestri	Nov. 14,	1885
Agostino Gilardo	Nov. 14,	1885
Giovanni Azzaro	Nov. 14,	1885
Frank Mulkowski	March 26,	1886
Albert Parsons	Nov. 11,	1887
August Spies	Nov. 11,	1887
George Engel	Nov. 11,	1887
Adolph Fischer	Nov. 11,	1887
Zephyr Davis (col.)	May 12,	1888
George H. Painter	Jan. 26,	1894
Thomas ("Buff") Higgins	March 23,	1894
Patrick E. J. Prendergast	July 13,	1894
Harry ("Butch") Lyons	Oct. 11,	1895
Henry Foster (col.)	Jan. 24,	1896
Alfred C. Fields (col.)	May 15,	1896
Joseph Windrath	June 5,	1896
Julius Manow	Oct. 30,	1896
Daniel McCarthy	Feb. 19,	1897
John Lattimore (col.)	May 28,	1897
William T. Powers (col.)	May 28,	1897
Chris Merry	April 22,	1898
John Druggan	Oct. 14,	1898
George H. Jacks	Oct. 14,	1898
Robert Howard (col.)	Feb. 17,	1899
August A. Becker	Nov. 10,	1899
Michael E. Rollinger	Nov. 17,	1899
George Dolinski	Oct. 11,	1901
Louis G. Toombs	Aug. 8,	1902
Louis Pesant	April 15,	1904
Peter Niedemeyer	April 22,	1904
Gustav Marx	April 22,	1904
Harvey Van Dine	April 22,	1904
Frank Lewandowski	Sept. 30,	1904
John Johnson	Jan. 20,	1905
Robert E. Newcomb	Feb. 16,	1906
John Miller	Feb. 16,	1906
Johann Hoch	Feb. 23,	1906
Richard G. Ivens	June 22,	1906
Daniel Francis (col.)	Oct. 12,	1906
Richard Walton (col.)	Dec. 13,	1907
William Johnson (col.)	Oct. 22,	1909
Ewald Shiblawski	Feb. 16,	1912
Frank Shiblawski	Feb. 16,	1912
Philip Sommerling	Feb. 16,	1912
Thomas Schultz	Feb. 16,	1912
Thomas Jennings (col.)	Feb. 16,	1912
Roswell C. F. Smith	Feb. 13,	1915
Edward Wheed	Feb. 15,	1918
Harry Lindrum	Feb. 15,	1918
John Anderson	July 19,	1918
Lloyd Bopp	Dec. 6,	1918
Albert Anderson	Feb. 28,	1919
Earl Dear	June 27,	1919
Thomas Fitzgerald	Oct. 17,	1919

John Stone was executed publicly on the prairie on the south side. William Jackson and Albert Staub were also executed publicly but on the west side. After that executions were private and took place in the courthouse until 1878, since which time they have taken place in the county jail on the north side. Rafferty was hanged in Waukegan for murder in Chicago. All the executions have been on Fridays except those of Sylvestri, Gilardo, Azzaro, Zephyr Davis and Smith, which occurred on Saturdays.

POSTMASTERS OF CHICAGO.

No.	Name.	Appointed.	Died.
1.	Jonathan N. Bailey	1831	1850
2.	John S. C. Coates	1832	1868
3.	Sydney Abell	1837	1863
4.	William Stuart	1841	1878
5.	Hart L. Stewart	1845	1883
6.	Richard L. Wilson	1849	1856
7.	George W. Dole	1850	1860
8.	Isaac Cook	1853	1886
9.	William Price	1857	1885
10.	Isaac Cook	1858	1886
11.	John L. Scripps	1861	1866
12.	Samuel Hoard	1865	1881
13.	Thomas O. Osborne	1866	1904
14.	Robert A. Gillmore	1866	1867
15.	Francis T. Sherman	1867	1905
16.	Francis A. Eastman	1869	1918
17.	John McArthur	1872	1906
18.	Francis W. Palmer	1877	1907
19.	Solomon C. Judd	1885	1895
20.	Walt. C. Newberry	1888	1912
21.	James A. Sexton	1889	1899
22.	Washington Hesing	1893	1897
23.	Charles U. Gordon	1897	....
24.	F. E. Coyne	1901	....
25.	Fred A. Busse	1905	1914
26.	Daniel A. Campbell	1907	....
27.	William B. Carlile	1917	....

LONG AIRSHIP VOYAGE.

Starting from a station on the Firth of Forth, Scotland, at 3:45 p. m., Sunday, March 16, 1919, the British nonrigid airship US-11 made a nonstop trip of 1,285 miles in 49 hours 30 minutes. The voyage, which was a world's record up to that time for that type of craft, took the form of a circuit of the coasts of Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Helgoland, North Germany and Holland. The weather was unfavorable throughout the trip, which terminated at 8:15 a. m., Tuesday. The flight was particularly noteworthy in that it was carried out entirely over the sea.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Scheuer Photo.
PETER REINBERG,
President County Board.

H. R. GIBBONS,
Treasurer.

Wallinger Photo.
R. M. SWEITZER,
County Clerk

Daily News Photo.
C. W. PETERS,
Sheriff.

Root Studios.
MACLAY HOYNE,
State's Attorney.

Barrett Photo.
JOSEPH F. HAAS,
Recorder.

Daily News Photo
JAMES T. BURNS,
County Judge.

Morrison Photo.
E. J. TOBIN,
County Supt. Schools.

Varney Photo.
WILLIAM R. PARKER,
Clerk Criminal Court.

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HENRY HORNER,
Judge Probate Court.

Matzene Photo.
CHARLES H. SERGEL,
Pres. Sanitary District.

Coover Photo.
P. M. HOFFMAN,
Coroner.

Steffens Photo
EDW. R. LITSINGER,
Board of Review.

Koehne Photo.
P. A. NASH,
Board of Review.

Wallinger Photo.
C. V. BARRETT,
Board of Review.

WM. H. WEBER,
Board of Assessors.

M. K. SHERIDAN,
Board of Assessors.

GEORGE K. SCHMIDT,
Board of Assessors.

Coover Photo.
ADAM WOLF,
Board of Assessors.

Wallinger Photo.
CHAS. KRUTCKOFF,
Board of Assessors.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Room 537 county building.

President—Peter Reinberg, D., 523 courthouse.
Clerk of County Board—Robert M. Sweitzer, D., 600 county building.
Commissioners, City Districts—Peter Reinberg, D.; Charles N. Goodnow, R.; Robert W. McKinlay, D.; Frank J. Wilson, D.; Emmett Whealan, D.; Joseph M. Fitzgerald, D.; Bartley Burg, D.; Albert Nowak, D.; Daniel Ryan, D.; John Budinger, D. Country districts—William Busse, R.; Joseph Carolan, R.; Dudley D. Pierson, R.; George A. Miller, R.; William H. Maclean, R. Room 537 county building.
Committee Clerk—Peter J. Ellert, 537 county building.
Meetings—The regular meetings of the board of commissioners are held on the first Monday of December, January, February, March, June and September of each year.
Duties—The commissioners are charged with the management of the county affairs of Cook county, as provided by law, having the same powers as the boards of supervisors in other counties. They make all appropriations and contracts and authorize all expenditures. The president appoints, with the approval of the board, the superintendent of public service and other officers and employes whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for by law.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

County building, second floor, south end.

Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
Chief Deputy—John H. Mack.
Chief Clerk—William T. O'Brien.
Chief Bookkeeper—John P. Keevers.
Cashier—J. S. Mayer.
Chief Tax Extensions—Martin J. O'Brien.
Chief Election Department—John D. Hayes.
Duties—The county clerk is also clerk of the County court, clerk of the county board and ex officio comptroller of county financial affairs. As county clerk he issues all marriage licenses, hunting, tavern and other licenses, keeps records of births and deaths, assists at tax sales and makes redemptions from same; receives all tax levies and computes county, state and all city, village, district and other municipal taxes. As clerk of County court he keeps a record of insane, pauper, support, feeble minded, inheritance tax and other cases. Nearly all special assessment cases are recorded in this office. As comptroller he disburses all salaries and all other county funds and has charge of all deeds, mortgages, contracts, bonds, notes and similar papers belonging to the county, settles all accounts, keeps books showing appropriations and expenditures, makes out report for fiscal year and submits estimates for the expenses of all the departments of the county organization.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT.

Room 600 county building.

Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
Chief Clerk—George L. McConnell.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 511 county building.

Comptroller—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
Deputy Comptroller—William J. Graham.
Chief Clerk—Michael J. O'Connor.
Duties—See county clerk.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

County building, 1st and 2d floors, north end.
County Treasurer—Harry Gibbons, D.
Duties—The county treasurer receives and disburses, pursuant to law, all the revenues and other public moneys belonging to the county. He or his assistant countersigns county orders and renders accounts to the board of commissioners.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 519 county building.

Superintendent—Henry A. Zender.
Chief Clerk—F. H. Chambers.
Duties—Purchases all supplies for the county institutions, advertising for bids at specified times and entering into yearly or quarterly contracts and making tests from time to time of the articles furnished to determine if they are up to contract requirements. Has supervision of all maintenance and rehabilitation of county buildings. Represents owners on all new construction work; advertises for bids and handles all plans and specifications.

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Criminal court building, second floor, and 507 county building.

State's Attorney—Maclay Hoyne, D.
First Assistant—Michael F. Sullivan.
Assistant (county attorney)—Edwin H. Raber.
Grand Jury Assistant—William H. Duval.
Assistants—Marvin E. Barnhart, John Prystalski, Dwight McKay, James C. O'Brien, Grover C. Niemeyer, Daniel G. Ramsay, John W. Beckwith, Ota P. Lightfoot, Nicholas Michels, Edward A. Prindiville, Ernst Buehler, Walter T. Stanton, Nellie Carlin, George C. Bliss, John P. Moran, Edward E. Wilson, Joseph P. Ryan, John E. Foster, John M. Lowery, James R. Considine, Augustus Kelly, John Owen, Henry Eckhardt, George Emmicke, Robert E. Hogan, Malcolm B. Sterrett, J. J. Viterna, Robert P. Rollo, James E. McShane, Michael L. Rosinia, James C. Dooley, Joseph A. Smejkal, W. W. DeArmond, Eugene P. Quirke, Joel C. Carlson, Robert W. Daniels, Martin Korski, Jacob M. Arvey, Irwin N. Walker, Lloyd David Heth, William Scott Stewart, John F. Cashen, John C. Melaniphy, Harold P. O'Connell, Thomas F. Reilly, Samuel A. Bristow, Max Daniels, James F. Lyons, George P. Foster, Jr., Meyer Kauffman, Michael Kaveney, Samuel A. Bristow, Avern B. Scolnik, Frank Souhrada.
Duties of State's Attorney—To begin and prosecute, in courts of record in his county, all criminal and civil actions in which the people of the state or county may be concerned; to prosecute or defend (as the case may be) all civil actions brought by or against his county or any county officer in his official capacity, and all suits which it may become necessary to prosecute or defend to enforce the collection of taxes; to give his opinion to county officers and justices of the peace upon questions of law relating to matters in which the people are concerned.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

County building, first floor, south end.

Recorder of Deeds—Joseph F. Haas, R.
Chief Deputy—Harry E. Hoff.
Chief Clerk—Theodore R. Steinert.
Duties—The recorder is the keeper of the records, and upon the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded he must spread the same on the record books provided for that purpose in the order of the time of filing. He is also the official abstract maker for Cook county.

REGISTRAR OF TITLES.

County building, 1st floor, south end.

Registrar of Titles—Joseph F. Haas, R.

Chief Deputy—Harry E. Hoff.
Chief Examiner of Titles—J. Scott Matthews.
Examiners of Titles—Blake C. Smith, Eugene Stewart, Bazel W. Veirs, Charles S. Frank.
Examiner's Assistant—John A. Senne.
Chief Clerk—Emil J. Heine.
Duties—The registrar of titles is the responsible administrative head in Cook county of the system of land title registration, commonly known as the Torrens system, whereby the title to land is registered and the people of Cook county guarantee that the title as registered is correct, thus doing away with the necessity of an abstract of title and affording a simple, inexpensive and speedy means for transfer of title to real property.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Room 547 county building.

Commissioners—Harry A. Lipsky, president; Ralph L. Peck, secretary; James M. Whelan.
Assistant Secretary—Walter F. Gallas.
Department Inspector—William F. Foehringer.
Duties—The commissioners examine applicants for positions in the county service. Before an examination is held fourteen days' notice is given by advertisement. The rules are practically the same as those governing other bodies of the kind.

JURY COMMISSION.

Room 824 county building.

Commissioners—Bernard J. Mullaney, president; Charles W. Seinwerth, secretary; Joseph H. Barnett.
Clerk—Martin Peterson.
Duties—The commissioners are required to prepare a list of electors qualified to act as jurors, to select names from such list and place them in a jury box and a grand jury box, and to be present when the names of jurors needed at each term of court are drawn.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

County building, third floor, north end.

Members of the Board—Michael K. Sheridan, D.; William H. Weber, R.; Adam Wolf, R.; George K. Schmidt, R.; Charles Krutckoff, R.
Chief Clerk—Charles Krutckoff.
Duties—Fix the amount of assessment on all real and personal property according to the rate required by law.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

County building, third floor, south end.

Members of Board—Edward Litsinger, R.; P. A. Nash, D.; Charles V. Barrett.
Chief Clerk—Stephen D. Griffin.
Duties—The board of review takes the place of the old town board in revising and correcting the findings of the assessors and in hearing and adjusting complaints of property owners. Decisions of the board of review are final.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

In Oak Forest.

Superintendent—Henry L. Bailey, D.
Duties—Has general management of infirmary or poorhouse, poor farm and tuberculosis hospital.

COUNTY ARCHITECT.

123 West Madison street.

County Architect—Eric E. Hall.
Duties—The county architect makes designs for new buildings, alterations in old ones, etc., as required by the county board. (Paid in fees.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Room 506 county building.

Superintendent—Edward J. Tobin, D.
Duties—He is required to visit each school in his district at least once a year, to see that the teachers are qualified for the performance of their duties and to do all in his power to increase the efficiency and elevate the standards of the schools.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICE OF COOK COUNTY.

Room 1130 county building.

Superintendent—Miss Katherine Meade (attendant).
Duties—Obtain support for dependents from relatives legally liable for their care and maintenance; investigate all cases of boys between ages of 17 and 21 years held in Criminal court pending trial and present report to trial judge; investigate insane cases heard in County court; investigate all health cases in Cook county outside of city of Chicago, especially emphasizing tuberculosis.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Harrison and Honore streets.

Warden—Michael Zimmer, D.
Duties—Exercises general supervision over the county hospital.

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.

Main office, 213-215 South Peoria street; branch offices, 1736 West North avenue, 837 West 47th street, 8800 Houston avenue, 229 West North avenue, 3466 Archer avenue, 1655 Blue Island avenue, 2701 West Roosevelt road, 221 East 115th street.
County Agent—William H. Ehemann, D.
Duties—The county agent is responsible to the president and board of county commissioners in the carrying out of the plans for the relief of the poor in the county of Cook. He issues monthly rations to poor families found eligible under the law, and provides shoes to needy school children. He furnishes monthly rations to poor families of veteran soldiers, sailors or marines who have served in the rebellion and Spanish-American war. He undertakes the return of nonresidents and alien paupers to their legal place of residence and the extradition of fathers who have deserted their families when found and warrant is issued for their arrest. He keeps a record of and passes on all medical and institutional cases admitted to the county hospital, the Oak Forest infirmary and the Oak Forest tuberculosis hospital. He furnishes medical services to the needy poor in their homes, through the medium of county physicians. He is the medium whereby blind, deaf and dumb children are sent to the state school at Jacksonville. He investigates all cases recommended for mothers' pensions and supervises the payment of same. He investigates all applications for pensions for the blind and reports on eligibility of applicants to the county board and supervises payment of the pensions. He authorizes the payment of burial expenses of deceased indigent or friendless soldiers, sailors or marines and all contagious cases of the poor. He interests himself in any wrong existing or being perpetrated on families of poor to which his attention is called. He discovers and reports cases of nonsupport by husbands or relatives, desertion, contribution to delinquency or dependency of children to the various courts having jurisdiction.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Room 726 county building.

County Surveyor—Harry Emerson, R.
Duties—Makes official surveys of either public or private property in the county. (Paid in fees.)

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Office in Cook County psychopathic hospital, Polk and Wood streets.
Duties—The county physician is the superintendent and psychiatrist in chief of the

Cook County psychopathic hospital. He supervises the medical treatment of the patients in the institution. He also acts as an adviser to the County court in trials for the insane.

CORONER'S OFFICE.
Room 500 county building.

Coroner—Peter M. Hoffman, R.
Chief Deputy—David R. Jones.
General Clerk—Otto Rexses.
Deputy Coroners—S. L. Davis, Charles Fitzner, C. F. Kennedy, Peter Seese, M. G. Walsh, J. J. Dedrick, Adolph Herrmann, B. J. Evans, John Thumm, George Williston, George A. Webster, George Clark.
Physicians—William H. Burmeister, H. G. W. Reinhardt, E. R. LeCount, Joseph Springer, Edward Hatton, James P. Simonds.
Chemist—Dr. William D. McNally.
Assistant Chemist—J. E. Newcomb, P. L. Hasbrouck.
Reporters—E. E. Wenger, W. C. Yunker, C. E. Gilman, David T. Richie, Claude Van Fleet, W. P. Scanlon, E. L. Drummond, Charles F. Hager, E. J. Malmberg.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
County building, 4th floor, center.

Sheriff—Charles W. Peters, R.
Chief Deputy—H. C. W. Laubenheimer, R.
Jailer—William T. Davies, R.
Duties—The sheriff serves and returns all writs, warrants, processes, orders and decrees legally directed to him. He is the conservator of peace in his county and may arrest offenders on view. He is the keeper of the jail and has the custody of prisoners. It is also his duty to attend the courts of record of the county and obey their orders.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
1412 Otis building.
Appointed by governor.

Administrator—Gordon A. Ramsay.
Attorney—Ward B. Sawyer.
Duties—The public administrator is appointed by the governor to administer the estates of deceased persons under certain conting ncies regulated by the statutes of the state of Illinois.

CUSTODIAN COUNTY BUILDING.
Room 1026 county building.

Custodian—Albert F. Peters.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND COURTS.

LOCATION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Courthouse—Clark street, between Washington and Randolph; south side.
County Jail—North Dearborn and Illinois streets; north side.
Criminal Court Building—West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street; north side.
Children's Hospital—Wood street, near Polk; west side.
County Hospital—Harrison and Honore streets; west side.
County Infirmary—Oak Forest; reached by the Rock Island railroad.
County Morgue—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
Psychopathic Hospital—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
County Agent—Main office, 213 South Peoria street; west side.
Juvenile Court—Room 1007 courthouse.
Home for Delinquent and Dependent Children—771 Ewing street.

IN COURTHOUSE.

Board of Assessors—Third floor, north end.
Board of Review—Third floor, south end.
County Commissioners—Room 537.
Committee Clerk—Room 537.
County Treasurer—First and second floors, north end.
County Clerk—Second floor, south end.
County Court—Room 603.
County Court Clerk—Room 600.
County Comptroller—Room 511.
County Superintendent of Schools—Room 546.
County Surveyor—Room 726.
Custodian—Room 1026.
Coroner—Room 500.
Civil Service Commissioners—Room 547.
Circuit Court—Seventh floor.
Circuit Court Clerk—Fourth floor, north end.
Jury Commissioners—Room 824.
President County Board—Room 523.
Probate Court—Sixth floor.
Probate Court Clerk—Sixth floor.
Sheriff—Fourth floor, center.
Superintendent of Public Service—Room 519.
Superior Court—Eighth floor.
Superior Court Clerk—Fourth floor, south end.

CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Criminal Court Clerk—First floor.
Criminal Courts—Third, fourth and fifth floors.
Sheriff (Bailiffs) in Charge of Criminal Court—First floor.
Grand Jury Assembly Room—Second floor.
State's Attorney—Second floor.

ILLINOIS CHAPTER OF AMERICAN LEGION.

Officers, 1919-1920.

Commander—Milton J. Foreman, Chicago.
Vice-Commander—William R. McCauley, Olney.
Adjutant—Earl B. Searcey, Springfield.
Medical Officer—Dr. Thomas Know, Quincy.
Insurance Officer—Grover S. Sexton, Chicago.
Vocational Education Officer—Dr. H. S. Sullivan, Chicago.
Senior Chaplain—Rev. Frank D. Adams, Urbana.
Sergeant at Arms—Charles G. Green, Aurora.
State Board of Directors—Roger Flery, Charles Roth, F. B. Flannery, Barratt O'Hara, and Miss Ellen Martin, Chicago; William D. Knight, Rockford; Pence B. Orr, Joliet; B. A. Cootlow, Oregon; D. J. Meyers, Pontiac; Robert W. Weber, Urbana; Leo G. Hana, Peoria; W. L. Kelly, Shelbyville; R. V. Guston, East St. Louis; H. F. Lewis, Murphysboro; and John A. Steele of McLeansboro.
Headquarters—Springfield.
Conventions—First convention held in Peoria Oct. 17-18, 1919. Convention of 1920 to be held in Chicago.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, U. S. ARMY.

Commander—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.
Aid-de-camp—Capt. Landon Thomas.
Aid-de-camp—Second Lieut. Osborne C. Wood.
Aid-de-camp—Lieut. W. E. Stanley.
Chief of Staff—Col. Evan H. Humphrey.
Adjutant—Col. Ralph Harrison.
Inspector—Col. Alexander L. Dade.
Judge Advocate—Lieut. Col. Edwin O. Saunders.
Quartermaster—Col. Chauncey B. Baker.
Surgeon—Col. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr.
Engineer—Col. John Millis.
Ordnance Officer—Col. Everett S. Hughes.
Signal Officer—Col. Leonard D. Wildman.
Air Service Officer—Lieut.-Col. Joseph C. Morrow.
Officer in Charge of Militia Affairs—Col. B. B. Devore.
Headquarters—230 East Ohio street, Chicago.

SALARIES OF COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES (1919).

Yearly except where otherwise specified.

COUNTY BOARD.

President	$9,000
Commissioners, 14 at...	5,000
Secretary to president..	3,000
Committee clerk.....	3,000
Stenographers, 3, each.	1,410
Investigator	2,500

COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller (see county clerk)	
Deputy comptroller.....	$6,000
Chief clerk.....	3,000
Auditor	2,500
Accountants, 2 at.....	1,980
Cashiers, 2 at.....	1,800
Bookkeeper	1,980
Clerks, $1,500 to.....	1,800
Stenographer	1,615

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SERVICE.

Superintendent	$6,000
Head clerk.....	3,000
Inspector purchases.....	2,700
Principal bookkeeper..	1,770
Buyer	1,800
Storekeeper	1,488
Supt. mechanics.....	3,300
Chief electrician.....	2,505
NOTE—Mechanics are prevailing union wages.	paid

SHERIFF.

Sheriff	$9,960
Chief deputy.....	4,000
Chief bailiffs, 2 at.....	2,400
Assistant bailiffs, 2 at.	1,762
Real estate clerk.....	1,980
Cashier	1,800
Summons clerk.....	1,800
Execution clerk.....	1,800
Clerks, $1,200 to.....	1,500
Deputy sheriffs, 26 at..	2,000
Bailiffs, 125 at.....	1,560

Criminal Court Building.

Custodian	$2,100
Chief engineer.....	2,400
Electrician	2,325
Plumber	2,325
Steamfitter	2,325

County Jail.

Jailer	$2,500
Assistant jailers, 3 at..	1,800
Storekeeper	1,410
Physician	1,615
Matrons, 3 at.....	1,095
Engineer	2,137
Jail guards (per mo.), $110 to.....	120

County Building.

Custodian	$3,000
Assistant custodian ..	1,615
Chief engineer.....	2,750
Steamfitter	2,325
Plumber	2,325
Electrician	2,325
Elevator starters, 2 at.	1,410
Elevator men, 18 at..	1,287

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

President	$1,500
Commissioners, 2 at....	1,500
Chief examiner.....	2,000
Principal examiner.....	2,000
Senior clerk	1,612
Principal clerk.....	1,677

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Assessors, 3 at.....	$7,000
Assessors, 3 at.....	5,000
Attorney	3,600
Chief clerk.....	4,000
Assistant chief clerk....	3,000
Valuation expert.....	2,200
Chief draftsman	$1,741
Real estate expert ...	1,950
Surveyor	1,950
Chief docket clerk....	1,920
Clerks, $1,000 to.....	2,100

BOARD OF REVIEW.

Members, 3 at.....	$7,000
Chief clerk.....	4,000
Assistant chief clerk...	3,000
Attorney for board.....	3,600
Principal clerk.....	2,100
Real estate expert.....	3,000

COUNTY TREASURER.

Treasurer	$9,960
Assistant treasurer.....	6,000
Chief clerk.....	3,600
Auditor	3,000
Head bookkeeper	3,300
Head cashier	2,700
Head clerk	2,700
Secretary to treasurer.	2,400
Clerks $110 (per mo) to	150

COUNTY CLERK.

County clerk.....	$9,000
Private secretary.....	1,612
Chief deputy	3,600
Chief clerk	3,000
Cashier	2,520
Chief tax extension.....	3,600
Head clerk	2,400
Head bookkeeper	2,520

RECORDER.

Recorder	$9,000
Chief deputy	3,600
Chief clerk	2,700

Publicity Division.

Principal clerk.....	$1,800
Senior clerk.....	1,612

Recording Division.

Cashier	$1,980
Teller	1,770
Bookkeeper	1,667

Abstract Department.

Chief clerk.....	$2,400

Retranscribing Department.

Head clerk.....	$2,400
Senior clerk	1,762
Principal clerk.....	1,800

Torrens Department.

Attorney and examiner.	$4,000
Attorney and examiner.	3,600
Attorney and examiner.	3,000
Attorney and ex., 2 at.	2,500
Chief clerk.....	3,000

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court.....	$9,000
Chief deputy.....	3,000
Chief clerk.....	2,100
Principal clerk	1,800
Cashier	1,800

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court.....	$9,000
Chief deputy.....	3,000
Chief clerk.....	2,100
Principal clerk.....	1,800
Cashier	1,800

CLERK COUNTY COURT.

Chief clerk.....	$3,000
Cashier	1,800
Principal clerk	1,800

PROBATE COURT CLERK.

Clerk Probate court....	$9,000
Assistant to judge.....	3,600
Assts. to judge, 3 at...	3,300
Chief clerk.....	3,000
Principal clerk	2,400

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK.

Clerk Criminal court....	$9,000
Chief deputy.....	3,000
Chief clerk.....	2,400
Cashier	1,800

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

State's attorney.....	$11,600
Assistant	7,000
Assistant	6,500
Assistants, 2 at.....	5,500
Assistants, 3 at.....	4,800
Assistants, 6 at.....	4,500
Assistants, 6 at.....	4,000
Assistants, 5 at.....	3,600
Assistants, 12 at.....	3,000
Assistants, 11 at.....	2,400
Assistants, 5 at.....	2,000
Secretary	4,000
Investigator	2,400
Chief court reporter...	3,000
Assistant chief reporter	2,000
Court reporters, 4 at..	1,860

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

At Oak Forest.

Superintendent	$3,600
Asst. superintendent....	2,400
Head physician.....	2,100
Supervisor	1,920
Druggist	1,741
Chief engineeer.....	2,200

Wages of minor employes run from $30.25 to $125 a month. Nurses get from $41.25 to $150 a month. Nearly all are provided with board and lodging and laundry service free.

At County Hospital.

Warden	$3,600
County physician.....	3,500
Assistant warden.....	3,300
Assistant warden.....	2,800
Pathologist	2,400
Radiographer	2,400
Principal clerk.....	2,100
Chief engineer.....	2,200
Nurses (per mo.) $82 to	125

Board, etc., is in some cases free.

BUREAU SOCIAL SERVICE.

Superintendent	$2,400
Assistant supt.....	1,800
Supervisor	1,488
Head nurse	1,488

COUNTY AGENT.

County agent.....	$4,500
Assistant agent.....	2,500
Assistant agents, 8 at..	1,800
Deporting agent.....	1,980

G. A. R. Relief.

Superintendent	$1,320
Secretary	990
Visitors, 2 at.....	792
Stenographer	792

DELINQUENT HOME.

Physician	$2,400
Matron	1,712

JUVENILE COURT.

Director (psychopathic)	$5,000
Assistant (woman).....	5,000

PROBATION OFFICERS.

Chief probation officer.	$3,000
Probation officers, $1,320 to	2,100

JURY COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at....	$1,500
Principal clerk.....	1,800
Clerks, $1,320 to.....	1,440

SUPT. OF SCHOOLS.

Superintendent	*$7,500
Supervisors, 3 at	2,160
Supervisors, 2 at	2,100

*Paid by state.

ELECTION COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at	$4.000
Chief clerk	5.000
Assistant chief clerk	3.000

CORONER.

Coroner	$9.000
Chief deputy	3.600
Statistician	1,712
Morgue Keeper	1,712
Deputies, 10 at	2,000

SUPT. OF HIGHWAYS.

Superintendent	$5.000
Assistant engineer	2,700
Assistant engineer	2,100

JUDGES.

Circuit judges, 20 at	$10,000
Superior court judges, 19 at	*12,000
Superior court judge, 1 at	†10,000
County court judge	12,000
Probate court judge	12,000

*$7,000 from county and $5,000 from state. †$5.000 from county and $5,000 from state.

COOK COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1919.

Advertising fund	$1,500.00
Assessment lists	8,000.00
Bank investigation	5,000.00
Bridge fund	20,000.00
Budget fund	500.00
Change of venue fund	10,000.00
Children's outing fund	3,000.00
Coroner's fund	5,000.00
County bonds fund	1,532,784.13
County treasurer's bond fund	20,000.00
Deportation fund	1,500.00
Dieting jurors fund	20,000.00
Election fund	15,000.00
Emergency hospital	800.00
Furniture, etc	81,000.00
Gas litigation	7,000.00
General road fund	30,000.00
General supply fund	1,039,000.00
Hard roads fund	348,093.98
Hospital building fund	13,128.10
Hospital nursing	273,000.00
Industrial schools	300,000.00
Insurance fund	800.00
Judgment fund	2,577.62
Jurors' fund	155,000.00
Liabilities outstanding	682,802.85
Light, heat, power	276,200.00
Maywood home	600.00
Miscellaneous	18,514.29
Mothers' pensions	260,000.00
Operating expense	28,100.00
Office supplies	112,747.65
Outdoor relief	30,000.00
Postage fund	17,500.00
President's fund	10,000.00
Printing proceedings	10,000.00
Relief for blind	47,000.00
Returning fugitives	1,000.00
Roads fund	951,858.97
Salaries and wages	5,384,292.97
School for boys	35,000.00
Special assessment	6,500.00
State aid roads	121,038.56
State's attorney's fund	60,000.00
State institutions	17,000.00
Street railway litigation	7,000.00
Telephone fund	18,000.00
Transportation	3,000.00
Transportation prisoners	9,000.00
Witness fees	8,000.00
Total	12,007,838.22

SALARIES AND WAGES.

County board	$92,355.00
Comptroller	38,290.00
Superintendent public service	39,546.00
Mechanics	177,208.90
Sheriff—County building	245,220.90
Civil service commission	16,574.00
Total administration	609,194.80

*Including quick assets, etc.

Board of assessors	$347,630.50
Country towns	31,775.00
Board of review	165,302.50
County treasurer	485,824.00
County clerk	401,657.50
Total tax division	1,432,189.50
Recorder	184,508.46
Abstract department	188,946.00
Torrens department	63,486.50
Circuit court clerk	104,166.50
Superior court clerk	76,151.00
County court clerk	49,551.00
Probate court clerk	99,897.00
Sheriff—General office	295,379.00
Jury commissioners	22,012.50
Election commissioners	20,000.00
Coroner	88,523.00
Judiciary	262,000.00
Total civil courts	1,454,620.96
Clerk Criminal court	79,437.00
State's attorney	269,446.50
Sheriff—Criminal court building	75,813.30
Sheriff—Jail	130,576.80
Total Criminal court	555,273.60
Oak Forest institutions	264,407.25
County hospital	549,684.65
County agent, regular	120,309.25
Physicians	20,000.00
G. A. R. relief	4,686.00
Home for delinquents	58,212.75
Juvenile court probation officers	168,050.50
Superintendent schools	15,987.46
Adult probation office	35,623.00
Social service bureau	37,741.50
Total charitable, etc	1,274,712.36
Superintendent of highways	58,301.75
Total salaries	5,384,292.97

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.

Fiscal year 1919.

Taxes.

All taxes	$7,243,855.32

Fee Offices.

County treasurer	1,500,000.00
County clerk	475,000.00
Recorder	250,000.00
Abstract department	15,000.00
Torrens department	50,000.00
Circuit court clerk	145,000.00
Superior court clerk	95,000.00
County court clerk	55,000.00
Probate court clerk	155,000.00
Sheriff	110,000.00
Miscellaneous	38,000.00
Total*	12,007,535.22

SHERIFFS OF COOK COUNTY (1871-1920).

1871-1874—Timothy M. Bradley, Rep.
1874-1876—Francis Agnew, Peo.
1876-1878—Charles Kern, Dem.
1878-1880—John Hoffman, Rep.
1880-1882—O. L. Mann, Rep.
1882-1886*—Seth F. Hanchett, Rep.
1886-1890—Canute R. Matson, Rep.
1890-1894—James H. Gilbert, Rep.
1894-1898—James Pease,† Rep.
1898-1902—Ernest J. Magerstadt, Rep.
1902-1906—Thomas E. Barrett, Dem.
1906-1910—Christopher Strassheim, Rep.
1910-1914—Michael Zimmer, Dem.
1914-1918—John E. Traeger, Dem.
1918-1922—Charles W. Peters, Rep.

*Term changed from two to four years.
†Also appointed to serve unexpired term of Thomas E. Barrett, who died in March, 1906.

COOK COUNTY FINANCES.

[From Comptroller Robert M. Sweitzer's annual report for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1918, and brought down to Jan. 8, 1919.]

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

Assets.

Capital assets—	
Remunerative real estate	$9,700.00
Unremunerative real estate	3,777,564.19
Buildings and equipment	5,165,590.44
Roads, equipment	27,713.76
Roads, improvements	1,465,486.45
Hard road bonds	1,340,387.55
Cash in hand of treasurer	13,128.10
Total capital assets	21,799,570.49
Current assets—	
Cash in hand of treasurer	624,796.23
Taxes	2,623,289.24
Delinquent taxes	2,739,309.84
Uncollected fees	1,332,851.07
Accounts receivable	389,666.33
Supply department	945.64
Total current assets	7,710,858.35
Contingent assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer	19,816.97
Trust fund securities	51,421.41
Total contingent assets	71,238.38
Grand total	29,581,667.22

Liabilities.

Capital liabilities—	
Funded debt	9,715,000.00
Capital surplus	12,084,570.49
Total capital liabilities	21,799,570.49
Current liabilities—	
Warrants outstanding	137,046.93
Audited vouchers	672,303.85
Bond and interest account	196,367.86
Uncompleted contracts	401,868.98
Tax error and rebate fund	325,000.00
Delinquent taxes	1,441,605.48
Uncollected fees	1,013,590.81
Revenue surplus	3,522,574.44
Total current liabilities	7,710,858.35
Contingent liabilities	71,238.38
Grand total	29,581,667.22

CORPORATE SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

To Nov. 30, 1918.

Revenue.

1918 taxes extended	$7,023,289.24
Interest on delinquent taxes	200,295.64
Interest on tax forfeitures	1,825.85
Forfeiture redemptions	315.64
Fee offices	2,615,054.21
Tavern licenses	2,491.65
Miscellaneous	39,340.01
Gross revenue	9,882,612.24
Deductions—	
Reserved for uncollected fees	64,900.21
Torrens indemnity fund	2,753.40
Abstract guaranty fund	761.73
Expenses paid by fee offices, etc.	58,153.90
Total	126,569.24
Total net revenue	9,756,043.00

Expenses

Administration	667,507.29
Taxation and collection	1,201,362.24
Civil courts	2,244,492.56
Criminal courts	933,714.63
Charitable and educational	3,307,697.21
General division	782,106.18
Uncompleted contracts	401,868.98
Total operating expenses	9,538,749.09
Bonds matured	1,057,500.00
Additions to property	85,150.42
Total expenses	10,681,399.51
Excess of expense	925,356.51
Surplus as of Nov. 30, 1918	3,522,574.44

EXPENSES BY DIVISIONS.

To Nov. 30, 1918.

Administration	$659,897.48
Taxation and collection	1,190,553.73
Civil courts	1,788,307.60
Criminal courts	833,589.89
Charitable and educational	3,369,280.74
General	546,659.20
Total corporate operating	8,288,288.64
Liquidation deferred liabilities	1,406,989.51
Store room fund	619.22
Total other corporate	1,407,608.73
County hospital	150,011.74
Hard roads fund	576,298.14
Hard road salary	50,238.83
Total special appropriations	776,548.71
Total by divisions	10,472,446.08

EXPENSES BY FUNDS.

Salaries and wages	$4,429,073.45
Judges' salaries	257,432.78
Extra judges	16,520.00
Office supplies and expense	102,117.18
General supply	1,087,368.83
Light, heat and power	272,201.78
Furniture and repair	50,900.45
Operating expense	25,347.45
Bonds	1,113,000.00
Interest	385,062.50
Miscellaneous	1,684,431.47
Hospital building	150,011.74
State aid roads	55,022.31
Hard roads	576,208.14
Outdoor relief	32,798.98
Liabilities outstanding	234,959.42
Total by funds	10,472,446.08

EXPENDITURES AND LIABILITIES IN DETAIL.

To Nov. 30, 1918.

Administration Division.

Salaries—Commissioners	$69,047.38
Comptroller	37,565.34
Supt. public service, regular	37,373.13
Supt. public service, mechanics	151,129.05
Sheriff, county building	219,789.45
Civil service commissioners	14,754.52
Civil service commiss., extra	380.00
Total	530,038.87
Supplies—Commissioners	402.35
Comptroller	1,759.55
Superintendent public service	1,188.97
Sheriff, county building	18.52
Civil service commissioners	437.22
Total	3,806.61
Supplies, county building	15,770.17
Light, heat, power, county bldg.	43,047.96
Furn. and repair, county bldg.	16,338.98
Operating expense, county bldg.	3,019.83
Advertising	1,371.48
Budget	500.00
Insurance	2,267.10
President's fund	6,000.00
Postage fund	17,250.48
Telephone fund	17,748.99
Transportation	2,736.92
Total	126,052.00
Total administration division	659,897.48

Taxation and Collection Division.

Salaries—	
Board of assessors, regular	149,275.42
Board of assessors, extra	78,892.50
Bd. of assessors, country towns	20,350.00

Board of review, regular	$81,260.39
Board of review, extra	37,192.00
County treasurer, regular	192,778.13
County treasurer, extra	260,102.00
County clerk, regular	185,591.86
County clerk, extra	127,567.75
Total	1,136,010.05
Supplies—Board of assessors....	7,622.26
Board of review.....	1,598.17
County treasurer	29,721.11
County clerk	8,013.34
Total	46,954.88
Assessment lists fund	7,588.80
Total taxation division	1,190,553.73

Civil Courts Division.

Salaries—Recorder, regular	90,552.51
Recorder, folio writers.....	77,510.95
Recorder, abstract department	162,851.73
Recorder, Torrens department.	51,012.39
Clerk Circuit court.....	96,591.20
Clerk Superior court.....	70,435.99
Clerk County court.....	46,707.05
Clerk Probate court.....	94,186.93
Sheriff—General office	279,911.89
Jury commissioners	20,430.87
Election commissioners.....	19,999.80
Coroner	83,297.04
Total	1,093,488.35
Supplies—Recorder	13,670.84
Clerk Circuit court	6,267.79
Clerk Superior court	3,215.37
Clerk County court.....	1,444.56
Clerk Probate court	4,425.17
Sheriff—General office	1,306.47
Jury commissioners	708.97
Coroner	1,126.67
Total	32,165.84
Judiciary—Salaries	257,432.78
Extra judges, Circuit court...	7,810.00
Extra judges, County court....	7,500.00
Extra judges, Probate court...	1,210.00
Total	273,952.78
Less judges Criminal courts.....	32,581.99
Total judges civil court.....	241,370.79
Coroner's fund	13,938.54
Election fund	287,337.33
Operating expenses, clerk of Probate court	7.00
Jurors	221,464.95
Jurors (less criminal division)	421,282.62
Total civil courts division.....	1,788,307.60

Criminal Courts Division.

Salaries—Clerk Criminal court..	74,641.67
State's attorney, regular.....	259,755.87
State's attorney, extra.....	2,274.03
Sheriff, Criminal court bldg..	66,836.57
Sheriff, jail	103,700.10
Total	507,208.24
General supplies—	
Sheriff, Criminal court	3,010.63
Sheriff, jail	7,976.71
County jail, dieting prisoners.	41,869.90
Total	52,857.24
Office supplies—	
Clerk Criminal court.....	2,345.61
State's attorney	3,843.98
Sheriff, Criminal court bldg..	8.00
Sheriff, jail	422.15
Total	6,619.74
Light, heat and power, Crim. ct.	24,516.27
Light, heat and power, jail.....	269.84
Furniture and repair, Crim. ct.	2,088.56
Furniture and repair, jail.....	1,296.87
Operating exp., Crim. ct. bldg..	$859.27
Operating expense, jail.....	738.65
Transportation of prisoners....	7,646.68
Change of venue fund.....	6,149.70
State's attorney's fund.....	100,032.61
Additional judges	32,581.99
Additional jurors	66,153.70
Witness fees	6,914.78
Dieting jurors	17,655.75
Total	266,904.67
Total Criminal courts division	833,589.89

Charitable and Educational Division.

Salaries—Oak Forest institutions	211,089.65
County hospital	478,053.95
County agent, regular.....	106,803.74
County agent, physicians.....	16,434.00
County agent, G. A. R.....	4,557.95
Home for delinquents.....	46,079.85
Juvenile probation officers....	149,851.76
Superintendent of schools....	13,562.32
Supt. of schools, extra.....	2,250.00
Adult probation officers.....	32,400.96
Bureau social service.....	33,377.71
Total	1,094,461.89
General supplies—	
Oak Forest institutions.....	392,431.64
County hospital	351,956.94
County agent	249,684.81
Home for delinquents	23,948.81
Total	1,018,022.20
Light, heat and power—	
Oak Forest	75,007.30
County hospital	123,829.02
County agent	1,114.76
Home for delinquents.....	4,416.63
Total	204,367.71
Furniture and repairs—	
County hospital	15,496 84
Oak Forest institutions.....	14,030.85
County agent	142.50
Home for delinquents	1,505.45
Total	31,175.64
Operating expenses—	
Oak Forest institutions.....	2,117.29
County hospital	4,041.27
County agent	12,993.66
Home for delinquents	1,570.48
Total	20,722.70
Office supplies—	
Oak Forest institutions..	1,093.64
County hospital	4,051.58
Home for delinquents	169.06
County agent	1,383 18
Juvenile court	1,769.23
Superintendent of schools....	2,195.57
Adult probation office.....	594.82
Bureau of social service.....	761.98
Total	12,019.06
Mothers' pensions	260,445.59
Outdoor relief	32,798.98
Deportation	1,154.42
Hospital nursing	249,610.10
Industrial schools	270,000.00
Returning fugitives	619 69
State institutions	9,427.86
Maywood home	576 00
Relief for the blind.....	41,459.75
Emergency hospital	433.12
School for boys.....	19,095.65
Children's outings	2,890.38
Total	888,511 54
Total char. and educat. div..	3,269,280.74

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

General fund account Nov. 30, 1918.

From Fee Offices.

County treasurer	$1,304,418.88
County clerk	359,246.26

Recorder	$213,443.75
Recorder—Abstract department.	14,473.02
Recorder—Registrar	44,667.75
Clerk of Circuit court	133,777.90
Clerk of Superior court	83,370.82
Clerk of County court	49,711.90
Clerk of Probate court	144,780.05
Sheriff	127,466.72
Coroner	367.70
State's attorney	42,472.89
Total	2,518,197.64

From Taxes.	
General taxes, 1917	$7,320,259.00
Delinquent—Int. on taxes, 1916	160,295.64
Forfeiture redemptions	315.64
Tax levy loans, 1918 taxes	4,400,000.00
Int. on forfeitures	1,825.85
Int. on delinquent taxes	40,000.00
Tax levy loans, 1917 taxes	60,000.00
Miscellaneous	89,609.75
Total receipts	14,597,800.04
Disbursements	14,297,416.73
Balance	300,383.31

BONDED DEBT OF COOK COUNTY.

Dec. 31, 1918.	Outstanding.	Due an.	Lim.
Refunding courthouse bonds, 1879	$37,500.00	$37,500.00	1920
Refunding war bonds	115,000.00	57,500.00	1920
Building purposes	125,000.00	25,000.00	1923
Cook county bonds	312,500.00	62,500.00	1923
Refunding bonds	175,000.00	25,000.00	1925
New courthouse building bonds	1,750,000.00	250,000.00	1925
Infirmary building bonds	1,000,000.00	100,000.00	1928
New county hospital bonds	1,950,000.00	150,000.00	1931
Detention hospital bonds	250,000.00	50,000.00	1923
Infirmary buildings and cemetery bonds	750,000.00	50,000.00	1933
New county hospital pavilions, etc., bonds	850,000.00	50,000.00	1935
Hard road bonds	1,400,000.00	200,000.00	1925
Road bonds	1,000,000.00	100,000.00	1938
Total	9,715,000.00	1,157,500.00	....

The interest rate is 4 per cent except on the building purposes bonds, where it is 3½ per cent.

The state constitution provides that the county authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per $100 valuation unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

FIXED ASSETS OF COOK COUNTY.

As of Nov. 30, 1918.

	Real estate.	Buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
43d street and Ellis avenue	$9,700.00	.....	.....	$9,700.00
Courthouse	3,123,059.00	$4,870,788.27	$548,615.72	8,542,528.74
Crim. court building and jail	203,600.00	386,080.00	1,700.00	594,292.62
Juvenile court building	25,000.00	57,569.86	.....	82,631.31
Oak Forest institutions	62,918.16	2,820,035.83	46,935.00	2,931,967.81
County hospital	362,987.03	5,886,579.69	37,701.46	6,291,033.89
New detention hospital	.....	483,759.91	16,929.79	500,700.26
Roads—Machinery	.....	.....	27,713.76	27,713.76
Hard roads—Improvements	.....	.....	.....	1,465,486.45
Total	3,777,564.19	14,504,813.56	679,595.73	20,436,354.84

POPULATION OF COOK COUNTY (1910).

BY TOWNSHIPS.	
Barrington	1,953
Berwyn	5,841
Bloom	18,339
Bremen	1,898
Calumet	8,881
Cicero	14,557
Elk Grove	1,302
Evanston	690
Hanover	1,649
Lemont	4,296
Leyden	2,813
Lyons	11,289
Maine	7,193
New Trier	12,532
Niles	4,203
Northfield	2,675
Norwood Park	5,251
Oak Park	19,441
Orland	1,230
Palatine	2,147
Palos	1,405
Proviso	26,921
Rich	1,301
Ridgeville	24,978
Riverside	1,980
Schaumberg	954
Stickney	962
Thornton	22,067
Wheeling	3,845
Worth	7,354
Total population, includ. Chicago	2,405,233

BY CITIES AND VILLAGES.	
Arlington Heights	1,943
Barrington*	1,144
Bartlett	408
Bellwood	943
Berwyn	5,841
Blue Island	8,043
Brookfield	2,186
Burnham	328
Chicago	2,185,283
Chicago Heights	14,525
Cicero	14,557
Des Plaines	2,348
Dolton	1,869
Edison Park	543
Elgin†	25,976
Evanston§	24,978
Evergreen Park	424
Forest Park	6,594
Franklin Park	683
Glen View	652
Glencoe	1,899
Glenwood	581
Gross Point	1,008
Harvey	7,227
Hillside	328
Hodgkins	480
Homewood	713
Kenilworth	881
LaGrange	5,282
LaGrange Park	1,131
Lansing	1,060
Lemont	2,284
Lyons	1,483

Matteson	461
Maywood	8,033
Melrose Park	4,806
Morgan Park	3,694
Morton Grove	836
Mount Greenwood	276
Niles	569
Niles Center	568
Oak Lawn	287
Oak Park	19,444
Orland Park	369
Palatine	1,144
Park Ridge	2,009
Phœnix	679
Posen	643
Riverdale	917
River Forest	2,456
River Grove	418
Riverside	1,702
Riverview	312
Shermerville	441
S. Chicago Heights	552
South Holland	1,065
Spring Forest	334
Steger‡	2,161
Summit	949
Tessville	359
Thornton	1,030
Tinley Park	309
West Hammond	4,948
Western Springs	905
Wheeling	260
Wilmette	4,943
Winnetka	3,168

*Partly in Lake county. †Partly in Kane county. ‡Partly in Will county. §Population in 1912, 26,253.

COURTS IN COOK COUNTY.

APPELLATE COURT, FIRST DIST. ILLINOIS.

14th floor Boulevard building, Michigan boulevard and Washington street.
Main Court—William H. McSurely, presiding justice; Jesse Holdom, William E. Dever.
First Branch—David F. Matchett, presiding justice; Albert C. Barnes, Martin M. Gridley.
Second Branch—Charles M. Thomson, presiding justice; Thomas Taylor, Jr., John M. O'Connor.
Clerk—James S. McInerney.
Deputy Clerks—Joseph P. Morrison, Michael Normoyle, James T. McInerney, James T. Sheahy.
Bailiff and Librarian—Andrew Whalen.
Jurisdiction—The Appellate court has jurisdiction of all matters of appeal or writs of error from the Superior, Circuit and County courts, and from the Municipal court of Chicago, except in criminal cases and those affecting a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute. Decisions are final in cases involving an amount less than $1,000, except that an appeal may be granted on a certificate of importance, or a review may be allowed on a writ of certiorari from the Supreme court.
Terms of Court—First Tuesdays in March and October of each year.

SUPERIOR COURT.

County building, 4th floor.

Judges.	Terms expire.
Albert C. Barnes, R.	1923
Theodore Brentano, R.	1921
William Fenimore Cooper, D.	1922
Joseph B. David, D.	1923
William E. Dever, D.	1922
Joseph H. Fitch, D.	1923
Charles M. Foell, R.	1923
Martin M. Gridley, D.	1922
Harry A. Lewis, R.	1925
Jacob H. Hopkins, D.	1923
Oscar Hebel, R.	1923
Joseph Sabath, D.	1922
Marcus A. Kavanagh, R.	1923
Charles A. MacDonald, D.	1922
M. L. McKinley, D.	1923
William H. McSurely, R.	1923
John M. O'Connor, D.	1923
Hugo Pam, R.	1923
Denis E. Sullivan, D.	1923
John J. Sullivan, D.	1920

Clerk—John Kjellander, R.; courthouse, fourth floor, south end. Chief deputy, Leonard A. Brundage. Salaries—Judges, $12,000; of clerk, $9,000.
(Judges elected prior to 1915 get $10,000 a year.)
Jurisdiction—The Superior court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit court in all cases of law and equity and in appeals from inferior courts.
Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

CIRCUIT COURT.

County building, 4th floor.

Terms of judges all expire in June, 1921.

Judges.

Victor P. Arnold, R.	Kickham Scanlan, R.
Robert E. Crowe, R.	F. George Rush, R.
Jesse A. Baldwin, R.	Thomas Taylor, Jr., R.
George F. Barrett, R.	Charles M. Thomson, R.
David M. Brothers, R.	Oscar M. Torrison, R.
Jesse Holdom, R.	Richard S. Tuthill, R.
George Kersten, D.	Charles M. Walker, D.
David F. Matchett, R.	Thomas G. Windes, D.
John P. McGoorty, D.	Frank Johnston, Jr., D.
Merritt W. Pinckney, R.	Anton T. Zeman, R.

Clerk—August W. Miller, Rep.; chief clerk, Louis A. Hutt; fourth floor, north end.
Salaries—Same as those of Superior court.
Jurisdiction—Same as that of the Superior court.
Terms of Court—Begin on the third Monday of every month.

COUNTY COURT.

County building, 6th floor.

Judge—James T. Burns, D.; term expires in December, 1922.
Clerk—R. M. Sweitzer, D.; 600 county building.
Jurisdiction—The County court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit courts in all cases of appeal from justices of the peace and police magistrates and in all common law matters where the value of property does not exceed $1,000; concurrent jurisdiction with courts of record in condemnation and special assessment proceedings; exclusive jurisdiction in voluntary assignments, release of insolvent debtors, trials of the right of property, commitment of insane and the support of paupers by their relatives; objections to the sale of real estate for nonpayment of general or special taxes are heard in the County court and all inheritance taxes are levied and collected under its direction; the official bonds of most county and township officers and the yearly reports of clerks, justices of the peace and state's attorneys and other officers of fees collected are subjected to the approval of that court; the County court in Cook county has entire management and control of all elections in Chicago.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Criminal court building, West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street.
Judges—Judges of the Superior and Circuit courts alternate in presiding over the Criminal court.
Clerk—William R. Parker, R.; office in Criminal court building.
Jurisdiction—The Criminal court of Cook county has original jurisdiction of all criminal offenses except such as is conferred upon justices of the peace, and appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace.
Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

PROBATE COURT.

County building, 6th floor.

Judge—Henry Horner, D.; term expires in 1922.
Assistants—Harry G. Keats, John F. Devine, Jr., Paul Corkell, Philip Finnegan.
Clerk—John F. Devine, R.
Chief Deputy Clerk—Raymond J. Darby, R.
Public Administrator—Gordon A. Ramsay, R.
Public Guardian—Mary Belle Spencer.
Jurisdiction—The Probate court has original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts, and in cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.
Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

JUVENILE COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

Room 900 county building.

Judge—Victor P. Arnold.
Assistant to Judge—Mary M. Bartelme.
Chief Probation Officer—Joseph L. Moss.
Jurisdiction—The Juvenile court hears and disposes of cases brought before it under the act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, and truant cases brought before it under the compulsory education law. It also administers the law providing for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead

or are incapacitated for work when such mothers have children under 14 years of age. The Juvenile detention home is at 771 Gilpin place. The judges of the Circuit court each summer select one of its members to sit in the Juvenile court one year.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Federal building, 7th floor.

Associate Justice—John H. Clarke.
Judges—Francis E. Baker, Samuel Alschuler, Evan A. Evans, George T. Page.
Clerk—Edward M. Holloway.
Salary of judges, $8,500 a year.
Jurisdiction—The Circuit Courts of Appeals have appellate jurisdiction to review final decisions in District courts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin in all cases other than those which may be taken direct to the United States Supreme court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Federal building, 6th floor.

Judges—Kenesaw M. Landis, G. A. Carpenter.
Clerk—John H. R. Jamar.
Marshal—John J. Bradley.
Salary of judges, $7,500 a year.
Jurisdiction—United States District courts have jurisdiction of cases where the United States is plaintiff or defendant of crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States; of suits relating to debts by or to the United States; of admiralty and maritime cases; of suits arising under the postal, patent, trade-mark, copyright, immigration, contract labor laws, etc.

MUNICIPAL COURTS OF CHICAGO.

City hall, 8th and 9th floors.

Chief Justice—Harry Olson, room 915.
Clerk—James A. Kearns, R.
Baliff—Dennis J. Egan, D.

Judges.	Terms expire.
Harry Olson, R.	1924
Daniel P. Trude, R.	1924
Harry M. Fisher, D.	1924
William N. Gemmill, R.	1924
John J. Rooney, D.	1924
Joseph S. LaBuy, D.	1924
Charles F. McKinley, R.	1924
John K. Prindiville, D.	1924
Arnold Heap, R.	1924
Bernard P. Barasa, R.	1924
Leo J. Doyle, D.	1920
Sheridan E. Fry, R.	1920
Charles A. Williams, D.	1924
Frank H. Graham, D.	1920
James Donahoe, D.	1920
Edmund K. Jarecki, D.	1920
John Stelk, D.	1920
Dennis W. Sullivan, D.	1920
Samuel H. Trude, R.	1920
George B. Holmes, R.	1920
Irwin R. Hazen, R.	1920
John R. Newcomer, R.	1920
Hosea W. Wells, R.	1922
Wells M. Cook, R.	1922
John A. Swanson, R.	1922
John Richardson, R.	1922
Hugh R. Stewart, R.	1922
John F. Haas, R.	1922
Howard Hayes, R.	1922
John R. Caverly, D.	1922

Salaries—Chief justice, $12,000 a year; associate justices, $9,000; clerk, $9,000; chief deputy clerk, $4,000; two assistant chief deputy clerks and one auditor, $3,000; other clerks, $1,800 to $2,500; bailiff, $9,000; chief deputy bailiff, $4,000; two assistant chief deputy bailiffs, $2,500; other bailiffs, $1,500 to $2,000.

Civil Courts—First district, city hall; second district, 8855 and 8857 Exchange avenue, South Chicago.
Criminal Courts—First district: Branches 1 and 2 Criminal court building; South Clark street branches 1 and 2, 625 South Clark street; Desplaines street branch, 119 North Desplaines street; Maxwell street branch, Maxwell and Morgan streets; Hyde Park branch, 5223 Lake Park avenue; West Chicago avenue branch, 1125 West Chicago avenue; Shakespeare avenue branch, Shakespeare and California avenues; East Chicago avenue branch, 115 East Chicago avenue; Englewood branch, 6347 Wentworth avenue, Second district 8855-8857 Exchange avenue, South Chicago.

JURISDICTION.

1. All actions on contracts when the amount claimed by the plaintiff exceeds $1,000; all actions for the recovery of personal property the value of which exceeds $1,000; all actions for the recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds $1,000.
2. Criminal cases of the grade of felony, except treason and murder, and cases of habeas corpus.
3. Criminal cases below the grade of felony, except habeas corpus cases.
4. Civil actions for the recovery of money only when the amount does not exceed $1,000; actions for recovery of personal property valued at less than $1,000; actions of forcible detainer; actions and proceedings over which justices of the peace have jurisdiction and actions not otherwise provided for by the act.
5. Quasi criminal actions.
6. Proceedings for the prevention of crime; for the arrest, examination and commitment of persons charged with criminal offenses; proceedings involving use of search warrants.

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

A museum of fine arts and school of drawing, painting, etc
Michigan avenue and Adams street.

OFFICERS.

President—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Frank G. Logan.
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.

Executive Staff.

Director—George W. Eggers.
Secretary—William F. Tuttle.
Curator of Decorative Arts—Bessie Bennett.
Curator of Exhibitions—Charles H. Burkholder.
Curator of Buckingham Collection—Frederic W. Gookin.
Assistant in Charge of Prints—Kathryn W. McGovern.
Librarian—Sarah L. Mitchell.
Museum Instructor—Mrs. Herman J. Hall.
Head of Extension Department—Ross Crane.
Manager Membership Department—Guy U. Young.
Registrar of School—Fanny J. Kendall.
Trustees, 1918—Edward E. Ayer, Arthur T. Aldis, Robert Allerton, Adolphus C. Bartlett, A. G. Becker, Edward B. Butler, Clyde M. Carr, Wallace L. DeWolf, John J. Glessner, William O. Goodman, Frank W. Gunsaulus, Charles L. Hutchinson, Frank G. Logan, Cyrus McCormick, Honore Palmer, Abram Poole, Martin A. Ryerson, Howard Shaw, Charles H. Thorne. Ex officio, William Hale Thompson, mayor; George F. Harding, city comptroller; John Barton Payne, president south park commissioners; Albert Mohr, auditor south park commissioners.

The Art Institute of Chicago was incorporated May 24, 1879, for the "founding and main-

tenance of schools of art and design, the formation and exhibition of collections of objects of art and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means. The museum building upon the lake front, first occupied in 1893, has never been closed for a day. It is open to the public every weekday from 9 to 5, Sundays from 12:15 to 9 p. m. Admission is free to members and their families at all times, and free to all upon Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. Upon other days the entrance fee is 25 cents.

All friends of art are invited to become members. Annual members pay a fee of $10 a year. Life members pay $100 and are thenceforth exempt from dues. Sustaining members pay $25 or more a year. Governing members are elected by the trustees and pay $100 upon election and $25 a year thereafter. Upon the payment of $400 governing members become governing life members and are thenceforth exempt from dues. All receipts from life memberships are invested and the income only expended. All members are entitled, with their families and visiting friends, to admission to all exhibitions, receptions, public lectures and entertainments given by the Art institute and to the use of the Ryerson reference library of art. Visitors desiring to see the collections under guidance may make appointments with the museum instructors at the office of the director.

MUSEUM.

The Art museum now ranks among the first three in the country. It contains excellent examples of the old masters and of the modern painters. There is also a large and comprehensive collection of sculptures, including reproductions of the work of the greatest sculptors, ancient and modern. There is an extensive collection of architectural casts. Other fields of art are represented by collections of etchings, engravings, textiles, oriental art, Egyptian and classical antiquities, etc. There is a constant succession of passing exhibitions, thirty-five or more in a year. All students enjoy the full use of the collections and the library. The number of visitors to the museum during the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, was 1,018,870.

SCHOOL.

There is a school for beginners, one for students in the various art professions, including painting, sculpture, designing, illustration, and normal art instruction, and one for advanced and highly trained students in the arts of painting and sculpture.

The school is conducted with the most modern methods and has grown to be the most comprehensive and probably the largest fine arts school in the United States. Distinguished teachers from a distance are called in from time to time. Students may enter at any time. The tuition rates are as follows:

Day School—Registration fee, $5; full time for term of twelve weeks, $50; four weeks, $20; four days a week, full term, $16; four weeks, $19; three days a week, full term, $42; four weeks, $17; two days a week, full term, $34; four weeks, $13; one day a week, full term, $25; four weeks, $10.

Half-Day Courses—Five half days a week, $42 a term; four weeks, $18; four half days a week, $37 a term; four weeks, $15; three half days a week, $32 a term; four weeks, $13; two half days a week, $27 a term; four weeks, $10; one-half day a week, $18 a term; four weeks, $7.

Evening Rates—Registration fee, $2; three nights a week, $12.50 a term or $5 for four weeks; two nights a week, $10 a term or $4 for four weeks; one night a week, $7.50 a term or $3 for four weeks.

Saturday Rates for Juvenile Class—Twelve half days for $6.

Special classes—

Pottery—Twelve half days	$6.50
Leather—Twelve half days	6.50
Basketry—Twelve half days	6.00
Bookbinding—Twelve half days	6.00
Costume Design—Twelve half days	6.00
Design—Twelve half days	6.00
Drawing—Twelve half days	6.00
Lettering—Twelve half days	6.00
Normal classes—Twelve half days	6.00

PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN CHICAGO.

Arlington	839 North Dearborn street
Auditorium	430 South Michigan avenue
Blackstone	636 South Michigan avenue
Briggs house	188 West Randolph street
Chicago Beach	51st street and Cornell avenue
Congress hotel	520 South Michigan avenue
Commercial hotel	538 South Wabash avenue
Continental	5 South Wabash avenue
De Jonghe's	12 East Monroe street
Drexel Arms	39th street and Drexel boulevard
Edgewater Beach	5349 Sheridan road
Fort Dearborn	125 West Van Buren street
Gladstone	62d street and Kenwood avenue
Great Northern	237 South Dearborn street
Hotel Atlantic	324 South Clark street
Hotel Brevoort	120 West Madison street
Hotel Del Prado	59th street and Dorchester avenue
Hotel Grace	75 West Jackson boulevard
Hotel Grant	6 North Dearborn street
Hotel Mayer	1154 South Wabash avenue
Hotel Luzerne	N. Clark and Center streets
Hotel Metropole	23d street and Michigan avenue
Hotel Morrison	83 West Madison street
Hotel Randolph	177 West Randolph street
Hotel Sherman	106 West Randolph street
Hotel Windermere	56th street and Cornell avenue
Hyde Park	51st street and Lake Park avenue
Jackson	Halsted street and Jackson boulevard
Lakota	30th street and Michigan avenue
LaSalle	10 North LaSalle street
Lexington	Michigan avenue and 22d street
Lombard hotel	231 5th avenue
Majestic	29 Quincy street
New Hotel Gault	Madison and Market streets
Palmer house	115 South State street
Planters	17 North Clark street
Plaza	North Clark street and North avenue
Revere house	N. Clark street and W. Austin avenue
Stratford	75 East Jackson boulevard
Union hotel	72 West Randolph street
Victoria	332 South Clark street
Virginia	Ohio and Rush streets
Windsor-Clifton	28 East Monroe street
Y. M. C. A	818 826 Wabash avenue

CHICAGO AVIATORS KILLED IN ACTION.

In a list of 150 American commissioned officers of the air service killed in action at the front in France in 1918 were the names of the following Chicagoans, with their rank, address and date of death:

Bellows, Franklin B., 2d lieut., 1201 Ashland avenue, Wilmette; Aug. 11.

Brotherton, William E., 2d lieut., 1318 Thorndale avenue; Oct. 10.

Fuller, Roswell Hayes, 1st lieut., care Fuller-Morrisson Drug company; Sept. 28.

Garnsey, Edward Grant, 1st lieut., 2322 East 70th place; Oct. 29.

Goettler, Harold E., 2d lieut., 4630 Dover street; Oct. 6.

Grider, John McG., 1st lieut., 800 The Temple; June 18.

Gundelach, Andre A. H., 1st lieut., 1619 Berwyn avenue; Sept. 14.

Harris, David B., 2d lieut., 5315 Dorchester avenue; Sept. 27.

Kull, George F., 1st lieut., 4212 Kenmore avenue; Sept. 14.

Manier, Emmet M., 1st lieut., 2017 Prairie avenue; Oct. 2.

FOREST PRESERVES OF COOK COUNTY.
Map indicating location of principal tracts acquired up to Nov. 1, 1919.

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT OF COOK COUNTY.

COMMISSIONERS.

The commissioners of Cook county by virtue of their office also serve as commissioners of the forest preserve district of Cook county, authorized by an act of the legislature approved June 27, 1913, and adopted by a referendum vote Nov. 3, 1914. The commissioners Aug. 1, 1919, were: Peter Reinberg, president; John Budinger, Bartley Burg, William Busse, Joseph Carolan, Joseph M. Fitzgerald, Charles N. Goodnow, William H. Maclean, Robert W. McKinlay, George A. Miller, Albert Nowak, Dudley D. Pierson, Daniel Ryan, Emmett Whealan, Frank J. Wilson.

OFFICERS.

President—Peter Reinberg.
Secretary—William J. Gormley.
Comptroller—Joseph L. Gill.
Treasurer—Oscar F. Mayer.
Chief Attorney—Adolph D. Weiner.
Real Estate Agent—Henry P. Kransz.
Chief Forester—Ransom E. Kennicott.
Chief Engineer—Emmett J. Flavin.

FOREST PRESERVE PROPERTY.

The forest preserve district of Cook county on Sept. 1, 1919, held title to 15,000 acres in the district. Some details as to the various preserves follow:

Deer Grove Preserve—1,150 acres of hilly wooded land; 850 acres set aside and fenced for deer; twenty-five acres of artificial lake, which has developed into a home for water fowl.

Elk Grove Preserve—1,600 acres of virgin timber land; has lily ponds and bird refuges.

Des Plaines River Valley Preserve—667 acres (Wheeling tract); old grove portage of Indian days and scene of reception given Father Marquette, French explorer, who surprised the Pottawattomie Indians here—the white man's first visit to Cook county, 1673; Northwestern park tract, extending from the town of Des Plaines to Higgins road, containing tracts of natural forests and sites of half a dozen Indian villages.

North Branch Chicago River Valley Preserve—Includes Indian reservation, Forest Glen, Turnbull, Badek and Glenview tracts; Indian reservation contains all the forest land awarded to Billy Caldwell, the old Indian chief; Turnbull tract contains old Turnbull homestead, established by one of Cook county's pioneers in Indian days; Badek tract, another favorite Indian haunt.

Thatcher Park Preserve—Contains also Steele tract; preserve consists of hundreds of acres of oak and maple forest.

Salt Creek Valley Preserve—On both banks of Salt creek from the Des Plaines river to the west county line; picturesque river valley with splendid timber land.

Beverly Hills Preserve—Promontory of rock on the south side long used as picnic grounds.

Palos Hills Preserve—Contains more than 7,000 acres of hilly forest land extending along the drainage canal and back into the Sag district.

Chicago Heights Preserve—Forest tract with small bodies of water and streams; located at junction of Lincoln and Dixie highways.

Thornton and Glenwood Preserves—Adjoining tracts; fine forest land; said to have been site of a battle between Americans and British in the revolutionary war.

There are also preserves in Hegewisch, South Chicago, Chicago Heights and Edgebrook.

Some of the tracts have been improved with paths, roads, wells, fountains, shelter houses, parking spaces and comfort stations, also dams and artificial lakes.

On account of the growing popularity of golf, the board expects to open for the public in 1920 an eighteen-hole course at Palos Hills, another at 39th street and Harlem avenue and a nine-hole course at Edgebrook.

All of the forest preserves may be reached by automobile and many of them by street car or railroad. The accompanying map will show in what direction they lie from the central part of the city.

During the months of May, June, July, August and September, 1919, approximately 1,200 permits were issued for picnic and camping purposes, giving an idea of the extent to which the preserves are used by the public, which however, does not include single visitors or family gatherings. The records show the following attendance:

May	40,450
June	90,721
July	125,641
August	161,422
September	120,143
Total	538,377

CHICAGO BRIDGE SYSTEM.

The first ferry across the river was established in 1829, where the Lake street bridge now is. In 1833 a floating bridge of logs was in operation just north of the present Randolph street bridge. A foot bridge over the north branch was built in 1832 at Kinzie street. The first drawbridge over the main branch of the river was placed at Dearborn street in 1834. In 1854 a pivot bridge was built at Clark street. These and other bridges of that time were built by the persons most directly benefited by them. It was not until 1857 that a bridge was built entirely at the city's expense. This was the structure over the south branch at Madison street. It cost $30,000. Until 1872 the swing bridges were turned by hand, but in the year named steam power was installed on the Dearborn street structure and later most of the other bridges in the downtown section were similarly equipped. In 1895 the Rush, Lake and Van Buren street bridges were operated by electric motors. The last named structure, which was opened for traffic in that year, was the first of the Scherzer rolling type. The Halsted street lift bridge, the first and only one of its kind, was opened in 1894 and was operated by steam. It cost the city $242,880.

In 1919 Chicago had forty-four bridges with movable spans and thirty with fixed spans. There were also thirty-nine viaducts and eight foot bridges. Most of the movable bridges are operated by electricity. The bridges and viaducts had a value of more than $5,000,000.

CHICAGO BUILDING STATISTICS.

Number of buildings erected since 1894, with estimated cost.

Year.	Buildings.	Cost.
1897	5,294	$21,777,230
1898	4,067	21,294,325
1899	3,794	20,856,750
1900	3,554	19,100,050
1901	6,053	34,962,075
1902	6,074	48,070,399
1903	6,221	37,447,175
1904	7,151	44,724,790
1905	8,442	$63,970,950
1906	10,629	64,822,030
1907	9,353	59,093,080
1908	10,771	68,203,920
1909	11,241	90,559,580
1910	11,409	96,932,700
1911	11,106	105,269,700
1912	11,325	88,786,960
1913	10,792	$89,668,427
1914	9,938	83,261,710
1915	10,340	97,291,480
1916	10,277	112,835,150
1917	4,938	64,244,450
1918	2,529	34,792,200
1919*	5,531	77,647,100

*First ten months.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.

Moffett Photo.
S. A. ETTELSON,
Corporation Counsel

Fox Photo.
P. S. COMBS,
City Engineer.

Maizene Photo.
JAMES T. IGOE,
City Clerk.

HARRY OLSON,
C. J. Municipal Court

Moffett Photo.
WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Morrison Photo.
M. J. FAHERTY,
Pres. Bd. Local Imp.

Daily News Photo.
J. J. GARRITY,
Chief of Police.

Daily News Photo.
DR. JOHN D. ROBERTSON,
Health Commissioner.

Wallinger Photo.
WILLIAM H. REID,
Public Service Comm'r.

Rembrandt Photo.
HENRY STUCKART,
City Treasurer.

Moffett Photo
WM. G. KEITH,
Com. Gas and Elec.

Moffett Photo.
GEO. F. HARDING,
Comptroller.

Daily News Photo.
THOMAS O'CONNOR,
Fire Marshal.

Koehne Photo.
CHARLES R. FRANCIS,
Comm'r Public Works.

WM. H. WESBEY,
City Collector.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.

Heads of departments, assistants, chief clerks and other employes. Their offices unless otherwise specified are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Room 507 city hall. Hours 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Mayor—William Hale Thompson, R.
Private Secretary—Charles C. Fitzmorris, D.
Duties—The mayor presides over meetings of the city council, approves or vetoes the acts of that body, appoints all nonelective city officials, sees that all the laws and ordinances are faithfully executed, issues and revokes licenses and exercises a general supervision over all the various subordinate departments of the city government.

THE CITY COUNCIL (1919-1920).

Presiding Officer—Mayor William Hale Thompson.
City Clerk—James T. Igoe, D.
Chief Clerk—Edward J. Padden.
Sergeant-at-Arms—William F. Harrah.

Aldermen.

Ward.
1. Michael Kenna, D.....307 S. Clark-st.
John J. Coughlin, D.....17 N. LaSalle-st.
2. Robert R. Jackson, R.....3300 S. State-st.
L. B. Anderson, R.508, 184 W. Washington-st.
3. U. S. Schwartz, D.....906, 6 N. Clark-st.
John H. Passmore, R....1652 S. LaSalle-st.
4. John A. Richert, D.....2603 S. Halsted-st.
Timothy A. Hogan, D.....3023 Throop-st.
5. Robert J. Mulcahy, D.....1741 W. 33d-st.
Joseph B. McDonough, D..538 W. 37th-st.
6. Charles S. Eaton, R..500, 35 N. Dearborn
Alex. A. McCormick, R.954, 209 S. LaSalle
7. Guy Guernsey, R..1515 Harris Trust bldg.
Wm. R. Fetzer, R.806 Title and Trust bldg.
8. Martin S. Furman, D..8745 Commercial-av.
Ross A. Woodhull, D..9103 Commercial-av.
9. Sheldon W. Govier, D.11350 Forrestville-av.
Guy Madderom, R...11030 S. Michigan-av.
10. James McNichols, D...1322 Washburne-av.
Frank Klaus, D.....1334 W. 18th-st.
11. Herman Krumdick, D.....1941 W. 23d-st.
Edw. F. Cullerton, D.23, 154 W. Randolph
12. Joseph I. Novak, D...2401 S. Trumbull-av.
Anton J. Cermak, D..705, 139 N. Clark-st.
13. John G. Horne, D.....3230 W. Madison-st.
Samuel O. Shaffer, R..3916 W. Van Buren
14. Joseph H. Smith, D..2342 W. Superior-st.
George M. Maypole, D.....3339 Fulton-st.
15. O. H. Olsen, R..1905 City Hall Square bldg.
Edward J. Kaindl, D..2600 W. Chicago-av.
16. John A. Piotrowski, D..1459 Blackhawk-st
Stanley H. Kunz, D.....1916 Potomac-av.
17. S. S. Walkowiak, D..1317, 139 N. Clark-st.
Stanley Adamkiewicz, D...1029 Milwaukee
18. Maurice F. Kavanagh, D.666 W. Madison-st.
John J. Touhy, Ind.....1339 W. Adams-st.
19. James B. Bowler, D.....1223 Taylor-st.
John Powers, D.....1284 Macalister-pl.
20. Matt. Franz, D.....1700 S. Halsted-st.
Henry L. Fick, D.....319 W. Roosevelt-rd.
21. Earl J. Walker, R....1317, 139 N. Clark-st.
Dorsey Crowe, D.....755 N. Dearborn-st.
22. John H. Bauler, D.....515 W. North-av.
Math. Hibbeler, R.....917 Center-st.
23. Walter P. Steffen, R.....3153 Hudson-av.
Thomas O. Wallace, R.....846 Center-st.
24. John Haderlein, D.....1917 Barry-av.
James Dorney, R.....2128 Sheffield-av.
25. Frank J. Link, R.....430 Orleans-st.
Henry D. Capitain, R.....184 W. Lake-st.
26. George Pretzel, R.....3830 N. Hoyne-av.
William F. Lipps, R.....2180 Wilson-av.
27. O. L. Watson, R..405, 69 W. Washington-st.
Edward R. Armitage, R..5826 Berenice-av.
28. Max Adamowski, D.....2812 Fullerton-av.
Clayton F. Smith, D...1861 N. Leavitt-st.
29. Thomas F. Byrne, D....6743 S. Irving-av.
James F. Kovarik, D.5022 S. Marshfield-av.
30. William R. O'Toole, D....1048 W. 55th-st.
John Burns, R.....519 W. Washington-st.
31. Terence F. Moran, D.....5634 S. Ada-st.
Scott M. Hogan, R.....912 Ashland block
32. John H. Lyle, R.300-4, 108 S. LaSalle-st.
Albert J. Fisher, R.....7157 Yale-av.
33. Albert O. Anderson, R....4323 Fullerton-av.
John P. Garner, R.....5615 W. Lake-st.
34. John Toman, D.....4141 W 21st-pl.
Joseph O Kostner, D.1404 Independence-bd.
35. Thomas J. Lynch, D....602 Ashland block
John S. Clark, D.....4259 W. North-av.

Standing Committees, 1919-1920.

Finance—Richert, Schwartz, McCormick, Fetzer, Woodhull, Maypole, Walker, Wallace, Capitain, Lipps, Watson, C. F. Smith, Moran, Fisher, A. O. Anderson, Kostner, Clark.

Local Transportation—Capitain, Schwartz, McDonough, Guernsey, McNichols, J. H. Smith, Olsen, Walkowiak, Franz, Bauler, Wallace, Lipps, Watson, Byrne, Fisher, Toman, Lynch.

Gas, Oil and Electric Light—Lynch, T. A. Hogan, McDonough, Furman, McNichols, Novak, Horne, Walkowiak, Bowler, Walker, Bauler, Wallace, Link, Pretzel, Adamowski, O'Toole, Toman.

Railway Terminals—Lipps, Kenna, Schwartz, Mulcahy, Eaton, Guernsey, McNichols, Cermak, Horne, Touhy, Bowler, Walker, Capitain, A. O. Anderson, Kostner.

Local Industries—Fisher, T. A. Hogan, Fetzer, Madderom, Klaus, Cullerton, Novak, Horne, J. H. Smith, Olsen, Bauler, Steffen, Pretzel, O'Toole, Clark.

Harbors, Wharves and Bridges—Woodhull, Kenna, L. B. Anderson, Govier, Cullerton, Shaffer, Kaindl, Adamkiewicz, Kavanagh, Powers, Hibbeler, Haderlein, Moran, Lyle, Garner.

Judiciary—Cermak, Coughlin, T. A. Hogan, McDonough, McCormick, Fetzer, Woodhull, J. H. Smith, Kaindl, Powers, Crowe, Steffen, Dorney, Link, Byrne, Kostner, Lynch.

Streets and Alleys—Toman, Coughlin, L. B. Anderson, Mulcahy, Krumdick, Kunz, Adamkiewicz, Touhy, Fick, Crowe, Hibbeler, Dorney, Moran, Lyle, Garner.

License—J. H. Smith, Coughlin, L. B. Anderson, Furman, Krumdick, Cermak, Kaindl, Adamkiewicz, Powers, Franz, Haderlein, C. F. Smith, Kovarik, O'Toole, S. M. Hogan.

Building and City Hall—Kostner, Jackson, Mulcahy, Eaton, Madderom, Klaus, Krumdick, Piotrowski, Kavanagh, Powers, Fick, Crowe, Hibbeler, Armitage, S. M. Hogan.

Schools, Fire and Civil Service—Clark, Kenna, Jackson, McDonough, Madderom, Novak, Horne, Piotrowski, Adamkiewicz, Bowler, Fick, Link, Armitage, Adamowski, Byrne.

Public Health—Fetzer, Kenna, Jackson, Passmore, Furman, Klaus, Cullerton, Shaffer, Kunz, Kavanagh, Franz, Pretzel, Adamowski, Burns, A. O. Anderson.

Track Elevation—Maypole, Coughlin, L. B. Anderson, Mulcahy, Govier, McNichols, Shaffer, Fick, S. M. Hogan.

Compensation—Watson, Richert, Kavanagh, Lipps, Kovarik, Moran, Fisher, Garner, Toman.

Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches—Govier, Jackson, Passmore, Piotrowski, Haderlein, Armitage, Kovarik, O'Toole, Lyle.

Gas Litigation—Capitain, Richert, McCormick, Olsen, Lipps, Lynch.

Police—Steffen, Passmore, Eaton, Guernsey, Furman, Govier, Krumdick, Cermak, Maypole, Kunz, Touhy, Dorney, C. F. Smith, Byrne, Burns.

Efficiency, Economy and Rehabilitation—McCormick, Schwartz, Richert, Guernsey, Woodhull, Novak, Olsen, Walkowiak, Touhy, Bowler, Franz, Walker, Steffen, Link, Pretzel, Watson, Adamowski, Burns, Fisher, A. O. Anderson, Clark.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor, south end.

City Clerk—James T. Igoe, D.
Chief Clerk to City Clerk—Edward J. Padden.
Duties—The city clerk keeps the corporate seal of the city and all city council documents. He attends the meetings of the council and keeps the journal of its proceedings. Most of the city licenses are issued through his office. He is secretary of the board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund. The city clerk also issues hunters' licenses.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

City hall, second floor.

Hours—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; open to public 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

City Treasurer—Henry Stuckart, D.
Assistant—Joseph Rushkewicz.
Chief Clerk—Albert J. Keefe.
Chief Cashier—J. C. Smith.
Duties—The city treasurer is an elective, charter officer of the city of Chicago; he is also school treasurer of the city of Chicago; treasurer of the firemen's pension fund, public school teachers' pension and retirement fund, public school employes' pension fund, public library employes' pension fund, municipal pension fund of Chicago, and house of correction employes' pension fund. The treasurer receives all moneys belonging to the corporation, deposits the funds in bank, keeps separate accounts of each fund or appropriation. He is the custodian of the taxes, license fees and all other moneys and securities belonging to the various funds of which he is the treasurer. All disbursements of funds are made by the treasurer on warrants signed by officials who are designated by statute.
The legislature, by statutory enactments, requires the city treasurer to render reports at stated periods showing the condition of the treasury of the city and the balance of money in the treasury, and to make such additional reports as the city council from time to time shall require. For this reason and for the further purpose of supervising and limiting expenditures to the amounts appropriated by the city council for each object and purpose, the treasurer is by statute required to keep the accounts of all funds or appropriations and of the debits and credits pertaining thereto. The city's books and accounts must be kept open by the treasurer for inspection by the committee on finance and all members of the city council whenever information concerning the city's financial affairs is required.
As school treasurer he is required by the state school law to keep books and accounts concerning the financial affairs of the board of education, including a record of the revenues collected from taxation or received from the state common school fund, etc., and to make reports at stated periods concerning the state of the school treasury and the balance of money in that treasury at the time such reports are made. His books and accounts concerning school matters must be kept open for inspection by the members of the board of education whenever information concerning the financial affairs of the board of education is required. His bond at the present time is fixed at $2,000,000.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 501 city hall.

Comptroller—George F. Harding, R.
Deputy Comptroller—Louis E. Gosselin, D.
Chief Clerk—Roy J. Battis.
Duties—The comptroller is at the head of the department of finance, of which the treasurer and collector are also members. He is charged with a general supervision over all the officers of the city who take in or pay out city money. He is the fiscal agent of the city and as such has charge of deeds, mortgages, contracts, etc. He audits and settles claims, keeps a record of persons committed to the house of correction, with fines, etc.; keeps books relating to appropriations, makes the annual estimates, signs warrants upon the city treasury, etc.

PAYMASTER'S BUREAU.

Room 503 city hall.

Paymaster—John L. Healy.
Duties—The city paymaster has immediate charge of paying the salaries of city employes, including school teachers and library employes.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor, room 107.

City Collector—William H. Wesbey, R.
Deputy City Collector and Cashier—George F. Lohman.
Duties—The city collector collects all license fees, fees for inspections and permits, compensation for franchises and vehicle tax; collects on special assessment warrants; transmits such payments to city treasurer daily, receipts for which are filed with the city comptroller.

CITY LAW DEPARTMENT.

Corporation Counsel.

Corporation counsel's office, fifth floor, city hall; telephone main 447.
Corporation Counsel—Samuel A. Ettelson.
First Assistant Corporation Counsel—Frank S. Righeimer.
Assistants—Charles E. Bombough, James W. Breen, C. W. Bidwell, H. Brouellet, B. A. Cronson, Henry T. Chace, Jr., Morton S. Cressy, Eugene H. Dupee, G. A. Dahlberg, Emanuel Eller, T. Ehler, George W. Ellis, A. O. Erickson, Harvey C. Foster, George P. Foster, Roy S. Gaskill, A. O. Galvin, Leon Hornstein, S. Hamilton, Benton F. Kleeman, George Kandilik, T. F. Kuflewski, Charles E. Peace, Dan A. Roberts, Gilbert G. Ogden, Edward J. Smejkal, Harry Starr, J. Sullivan, H. A. Tiffany, O. W. Ulrich, Edward H. Wright.

City Attorney.

Room 602 city hall.

City Attorney—William H. Devenish.
Chief Assistant City Attorney—William Radnitzer.
Trial Attorneys—Charles Ewarts, Henry J. Gibbs, Robert L. Campbell.
Assistant Trial Attorneys—Jerry M. Brunfield, James Fleming.
Assistant City Attorney—Charles Holstrom.
Appellate Court Attorney—Robert H. Farrell.
Chief Investigator—William Stocker.
Chief Clerk—Age Zylstra.

Prosecuting Attorney.

604 city hall.

Prosecuting Attorney—Harry B. Miller, R.
Chief Assistant—Daniel Webster.
Chief Clerk—L. P. Piquett.
Assistants—Edward J. Lyons, Rupert Bippus, Harry W. Meneley, Charles Roloff, Francis Day, Edward H. Luebeck, Alex Freundlick, William Schulze, William L. Morgan, John Bugee, Henry E. Ayers, Lewis C. Ball, Ernest Kasischke.
Duties—The corporation counsel superintends and with the assistance of the prosecuting and city attorneys conducts all the law business of the city; draws the leases, deeds, and other papers connected with the finance department and all contracts for any of the other departments of the corporation; drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the city council or its committees and

furnishes written legal opinions upon subjects submitted to him by the mayor or the city council or any department of the city government.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.
City hall, fourth floor.

City Engineer—P. S. Combs.
Assistant City Engineer—V. S. Petterson.
Chief Clerk—W. J. Roach.
Duties—The city engineer has charge of the construction, maintenance and operation of bridges, viaducts and waterworks and performs all such services for the commissioner of public works as require the skill and experience of a civil and mechanical engineer.

In Charge of Divisions.

Construction—J. J. Versluis.
Operation—Frank J. McDonough.
Water Pipe Extension—H. L. Lucas.
Repairs and Shops—Col. Henry A. Allen.
Designing—Maj. M. B. Reynolds.
Inspection and Testing—L. S. Marsh.
Bridges and Viaducts—Thomas G. Pihlfeldt.

BUREAU OF RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Members of Board Ex Officio.

Commissioner of public works, chairman; city comptroller, city engineer, harbor master, superintendent bureau of compensation, chairman council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges, chairman council committee on compensation.
Duties—Members of the board serve without compensation other than their salaries as city officials. They have the management and control of all matters pertaining to the municipal pier in harbor district No. 1 and all other harbor utilities and appurtenances when they are ready to use. The board keeps books of accounts of such utilities and makes an annual financial report to the city council. It is required to promote the fullest use and development of the pier and other harbor utilities.
Superintendent of Piers—Hugo Krause, R.
Duties—The superintendent of piers is appointed under the rules of the civil service board. He is under the supervision and control of the harbor board and performs such duties as the board may prescribe. As his title implies, he carries out the rules of the board relating to the operation of the municipal pier or piers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.
Room 613 city hall.

Commissioner—William H. Reid, R.
Secretary—P. G. Nix.

Bureau Supervisors.

Transportation—R. F. Kelker, Jr.
Telephone—G. W. Cummings.
Gas and Electric—Fred Abele.
Duties—The department requires all public utilities under its control to comply with the provisions of their grants. It investigates such utilities and gathers information concerning them; receives, investigates and adjusts complaints regarding service, rates, products and other matters relating to the health, comfort, safety and convenience of the public, as affected by such utilities; conducts tests of gas and electric meters and makes reports to the city council. The supervisor of transportation handles all matters relating to service and rates of street car lines, surface and elevated, and all transportation complaints. The supervisor of the gas bureau handles the testing of gas meters and matters relating to the gas service, rates and enforcement of laws. The supervisor of the telephone bureau looks after all matters relating to the telephone service and rates. The supervisor of the electric bureau looks after the electric light and power service. The supervisor of the engineering bureau makes certain property valuations and prepares maps, charts, utility statistics and engineering data for the other bureaus.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING ENGINEERS—CHICAGO TRACTION.
105 South LaSalle street.

Secretary—Lucius H. Davidson.

Board No. 1.

Chairman—Bion J. Arnold.
Representing City of Chicago—F. L. R. Francisco.
Representing Chicago City Railway Company and Southern Street Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.
Representing Chicago Railways Company—John Z. Murphy.

Board No. 2.

Chairman—Bion J. Arnold.
Representing City of Chicago—F. L. R. Francisco.
Representing Calumet & South Chicago Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.

BUREAU OF WATER.
City hall, first floor.

Superintendent—William J. McCourt.
Chief Clerk—George J. Feser.
Accountant—James J. Dunn.
Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.
Chief Water Assessor—Thomas H. Byrne.
Field Assessor in Charge—J. J. Ward.
Duties—The superintendent of water has special charge of the assessment and collection of water rates.

BUREAU OF STREETS.
Room 408 city hall.

Superintendent—Felix S. Mitchell.
First Assistant Superintendent—Philip Q. Rohm.
Second Assistant Superintendent—W. J. Galligan.
Third Assistant Superintendent—Otto Cederwall.
Duties—The superintendent of streets performs such duties as are required of him by the commissioner of public works or the ordinances of the city. He has special charge of the streets, sidewalks and public ways of the city and of the improvement and repair thereof, except where such repair or improvement is to be paid for by special assessment. The first assistant superintendent performs such duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public works, the superintendent of streets or the city ordinances, and acts as superintendent in the latter's absence. The second assistant superintendent has charge of the cleaning of the streets and alleys of the city, including the removal and disposition of garbage, litter, dirt, ashes, offal and other materials. He also sees that the ordinances relating to garbage, etc., are enforced and that violations thereof are reported for prosecution. The third assistant has charge of the improvement and repairs of the streets and alleys, except where such repairs or improvements are to be paid for by special assessment.

BUREAU OF SEWERS.
Room 409 city hall.

Superintendent—George E. McGrath.
Engineer in Charge of Benches and Grades—William R. Matthews.
Inspector in Charge—Edward J. Hayes.
Principal Clerk—Ed Cullerton, Jr.
Duties—The superintendent has charge of the maintenance of sewers, including cleaning and repairing; issuance of permits for all

connections; approves plans for all new sewers and gives final inspection and approval.

BUREAU OF MAPS.
Room 410 city hall.

Superintendent—John D. Riley, D.
Duties—Has special charge of city maps and plats and all matters pertaining to street numbering, and is examiner of subdivisions.

BUREAU OF COMPENSATION.
Room V-15 city hall.

Superintendent—Henry V. McGurren.
Duties—Shall, under the direction of the commissioner of public works, have charge of and receive all applications for permits to use streets and alleys, or public grounds, or any space beneath the same; shall attend to all matters connected with the issuance of such permits; also act in an advisory capacity to the committees on compensation, local industries, railway terminals and streets and alleys of the city council. The superintendent is ex officio member of the Chicago harbor board, which has supervision of the municipal pier, and acts as secretary of that body.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.
City hall, second floor, south end.

Members—Michael J. Faherty, president; David W. Clark, vice-president; L. Withall, assistant secretary; Oscar Wolff, Irene Mantonya.
Superintendent of Special Assessments and Secretary—Edward J. Glackin.
Engineer Board of Local Improvements—Cicero D. Hill.
Chief Engineer of Streets—Julius G. Gabelman.
Superintendent of Sidewalks—N. E. Murray.
Chief Clerk—T. Sullivan.
Duties—Making local improvements by special assessments in accordance with the local improvement act.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.
Room 614 city hall.

Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—William G. Keith, R.
Deputy Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—Henry Nixon.
Superintendent of Construction—Harry Leser.
Chief Electrical Inspector—Victor H. Tousley.
Electrical Engineer in Charge—J. C. Hail.
Electrical Operating Engineer—F. H. Snyder.
Chief Operator Fire Alarm Telegraph—Frank W. Swenie.
Chief Police Operator—B. E. Thompson.
Chief Electrical Repairs—Jacob F. Mehren.
Chief of Fire Alarm Wires—Michael Hanley.
Supervisor of Electrical Mechanics—Daniel F. Cleary.
Chief Clerk—John E. Bradley.
Duties—The commissioner of gas and electricity has charge of the construction, operation and maintenance of the municipal street lighting system, the fire alarm and police signal systems, the inspection of all electrical installations, the registration of electricians and the examination of moving picture operators.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Room 406 city hall.

Commissioner—Charles R. Francis, R.
Deputy Commissioner—William Burkhardt, R.
Duties—The commissioner of public works is the head of the department of public works, which embraces the bureaus of engineering, streets, sewers, water, maps and plats, compensation, architecture, city hall, rivers and harbors, waste disposal, parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches. He is also chairman of the harbor board, which has jurisdiction over the municipal pier. The commissioner of public works has special charge and superintendence, subject to the ordinances of the city, of all streets, alleys, highways, walks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public places, public landings, public grounds, markets and market places and public buildings belonging to the city; of all works for the deepening and widening or dredging of the Chicago river and its branches, and of the harbor of said city; of all sewers and works pertaining thereto; and of the waterworks and collection of water rates and fees for the use of water or for permits issued in connection with the waterworks system, and of all sewerage permits and licenses; the awarding and execution of all contracts for any work or public improvement not done by special assessment, and the letting of all contracts for coal for use of any department of the city.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.
Suite 1008 city hall.

Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers.

President—Edward F. Moore.
First Vice-President—Philip M. Gieseler.
Second Vice-President—Frank A. West.
Chief License Inspector—Henry G. McMahon.
Duties—The board of examiners of stationary engineers is appointed by the mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines and experienced in their operation. The board examines applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders and issues to such applicants as are found qualified proper certificates; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from date. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of $2 and for a boiler tender or water tender's license by a fee of $1. Applicants are required to pass by a percentage of 70 or more.

Board of Examiners of Plumbers.

Chairman (ex officio)—Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health.
Master Plumber—Charles K. Todd.
Journeyman Plumber—William W. Petrie.

Board of Examiners of Mason Contractors.

Chairman—Charles C. Stewart.
Vice-Chairman—William P. Crowe.
Duties—This board examines applicants as to their practical knowledge of masonry construction and if satisfied as to competency issues license. License expires one year from date of issuance. Original license, $50; renewal, $25.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.
Room 702 city hall.

Commissioner—Charles Bostrom, R.
Deputy Commissioner—Robert Knight.
Secretary—Peter C. Hoey.
Duties—The building commissioner sees to it that new buildings are put up in accordance with the city ordinances, that old existing buildings are brought into compliance with the revised building ordinances, that fire escapes are provided where needed, that unsafe structures are demolished or repaired, that safe exits are provided in halls, theaters and all other places of amusement; has charge of the inspection of buildings, theaters and signboards and the semi-annual inspection of all the theaters in Chicago.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.
City hall, floor 3½.

Business Agent—James Rea, R.
Duties—The business agent buys all supplies for city departments.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Room 1005 city hall.

City Statistician—John B. Strasburger, R.

Duties—The bureau of statistics being in the department of the mayor, the city statistician does whatever work may be assigned him from the mayor's office, and he supplies data on municipal subjects to the aldermen and heads of departments whenever such are required of him. And he renders like service to the general public upon call or letter received, from any person residing in Chicago or elsewhere.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Room 1005 city hall.

Municipal Reference Librarian—Frederick Rex.

Duties—The function of the municipal reference library is to provide, arrange and render available for the use of the members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and municipal department and bureau heads, public reports and other data bearing upon the legislative and administrative projects before them. All laws and ordinances of other cities or states bearing upon the questions before the city council are secured and this material is analyzed, indexed and prepared so that it will be readily at hand. The library keeps on file material of a local character bearing on local questions and collects and compiles statistical information relating to the activities of all branches of the municipal government. All reports printed or published by the different governing bodies in the city of Chicago or any of the departments or bureaus of the municipal government are kept on file. The library possesses one of the most complete collections of the charters and ordinances of domestic and foreign cities extant in the United States. A large number of municipal journals and magazines are received and an index is made of all ordinances pending before the city council of Chicago and other cities. If any information desired is not on file an effort is always made to secure it as promptly as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

City hall, seventh floor.

Commissioner of Health—John Dill Robertson, M. D.

Assistant Commissioner—G. Koehler, M. D.

Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.

Office Secretary—S. F. Manning.

Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard, M. D.

Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—Heman Spalding, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—I. D. Rawlings, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureal of Medical Inspection—H. O. Jones, M. D.

Director of Field Quarantine—H. N. Bundesen, M. D.

Acting Chief Bureau of Sanitation—E. Vernon Hill, M. D.

Assistant Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Thomas J. Claffy.

Sanitary Inspector in Charge of Baths and Comfort Stations—John M. Murphy, M. D.

Director Bureau of Foods, Markets and Farm Products—Russell J. Poole.

Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—James P. Kilcourse.

Chief Bureau of Hospitals—W. K. Murray, M. D.

Director of Laboratory—F. O. Tonney, M. D.

City Physician—Clarence W. Leigh, M. D.

Deputy Inspector in Charge of Smoke Abatement Division—Frank A. Chambers.

Duties—The commissioner of health and his assistants enforce state laws and city ordinances relating to sanitation and cause all nuisances to be promptly abated. They keep records of deaths and other vital statistics, investigate all cases of contagious diseases and take all necessary steps to prevent their spread, such as providing for vaccination, disinfection, etc. The city physician attends to all cases in the police stations requiring medical attention.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—Fifth floor city hall, north end.

General Superintendent—John J. Garrity.

Secretary to General Superintendent—James M. Markham.

First Deputy Superintendent—John H. Alcock.

Second Deputy Superintendent—Charles E. Frazier (tenth floor, north end).

Secretary Police Department—Si Mayer (tenth floor, north end).

Chief Clerk—Phil McKenna (tenth floor, north end).

Drillmaster—John Bauder (third floor).

Chief of Detectives—James L. Mooney.

Custodian—Joseph Capp (third floor, south end).

Captains—Max Nootbaar, Thomas P. Coughlin, John J. Ryan, Patrick J. Lavin, Thomas H. Costello, Joseph Smith, P. J. Harding, Thomas F. Cronin, James Madden, John E. Ptacek, Thomas F. Meegher, John D. McCarthy, Stephen B. Wood, Matthew Zimmer, Max L. Danner, James O'Toole, William W. Cudmore, James Gleason, J. C. Mullins, Michael J. Gallery, William F. Russell, James P. Allman, Wesley H. Westbrook, Dennis M. Mallory, P. J. Gallery, Morgan A. Collins, John L. Hogan.

Duties—The police department is charged with preserving order, peace and quiet and enforcing the laws and ordinances throughout the city. Police officers have the power to make arrests and to serve warrants. They are required to assist firemen in saving property, in giving alarms of fire and in keeping the streets in the vicinity of burning buildings clear. They are also required to take notice of all obstructions and defects in the streets, nuisances, etc.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

California avenue, near 26th street.

Superintendent—Joseph Simon, R.

Deputy Superintendent—P. J. O'Connell.

House of Correction Inspectors—Frederick E. Erickson, chairman; G. W. Halleman, secretary; George T. Moxley.

Duties—The superintendent has charge of the house of correction under the supervision and direction of the board of inspectors, enforces order and discipline, receives prisoners and discharges them on order or on expiration of sentence.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—105 city hall.

Fire Marshal—Thomas O'Connor.

First Assistant Fire Marshal and Department Inspector—Edward J. Buckley.

Second Assistant Fire Marshal and Chief of Fire Prevention Bureau—John C. McDonnell.

Third Assistant Fire Marshal—Arthur R. Seyferlich.

Fourth Assistant Fire Marshal—Jeremiah J. McAuliffe.

Fifth Assistant Fire Marshal—Patrick J. Egan.

Sixth Assistant Fire Marshal—James J. Costin.

Manager of Properties—John F. Cullerton.

Department Attorney—John R. McCabe.

Office Secretary—William J. Short.

Drillmaster—Battalion Chief Daniel J. Carmody.

Battalion Chief—1st, William Dillon; 2d, Benjamin O'Connor; 3d, Frank Oswald; 4th, Charles N. Heaney; 5th, Henry Wendt; 6th, Thomas J. Reynolds; 7th, Michael Kerwin; 8th, John P. Stahl; 9th, Patrick Rogers; 10th, David Mahoney; 11th, John J. Cos-

tello; 12th, Joseph L. Kenyon; 13th, Frank Conway; 14th, Michael R. Driscoll; 15th, James Ward; 16th, John F. Smith; 17th, George H. McAllister; 18th, Edward F. McGurn; 19th, James Crapo; 20th, Thomas P. Kenney; 21st, Anthony McDonald; 22d, William H. Miller; 23d, Eugene Sweeney; 24th, John Evans; 25th, Michael J. Corrigan; 26th, Frank Grady.

Auxiliary Battalion Chiefs — John Touhey, Charles Persons, Richard Thomasius, Francis Byrnes, Daniel Moore, Andrew Gillespie.

Superintendent Insurance Patrol—E. T. Shepherd, 163 West Monroe street.

Duties—The fire marshal has sole and absolute control over all persons connected with the fire department and has the custody of the equipment and other property of the department. The fire inspector investigates the causes of fires and keeps a record of same. The secretary keeps all books and papers of the department and delivers to the city council and other departments the written communications of the fire marshal.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

Headquarters—Room 603 city hall.

Chief of Bureau—John C. McDonnell.

Fire Prevention Engineer in Charge—Charles W. Hejda.

Chief Clerk—T. J. Sullivan.

Duties—The chief of fire prevention and public safety shall have the power and it shall be his duty to enforce the provisions of all ordinances of the city of Chicago which may tend to prevent the starting or spreading of fires or disastrous results in case of fires.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.
Room 610 city hall.

Commissioners—Percy B. Coffin, president; Joseph P. Geary, D.; Alexander J. Johnson, R.

Secretary and Chief Examiner—Harry E. Wallace.

Counsel—Hervey V. Foster.

Duties—The commissioners classify offices and places in the city service, fix standards of duties, salaries and tests, examine applicants for employment in such offices and places, certify to the heads of departments as required the names of those standing highest on the list of eligibles, investigate charges against employes in the classified service, remove employes for cause and check payments. Two weeks' notice by advertisement of the time and place of holding examinations is given.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.
City hall, third floor, south end.

Commissioners—August Lueders, D., chairman; Bernard Horwich, R., secretary; Frank X. Rydzewski, D.

Chief Clerk—James F. Sullivan.

Attorney—Colin C. H. Fyffe.

Duties—The commissioners fix the election precincts, provide ballot boxes, tally sheets, pollbooks and all other blanks and stationery necessary in an election, select judges and clerks of election, canvass the returns of votes and, in brief, have charge of everything pretaining to the registration of voters and the holding of all regular, special and primary elections.

OIL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.
Room 1013 city hall.

Oil Inspector—Hugh Norris, R.

CITY ARCHITECT.
Room 1012 city hall.

City Architect—Charles W. Kallal.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
Vault floor, city hall.

Inspector Weights and Measures—Morris Eller, R.

Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS, STEAM AND COOLING PLANTS.
Room 111 city hall.

Chief Inspector—George E. Nye.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CHICAGO.

The postoffice and all other United States department offices, except where otherwise noted, are in the federal building, which stands on the square bounded by Clark, Adams and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard. Postmaster William B. Carlile; room 358.

Appraiser's Office—Harrison and Sherman-sts.; appraiser, W. H. Clare.

Department of Commerce—Room 629; radio inspector, Charles E. Kolster.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Room 504; K. L. Stancill, commercial agent.

Custom House—South wing, fourth floor; collector, John R. Ford (acting); naval officer, William Brown; special deputy naval officer, Edgar C. Hawley.

Hydrographic Office—Room 528; Lieut. W. T. Cooper in charge.

Immigration Bureau—Pontiac building, Dearborn and Harrison streets; inspector in charge, H. R. Landis.

Inspectors of Steam Vessels—Room 529; William Nicholas and John F. Hanson.

Internal Revenue Department—East wing, fourth floor; collector, Julius F. Smietanka; chief deputy, Thomas F. Russell.

Marine Hospital—Clarendon and Graceland avenues; surgeon in command, Dr. J. O. Cobb.

Postoffice Inspector—Room 330; James E. Stuart in charge.

Railway Mail Service—Third floor, north wing, room 308; R. S. Brown, superintendent.

United States District Attorney—Room 826; Charles F. Clyne; chief clerk, William A. Small.

United States Engineer—537 South Dearborn street; room 1201; officer in charge, Col. W. V. Judson, corps of engineers, U. S. A.

United States Marshal—Rooms 804 and 806; marshal, John J. Bradley; chief deputy, Maurice Klein.

United States Secret Service—Room 881; Thomas I. Porter, operator in charge.

United States Subtreasury—First floor, northwest section; assistant treasurer, Robert I. Hunt; cashier, Frank C. Russell.

Weather Bureau—Fourteenth floor; meteorologist in charge, Henry J. Cox.

SALARIES OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS.

District attorney	$10,000
Postmaster	8,000
Collector of customs	7,000
Treasurer	5,000
Marshal	5,000
Naval officer	5,000
Internal revenue collector	6,000
United States engineer	6,000
Appraiser	4,500
Meteorologist (weather)	4,000

CHICAGO CHURCH FEDERATION.

President—Dr. Herbert L. Willett.

First Vice-President—Judge A. E. Bradley.

Second Vice-President—Rev. William E. Barton.

Secretary—Walter E. Mee.

Recording Secretary—N. Clarence Brown.

Treasurer—Thomas G. Bolger.

The Chicago Church federation in 1919 represented thirteen protestant denominations and 700 churches.

SALARIES OF CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYES (1919).

The following list includes the more important offices and positions in the exempt and classified service except those in the educational department, which will be found elsewhere in this volume. The salaries are those fixed by the appropriation bill for 1919 and are yearly if not otherwise specified.

Mayor's Office.

Mayor	$18,000
Secretary	5,000
Clerk	2,460
Stenographer	2,100

Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Reference Library.

Chief of division	$3,000
City statistician	1,320
Library assistant	1,260

City Council.

Aldermen, each	$3,500
Finance committee—Secretary	4,200
Chairman	4,000
Examiner in charge	4,800
Expert on system, 1 at	3,600
Efficiency examiners, 2 at	2,580
Efficiency examiners, 2 at	2,040
Accounting investigator	2,100
Chairman terminal committee	3,600

City Clerk.

City clerk	$7,124
Chief clerk	4,600
Reading clerk	3,000
Clerks	$960 to 2,460
Council secretary, 1 at	2,740
Council secretaries, 2 at	2,620
Sergeant at arms	600
Janitor council chamber	1,500

Law Department.

Corporation counsel	$10,000
Assistant, 1 at	7,500
Assistant, 1 at	5,000
Assistants, 3 at	4,500
Assistants, 3 at	4,000
Assistants, 3 at	3,600
Assistants, 6 at	3,000
Assistant, 1 at	2,500
Assistants, 3 at	2,000
Secy. corp. counsel	1,800
Atty. board local improvements	6,000
Assistant	5,000
Assistants, 2 at	3,000
Law clerk	2,400
Attorney civil service commission	3,000
Transportation atty.	3,000
Water dept. attorney	2,500
Clerks	$1,020 to 2,400
Prosecuting attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	3,250
Assistants, 16 at	2,000
Docket clerk	1,740
City attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	4,500
Trial attorney	3,600
Asst. trial attorney	2,100
Asst. trial attorney	2,000
Appellate court atty.	3,000
Asst. city attys., 2 at	1,800
Chief law clerk	2,400
Chief investigator	2,750
Investigators, 2 at	1,620
Investigators, 10 at	1,320
Clerks	$660 to 2,400

Department of Finance.

Comptroller	$10,000
Deputy and city aud.	5,500
Chief clerk	3,800
Accountant, 1 at	4,200
Accountant, 1 at	3,300
Paymaster	3,600
Teller	2,340
Chief auditor	3,600
Tellers, 4 at	2,460
Investigator	$2,460
Principal clerk	2,460
Real estate agent	3,600
Engineer	3,300
City treasurer	10,000
Assistant treasurer	5,000
Chief clerk	4,200
Chief cashier	4,200
Cashier	3,000
Teller	2,460
City collector	6,000
Deputy city collector	3,600
Head clerk	3,000

*Election Commissioners.**

Attorney for board	$5,000
Chief investigator	2,620
Chief auditor	2,620
Ballot expert	2,620
Custodian of files	2,620

*Paid by county. See county salaries.

Civil Service Commission.

President	$7,500
Commissioners, 2 at	5,000
Chief examiner	4,500
Examiners	$1,500 to 3,000

Department of Supplies.

Business agent	$6,000
Head buyer	3,000
Storekeeper	1,860
Head clerk	2,620
Principal clerk	2,220

Department of Police.

General superintendent	$8,000
First deputy supt.	5,800
Second deputy supt.	5,000
Secretary to general superintendent	3,000
Department secretary	4,200
Department inspector	3,600
Inspector moral conditions	2,220
Drillmaster	2,700
Custodian	2,040
Manager properties	2,700
Censors "movies"	$1,560 to 1,740
Subordinate officers—	
Captains, 27 at	3,300
Lieutenants, 83 at	2,500
Sergeants, 355 at	2,200
Patrolmen and policewomen—	
First year, 3d grade	1,440
Second year, 2d grade	1,560
After 2d yr., 1st grade	1,800
Policewomen, 29 at	1,440
Policewoman, 1 at	1,200
Detective bureau—Chief	3,500
Lieutenants, 4 at	2,500
Head clerk	3,000
Sergeants, senior, 11 at	1,800
Sergeants, 545 at	1,900
Records section—	
Identification insp.	3,180
Assistant, 1 at	1,860
Department stables—	
Foreman of horses	2,700
Hostlers, 24 at	1,440
Telegraph bureau—	
Chief operator	2,340
Asst. chief operator	1,980
Police operators, 153 at	1,980
Ambulance bureau—	
Chief surgeon	3,300
Surgeons, 32 at	1,680
Dog pound—	
Poundmaster	$1,920
Kennelman	1,740
Dog catchers, 13 at	1,740

Municipal Court.

Chief justice	$12,000
Associate judges, 20 at	9,000
Associate judges, 10 at	6,000
Executive to chief justice	4,000
Assistant to chief justice	4,000
Assistants, 2 at	1,800
Auditor	2,500
Probation officers—Chief probation officer	3,250
Probation officers, 16 at	1,650
Psychopathic laboratory—	
Director of laboratory	5,000
Assistant	1,500
Doctor Morals court	3,000
Office of the clerk—	
Clerk	9,000
Chief deputy clerk	4,000
Attorney	5,000
Deputy clerks	$420 to 3,000
Office of the bailiff—	
Bailiff	9,000
Chief deputy bailiff	4,000
Asst. deputy bailiff	2,500
Attorney	3,000
Bailiffs	$1,200 to 1,500

House of Correction.

Superintendent	$3,600
Assistant superintendent	2,220
Medical superintendent	3,300

Fire Department.

Fire marshal	$8,000
First assistant	5,600
Second assistant	4,500
Third assistant	4,000
Fourth assistant	4,000
Fifth assistant	4,000
Sixth assistant	4,000
Office secretary	2,620
Veterinary surgeon	2,640
Battalion chiefs, 33 at	3,300
Captains, 164 at	2,500
Lieutenants, 168 at	2,200
Engineers, 119 at	2,088
Marine engineers, 9 at	2,088
Asst. engineers, 118 at	1,820
Stokers, 18 at	1,820
Firemen, 1st class	1,800
Firemen, 2d class	1,560
Firemen, 3d class	1,440
Pilots, 9 at	2,280
Fire alarm telegraph—	
Chief operator	3,000
Supt. construction	2,700
Chief electrical repairs	2,760
Chief of wires	2,700
Operators	Union scale
Fire protection and public safety—2d asst. marshal, chief	4,500
Fire prevention engr.	3,300

Building Department.

Building commissioner	$8,000
Deputy commissioner	4,800
Bldg. insp. in charge	2,880
Office secretary	3,000
Architectural engineer	2,580
Building inspectors	$1,680 to 2,100

Elevator inspector in charge $2,220
Elevator inspectors..... 1,680
Plan examiner, 1 at.... 2,040
Estimator 2,040
Structural iron insp... 1,860

Health Department.

Commissioner's office—
Commis. of health...$10,000
Asst. commissioner... 4,800
Secretary 3,000
Office secretary 2,860
Bureau medical inspection—
Bureau chief 4,200
Division of contagious diseases—
Asst. bureau chief... 3,600
Quarantine director 3,500
Health officers,$960 to 1,560
Inspectors..$1,680 to 1,800
Division of child hygiene—
Asst. bureau chief.... 2,640
Division of school and district nursing—
Supt. of nurses.....2,280
Field nurses.$1,080 to 1,566
Public Baths and Comfort station—
Caretakers .$1,080 to 1,440
Contagious diseases hospital—Supt. 3,000
Senior hospital physicians, 2 at..... 1,320
Isolation hospital—
Head nurse 1,200
Emergency hospital—
Medical superintendent 1,800
Bureau of vital statistics—
Bureau chief 3,600
Senior clerk 1,980
Medical clerk 1,980
Bureau of food inspection—
Bureau chief 2,880
Supervising inspector 1,920
Veterinarian 1,860
Food inspectors, 69 at 1,680
Inspectors..$1,440 to 1,920
Bureau of sanitary inspection—
Bureau chief..... 3,800
Division of plumbing and sanitation—
Asst. bureau chief.. 2,800
Supervising inspector. 2,220
Sanitary inspectors .....$1,680 to 2,220
Ventilation inspector in charge 2,880
Laboratory—Director .. 4,000
Bacteriologists .....$1,440 to 2,640
Chemists ...$1,560 to 2,100

Bureau of Employment, Gardens and Woodyard.

Supt. employment.....$3,000
Assistant, 1 at..... 1,740
Assistant, 1 at..... 1,680
Investigators, 3 at..... 1,740

City Physician.

City physician.....$4,000
Assistants, 2 at..... 2,300

Department of Inspection of Steam Boilers and Steam Plants.

Chief inspector.....$3,600
Inspectors ..$1,680 to 1,860

Department of Weights and Measures.

Inspector $3,600
Chief deputy 2,700
Taximeter inspector.... 1,560

Smoke Inspection.

Smoke inspector.....$4,000
Deputy in charge..... 2,580
Mechanical engineers .....$1,920 to 2,040

Department of Oil Inspection.

Inspector of oils.....$4,800
Chief deputy..... 2,700
Deputy, 1 at..... 1,860
Deputies, 3 at..... 1,560

Boards of Examiners.

Plumbers—
Members, 2 at $2,184
Mason contractors—
Members, 2 at..... 2,000
Engineers—
President and member 2,500
Members, 2 at..... 2,300
License inspector..... 1,920

Board of Local Improvements.

President $5,000
Members, 4 at..... 4,000
Supt. spec. assessments. 5,000
Chief clerk 3,800
Clerks, each.$1,200 to 2,460
Head accountant..... 3,000
Engineer of board..... 4,000
Chief street engineer.... 3,600
Asst. chief sewer engr. 3,000
Gen. street repair insp.. 2,340
Supt. of sidewalks.... 3,600
Asst. supt. sidewalks.. 1,920

City Markets.

Market master (Haymarket) $1,080
Market master (Maxwell) 1,080

Department of Gas and Electricity.

Commissioner $8,000
Deputy commissioner... 4,200
Chief clerk 3,000
Bureau electrical engineering—Engineer in charge 2,700
Asst. engineer, 1 at... 2,160
Fire alarm and police telegraph repairs—
General Foreman..... 2,400
Foreman linemen..... 2,400
Foreman linemen, 5 at 2,160
Electrical repairers, 22 at..... 1,980
Telegraph repairers, 22 at 2,160
Batterymen, 3 at.... 1,500
Electrical inspection—
Chief inspector 3,180
Inspectors, 41 at..... 2,400
Inspector moving picture operators 1,500
Bureau of electric lights—
Foreman 2,400
Lamp repairers, 6 at 1,800
Lamp trimmers 1,800
Operation — Foreman electric lights 2,400

Department of Public Service.

Commissioner $6,000
Secretary 2,620
Traction bureau—Transportation supervisor 3,600
Schedule examiner... 2,040
Inspectors 1,440
Gas bureau—Chief tester 3,000
Testers ....$1,320 to 1,680
Telephone bureau—Telephone supervisor... 3,000
Inspectors, 4 at..... 1,800
Electrical bureau—Electrical supervisor ... 3,300

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner's office—
Commissioner $10,000
Deputy commissioner. 5,000
Chief clerk 4,000
Contract clerk 3,000
Head accountant 3,000
Bureau of compensation—
Supt. of compensation 4,200
Title searcher 2,460
Bureau of maps and plats—
Supt of maps 4,200
Chief draftsman 2,580
Sanborn map expert.. 2,580
Draftsmen...$1,380 to 2,040
Division of surveys—
Engineer 3,000
Assistant engineer.... 2,580
Bureau of architecture—
City architect 4,800
Bureau of city hall—
Chief janitor 2,340
Electrician 2,280
Elevator operators, per month 123.75
Chief engineer 3,300

Municipal Pier.

Superintendent $3,000
Principal clerk 2,460

Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches.

Office secretary $3,300
Parks, farm and forestry—
Senior park foreman.. 1,500
Tree foreman, per day 4.00
Laborers, per day.... 3.50
Foreman gardeners... 1,080
Playgrounds—Supt. 2,700
Directors ...$1,320 to 1,500
Physical instructors... .....$960 to 1,200
Bathing beaches—
Director in charge.. 2,040
Directors ..$1,320 to 1,440
Life guards 1,320

Bureau of Streets.

Superintendent's office—
Superintendent $5,300
First assistant supt... 3,840
Second assistant supt. 4,200
Principal clerk 2,460
Ward supervision—
Superintendents, 28 at 2,810
Superintendents, 3 at 2,690
Superintendents, 3 at 2,390
Street and public utility inspection—Chief street inspector..... 3,300
Inspectors, 15 at.... 2,220
Inspectors, 2 at..... 1,860
Garbage loading stations—
Superintendent 2,460

Bureau of Waste Disposal.

Foreman reduction wks.$3,600
Assistant foreman.... 2,250

Bureau of Sewers.

Superintendent's office—
Superintendent $4,200
Assistant engineer .. 2,580
House drains—Inspector in charge 2,220
Repairing sewers—Foreman bricklayer 2,720
Foreman sewer pipe yards 2,280

Bureau of Engineering.

City engineer.....$8,000
Assistant city engineer. 5,000
Chief clerk 3,600
Testing division—
Engineering chemist.. 2,580
Assistant chemist 2,040

Division of bridges—
Engineer of bridges.$5,300
Engineer construction 3,300
Engineer bridge design 2,580
Bureau of Rivers and Harbors.
Harbor master.....$3,000
Assistant harbor masters, 3 at..... 1,440
River service — Vessel dispatcher 1,440
Assistant dispatchers, 2 at 1,320
Bridge operation—
Bridgetenders, 149 at 1,440
Bridgetenders, 12 at.. 1,200
Bridgetenders, 91 at.. 1,320
Pumping Stations (Water).
Assistant engineer.....$3,300
Chief oper. engineers.. 3,300
Asst. oper. engineers.. 2,400
Firemen 1,680
Oilers 1,680
Lake cribs and tunnels—
Diver 2,580
Diver's helper..... 1,440
Crib keepers.$1,620 to 1,780
Junior crib keepers, each 1,380

Designing division—Engineer $4,000
Engineers ..$2,100 to 2,340
Construction division—
Engineer 3,600
Assistant 3,300
Tunnel foreman 3,300
Water pipe extension—
Superintendent 4,800
Asst. superintendent.. 3,000
Asst. engineers, 4 at. 2,580
Principal clerk 2,460
Water meter shops—General meter foreman 2,700
Assistant foreman.... 2,100
Foreman meter shops 2,100
Municipal power plant—Engineer 2,400
Bureau of Water.
Superintendent's office—Superintendent $4,800
Collection division—
Principal clerk 3,600
Cashier 3,000
Teller 2,460
Assessed rates subdivision—
Principal clerk 2,220
Sen. clerks $1,620 to 1,980
Junior clerks$1,080 to 1,500

Meter rates section—
Principal clerk $2,220
Sen. clerks..$1,620 to 1,980
Junior clerks $1,080 to 1,500
Rate takers.$1,440 to 1,800
Assessor's division—
Chief assessor 3,900
Field assessor 2,460
Field assessors..... .....$1,440 to 1,800
Shut-off section—
Shut-off men, 19 at. 1 200
Permit and map subdivision—Senior clerk... 1,620
Draftsman 2,040
Draftsmen, 7 at..... 1,620
Auditing division—
Accountant 2,460
Senior clerks, 3 at.. 1 980
Senior clerks, 3 at.. 1,740
Junior clerks.$1,320 to 1,500
Public Library.
Librarian $7,200
Secretary 6,000
Assistant librarian 3,600
Supervisor of branches 3,000
Division chiefs..... ..... $1,800 to 3,300
Others $600 to..... 1,740

CHICAGO APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1919.

CORPORATE PURPOSES FUND.

Mayor's office	$29,765.00
Bureau of statistics and library.	7,830.00
City council	246,375.00
Committee on finance	54,820.00
Committee on transportation	2,500.00
Committee on gas, oil and electric light	5,000.00
Committee on efficiency, etc.	6 785.00
Committee on judiciary	3,500.00
Committee on gas litigation	85,000.00
Committee on streets and alleys.	300.00
Committee on harbors, wharves and bridges	300.00
Committee on buildings and city hall	5,000.00
Chicago plan commission	31,000 00
Committee on public health	300 00
Committee on police	5 000.00
Committee on railway terminals.	62,000.00
Committee on local industries	20,500.00
City clerk	77,164.92
Corporation counsel	351,162.88
Prosecuting attorney	47,341.40
City attorney	73,960.00
Comptroller's office	285,650.00
Comptroller's office; interest	920,000.00
Comptroller's office; miscell'ous	1,921,882.65
City treasurer	80,135.30
City collector	166,560.00
Election commissioners—General	1,129,675.00
Constitutional convention	225,950.00
Civil service commission	74,420 00
Department of supplies	36,320.00
Department of police	9,402,623.12
Municipal court	1,000,896.00
House of correction—General	415,483.25
Farm colony	40,850.00
Department of fire	5,056,890.48
Department of buildings	140,025.00
Department of health	1,282,935.84
City physician	9,100.00
Oil inspection	15,960.00
Inspection—Boilers, etc.	48,480.00
Dept. weights and measures	37,391 40
Boards of examiners	27,688.00
Hospitals	20,000 00
Board of local improvements	871,533.94
Public benefits	776,324.72
City markets	2,235.00
Dept. of gas and electricity	2,257,878.00
Department of public service	94,142,31
Department of public works:	
Commissioner's office	$71,020.00
Bureau of compensation	9.960.00
Bureau of maps and plats	50.554.19
Bureau of architecture	8.000.00
Bureau of city hall	342.586.00
Bureau of parks, playgrounds and beaches	669.739.80
Bureau of waste disposal	538.960.00
Municipal pier	97,765.00
Bureau of streets	3,961,790 00
Bureau of sewers	476,604.00
Division of bridges and viaducts	$365,300.00
Bureau of rivers and harbors	569,270.00
Total	34,618,483.20

RECAPITULATION.

Corporate purposes fund	$34,618,483.20
Water fund	8,878,980.16
Vehicle tax fund	1,088,350.00
Sinking fund and interest	6,785,017.68
Interest on judgments	598,888.06
Judgment funding bond fund	9,500,000.00
School tax fund	38,575,750.00
Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium fund	1,772,188.72
Public library fund	1,355,000.00
Traction fund	20,000.00
Unclaimed rebate fund	25,000.00
Police pension fund	1,210 000 00
Firemen's pension fund	550 000.00
Municipal pension fund	498,793.50
Twelfth St. viaduct bond fund	1,200,000.00
Proposed bond issue appropriations for Michigan avenue and Ogden avenue improvements	7,000,000.00
Health department bond fund for completion of municipal garbage reduction works	18,262.23
Waste disposal building and equipment bond fund	403,972.18
Health department building bond fund—Baths	54,288.98
Health department building bond fund—Contagious disease hospital	97,083.12
Health department building bond fund—Contagious disease hospital, ward building No. 2	267,713.03

House of correction bond fund—John Worthy school	$405.89
School for Boys bond fund	29,464.75
House of correction bond fund—House of shelter and farm colony	143,089.57
Public comfort station bond fund	142,161.09
Michigan avenue street improvement bond fund	2,700,181.37
Police department building bond fund	589,998.92
Municipal street lighting bond fund	$929,864.14
Bathing beach bond fund	648.61
Bathing beach and playground bond fund	66,833.96
Fire department building bond fund	73,441.23
Harbor construction bond fund	262,352.67
Bridge bond fund	5,284,500.00
Total	19,264,261.74
Grand total	114,738,713.06

STREET LIGHTING IN CHICAGO.

The municipal street lighting system of the city of Chicago is the largest municipally operated system in the world. Electrical energy is purchased from the sanitary district of Chicago, generated at its hydro-electric plant at Lockport, Ill. Power is transmitted a distance of thirty miles over three 44,000 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle, transmission circuits mounted on steel towers paralleling the main drainage canal, and delivered to the terminal station at 31st street and Western avenue. From the terminal station the electrical energy is distributed over 12,000 volt city underground transmission cables to eleven city substations, from which the distributing lamp circuits are supplied and controlled. The investment in transmission cables, substations, conduits, wires, cables, lamps and equipment has a present value of over $8,000,000.

In addition to the municipally operated system, electric lights are rented from private corporations to light those portions of the city where the municipal system has not been extended, also gas and gasoline lights are operated under contract to light the less intensively populated sections where the investment necessary for electric lights would be uneconomical.

The following table is a synopsis of the lamps in service and the annual cash cost for 1917 and 1918:

Type of lamps.	1917 Lamps.	1917 Costs.	1918 Lamps.	1918 Costs.
Flame arc, alternating current	6,595	$35.10	165	$32.72
Inclosed alternating current arc	63	21.07	40	22.70
1,000 candle power 20 ampere incandescent	244	24.56	247	25.95
600 candle power 10 ampere incandescent	15,203	24.90	14,911	24.12
600 candle power 20 ampere incandescent	2,992	24.13	9,495	27.40
250 candle power 6.6 ampere incandescent	102	12.09	30	15.00
100 candle power 4 ampere incandescent	56	5.60	4,661	9.36
100 candle power 6.6 ampere incandescent	8,900	8.22	8,762	9.39
Subway, municipal	1,323	6.09	1,323	4.52
Subway, contract	4,669	7.08	4,599	7.56
Flame arc, rented	1,311	76.69	1,235	76.40
Magnetite arc, rented	12	64.19	12	63.90
600 candle power series incandescent, rented	102	61.49	271	61.19
600 candle power multiple incandescent, rented	42	69.30	46	69.03
Tungsten, rented	87	23.31	120	19.74
Gas, standard	6,102	20.54	5,856	20.47
Gas, ornamental	1,514	21.79	1,251	21.52
Gas, double mantle	7	30.68	56	27.55
Gasoline	5,273	40.33	4,907	44.40

The following table shows the relative cash costs of lighting the city during the years 1917 and 1918:

	1917.	1918.
Gas	$158,565.25	$148,317.61
Gasoline	212,617.72	217,885.85
Rented electric	$145,622.06	$152,026.36
Municipal electric	805,157.46	764,941.80
Total	1,321,962.49	1,283,171.62
Cost per 1,000 d. l.	14.03	13.95

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond, Dem.	1818-1822	Richard Yates, Rep.	1861-1865	Richard Yates, Jr., Rep.	1901-1905
Edward Coles, Dem.	1822-1826	Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1865-1869	Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	1905-1909
Ninian Edwards, Dem.	1826-1830	John M. Palmer,‡ Rep.	1869-1873	Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	1909-1913
John Reynolds, Dem.	1830-1834	Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1873-1873	Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	1913-1917
Wm. L. D. Ewing.* Dem.	1834-1834	John L. Beveridge, Rep.	1873-1877	Frank O. Lowden, Rep.	1917-1921
Joseph Duncan, Whig	1834-1838	Shelby M. Cullom,§ Rep.	1877-1883		
Thomas Carlin, Dem.	1838-1842	John M. Hamilton, Rep.	1883-1885		
Thomas Ford, Dem.	1842-1846	Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1885-1889		
Augustus C. French, Dem.	1846-1853	Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.	1889-1893		
Joel A. Matteson, Dem.	1853-1857	John P. Altgeld, Dem.	1893-1897		
Wm. H. Bissell,† Rep.	1857-1860	John R. Tanner, Rep.	1897-1901		
John Wood, Rep.	1860-1861				

*Served only fifteen days, completing Reynolds' term. †Died in office; succeeded by John Wood. ‡Democrat after 1872. §Elected United States senator; succeeded by John M. Hamilton.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL COLORS.

Austin—Red and white.
Bowen, James H.—Purple and gold.
Calumet—Maroon and light blue.
Carl Schurz—Purple and gold.
Crane, Richard T.—Crimson and royal blue.
Curtis, George W.—Red and green.
Englewood—Purple and white.
Farragut—Red and white.
Harrison Technical—Blue and gray.
Hyde Park—Blue and white.
Jefferson—Purple and gold.
Lake—Old blue and gold.
Lake View—Red and white.
Lane Technical—Myrtle green and old gold.
Marshall—Maroon and old gold.
McKinley—Orange and black.
Medill—Maroon and white.
Phillips, Wendell—Red and black.
Senn—Green and white.
South Chicago—Purple and gold.
Tuley—Old gold and blue.
Waller, Robert A.—Royal blue

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO (1918).

[From annual report of Comptroller Eugene R. Pike.]

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

Dec. 31, 1918.

Assets.

Cash with treasurer	$39,151,326.34
Cash with departments	20,750 00
Taxes for collection	39,285,679.86
Warrants for collection	1,042,922.19
Collections being transmitted	569,028.35
Interest on deposits	442,971.85
Cash capital accounts	865,834.74
Material capital accounts	1,161,115.13
Deposit Com. Edison Co.	11,821.43
Judgments	5,988.76
Juror's certificate paid	3.50
Adjustment due	4,010.14
Liberty loan bonds	761,635.00
Unsold bonds	11,389,500.00
Total	94,712,587.29
Contingent assets	16,591,552 71
Fixed assets	214,769,758.75
Grand total	326,073,898.75

Liabilities.

Vouchers audited	10,581,043.88
Loss in collection taxes	2,207,250.24
Tax warrants outstanding	16,837,500.00
Accrued interest	281,673.51
Due beneficiary funds	18,484.96
Reserve	5,873.31
Certificates indebtedness	500,000.00
Judgments	4,943.05
Excess current assets	64,275,818.31
Total	94,712,587.29
Excess contingent assets	16,591,552.71
Deferred liabilities	53,146,903.07
Excess fixed assets	161,622,855.68
Grand total	326,073,898.75

CORPORATE PURPOSES FUND.

Revenue.

Taxes—Corporate	$11,910,401.58
Less reserve for loss	714,624.09
	11,195,777.49
Miscellaneous	11,533,124.85
Playground purposes	401,046.58
Unclaimed rebate	144,377.22
Sinking fund for bonds	1,459,951.80
Sinking fund for interest	34,633.40
Vehicle tax fund	1,277,821.34
Deposits street railways	14,761.16
Payment of judgments	329,502.48
Proceeds of bonds—	
Judgment funding	95 82
Police dept. building	57,195.33
House of shelter	109,370.00
Fire dept. building	55,178.05
Health dept. building	19,215.26
Health dept. hospitals	514,227.74
Comfort station	7,965.71
Mich. Ave. improvement	3,504,510.89
Munic. street lighting	1,141,552.63
School for boys	214,891.50
Bathing beach	7.25
Beach and playground	27,640.91
Garbage reduction work	3,231 10
Waste disposal	272,689 65
Harbor construction	40,859.72
Bridge	445,930.26
Total revenue	32,805,561.13

Expense.

Operating	23,464,375.75
Repairs and renewals	2,652,569.55
Interest	1,933,407.80
Construction	6,460,974.45
Judgments paid	444,313.10
Total expense	34,955,640.65
Excess of expense	2,150,079.52

WATER.

Revenue.

Ordinary	$7,625,134.54
Extraordinary	7.60
Total	7,625,142.14

Expense.

Operation	3,853,942.35
Repairs and renewals	779,057.69
Interest	25,631.89
Construction	2,171,212.47
Redemption certificates	57,752.85
Judgments paid	14,287.00
Investments	25,000.00
Total expense	6,926,884.25
Excess of revenue	698,257.89

SCHOOLS.

Revenue.

Taxes	$17,649,049.61
Less reserve for loss	1,058,942.97
Miscellaneous	3,788,952.22
Total revenue	20,379,058.86

Expense.

Interest on tax warrants	95,567.33
Other expense	23,372,683.58
Total expense	23,468,250.91
Excess of expense	3,089,192.05

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Revenue.

Taxes	$866,211.03
Less reserve for loss	51,972.66
Miscellaneous	5,957.23
Total revenue	820,195.60

Expense.

Operating	534,125.36
Interest	1,974.60
Repairs	45,002.29
Increase of library	107,209.89
Total expense	688,312.14
Excess of revenue	131,883.46

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

Revenue.

Taxes	$1,015,200.00
Miscellaneous	19,865.74
Total revenue	1,035,065.74

Expense.

Operation	944,423.55
Repairs	26,697.50
Construction	151,903.27
Total expense	1,123,024.32
Excess of expense	87,958.58

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Receipts	$13,252,795.42
Expenditures	14,353,264.31
Excess expenditures	1,100,468.89

SUMMARY BY FUNDS.

Funds.	Revenue.	Expense.
Corporate	$22,728,902.34	$24,878,981.86
Tributary	21,911,764.82	10,092,421.25
Waterworks	7,625,142.14	6,901,884.25
Schools	20,379,058.86	22,706,615.91
Public library	820,195.60	688,312.14
Sanitarium	1,035,065.74	1,123,024.32
Fund for bonds	3,731,316.38	3,798,386.38
Special assessments	13,252,795.42	14,353,264.31
Totals	91,484,241.30	84,542,890.42

VEHICLE TAX FUND (1918).

Revenue.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1918	$233,909.47
Vehicle tax license	1,130,764.12
Interest on funds	13,049.33
Miscellaneous	28,506.86
Total revenue	1,406,229.78

Expense.

Repair of streets	725,475.97
Miscellaneous	552,345.36
Total expense	1,277,821.33

FIXED ASSETS OF CHICAGO (1918).

Corporate Purposes.

Real estate	$3,350,453 40
Buildings	18,811,949 32
Equipment	17,597 298 53
Bridges, viaducts, etc.	6,600,280.52
Miscellaneous	572,668.49
Wharfing	21,247.04
Total	46,953,897.31

Schools.

Real estate	13,442,971.14
Buildings and equipment	60,836,033.70
Real estate, school fund	10,679,875.94
Total	81,958,880.78

Public Library.

Real estate	14,750.00
Buildings	2,090,200.55
Equipment	1,135,258.35
Total	3,240,208.90

Waterworks.

Real estate	1,191,193.02
Buildings	6,163,478.04
Equipment	8,710,777.45
Miscellaneous	61,027,796.53
Total	77,093,245.04

Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Real estate	322,661.30
Buildings	1,993,052.19
Equipment	207,813 23
Total	2,523,526.72

Summary.

Corporate purposes	46,953,897.31
Schools	81,958,880.78
Public library	3,240,208.90
Waterworks	77,093,245.04
Tuberculosis sanitarium	2,523,526.72
Total	211,769,758.75

STATEMENT OF CHICAGO'S DEBT.

Constitutional debt incurring power and limitation Dec. 31, 1918.

Refunding bonds	$3,489,200.00
Bonds of original issue	31,919,500.00
Gross funded debt	35,408,700.00
World's Fair bonds, exempt	2,626,000.00
Funded debt, nonexempt	32,782,700.00
Less cash in sinking funds	596,804.12
Total constitutional debt	32,185,895.88
Added debt	7,883,054.91
Total constitutional debt	40,068,950.79
Debt incurring power	54,138,189.00
Power not exercised	11,389,500.00

FUNDED DEBT DEC. 31, 1918.

Bonds.	Interest.	Amount.
Municipal	3½	$730,000.00
Municipal, Morgan Park	4½	5,000.00
World's Fair	4	2,626,000.00
Judgment funding	4	2,159,000.00
Judgment funding	4½	147,000.00
Permanent improvement	4	816,000.00
General corporate	4	600 000.00
General corporate	4	5,519,000.00
General corporate	4½	496,000.00
City hall	4	2,580,000.00
Sewer refunding	4	684,000.00
Health Dept. building	4	661,000.00
Bathing beach	4	$468,000.00
Bridge	4	2,665,000.00
Harbor construction	4	3,238,700.00
Bathing and Playground	4	455,800.00
Fire Dept. building	4	543,000.00
Contagious disease hospital	4	391,300.00
Additional Cont. Dis. Hosp.	4	420,000.00
Garbage reduction works	4	595,000.00
Dormitory J. Worthy school	4	51,000.00
House of Shelter for women	4	82,000.00
Police department building	4	447,000.00
River improvem't refunding	4	739,800.00
Water loan refunding	4	1,130,400.00
Twelfth St. improvement	4	1,290 000.00
Michigan Av. improvement	4	2,678,000.00
Municipal street lighting	4	2,428,700.00
Waste disposal	4	550,000.00
School for boys	4	208,000.00
Public comfort station	4	4,000.00
Total		35,408,700.00

CORPORATE EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENTS

Department.	1918.
Mayor's office	$29,074.18
Bureau of statistics	6,957 23
City council	287,456.46
Committee on finance	27,889.29
Committee on local transportation	1,203.80
Committee on gas, oil and light	3,038.06
Committee on gas litigation	153,768.50
Committee on licenses	.....
Com. on har. wharves and bridges	.....
Chicago plan commission	10,000.00
Committee on health	.....
Committee on railway terminals	18,112.20
Committee on local industries	11,996.41
City clerk's office	64,182.10
Corporation counsel's office	270,453.41
Prosecuting attorney's office	45,752.11
City attorney's office	73,414.90
City comptroller's office	237,154.08
Dept. of finance—Interest	438,822.60
Dept. of finance—Miscellaneous	255,037.25
City treasurer's office	58,328.19
City collector's office	132,522.33
Election commissioners	890,103.94
Civil service commission	61,238.05
Department of supplies	29,719.15
Department of police	7,815,142.35
Municipal court	879,262.70
House of correction	391,561.41
Chicago liquor commission	.....
Department of fire	3,759,279.86
Department of buildings	113,398.47
Department of health	1,144,182.89
City physician	6,129.24
Oil inspector's office	15,298.10
Dept. inspector—Boilers, etc	34,978.11
Dept. weights and measures	31,592.00
Dept. smoke inspection	27,368.74
Board of examiners	24,537.60
Hospitals	20,000.00
Department of public service	21,509.01
Board of local improvements	544,243.85
City markets	2,210.00
Department gas and electricity	1,385,254.47
Department public service	74,914.03
Commissioner public works—Office	62,029.06
Bureau of compensation	8,555.41
Bureau of maps and plats	34,465.88
Bureau of architecture	7,206.90
Bureau of city hall	261,447.28
Bureau of parks	126,252.49
Bureau of waste disposal	511,566.16
Municipal pier	72,528.46
Bureau of streets	3,383,649.09
Bureau of sewers	427,709.14
Bureau of engineering, bridges	189 050.94
Rivers and harbors	350,925.53
Total ordinary	24,832,473.41
Dept. of finance—Miscellaneous	1,000.00
Department of electricity	3,165.23
Bureau of engineering, bridges	42,343.22
Total extraordinary	46,508.45
Grand total	24,878,981.86

RECEIPTS FROM LICENSES.

Description.	1918.
Acetylene gas—Sale	$60.00
Acetylene gas	150.00
Amusement	128,532.44
Auctioneers	9,600.00
Bakers	7,557.50
Bar permits	2,283.00
Bathing, boating, fishing beach	45.00
Billiards and pool	26,378.75
Bill posters—with wagons	1,620.00
Boats	24.00
Bowling alleys	1,796.25
Brewers and distillers	22,500.00
Brokers	59,175.00
Carbonated waters—Bottlers of	2,928.35
Cartridges and shells	440.00
Certificate of fitness—Dry cleaners	505.00
Certificate of fitness—Explosives	395.00
Cigarettes	267,100.00
Deadly weapons	625.00
Delicatessen	3,260.00
Dog registry	190,615.00
Drivers	36.00
Druggists	6,920.00
Dry cabaret	2,550.00
Dry cleaners	1,405.00
Filling stations	8,291.00
Garages	15,037.50
Guns, powder and explosives	1,950.00
Hacks, cabs and coupes	36.00
Home for the aged	43.00
Hospitals	4,245.85
House movers	670.00
Ice dealers	11,760.00
Junk dealers	7,750.00
Junk wagons	17,490.00
Liquors—Malt	22,379.29
Liquors—Spirituous	24,358.43
Liquors—Vinous	20,658.82
Lumber yards	14,916.68
Meat food products	95,865.00
Medical dispensaries	500.00
Milk dealers	50,855.00
Milk wagons	29,765.00
Moving picture films—Storage	2,127.97
Moving picture operators—Original	$309.00
Mov. Picture Operators—Renewals	1,298.00
Natatoriums	30.00
Omnibus	370.00
Pawnbrokers	24,300.00
Peddler—Basket	310.41
Peddler—Coal	385.00
Peddler—Fish	105.00
Peddler—Hand cart	1,381.25
Peddler—Oil	2,580.00
Peddler—Pack or solicitor	2,280.00
Peddler—Wagons	52,050.00
Peddler—Wood	380.00
Public cart—Horse drawn	4,576.00
Public cart—Automobile	14,100.00
Public horse drawn vehicle—Not on stand	25.00
Public passenger automobile—on stand	8,810.00
Public passenger automobile—Not on stand	1,340.00
Rendering tanks	7,080.00
Restaurants	38,562 50
Roofers with wagons	1,090.00
Saloons	4,187,683.58
Scavengers—Night	50.00
Scavengers—Offal	5,950.00
Scavengers—Private	3,600.00
Second hand dealers	22,425.00
Shooting galleries	725.00
Slaughtering and rendering	10,500.00
Soap factories	1,650.00
Spotter	132.50
Stables—Boarding	470.00
Stables—Livery	810.00
Stables—Sales	775.00
Tanneries	1,200.00
Tickers	734.00
Undertakers	4,760.00
Weighers—Public	740.00
Workshop	7,634.00
Total, 1918	5,476,402.07
Total, 1917	7,541,615.97

RATES OF FARE FOR TAXICABS.

Fixed by Chicago city ordinances. Sightseeing cars and autobuses having a capacity of eight persons or more not included.

I. Rates by Distance.

For first half-mile (or fraction thereof) for one person.....40 cents
For each succeeding quarter-mile (or fraction thereof).....10 cents
For each additional person for the whole journey.....25 cents
For each four minutes of waiting (or fraction thereof).....10 cents

Waiting time shall include (a) the time during which the taxicab is not in motion, beginning ten minutes after call time at the place to which it has been called; (b) the time consumed by unavoidable delay at street crossings or bridges, and (c) the time consumed while standing at the direction of the passenger.

No charge shall be made (a) for time lost for inefficiency of the taxicab or its operator, or (b) for time consumed by the premature arrival in response to a call.

II. Hour Rates.

For trip of two miles or more.
Car seating two persons, $2.50; minimum charge for trip, $1.
Seating three to five persons, $3.50; minimum charge for trip, $1.50.
Seating more than five persons, $4.50; minimum charge for trip, $2.

Where the trip is for two miles or more and the passenger at the time of hiring any such vehicle expressly elects, as such passenger may do, to pay therefor by the hour, the operator in charge of such vehicle shall supply the passenger with a card upon which shall appear the name of the owner, the name and license number of the operator and the exact time of the hiring; and the charge for such service, in the absence of such express agreement, shall not exceed the rates prescribed above as the "hour rate."

The rate of fare to be asked or demanded for such vehicles shall be determined in accordance with the time which the vehicle is in use by the passenger or passengers engaging the same.

In determining the seating capacity of any such vehicle neither the operator's seat nor any portion thereof shall be computed, but the said capacity shall be determined by the number of persons which can be accommodated in the interior or tonneau of such vehicle.

No charge shall be made for the time consumed in responding to a call or in returning to the place from which such vehicle is called.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any public automobile, autocar or other similar vehicle shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle, without extra charge therefor, his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed fifty pounds. A fee of 20 cents may be charged for conveying a trunk.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article of baggage or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the operator of such vehicle shall, upon discovery of such package, baggage or goods, forthwith deliver the same to the vehicle bureau, department of police, in the city hall.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO.

North Side.

Academy of Sciences museum in Lincoln park.
Cemeteries—Graceland, Rosehill, Calvary.
Fort Sheridan, near Highwood.
Grant, Lincoln, Schiller, Goethe and other monuments in Lincoln park.
Historical society library and collection, Dearborn avenue and Ontario street.
Indian trail tree, near Glencoe.
Kinzie home tablet, Pine and Kinzie streets.
Lake Shore drive.
Lincoln park conservatories and zoo.
Municipal pier, foot of Grand avenue.
Newberry library, Clark street and Walton place.
Northwestern university in Evanston.
Waterworks, Chicago avenue, near lake.

South Side.

Armour Institute of Technology, 3300 Federal street.
Art institute galleries of paintings, sculptures and art collections; on the lake front, foot of Adams street.
Auditorium tower, Wabash avenue and Congress street; view of city.
Blackstone branch library, Lake avenue and 49th street.
Board of trade, LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; admission to gallery.
Cahokia courthouse on Wooded island in Jackson park.
Central Trust Company building, interior mural decorations, 125 West Monroe street.
Chamber of Commerce building (interior), LaSalle and Washington streets.
Chicago Normal school, 68th street and Stewart avenue.
City hall, Washington, LaSalle and Randolph streets.
Confederate monument in Oakwoods cemetery.
County building, Clark, Randolph and Washington streets.
Crerar library, 106 North Wabash avenue, 6th floor.
Douglas monument, 35th street and Ellis avenue.
Drexel, Grand and 55th Street boulevards.
Field museum in Grant park.
Fire tablet (1871), 137 DeKoven street.
Fort Dearborn site tablet, River street, opposite Rush street bridge.
Grand Army hall in public library building, Randolph street and Michigan avenue.
Great Lakes fountain, south end of Art institute.
Illinois Centennial monument, Logan square.
Iroquois theater fire, scene of, 28-30 West Randolph street; memorial tablet by Lorado Taft in Iroquois Memorial hospital, 28 North Market street.
Jackson park, site of World's Fair in 1893.
Life saving station at mouth of Chicago river.
Lincoln wigwam tablet, Market and Lake streets.
Logan statue in Grant park (lake front).
Marquette building sculpture panels, Dearborn and Adams streets.
Marquette-Joliet cross, Robey street and drainage canal.
Masonic Temple; view of city from roof.
Massacre monument in 18th street near the lake.
Midway plaisance.
McKinley statue in McKinley park.
Orchestra hall, 216-220 South Michigan avenue.
Postoffice, on square bounded by Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard.
Public library, Michigan avenue and Washington street.
Pullman suburb and manufactory.
Republic statue—Jackson park.
South Water street; commission house district.
State street department stores; shopping district.
Stockyards, Halsted and Root streets.
Tower building, Michigan avenue and Madison street.
University of Chicago quadrangles, Ellis avenue and 58th street.
Washington statue, Grand boulevard and 51st street.
Wooded island in Jackson park.

West Side.

Ashland, Humboldt, Washington and Garfield boulevards.
Northwestern railway passenger station, Canal and West Madison streets.
Douglas park.
Drainage canal.
Garfield park.
Ghetto district on South Canal, Jefferson and Maxwell streets; fish market on Jefferson street from 12th to Maxwell.
Haymarket square, Randolph and Desplaines streets; scene of anarchist riot.
Hull House, 800 South Halsted street.
Humboldt park.
Humboldt, Leif Ericson, Reuter and Kosciuszko monuments in Humboldt park.
Illinois Centennial monument—Logan square.
Parental school, St. Louis and Berwyn avenues.
Police monument (Haymarket), in Union park.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO (7TH DISTRICT).

79 West Monroe street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (1918).

Class A—George M. Reynolds, Chicago.
James B. Forgan, Chicago.
E. L. Johnson, Waterloo, Iowa.
Class B—John W. Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich.
A. H. Vogel, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. R. Erskine, South Bend, Ind.
Class C—E. T. Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa.
James Simpson, Chicago, Ill.
William A. Heath, Evanston, Ill.

OFFICERS.

W. A. Heath, federal reserve agent and chairman.
James Simpson, deputy chairman.
W. F. McLallen, secretary and assistant federal reserve agent.
W. H. White, assistant federal reserve agent and manager department of examinations.
F. R. Burgess, auditor.
W. A. Hopkins, assistant auditor.
James B. McDougal, governor.
C. R. McKay, deputy governor.
B. G. McCloud, assistant to governor.
S. B. Cramer, cashier.
Clarke Washburne, assistant cashier.
F. J. Carr, assistant cashier.
K. C. Childs, assistant cashier.
J. H. Dillard, assistant cashier.
F. Bateman, assistant cashier.
O. J. Netterstrom, assistant cashier.
Frank R. Hanrahan, assistant cashier.
Frank A. Lindsten, assistant cashier.
A. H. Vogt, assistant cashier.

Bond Department.

D. A. Jones, assistant cashier.
Louis G. Meyer, acting assistant cashier.
Vanemin Lamont, acting assistant cashier.
Herbert G. Kaiser, assistant auditor.

DETROIT BRANCH.

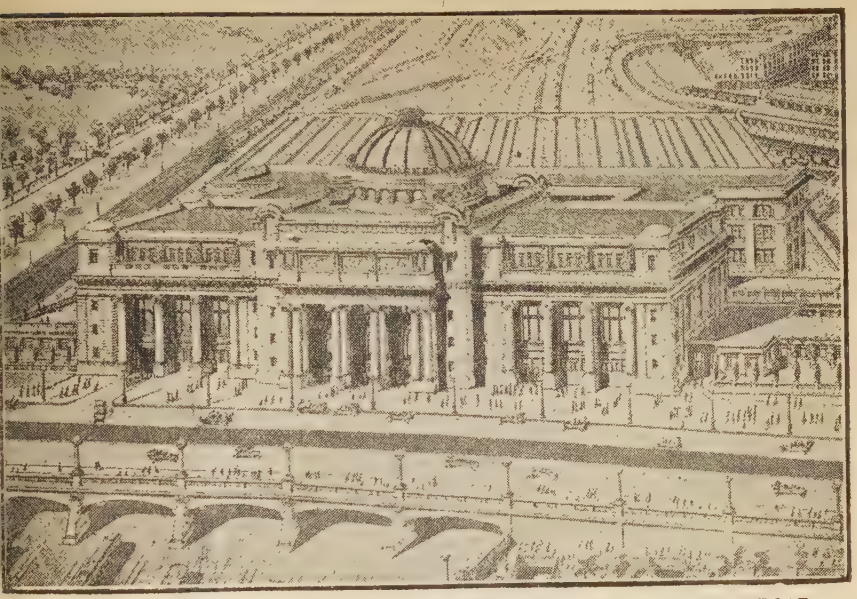
Directors.

John Ballantyne, Detroit; Emory W. Clark, Detroit; Julius H. Haass, Detroit; Charles H. Hodges, Detroit; Robert B. Locke, Detroit.

Officers.

R. B. Locke, manager and chairman of board; J. G. Baskin, assistant federal reserve agent; William R. Cation, cashier; J. B. Dew, assistant cashier.

LAKE FRONT IMPROVEMENT PLAN.



NEW ILLINOIS CENTRAL STATION TO BE BUILT ON EAST ROOSEVELT ROAD.

On July 21, 1919, the city council of Chicago passed an ordinance prepared by the Chicago Plan commission providing for the establishment of harbor district No. 3, the construction by the Illinois Central Railroad company of a new passenger station, the electrification of certain lines of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central companies within the city and the development of the lake front. It was estimated that the Illinois Central would spend $110,000,000 for electrification and the construction of the new passenger station. The ordinance was signed by the mayor on July 31.

The new harbor is to be built between 16th and 31st streets extended into Lake Michigan. Provision is made for the reclamation of submerged lands lying east of the railroad tracks for park and driveway purposes. Work on the new station is to be begun within six months after the ordinance becomes effective. The preliminary work of preparing for electrification must be started within sixty days after the ordinance becomes effective and be completed within two years. The entire suburban service is to be electrified within five years from the expiration of the two years mentioned, the freight service north of East Roosevelt road within two years after the suburban lines are electrified, the entire freight service south of East Roosevelt road to the city limits within five years after the freight lines north of East Roosevelt road are electrified, and the entire through passenger service within five years after the freight lines south of East Roosevelt road are electrified.

An outline of the benefits made possible for Chicago by the passage of the ordinance includes these:

1. Erection of largest passenger terminal in world.
2. Construction of stadium seating 100,000.
3. Building of aquarium, rivaling New York's.
4. Electrification of 405 miles of I. C. tracks.
5. Harbor development with eight miles of docks.
6. Reclaiming of 1,500 acres of lake for parks.
7. Water course five miles long and 600 feet wide.
8. Depression of I. C. tracks nine to fourteen feet.
9. Construction of five viaducts north of Roosevelt road and seven south.
10. Freight facilities costing over $18,000,000.
11. Four bathing beaches accommodating 120,000 persons.

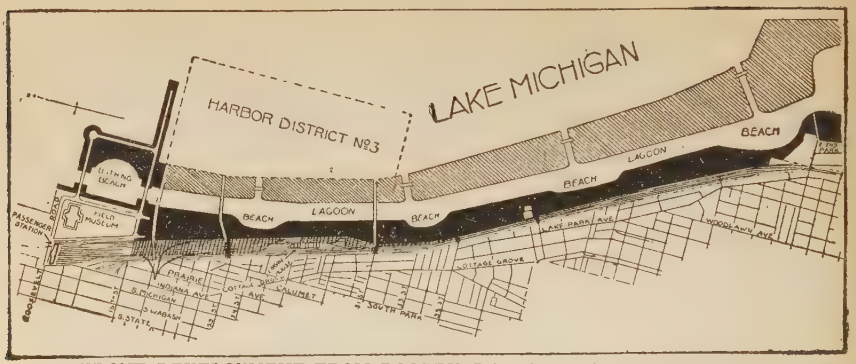
The passenger terminal will have fifty-two tracks, ten more than the largest now in existence. The station proper will conform in design to the Field museum in marble a block away.

The stadium will be in the city's front yard, Grant park, with tunnels under and viaducts over the tracks that easy access may be gained.

OTHER FORWARD STEPS BY CHICAGO.

[By Edward J. Glackin, Secretary of the Board of Local Improvements.]

In 1919 the board of local improvements took steps to carry out many of the projects of the Chicago Plan commission for a greater Chicago. The Michigan avenue improvement progressed rapidly and will be open to traffic by next May from Randolph street to Chicago avenue. The total cost of this improvement, when completed, will be about $13,750,000. In December, 1919 the assessment roll was prepared and ready to file



LAKE FRONT DEVELOPMENT FROM ROOSEVELT ROAD SOUTH TO JACKSON PARK.

in the proceeding for opening Ogden avenue, from Union park to Lincoln park. The cost of this improvement will be about $5,000,000. Public hearings were held and ordinances prepared and sent to the city council for the following improvements:

Widening North and South Western avenue, from Howard street to 119th street; cost estimated at about $4,800,000.

Widening East and West South Water street and River street, from Lake street to Michigan avenue, and opening a street between Dearborn, Clark, Lake and East South Water streets; estimated to cost about $7,600,000.

Widening West Randolph street, from Sangamon street to Ogden avenue; estimated to cost about $1,250,000.

Widening West Polk street, from Halsted street to Canal street; estimated to cost about $600,000.

The board's engineers prepared surveys of the proposed following improvements:

Widening North and South Robey street, from Montrose avenue to 95th street; estimated to cost about $18,400,000.

Widening North and South Ashland avenue, from Pratt boulevard to 95th street; estimated to cost about $11,600,000.

The board paved about eighty miles of streets and alleys in 1919, costing about $6,000,000. Construction work was greatly retarded owing to labor conditions and the high cost of material.

The board expects to pave about 175 miles in 1920 at an estimated cost of about $12,000,000.

Some 100 miles of sidewalks were laid in 1919, at a cost of about $650,000, and it is expected that in 1920 about 200 miles of sidewalks will be laid at a cost of about $1,400,000.

About twenty miles of sewers were built in 1919, costing about $600,000, and about twenty-five miles will be built in 1920, at a cost of about $1,000,000. A contract was let and work started on the Augusta street sewer system, which, it is estimated, will cost about $1,000,000. A contract was also let for the Crawford avenue sewer system, which, it is estimated, will cost about $1,000,000.

MAYORS OF CHICAGO.

Their politics and order and year of election.

No.	Name.	Party.	Elected.	Died.
1.	William B. Ogden	Democratic	1837	1877
2.	Buckner S. Morris	Whig	1838	1879
3.	Benjamin W. Raymond	Whig	1839	1883
4.	Alexander Lloyd	Democratic	1840	1872
5.	Francis C. Sherman	Democratic	1841	1870
6.	Benjamin W. Raymond	Democratic	1842	1883
7.	Augustus Garrett	Democratic	1843	1848
8.	Alson S. Sherman	Democratic	1844	1903
9.	Augustus Garrett	Democratic	1845	1848
10.	John P. Chapin	Whig	1846	1864
11.	James Curtiss	Democratic	1847	1860
12.	James H. Woodworth	Dem.-Whig	1848	1869
13.	James H. Woodworth	Dem.-Whig	1849	1869
14.	James Curtiss	Democratic	1850	1860
15.	Walter S. Gurnee	Democratic	1851	1903
16.	Walter S. Gurnee	Democratic	1852	1903
17.	Charles M. Gray	Democratic	1853	1885
18.	Isaac L. Milliken	Democratic	1854	1889
19.	Levi D. Boone	Knownothing	1855	1882
20.	Thomas Dyer	Democratic	1856	1862
21.	John Wentworth	Rep.-Fusion	1857	1888
22.	John C. Haines	Republican	1858	1896
23.	John C. Haines	Republican	1859	1896
24.	John Wentworth	Republican	1860	1888
25.	Julian S. Rumsey	Republican	1861	1886
26.	Francis C. Sherman	Democratic	1862	1870
27.	Francis C. Sherman*	Democratic	1863	1870
28.	John B. Rice	Republican	1865	1874
29.	John B. Rice	Republican	1867	1874
30.	Roswell B. Mason	People's	1869	1892
31.	Joseph Medill	Citizens'†	1871	1899
32.	Harvey D. Colvin	People's	1873	1892
33.	Thomas Hoyne	Republican	1875	1894
34.	Monroe Heath	Republican	1876	1894
35.	Monroe Heath	Republican	1877	1894
36.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic	1879	1893
37.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic	1881	1893
38.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic	1883	1893
39.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic	1885	1893
40.	John A. Roche	Republican	1887	1904
41.	DeWitt C. Cregier	Democratic	1889	1898
42.	Hempstead Washburne	Republican	1891	1918
43.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic	1893	1893
44.	John P. Hopkins	Democratic	1893	1913
45.	George B. Swift	Republican	1895	1912
46.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic	1897	....
47.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic	1899	....
48.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic	1901	....
49.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic	1903	....
50.	Edward F. Dunne	Democratic	1905	....
51.	Fred A. Busse‡	Republican	1907	1914
52.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic	1911	....
53.	William H. Thompson	Republican	1915	....
54.	William H. Thompson	Republican	1919	....

*Two-year terms for mayor began in 1863. †"Fireproof" ticket. ‡Four-year terms for mayor began in 1907.

BANKS AND BANK STATISTICS OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

Adams State—3945 West 26th street; capital, $50,000; president, Joseph Klicka; cashier, John T. Siama.

Ætna State—Halsted street and Fullerton and Lincoln avenues; capital, $200,000; president, A. S. Maltman; cashier, James Novak.

American State—1825 Blue Island avenue; capital, $400,000; president, James F. Stepina; cashier, Adolph J. Krasa.

Argo State—Summit; capital, $50,000; president, W. G. Knoedler; cashier, F. M. Heller.

Atlas Exchange National—610 South Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Daniel M. Healy; cashier, B. M. Blankenheim.

Austin Avenue Trust and Savings—402 North Austin avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Henry Pillinger; cashier, William B. Ross.

Austin National—5634 West Chicago avenue; capital, $125,000; president, Michael J. Collins; cashier, J. F. Cahill.

Austin State—Parkside avenue and South boulevard, Austin; capital, $200,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Harry M. Gardner.

Avenue State—Oak Park; capital, $100,000; president, W. S. Herrick; cashier, A. E. Walther.

Bank of Chicago Heights—Capital, $100,000; president, George I. McEldowney; cashier, David Wallace.

Bank of Commerce and Savings—30 North Michigan avenue; capital, $500,000; president, William F. Van Buskirk; cashier, W. M. Grissom.

Bank of Harvey—Harvey; capital, $50,000; president, W. H. Miller; cashier, Alfred Miller.

Bank of Montreal—108 South LaSalle; capital, $14,400,000; manager Chicago branch, J. M. Greata.

Berwyn State—Berwyn; capital, $25,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, R. W. Teeter.

Blue Island State—Blue Island; capital, $50,000; president, J. M. Lobaugh; cashier, C. H. Lobaugh.

Bowmanville National—4802 North Western avenue; capital, $50,000; president, E. M. Heidkamp; cashier, William J. Feldman.

Bremen State—Tinley Park; capital, $25,000; president, F. H. Henke; cashier, B. L. Casteel.

Calumet National—9117 Commercial avenue; capital, $100,000; president, John Cunnea; cashier, O. M. Clark.

Calumet Trust and Savings—1987 West 111th street; capital, $50,000; president, William Schulze; cashier, Harry H. Cavin.

Capital State Savings—5400 North Clark street; capital, $200,000; president, W. J. Klingenberg; cashier, E. F. Turnbloom.

Central Manufacturing District Bank—1112 West 35th street; capital, $400,000; president, William N. Jarnagan; cashier, Frank L. Webb.

Central Trust Company of Illinois—125 West Monroe street; capital, $6,000,000; president, Charles G. Dawes; cashier, Howard S. Camp.

Century Trust and Savings—State and Adams streets; capital, $250,000; president, John W. Fowler; cashier, C. R. Corbett.

Chicago City Bank and Trust—6225 Halsted; capital, $500,000; president, Louis Rathje; cashier, E. H. Holtorff.

Chicago Land, Credit and Trust Co.—134 South LaSalle street; capital, $200,000; president, F. H. Wickett; cashier, F. J. Wegg.

Chicago Trust Company—State and Madison; capital, $1,000,000; president, Lucius Teter; cashier, Frederic S. Pope.

Chicago State—Madison street and Ashland boulevard; capital, $200,000; president, Raymond Cardona; cashier, Hugh McNeff.

Cicero State—Hawthorne; capital, $50,000; president, G. H. Hughes; cashier, C. C. Stoffel.

Citizens' State Bank of Lake View—3228 Lincoln avenue; capital, $250,000; president, Charles Johnson; cashier, J. G. Squires.

Citizens' State Bank of Melrose Park—Capital, $50,000; president, C. J. Wolf; cashier, C. J. Busscher.

Citizens' Trust and Savings—55th and State streets; capital, $100,000; president, Oliver F. Smith; cashier, Frank M. Dooley.

City National Bank of Evanston—Evanston; capital, $100,000; president, Joseph F. Ward; cashier, Charles N. Stevens.

City State Bank—5056 South Halsted street; capital, $50,000; president, Charles Detrick; cashier, George A. Airey.

Colonial Trust and Savings—137 South LaSalle; capital, $1,000,000; president, L. C. Rose; assistant cashier, Emil Stuedli.

Commercial Bank—Blue Island; capital, $100,000; president, J. L. Zacharias; cashier, Christian Krueger.

Commercial Bank of Chicago Heights—Capital, $50,000; president, Donald T. McClure; cashier, Joseph Kotlinck.

Continental and Commercial National—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $21,500,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Wilson W. Lampert.

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $5,000,000; president, Arthur Reynolds; cashier, John Shannon.

Corn Exchange National—LaSalle and Adams; capital, $3,000,000; president, Ernest A. Hamill; cashier, James G. Wakefield.

Cosmopolitan Bank of Chicago—1159 North Clark street; capital, $300,000; president, Gustave F. Fischer; cashier, Jacob R. Darmstadt.

Depositors State—4633 South Ashland avenue; capital, $300,000; president, Julius F. Smietanka; cashier, Thomas F. Chamberlain.

Des Plaines State—Des Plaines; capital, $50,000; president, P. M. Hoffman; cashier, William F. Grautner.

Drexel State—3946 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, $350,000; president, R. J. Neal; cashier, A. J. Kolar, Jr.

Drovers' National—4201 South Halsted; capital, $1,000,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, George A. Malcolm.

Drovers' Trust and Savings—Union stockyards; capital, $250,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, Murray M. Otstott.

Englewood State—237 West 63d; capital, $200,000; president, Frank H. Tinsley; cashier, E. W. Stansbury.

Evanston Trust and Savings—Evanston; capital, $100,000; president, James R. Smart; cashier, A. F. Bull.

First National—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, $10,000,000; president, Frank O. Wetmore; cashier, R. F. Newhall.

First National of Englewood—349 West 63d; capital, $150,000; president, J. J. Nichols; cashier, V. E. Nichols.

First Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee avenue and Carpenter street; capital, $400,000; president, J. C. Hansen; cashier, A. E. Suter.

First Trust and Savings—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, $5,000,000; president, M. A. Traylor; secretary, David V. Webster.

First Trust and Savings of Riverdale—Capital, $25,000; president, Horace Holmes; cashier, H. C. Thompson.

Foreman Bros. Banking Company—30 North LaSalle; capital, $1,500,000; president, Oscar G. Foreman; cashier, John Terborgh.

Fort Dearborn National—76 West Monroe; capital, $3,000,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, W. W. Le Gros.

Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings—76 West Monroe; capital, $500,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, Emile E. Rose.

Franklin Park State—Franklin Park; capital, $25,000; president, H. N. Leadaman; cashier, William H. Kirchoff.

Franklin Trust and Savings—Michigan avenue

and 35th street; capital, $300,000; president, Simon W. Straus; cashier, Edgar F. Olson.

Fullerton-Southport State Savings—Fullerton and Southport avenues; capital, $200,000; president, Walter J. Raymer; cashier, A. I. Miktyn.

Garfield Park State Savings—4004 West Madison street; capital, $200,000; president, John E. Decker; cashier, Arthur A. Marquart.

German American State—Matteson; capital, $25,000; president, George H. Fortmiller; cashier, Henry Schulze.

Glencoe State—Glencoe; capital, $25,000; president, Jacob Schnur; cashier, F. A. Andrews.

Great Lakes Trust—Monroe and Dearborn; capital, $3,000,000; president, H. H. Merrick; cashier, Charles C. Willson.

Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company—Madison and LaSalle streets; capital, $1,500,000; president, Moses E. Greenebaum; cashier, Walter J. Greenebaum.

Guarantee Trust and Savings—835 West 63d; capital, $200,000; president, William H. C. Stege; cashier, Otto J. Meier.

Halsted Street State—6910 South Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Henry F. Eidmann; cashier, Roy P. Roberts.

Harlem State Savings—Oak Park; capital, $50,000; president and cashier, W. F. Grosser.

Harris Trust and Savings—115 West Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, Albert W. Harris; cashier, Joseph H. Vail.

*Hibernian Banking Association—208 South LaSalle street; capital, $2,000,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Frederic S. Hebard.

Hill State—3324 Lawrence avenue; capital, $200,000; president, A. H. Hill; cashier, C. E. Mitchell.

Home Bank and Trust Company—Ashland and Milwaukee avenues; capital, $300,000; president, B. M. Hair; cashier, William O. Conrad.

Homewood State—Homewood; capital, $25,000; president, Henry Gottschalk; cashier, James A. Cowing.

Humboldt State—2722 West North avenue; capital, $50,000; president, Chilton C. Collins; cashier, E. Klabo.

Hyde Park State—Lake avenue and 53d street; capital, $200,000; president, John A. Carroll; cashier, Jordan B. Cottle.

Illinois State Bank of Chicago—Clark and Kinzie streets; capital, $200,000; president, Alfred Decker; cashier, Virgil C. Webster.

Illinois Trust and Savings—LaSalle and Jackson; capital, $5,000,000; president, John J. Mitchell; cashier, Joseph I. Cooper.

Independence State—1215 South Kedzie avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Louis Bomash; cashier, Herman R. Schiff.

Interstate National—13304 Erie avenue (Hegewisch); capital, $25,000; president, Lawrence Cox; cashier, Clyde Collins.

Irving Park National—4011 Elston avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Charles H. Rioch; cashier, Don W. Riley.

Jefferson Park National—4815 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $50,000; president, George M. Hayes; cashier, Fred H. Esdohr.

Kaspar State—1900 Blue Island avenue; capital, $500,000; president, William Kaspar; cashier, Emil F. Smrz.

Kenwood Trust and Savings—Grand boulevard and 47th; capital, $200,000; president, Charles E. Ford; cashier, Eugene E. Ford.

Kimbark State—1276 East 75th street; capital, $25,000; president, E. E. Vail.

Kimbell Trust and Savings—3538 Fullerton avenue; capital, $100,000; president, Raymond G. Kimbell; cashier, Lily M. Hansen.

Kirchman State—Cicero; capital, $100,000; president, Frank Kirchman; cashier, John W. Jedlan.

Krause State—1341 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $200,000; president, J. Henry Krause; cashier, J. Jacob Krause.

LaGrange State—LaGrange; capital, $50,000; president, L. C. Bassford; cashier, N. M. Froom.

LaGrange Trust and Savings—LaGrange; capital, $50,000; president, W. E. Keeler; cashier, H. J. Twining.

Lake View State—3160 North Clark; capital, $200,000; president, George W. McCabe; cashier, William O. J. Hattstaedt.

Lake View Trust and Savings—3211 North Ashland avenue; capital, $400,000; president, Joseph J. Budlong; cashier, B. J. Steacey.

Lansing State—Lansing; capital, $25,000; president, William Winterhoff; cashier, H. F. W. Schultz.

Lawndale National—3341 West 26th street; capital, $50,000; president, Frank J. Hajicek; cashier, Rudolph F. Hajicek.

Lawndale State—3113 West 22d; capital, $200,000; president, Joseph J. Salat; cashier, Joseph Kopecky.

Liberty Trust and Savings—Kedzie avenue and Roosevelt road; capital, $250,000; president, Walter M. Heyman; cashier, Adolph S. Helquist.

Lincoln State Bank of Chicago—3105 South State street; capital, $200,000; president, George F. Leibrandt; cashier, George S. Campbell.

Lincoln Trust and Savings—3936 Lincoln avenue; capital, $200,000; president, O. B. Conklin; cashier, W. O. Anderson.

Live Stock Exchange National—Union stockyards; capital, $1,250,000; president, S. T. Kiddoo; cashier, D. R. Kendall.

Logan Square Trust and Savings—2569 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $200,000; president, James B. Heaney; cashier, Albert H. Sporleder.

Madison and Kedzie State—3131 West Madison street; capital, $200,000; president, Harry H. Baum; cashier, J. T. Mammoser.

Market Trust and Savings—127 North Halsted street; capital, $200,000; president, Fred S. Fulton; cashier, Albert M. Tierney.

Maywood State—Maywood; capital, $100,000; president, John Soffel; cashier, W. G. Heidemann.

Maywood Trust and Savings—Maywood; capital, $25,000; president, Charles N. Bullard; cashier, Carl E. Robinson.

Mechanics and Traders' State—Washington boulevard and Desplaines street; capital, $200,000; president, Calvin F. Craig; cashier, Norton F. Stone.

Melrose Park State—Capital, $100,000; president, W. G. Heidemann; cashier, John Soffel.

Mercantile Trust and Savings—547 West Jackson boulevard; capital, $250,000; president, Frederick H. Rawson; cashier, Harry N. Grut.

Merchants' Loan and Trust—112 West Adams; capital, $5,000,000; president, Edmund D. Hulbert; cashier, Paul C. Peterson.

Metropolitan State—807 West 35th street; capital, $50,000; president, John B. Brenza; cashier, Julius C. Brenza.

Michigan Avenue Trust—2218 Michigan avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Warren C. Spurgin; cashier, W. C. Periolat.

Mid-City Trust and Savings—Halsted and Madison; capital, $500,000; president, William J. Rathje; cashier, D. B. Kennedy.

Morris Plan—21 North LaSalle; president, Joseph E. Otis; cashier-treasurer, Chauncey B. Blair.

Morton Grove Trust and Savings—Morton Grove; capital, $25,000; president, August Geweke; cashier, H. S. Scharenberg.

Morton Park State—Morton Park; capital, $100,000; president, Harley B. Mitchell; cashier, Byron C. Thorpe.

Mutual National—7829-31 South Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, Frank Rathje; cashier, Fred H. Korthauer.

National Bank of the Republic—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, John A. Lynch; cashier, Oscar H. Swan.

National City Bank of Chicago—Dearborn and

Monroe; capital, $2,000,000; president, David R. Forgan; cashier, Walker G. McLaury.

National Produce—196 North Clark; capital, $500,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, Ralph N. Ballou.

Noel State—Milwaukee and North avenues; capital, $300,000; president, Joseph R. Noel; cashier, Frank W. Hausmann.

North Avenue State—North avenue and Larrabee; capital, $200,000; president, Landon C. Rose; cashier, Otto G. Roehling.

North Side State Savings—808 North Clark street; capital, $200,000; president, William R. Dawes; cashier, P. H. Weilbrenner.

Northern Trust—LaSalle and Monroe; capital; $2,000,000; president, Solomon A. Smith; cashier, Thomas C. King.

Northwestern Trust and Savings—1152 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $600,000; president, J. F. Smulski; cashier, T. M. Helinski.

Oak Park Trust and Savings—Oak Park; capital, $200,000; president, Henry W. Austin; cashier, Paul E. Zimmerman.

Ogden Avenue State—3644 Ogden avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Frank Ransford; cashier, Raymond Greene.

Park Ridge State—Park Ridge; capital, $25,000; president, G. H. Barrows; cashier, M. C. Appelt.

Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Company—105 South LaSalle street; capital, $200,000; president, Oren E. Taft; cashier, F. Watson.

Peoples Stock Yards State—Ashland and 47th; capital, $500,000; president, R. J. Schlesinger; cashier, John A. Nylin.

Peoples Trust and Savings—Michigan avenue and Adams; capital, $500,000; president, Earle H. Reynolds; cashier, H. T. Griswold.

Phillip State—7005 North Clark street; capital, $200,000; president, Peter Phillip; cashier, O. T. Miller.

Pioneer State Savings—4016 West North avenue; capital, $200,000; president, John J. Lovett; cashier, C. J. Peeples.

Proviso State—Maywood; capital, $50,000; president, G. A. Hart; cashier, C. J. Gates, Jr.

Pullman Trust and Savings—Pullman; capital, $300,000; president, Edward F. Bryant; cashier, Donald R. Bryant.

Ravenswood National—4600 Ravenswood avenue; capital, $50,000; president, Walter D. Rathje; cashier, George T. Keeler.

Reliance State—Madison, Ashland and Ogden; capital, $200,000; president, Raymond Cardona; cashier, Hugh McNeff.

River Forest State—River Forest; capital, $50,000; president, John W. Broughton; cashier, John A. Klesert.

Riverside State—Riverside; capital, $50,000; president, E. H. Story; cashier, Frank Frederick.

Rogers Park National—7044 North Clark street; capital, $50,000; president, Walter H. Coeber; cashier, R. R. Johnson.

Roseland State Savings—11500 Michigan avenue; capital, $200,000; president, John S. Runnells; cashier, David J. Harris.

Schiff & Co. State—Twelfth street, near Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, Benjamin L. Schiff; cashier, Samuel S. Shuster.

Second Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee and Western avenues; capital, $200,000; president, J. C. Hansen; cashier, Martin J. Grau.

Sheridan Trust and Savings—Broadway and Lawrence avenue; capital, $200,000; president, W. J. Klingenberg; cashier, J. R. S. Crowder.

Shermerville State—Capital, $25,000; president, Henry Rugen; cashier, Gus A. Olson.

Sixty-Third and Halsted State—810 West 63d street; capital, $200,000; president, C. H. Dehming; cashier, George Lenz.

South Chicago Savings—3017 East 92d street; capital, $300,000; president, Warren W. Smith; cashier, James G. Collins.

South Shore State—Exchange avenue and 75th street; capital, $100,000; president, John A. Carroll; cashier, P. M. Knight.

South Side State—4259 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Isaac N. Powell; cashier, D. W. Cahill.

South-West—5105 South Ashland avenue; capital, $200,000; president, J. E. Hitt; cashier, Roswell W. Hawkins.

South-West Trust and Savings—35th street, Archer and Hoyne avenues; capital, $200,000; president, Thomas J. Healey; cashier, Andrew H. Wolski.

Standard Trust and Savings—29 South LaSalle; capital, $1,000,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Ward C. Castle.

State Bank of Chicago—LaSalle and Washington; capital, $1,500,000; president, Henry A. Haugan; cashier, Henry S. Henschen.

State Bank of Clearing—5601 West 63d street; capital, $25,000; president, Frederick A. Hibbert; cashier, Theodore P. Oster.

State Bank of Evanston—Evanston; capital, $150,000; president, F. J. Scheidenhelm; cashier, J. C. Luther.

State Bank of Oak Park—Capital, $100,000; cashier, Alfred H. Klein.

State Bank of West Pullman—120th and Lowe; capital, $25,000; president, Thomas W. Cole; cashier, W. L. Johannesen.

State Commercial and Savings—1935 Milwaukee avenue; capital, $25,000; president, Joseph Stein; cashier, Walter J. Stein.

Stockmen's Trust and Savings—5425 South Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, P. J. Harmon; cashier, E. J. A. Gold.

Stock Yard Savings—4162 South Halsted; capital, $300,000; president, C. N. Stanton; cashier, W. S. Tipton.

Suburban Trust and Savings—Oak Park; capital, $100,000; president, W. H. Rattenburg; cashier, John M. Duryee.

Summit State—Capital, $25,000; president, H. B. Kilgour; cashier, F. C. Mandel.

Union Bank of Chicago—25 North Dearborn street; capital, $500,000; president, Charles E. Schlytern; cashier, G. Hallbom.

Union Trust—Dearborn and Madison; capital, $1,500,000; president, F. H. Rawson; cashier, F. P. Schreiber.

United State—6000 South Halsted; capital, $200,000; president, Simon Heck; cashier, Carl Lundberg.

Washington Park National—730 East 63d street; capital, $200,000; president, Garland Stahl; cashier, A. E. Olson.

West Englewood-Ashland State—1610 West 63d street; capital, $250,000; president, John Bain; cashier, Edward C. Barry.

West Hammond Trust and Savings—Capital, $25,000; president, A. J. Campbell; cashier, Paul I. Muschelewicz.

West Side National—1600 West 12th street; capital, $200,000; president, Thomas J. Healey; cashier, Leo P. Cummings.

West Side Trust and Savings—Halsted and Roosevelt road; capital, $400,000; president, Benjamin S. Mayer; cashier, Herbert S. Pflaum.

West Town State—2325 West Madison street; capital, $200,000; president, Thomas J. Harper; cashier, J. W. Hays.

Wiersema State—11108 South Michigan avenue; capital, $200,000; president, Asa Wiersema; cashier, Nicholas W. Wiersema.

Wilmette Exchange State—Capital, $75,000; president, S. A. Wheelock; cashier, J. K Schaefer.

Winnetka State—Capital, $25,000; president John R. Leonard; cashier, Henry R. Hale.

Woodlawn Trust and Savings—1204 East 63d, capital, $250,000; president, Charles M. Poague; cashier, John W. Watson.

*Consolidated with the Continental and Commercial Savings bank Oct. 31, 1918.

CHICAGO CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Northern Trust building.

President—John A. Lynch.
Vice-president—Solomon A. Smith.
Manager—Thomas C. Stibbs.
Assistant Manager—William Byrnes.
Examiner—Charles H. Meyer.
Clearing House Committee—James B. Forgan, Ernest A. Hamill, John J. Mitchell, George M. Reynolds, Edmund D. Hulbert, John A. Lynch (ex officio).

Chicago Bank Clearings.

Year.	Clearings.	Year.	Clearings.
1903...	$8,755,553,649	1911..	$13,925,709,802
1904...	8,989,983,764	1912..	15,380,795,541
1905...	10,191,765,732	1913..	16,073,130,524
1906...	11,047,311,894	1914..	15,692,828,996
1907...	12,087,647,870	1915..	16,198,985,174
1908...	11,853,814,943	1916..	20,541,943,195
1909...	13,781,843,612	1917..	24,974,974,478
1910...	13,939,689,984	1918..	25,930,200,367

Clearings of 1918 and 1919 by Months.

	1918.	1919.
January	$2,024,542,219	$2,344,990,527
February	1,784,007,741	1,981,415,681
March	2,345,045,166	2,247,290,086
April	2,222,323,250	2,270,257,507
May	2,163,787,350	2,406,279,329
June	2,076,705,883	2,386,132,175
July	2,245,745,141	2,676,307,723
August	2,250,912,489	2,583,570,305
September	2,060,690,076	2,570,350,580
October	2,340,992,062	2,814,673,911
November	2,070,617,046	.....
December	2,244,831,943	.....
Total	25,930,200,367	.....

CHICAGO BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS.

National Banks (Sept. 12, 1919).

Bank.	Loans.	Deposits.
Atlas Exchange	$598,551	$752,880
Austin	525,802	1,094,119
Bowmanville	656,240	1,110,872
Calumet	2,029,469	3,481,525
Continental & Com'l.	236,304,738	339,850,410
Corn Exchange	72,500,227	116,888,898
Drovers	12,776,544	19,704,331
First	128,049,071	227,037,473
First of Englewood	2,386,577	4,873,599
Fort Dearborn	46,449,661	59,984,223
Interstate	347,008	591,364
Irving Park	884,548	1,924,950
Jefferson Park	436,129	931,726
Lawndale	2,914,845	3,259,047
Live Stock Exchange	16,094,102	21,443,474
Mutual	551,912	729,896
National Bank of Republic	24,111,431	32,202,042
National City of Chicago	22,156,201	34,980,290
National Produce	3,800,096	5,628,253
Ravenswood	444,985	813,524
Rogers Park	359,060	860,638
Washington Park	3,164,478	4,655,532
West Side	1,089,202	1,484,568
Totals	579,130,877	884,284,634

State Banks (Sept. 12, 1919).

Bank.	Loans.	Deposits.
Adams State	$70,299	$355,087
Ætna State	745,536	1,308,019
American State	4,145,528	4,400,076
Austin Ave. Tr. & Sav.	163,740	270,636
Austin State	2,987,025	3,855,529
Bank of Com. & Sav.	522,642	410,151
Calumet Tr. & Sav.	336,744	384,439
Capital State Savings.	818,447	1,358,546
Central Man'facturing	4,013,231	4,607,645
Central Trust	38,639,156	61,258,232
Century Tr. & Sav.	1,779,220	2,176,825
Chicago City B. & T.	4,192,141	4,954,450
Chicago Trust	7,280,549	11,213,069
Citizens St. Bk.-L. V.	1,954,540	2,416,946
Citizens Trust	1,032,182	1,471,327
City State	$391,402	$313,928
Cont'l & Com'l T. & S	54,956,109	75,066,895
Cosmopolitan State of Chicago	1,011,215	1,432,640
Crawford State	461,124	537,131
Depositors State	3,113,757	4,196,449
Drexel State	3,751,909	4,910,679
Drovers Trust	4,564,686	5,310,283
Englewood State	2,105,552	2,969,154
First Trust & Savings	52,171,577	74,869,492
Foreman Bros.	23,289,193	23,373,438
Fort Dearborn T. & S.	4,304,768	6,677,648
Franklin Tr. & Sav.	1,904,860	3,250,718
Fullerton-Southport	664,470	1,244,915
Garfield Pk. St. Sav.	567,136	1,936,677
Great Lakes Trust	5,728,396	4,478,641
Greenebaum Sons'	11,241,810	15,792,382
Guarantee Tr. & Sav.	1,006,895	1,068,629
Halsted State Bank	1,187,496	1,278,599
Harris Trust & Sav.	17,106,052	29,183,011
Hill State Bank	735,401	1,256,120
Home Bk. & Tr. Co.	2,060,511	3,667,916
Humboldt State Bank	454,948	700,687
Hyde Park State	1,590,818	2,482,532
Illinois Trust & Sav.	94,532,402	118,571,539
Independence State	936,323	1,641,843
Jefferies State	281,672	257,546
Kaspar State	4,767,680	8,728,571
Kenwood Tr. & Sav.	2,873,455	4,033,563
Krause State Sav.	806,077	2,083,640
Lake View State	1,348,663	2,053,160
Lake View Tr. & Sav.	3,255,572	5,426,169
Lawndale State	1,662,380	2,544,215
Liberty Tr. & Sav.	3,043,003	3,939,492
Lincoln State Bank of Chicago	761,110	1,574,953
Lincoln Tr. & Sav.	918,479	1,331,025
Logan Square Trust and Savings	1,339,522	1,335,124
Madison and Kedzie State	1,688,387	2,391,412
Market Tr. & Sav.	1,198,096	1,446,318
Marquette Park State	182,273	223,618
Mechanics & Traders.	1,520,970	2,304,052
Mercantile Tr. & Sav.	3,361,246	4,101,464
Merchants Loan and Trust	69,961,402	108,282,042
Metropolitan State	145,145	241,909
Michigan Ave. Trust.	1,857,859	3,676,019
Mid-City Trust	6,006,002	7,268,785
Noel State	2,527,857	3,538,160
North Ave. State	2,111,334	4,624,855
Northern Trust	31,841,870	36,647,904
North Side State	1,478,347	2,090,611
Northwestern Trust and Savings	6,405,947	7,140,713
Ogden Ave. State	673,919	914,276
Peoples Stock Yards.	9,999,505	11,297,187
Peoples Trust	9,721,597	12,562,910
Phillip State	530,412	1,280,990
Pioneer State	889,047	1,441,211
Pullman Tr. & Sav.	2,525,048	4,368,412
Reliance State	2,881,253	3,450,180
Roseland State	997,754	1,705,122
Schiff & Co. State	392,153	3,379,211
Second Security Bank of Chicago	1,857,090	2,751,322
Security Bank of Chicago	3,597,606	5,384,678
Sheridan Trust	3,094,988	4,857,831
Sixteenth St. State	205,180	194,733
63d & Halsted St. Sav	720,180	860,133
So. Chicago Savings.	5,995,861	6,144,998
South Shore	286,933	244,564
South Side State	3,366,066	4,390,506
Southwest State	1,292,446	1,436,878
Southwest Tr. & Sav.	1,995,326	3,419,480
Standard Tr. & Sav.	7,863,312	11,567,778
State Bank of Chicago	32,710,443	38,732,006
State Bank of Clearing	159,587	278,866
State Bank of West Pullman	517,654	761,274

Bank.	Loans.	Deposits.
State Commercial and Savings	257,236	487,398
Stockmen's Trust and Savings	1,281,974	1,484,798
Stockyards Savings	4,300,097	5,022,859
Stony Island Tr.& Sav.	951,561	1,015,634
Union Bank of Chicago	2,478,485	3,778,414
Union Trust Co.	25,299,768	39,410,159
United State Bank	738,605	987,732
Universal State Bank	1,035,161	1,332,786
University State	253,973	214,268
Western State	1,011,919	1,112,490
West Englewood-Ashland	1,287,174	1,975,517
West Side Tr. & Sav.	6,858,724	8,098,962
West Town State	1,068,311	1,942,883
Woodlawn Tr. & Sav.	3,405,879	4,475,439
Totals	652,312,363	896,702,148

The savings deposits in national banks of Chicago Sept. 12, 1919, amounted to $21,201,522 and those in state banks to $313,708,423.

CHICAGO WEATHER.

[Compiled in Chicago office of the weather bureau.]

Month.	Temperature: Highest, degrees.	Date.	Lowest, degr's.	Date.	Mean for mo.,deg.	Normal degr's.	Precipitation: Inches per mo.	Normal inches.	Weather: Clear days.	Partly cl'dy. days.	Cl'dy days.
1918—November	68	6	21	24	43.5	39.2	2.65	2.50	12	6	12
December	56	19	14	26	37.7	29.3	3.24	2.07	3	7	21
1919—January	52	20	—11	4	31.0	23.7	0.20	2.00	11	10	10
February	52	3	11	26	30.5	25.4	2.78	2.16	8	6	14
March	68	20	8	1	38.5	34.4	4.32	2.55	10	8	13
April	75	6	28	1	48.0	45.9	3.16	2.88	3	12	15
May	83	31	40	5	55.3	56.5	3.84	3.37	13	7	11
June	88	14	55	28	72.6	66.3	3.16	3.66	10	16	4
July	96	27	62	11	77.0	72.4	1.59	3.64	19	9	3
August	98	4	57	28	73.4	71.2	1.10	2.88	15	14	2
September	93	8	52	26	68.9	64.6	3.85	3.02	11	12	7
October	85	2	35	29	57.2	53.2	6.41	2.55	11	9	11

COLDEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

The cold spell ending Jan. 7, 1912, established a record for duration of below zero weather in Chicago—72 hours. The maximum reached was 16 degrees below zero. The longest previous below zero stretch was 71 hours, Jan. 21, 22 and 23, 1883, when the maximum reached was 17 degrees below zero. Following are the coldest days officially recorded in Chicago:

Dec. 24, 1872.....—23	Feb. 9, 1899.....—21
Jan. 29, 1873.....—16	Jan. 25, 1904.....—15
Jan. 9, 1875.....—20	Feb. 13, 1905.....—18
Jan. 3, 1879.....—18	Jan. 7, 1912.....—16
Jan. 22, 1883.....—17	Jan. 28, 1915.....— 8
Jan. 5, 1884.....—18	Jan. 13, 1916.....— 6
Feb. 9, 1888.....—18	Feb. 2, 1917.....—10
Jan. 15, 1893.....—16	Jan. 12, 1918.....—14
Jan. 25, 1897.....—20	Jan. 4, 1919.....—11

HOTTEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

July 21, 1901, when the temperature rose to 102.9 degrees above zero, was the hottest day in the history of Chicago so far as the weather bureau records go. The longest continuous hot wave in Chicago was from July 12 to July 31, 1916, when the temperature ranged from 81 to 101.7. The hottest days in each year since 1899 were:

Sept. 5, 1899..... 98	June 24, 1910..... 97
Aug. 5, 1900..... 94	July 5, 1911...101.5
July 21, 1901...102.9	Aug. 31, 1912..... 95
June 12, 1902..... 91	June 30-July 29,'13 99
July 1-Aug. 24, '03 92	July 23, 1914..... 99
July 17, 1904..... 94	Sept. 14, 1915..... 90
July 18, 1905..... 95	July 30, 1916...101.7
June 28, 1906..... 93	July 30-31, 1917.. 98
Aug. 11-Sept. 1, '07 92	Aug. 5, 1918...101.9
July 11-Aug. 3, '08. 96	Aug. 4, 1919....97.8
Aug. 8, 1909..... 93	

FOREIGN CONSULS AND CONSULATES IN CHICAGO.

Austria-Hungary—Consulate closed; in charge of Swiss consul.
Belgium—Dr. Cyrille Vermeren, 1220, 25 East Washington street.
Bolivia—F. W. Harnwell, 1612, 105 South LaSalle street.
Brazil—Dr. P. Nunes de Sa, 1150, 440 South Dearborn street.
Chile—M. H. Ehlert, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Colombia—Joaquin A. Saavedra, 1136 Otis building.
Costa Rica—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Cuba—P. Caballero, 408, 5 North LaSalle-st.
Denmark—B. F. Falkenstjerne, 921, 326 West Madison street.
Dominican Republic—Frederick W. Job, 832, 140 South Dearborn street.
Ecuador—Frutos T. Plaza, 912 Lakeside place.
France—Antonin Barthelemy, 225-227, 108 South LaSalle street.
Germany—Consulate closed; in charge of Swiss consul.
Great Britain—Horace D. Nugent (consul-general), 807 Pullman building.
Greece—Constantine Xanthopoulos (consul-general), 147 North Dearborn street.
Guatemala—Jule F. Brower, 1331, 38 South Dearborn street.
Honduras—Jule F. Brower (consul-general), 1331, 38 South Dearborn street.
Italy—Count Giulio Bolognesi, 1446, 72 West Adams street.
Japan—Junpei Aneha (acting), 929, 122 South Michigan avenue.
Mexico—Lucas Villareal, 440 South Dearborn street.
Netherlands—John Vennema (consul-general), 1407, 140 South Dearborn street.
Nicaragua—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Norway—Olaf Bernts (acting), 723, 30 North LaSalle street.
Panama—E. A. Navarro, 303, 608 S. Dearborn street.
Paraguay—Albert W. Holmes, 5241 Carmen-av.
Persia—(Vacancy).
Peru—Craig Hazelwood, Union Trust company, 7 South Dearborn street.
Portugal—(Vacancy).
Russia—Antoine Valkoff (consul-general), 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Salvador—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle street.
Siam—Milward Adams, 404 South Michigan-av.
Spain—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
Sweden—Sigurd T. Goes, 402, 108 South LaSalle street.
Switzerland—Henry Nussle, 911 Peoples Gas building.
Turkey—(Vacancy).
Uruguay—R. Charles Lebret, 822, 608 South Dearborn street.

CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS, PRECINCTS AND STATIONS.

General headquarters, city hall. Traffic division, 152 Illinois street. Detective division, 179 North LaSalle street.

Dist.	Prec.	Location of stations.
1	1	*180 North LaSalle street.
2	2	*625 South Clark street.
3	3	*2523 Cottage Grove avenue.
4	4	*4802 Wabash avenue.
5	5	*5233 Lake Park avenue.
6	6	*834 East 75th street.
	7	9059 Cottage Grove avenue.
7	8	*2938 East 89th street.
	9	3456 East 106th street.
8	10	*200 East 115th street.
9	11	*6347 South Wentworth avenue.
	12	8501 South Green street.
10	13	*4736 South Halsted street.
11	15	*740 West 35th street.
12	16	*3900 South California avenue.
13	17	*943 Maxwell street.
14	19	*2656 Lawndale avenue.
15	20	*4001 Fillmore street.
16	21	*120 North Desplaines street.
17	22	*2433 Warren avenue.
18	23	Chicago-av and Lorel-av.
19	24	*1123 West Chicago avenue.
20	25	*2138 North California avenue.
21	26	*3973 Milwaukee avenue.
	27	4905 Grand avenue.
22	28	*113 West Chicago avenue.
23	29	2128 North Halsted street.
	30	*2742 Sheffield avenue.
24	31	*3600 North Halsted street.
	32	3801 North Robey street.
25	33	*1940 Foster avenue.
	34	7075 North Clark street.
26	18	*2259 South Robey street.
27	14	*1700 West 47th street.

Women's detention home No. 1—1501 Hudson avenue.
No. 2—2256 West North avenue.
No. 3—454 East 35th street.
*District headquarters.

WORK OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT (1918).

PERSONS ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number	95,236	10,396	105,632
Married	47,449	6,465	53,914
Single	47,787	3,931	51,718
Classified by Age.			
Under 16	25		25
From 16 to 20 incl.	10,862	795	11,657
From 21 to 25 incl.	15,387	2,304	17,691
From 26 to 30 incl.	15,448	2,267	17,715
From 31 to 40 incl.	30,212	3,079	33,291
From 41 to 50 incl.	15,576	1,396	16,972
From 51 to 60 incl.	5,957	448	6,405
More than 60	1,769	107	1,876
Total	95,236	10,396	105,632

OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS.

Actors	162	Merchants	1,580
Agents	1,043	Midwives	13
Artists	49	Milkmen	124
Attorneys	241	Miners	16
Bakers	445	Molders	275
Barbers	470	Musicians	145
Barkeepers	601	No occupation	5,973
Billposters	18	Painters	1,120
Blacksmiths	174	Patternmakers	27
Boilermakers	198	Peddlers	1,805
Brokers	509	Physicians	454
Butchers	716	Plasterers	109
Carpenters	734	Plumbers	307
Chauffeurs	12,096	Policemen	21
Cigarmakers	95	Porters	1,008
Clergymen	26	Printers	650
Clerks	4,660	Roofers	93
Confectioners	61	Sailors	229
Cooks	724	Salesmen	4,033
Dentists	71	Saloonkeepers	1,182
Detectives	11	Servants	766
Draftsmen	49	Shoemakers	207
Druggists	144	Soldiers	102
Electricians	521	Steamfitters	315
Engineers	586	Stockdealers	24
Farmers	210	Stonecutters	6
Firemen	483	Street car employes	229
Florists	70	Students	393
Grocers	481	Tailors	842
Harnessmakers	25	Teamsters	4,224
Horseshoers	55	Tinsmiths	88
Housekeepers	5,392	Undertakers	65
Janitors	607	Upholsterers	28
Jewelers	137	Wagonmakers	6
Junk dealers	385	Watchmen	306
Laborers	28,297	Other occupations	14,945
Lathers	20	Total	105,632
Letter carriers	16		
Liverymen	55		
Machinists	3,079		
Masons	206		

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Americans	57,459	5,818	63,277
Americans (colored)	8,019	1,674	9,693
Austrians	1,803	134	1,937
Bohemians	851	114	965
Canadians	227	44	271
Chinese	94	1	95
Danish	250	19	269
English	382	81	463
French	149	46	195
Germans	2,149	302	2,451
Greeks	1,821	10	1,831
Hebrews	1,105	59	1,164
Hollanders	130	10	140
Hungarians	664	74	738
Irish	1,619	266	1,885
Italians	3,019	179	3,198
Lithuanians	1,672	172	1,844
Norwegians	527	43	570
Polish	5,863	727	6,590
Roumanians	127	10	137
Russians	3,897	332	4,229
Scotch	184	40	224
Slavonians	311	45	356
Swedish	1,608	119	1,727
Swiss	70	4	74
Other nativities	1,236	73	1,309
Total	95,236	10,396	105,632

DISPOSITION OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

Sentenced to hang	1
Held to grand jury	3,179
Held to the Juvenile court	17
Capias arrests	494
Sentenced to penitentiaries	116
Sentenced to Pontiac reformatory	221
Sentenced to county jail	296
Sentenced to house of correction	3,035
Fined	29,092
Placed on probation	1,988
Released on peace bonds	64
Ordered to make weekly payments	372
Bonds forfeited	309
Turned over to United States authorities	179
No bills by grand jury	657
Discharged, nolled, etc	71,623
Pending	2,849

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES.

Felonies.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Abandonment of child	3	3	1
Abduction	7	13	10
Abortion	19	31	25
Arson or attempt	38	24	32
Bigamy	26	31	29

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Burglary	1,193	1,476	1,216
Burglary, accessory to	20	29	12
Burglary, attempted	45	73	52
Burglars' tools, possessing	10	31	34
Children, crime against	124	134	129
Confidence game	568	879	945
Conspiracy	67	205	150
Criminal carelessness	7	8	8
Counterfeiting	4	1	1
Embezzlement	124	244	226
Forgery	66	74	85
Kidnaping	20	19	14
Larceny and larceny by bailee	6,182	6,752	5,560
Larceny, accessory to	28	48	32
Larceny, attempt to commit	75	78	99
Malicious mischief	234	287	292
Manslaughter	130	72	71
Mayhem	8	21	22
Murder	134	188	193
Murder, accessory to	37	33	37
Murder, assault to commit	174	234	254
Perjury	19	9	15
Receiving stolen property	868	1,068	679
Robbery	1,231	1,361	1,301
Robbery, accessory to	30	39	28
Robbery, assault to commit	153	175	177
Threats to kidnap or murder	50	38	42
Other felonies	179	91	242
Misdemeanors.			
Abandonment of wife or children	1,088	2,105	1,811
Animals unfastened	14	26	58
Assault	704	967	1,177
Assault with deadly weapon	1,404	1,690	1,529
Carrying concealed weapons	726	864	827
Compounding a felony	1	2	1
Cruelty to animals	59	89	160
Cruelty to children	6	10	10
Disorderly conduct	45,414	55,653	49,942
Gaming house, inmates	3,495	5,301	3,193
Gaming house, keepers	926	444	172
Intimidation	1	18	22
Impersonating officer	31	48	55
Obtaining money false pretenses	347	467	537
Opium den, inmates	7	1	13
Peddlers calling wares	112	175	220
Peddlers' license, without	333	523	427
Resisting an officer	192	313	261
Riot	2	23	5
Rules of the road	8	9	6
Selling liquor to minors or drunkards	116	165	70
Selling liquor without a license	317	641	228
Speed ordinance, violation	7,784	8,696	8,201
Threats, extortion by	4	19	18
Use of motor vehicle without owner's consent	162	662	872
Vagrancy	1,080	662	253
Auto operator intoxicated	222	178	155
Glaring headlights	1,075	1,652	1,164
License plate illumination	833	2,527	1,164
License plate display	1,899	2,610	2,025
License renewal	3,411	3,903	.....
Lights on vehicles	133	406	536
Minor operator prohibited	23	2	4
Muffler cut-out, using	138	180	330
Parking ordinance	1,986	3,006	.....
Smoking auto	16	4	1
Vehicles not to pass cars	610	712	762
Other misdemeanors	17,752	18,568	11,860
Total*	110,819	137,910	111,587

*Including charges not specified in above list.

MURDERS AND HOMICIDES IN 1918.

Murders.	
Total number	95
Without arrests	41
Murderers killed	1
Suicides after arrest	8
Persons arrested	62
Sentenced to hang	1
Sentenced to Joliet	22
Sent to asylum	1
Acquitted	9
No bills	4
Pending	25
Homicides.	
Total number	179
Without arrests	34
Persons arrested	144
Exonerated	30
Acquitted	15
No bills	32
Suicide after crime	7
Sentenced to Joliet	6
Sentenced to Pontiac	2
Sentenced to St. Charles	1
Sentenced to asylums	3
Died	3
Cases pending	52

WORK OF AMBULANCE DIVISION.

Total number cases handled	24,382
Sick and injured officers examined (headquarters)	951
Sick and injured officers examined (special)	143
Officers examined for sick leave	155
Civilians examined	32
Citizens treated	702
Chauffeurs examined for license	2,678
Requisitions filled for medical supplies	261

ACCIDENTS REPORTED BY POLICE.

	Fatal.	Not fatal.	Total.
Street cars	93	2,354	2,447
Motor cars	190	3,636	3,826
Auto trucks	104	904	1,008
Railroads	167	429	596
Wagons, etc.	45	1,128	1,173
Street	33	1,332	1,365
Falling	179	946	1,125
Bicycles	3	157	160
All causes*	3,568	25,348	28,916

*Including unspecified.

PERSONS AIDED BY POLICE.

Sick and injured	25,918
Suicides	443
Found dead	1,453
Found drowned	117
Insane persons	881
Abandoned children	77
Rescued from drowning	27
Conveyed to hospitals	21,554
Conveyed to homes	4,109
Conveyed to morgues	1,901

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—John J. Fitzpatrick.
Vice-President—Oscar F. Nelson.
Secretary—Edward N. Nockels.
Financial Secretary—Fred G. Hopp.
Treasurer—Thomas F. Kennedy.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Martin Nelson.
Headquarters—166 West Washington street.

SUMMARY OF POLICE WORK BY YEARS.

Year.	No. officers and men.	Arrests.*	Fines imposed.	Property recovered.	Salaries.	Miscellaneous expenditures.	Total expenditures.
1886.....	1,032	44,261	$202,036.00	$149,988.52	$1,084,259.25	$108,510.31	$1,192,769.56
1887.....	1,145	46,505	259,249.00	168,023.03	1,199,022.28	106,539.79	1,305,562.07
1888.....	1,255	50,432	305,176.00	193,141.67	1,297,379.20	177,756.12	1,475,135.32
1889.....	1,624	48,119	275,925.00	206,822.12	1,432,189.25	170,405.35	1,602,594.60
1890.....	1,900	62,230	363,938.00	228,885.73	2,066,308.92	133,818.04	2,200,126.96
1891.....	2,306	70,550	464,850.02	309,585.45	2,485,981.24	136,067.21	2,622,048.45
1892.....	2,726	89,833	615,822.10	319,305.00	2,822,220.27	212,823.65	3,035,043.92
1893.....	3,189	96,676	523,359.00	294,129.83	3,287,530.84	263,026.86	3,550,557.70
1894.....	3,188	88,323	452,340.00	392,082.14	3,433,129.30	210,806.87	3,643,936.17
1895.....	2,850	83,464	301,555.00	360,358.82	3,253,195.20	166,619.60	3,419,814.80
1896.....	3,033	96,847	300,319.00	429,882.00	3,150,569.19	153,839.58	3,304,408.77
1897.....	3,551	83,680	216,284.00	390,628.89	3,290,419.66	167,163.69	3,457,583.35
1898.....	3,594	77,441	212,056.00	372,934.73	3,281,092.08	160,777.77	3,441,869.85
1899.....	3,267	71,349	203,687.00	339,914.59	3,257,256.17	181,318.28	3,438,574.45
1900.....	3,314	70,438	219,902.00	414,181.37	3,230,627.63	154,532.41	3,385,160.04
1901.....	2,782	69,440	258,060.00	381,654.45	3,260,608.80	148,398.15	3,409,006.95
1902.....	2,732	70,314	245,440.00	436,792.73	3,179,948.96	158,833.67	3,338,782.63
1903.....	2,773	77,763	330,026.00	392,181.63	3,420,079.92	149,397.85	3,569,477.77
1904.....	2,676	79,026	393,003.00	298,696.07	3,363,059.47	182,882.36	3,545,941.83
1905.....	2,590	82,572	440,021.00	382,159.61	3,551,447.60	409,826.87	3,961,274.47
1906.....	3,578	91,471	527,450.00	545,043.35	3,796,430.94	274,771.42	4,071,202.36
1907.....	4,110	63,132	477,069.00	498,571.63	4,822,509.36	565,600.65	5,388,110.01
1908.....	4,293	68,220	384,518.00	668,285.17	5,407,117.87	296,799.46	5,703,917.32
1909.....	4,706	70,575	364,509.00	735,957.75	5,544,545.68	266,072.89	5,810,618.57
1910.....	4,260	81,269	445,232.00	1,148,851.00	5,611,840.47	213,614.40	5,825,454.87
1911.....	4,437	84,838	531,316.00	1,634,148.46	5,846,167.52	295,464.80	6,141,632.32
1912.....	4,436	86,950	539,615.00	1,762,599.26	6,343,897.35	293,554.63	6,637,451.98
1913.....	4,443	109,764	743,844.00	1,260,619.02	6,288,502.09	334,152.81	6,662,654.90
1914.....	4,420	116,895	802,240.00	1,884,153.64	6,621,923.91	363,981.07	6,985,904.98
1915.....	5,331	121,714	801,102.00	2,107,738.76	6,901,426.14	375,013.70	7,276,439.84
1916.....	5,277	111,527	673,145.00	2,847,489.66	6,929,139.48	345,024.93	7,274,164.41
1917.....	5,199	137,910	729,107.00	3,181,944.10	6,798,177.15	492,764.92	7,290,942.07
1918.....	4,706	110,819	618,726.00	3,286,390.00	7,284,723.45	530,418.90	7,815,142.35

*Charges brought.

CHICAGO MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[From reports of health department.]

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Deaths in 1,000 of population	Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Deaths in 1,000 of population	Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Deaths in 1,000 of population
1844..	10,170	336	33.04	1870..	306,605	7,323	23.88	1896..	1,427,527	23,257	16.29
1845..	12,088	344	28.46	1871..	324,270	6,976	20.87	1897..	1,490,937	21,809	14.63
1846..	14,169	394	27.81	1872..	367,396	10,156	27.64	1898..	1,557,164	22,793	14.64
1847..	16,859	572	33.93	1873..	380,000	9,557	25.15	1899..	1,626,333	25,503	15.68
1848..	20,023	638	31.86	1874..	395,408	8,025	20.30	1900..	1,698,575	24,941	14.68
1849..	23,047	1,701	73.80	1875..	400,500	7,899	19.72	1901..	1,751,968	24,406	13.93
1850..	29,963	1,467	48.96	1876..	407,661	8,573	21.03	1902..	1,801,255	26,455	14.69
1851..	34,000	927	27.26	1877..	430,000	8,026	18.67	1903..	1,850,542	28,914	15.62
1852..	38,734	1,809	46.70	1878..	436,731	7,422	16.99	1904..	1,899,829	26,311	13.85
1853..	69,130	1,325	22.41	1879..	491,516	8,614	17.53	1905..	1,949,116	27,212	13.96
1854..	65,872	4,217	64.02	1880..	503,185	10,462	20.79	1906..	1,998,403	29,048	14.54
1855..	80,023	2,181	27.26	1881..	540,000	14,101	26.11	1907..	2,047,690	32,198	15.72
1856..	84,113	2,086	24.80	1882..	560,693	13,234	23.60	1908..	2,096,977	30,388	14.49
1857..	87,600	2,414	27.56	1883..	580,000	11,555	19.92	1909..	2,146,264	31,296	14.58
1858..	90,000	2,255	25.06	1884..	629,885	12,471	19.80	1910..	2,195,551	33,241	15.14
1859..	93,000	2,008	21.59	1885..	665,000	12,474	18.76	1911..	2,244,835	32,672	14.55
1860..	109,206	2,264	20.73	1886..	703,715	13,699	19.47	1912..	2,294,120	33,998	14.68
1861..	120,000	2,279	18.99	1887..	760,000	15,409	20.27	1913..	2,344,018	35,298	15.06
1862..	138,186	2,835	20.52	1888..	802,651	15,772	19.65	1914..	2,393,325	33,952	14.19
1863..	150,000	3,875	25.83	1889..	935,000	16,946	18.12	1915..	2,447,845	34,894	14.25
1864..	169,353	4,448	26.26	1890..	1,099,850	21,856	19.87	1916..	2,497,722	36,410	14.53
1865..	178,492	4,029	22.57	1891..	1,148,795	27,754	24.16	1917..	2,547,201	38,055	14.90
1866..	200,418	6,524	32.55	1892..	1,199,730	26,219	21.85	1918..	2,596,681	44,605	17.17
1867..	225,000	4,773	21.21	1893..	1,253,022	27,083	21.61	Note—The population is for midyear.			
1868..	252,054	5,984	23.74	1894..	1,308,682	23,892	18.26				
1869..	280,000	6,488	23.17	1895..	1,366,813	24,219	17.72				

STATISTICS FOR 1918.

Deaths by Ages.

Under 1 year.....6,636	10 to 20 years.....1,950	50 to 60 years.....4,768
1 to 2 years.....2,000	20 to 30 years.....6,146	60 to 70 years.....4,331
2 to 5 years.....2,146	30 to 40 years.....6,240	70 to 80 years.....2,885
5 to 10 years.....1,371	40 to 50 years.....4,636	Over 80 years.....1,496

By Important Causes.

Typhoid fever..... 38	Pellagra 6	Pneumonia (all forms)..7,000
Smallpox 4	Tuberculosis (all forms)3,827	Suicide 444
Measles 63	Cerebrospinal fever..... 93	Accidents 1,878
Scarlet fever..... 48	Cerebral hemorrhage.....1,427	Homicide 243
Whooping cough..... 184	Diarrhea and enteritis,	Sunstroke 23
Diphtheria 720	under 2 years.....2,960	Heart disease.....4,936
Influenza 6,971	Congenital debility and	Bronchitis 510
Tetanus 12	malformations 2.330	

CHICAGO FIRE STATISTICS SINCE 1863.

[From reports of fire marshals.]

Years.	Fires.	Property involved.	Loss.	Insurance.	Av. loss per fire	Pct. of loss on property involved.	Population.	Population to each fire.	Loss per capita.
1863-4...	186	.....	$355,600	$272,500	$1,912	.....	153,796	827	$2.31
1864-5...	193	.....	651,798	685,300	3,377	.....	169,353	877	3.85
1865-6...	243	.....	1,216,466	941,602	5,006	.....	178,492	735	6.82
1866-7...	315	.....	2,487,973	1,643,445	7,898	.....	200,418	636	12.41
1867-8...	515	.....	4,315,332	3,417,288	8,183	.....	226,236	439	19.07
1868-9...	405	.....	560,169	632,248	1,383	.....	252,054	622	2.22
1869-70..	600	.....	871,905	600,061	1,453	.....	279,330	466	3.12
1870-1...	669	.....	2,447,845	2,183,498	3,659	.....	306,605	458	7.98
1871-2*..	489	.....	672,800	745,000	1,989	.....	337,000	685	2.89
1872-3...	441	.....	680,099	3,763,275	1,542	.....	367,393	833	1.85
1873-4...	466	$7,041,700	1,013,246	3,641,735	2,175	14.39	381,402	818	2.66
1874-5†..	473	11,063,616	2,345,684	6,789,300	4,959	21.22	395,408	836	5.93
1875†....	332	4,601,770	127,014	2,328,150	386	2.76	401,535	1,209	.42
1876.....	477	9,173,004	387,951	3,780,060	813	4.23	407,661	855	.95
1877.....	445	10,868,921	1,044,997	6,173,575	2,348	9.62	442,196	949	2.48
1878.....	478	6,751,234	306,317	3,327,348	641	4.54	436,731	914	.70
1879.....	638	11,501,473	572,082	5,112,631	897	4.97	469,515	736	1.22
1880.....	804	14,752,066	1,135,816	5,409,480	1,413	7.70	503,298	626	2.26
1881.....	895	19,738,508	921,495	9,662,326	1,030	4.67	531,996	594	1.73
1882.....	981	26,435,705	569,885	12,587,090	581	2.16	560,693	572	1.02
1883.....	1,153	42,383,215	1,379,736	21,790,767	1,197	3.26	595,339	517	2.32
1884.....	1,278	22,685,601	968,229	12,048,683	758	4.27	629,985	493	1.54
1885.....	1,309	48,055,541	2,225,184	23,407,225	1,700	4.06	661,923	506	3.36
1886.....	1,543	43,616,452	1,492,084	22,676,518	967	3.42	693,861	450	2.15
1887.....	1,853	62,241,191	1,839,058	32,095,202	992	2.95	748,256	404	2.46
1888.....	1,871	76,618,085	1,363,427	38,610,407	729	1.78	802,651	429	1.70
1889.....	2,075	66,409,323	2,154,340	34,440,627	1,038	8.24	1,000,000	482	2.15
1890.....	2,755	108,650,005	2,092,071	47,937,840	759	1.93	1,099,133	397	1.90
1891.....	3,353	124,003,193	3,053,874	59,703,511	911	2.46	1,147,000	342	2.66
1892.....	3,549	123,482,011	1,521,445	65,535,291	429	1.23	1,197,000	337	1.27
1893.....	5,224	330,028,212	3,149,590	180,987,890	603	.95	1,250,000	239	2.52
1894.....	5,174	129,046,541	3,254,140	72,185,581	629	2.52	1,305,000	252	2.49
1895.....	5,316	120,794,760	2,974,760	73,443,646	560	2.37	1,362,000	256	2.19
1896.....	4,414	97,061,640	1,979,355	59,970,130	448	2.04	1,427,000	323	1.39
1897.....	5,326	98,883,270	2,272,990	55,233,596	425	2.30	1,485,000	279	1.53
1898.....	5,048	91,922,210	2,651,735	56,550,470	525	2.88	1,558,000	309	1.70
1899.....	6,031	128,304,413	4,534,065	70,851,165	752	3.53	1,626,000	270	2.79
1900.....	5,503	112,599,125	2,213,699	72,893,463	402	1.98	1,698,575	309	1.30
1901.....	6,136	133,195,220	4,296,433	83,079,743	700	3.22	1,747,236	285	2.46
1902.....	5,125	112,998,325	4,118,933	71,615,759	803	3.64	1,795,897	350	2.29
1903.....	6,054	111,743,441	3,062,931	68,748,203	489	2.73	1,844,566	305	1.66
1904.....	6,661	122,075,301	2,950,254	77,234,230	443	2.40	1,893,219	284	1.56
1905.....	6,522	117,497,315	3,303,929	76,533,230	507	2.81	1,941,880	298	1.70
1906.....	6,387	119,974,033	4,179,235	75,356,085	654	3.49	1,990,541	312	2.01
1907.....	6,257	142,900,863	3,937,105	92,275,189	629	2.76	2,039,202	326	1.93
1908.....	7,793	114,527,300	3,873,444	72,048,810	497	3.38	2,087,862	268	1.86
1909.....	7,414	135,730,618	3,046,797	90,950,970	411	2.24	2,136,525	288	1.43
1910.....	9,083	129,676,681	4,884,793	83,808,768	538	3.77	2,185,283	241	2.24
1911.....	9,151	121,156,470	3,864,123	80,653,116	422	3.19	2,262,756	247	1.71
1912.....	9,410	125,860,590	4,352,470	88,656,020	463	3.47	2,307,638	245	1.89
1913.....	10,002	132,938,720	4,798,457	90,395,765	480	3.61	2,393,325	239	2.00
1914.....	10,534	139,363,229	5,268,653	102,422,880	500	3.78	2,417,798	230	2.18
1915.....	9,435	113,159,650	3,186,569	77,291,754	338	2.82	2,472,158	262	1.29
1916.....	11,468	151,157,996	3,470,978	105,441,775	303	2.29	2,521,822	220	1.37
1917.....	12,034	185,947,911	4,094,639	112,288,515	340	2.21	2,571,941	213	1.59
1918.....	12,336	191,964,686	3,462,577	125,181,708	281	1.80	2,596,681	210	.75

*The great fire not included. †The large fire included. ‡Nine months ending Dec. 31, 1875.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FINANCES.

Year.	Expended.	Population.	Per capita.
1870.....	$366,700.66	306,605	$1.19½
1871.....	*182,023.15	337,000	.54
1872.....	432,057.34	367,393	1.17½
1873.....	586,618.96	381,402	1.54
1874.....	624,795.22	395,408	1.58
1875.....	†411,245.12	401,535	1.02
1876.....	478,340.22	407,661	1.17
1877.....	507,001.12	422,196	1.20
1878.....	389,692.36	436,731	.89
1879.....	420,308.82	469,515	.89½
1880.....	454,304.18	503,298	.90
1881.....	568,760.87	531,996	1.07
1882.....	545,021.03	560,693	.97
1883.....	556,551.80	595,339	.93
1884.....	657,957.46	629,985	1.04
1885.....	717,639.93	661,923	1.08
1886.....	823,413.02	693,861	1.19
1887.....	826,047.74	748,256	1.10
1888.....	893,475.09	802,651	1.11
1889.....	961,201.54	900,000	1.07
1890.....	$1,278,337.41	1,099,133	1.16
1891.....	1,378,249.10	1,147,000	1.20
1892.....	1,459,754.93	1,197,000	1.22
1893.....	1,542,378.17	1,250,000	1.23
1894.....	1,500,542.62	1,305,000	1.15
1895.....	1,542,596.62	1,362,000	1.13
1896.....	1,502,942.66	1,427,000	1.05
1897.....	1,532,780.92	1,485,000	1.03
1898.....	1,566,081.96	1,558,000	1.00½
1899.....	1,641,346.67	1,626,000	1.01
1900.....	1,678,410.09	1,698,575	.99
1901.....	1,636,984.21	1,747,263	.94
1902.....	1,645,548.93	1,795,897	.92
1903.....	1,699,162.37	1,844,568	.92
1904.....	1,780,096.39	1 893,219	.94
1905.....	2,103,642.62	1,941,880	1.08
1906.....	2,362,165.46	1,990,541	1.19
1907.....	3,124,338.27	2,039,202	1.53
1908.....	2,102,861.12	2,087,862	1.01
1909.....	2,915,437.07	2,136,525	1.36

Year.	Expended.	Population.	Per. capita.
1910	$2,838,703.46	2,185,283	1.30
1911	3,084,340.53	2,262,756	1.36
1912	3,403,538.57	2,307,638	1.47
1913	3,221,637.86	2,393,325	1.35
1914	3,461,584.09	2,417,978	1.43
1915	3,443,742.40	2,472,158	1.35
1916	$3,492,836.41	2,521,822	1.38
1917	3,721,063.40	2,571,941	1.44
1918	3,711,505.40	2,621,419	1.41½

*Six months. †Nine months ending Dec. 31, 1875.

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATIONS.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES.

General headquarters, city hall.

No.	Location.
1.	333 S. Wells-st.
2.	2421 Lowe avenue.
3.	855 West Erie-st.
4.	1244 N. Halsted-st.
5.	328 S. Jefferson-st.
6.	535 Maxwell-st.
7.	636 Blue Island-av.
8.	1931 Archer-av.
9.	2527 Cottage Grove-av.
10.	214 Lomax place.
11.	10 E. Austin-av.
12.	1641 W. Lake-st.
13.	209 N. Dearborn-st.
14.	509 W. Chicago-av.
15.	1156 W. 22d-st.
16.	23 West 31st-st.
17.	558 W. Lake-st.
18.	1123 W. 12th-st.
19.	3444 Rhodes-av.
20.	1318 Rawson-st.
21.	14 W. Taylor-st.
22.	522 Webster-av.
23.	1702 W. 21st-pl.
24.	2447 Warren-av.
25.	1975 Canalport-av.
26.	457 N. Lincoln-st.
27.	1244 N. Wells-st.
28.	2869 S. Loomis-st.
29.	744 W. 35th-st.
30.	1125 North Ashland avenue.
31.	2012 W. Congress street.
32.	59 E. South Water street.
33.	2208 Clybourn-av.
34.	114 N. Curtis-st.
35.	1625 N. Robey-st.
36.	2346 W. 25th-st.
37.	Foot of N. Franklin street (fireboat Graeme Stewart).
38.	2111 S. Hamlin-av.
39.	1618 W. 33d-pl.
40.	119 N. Franklin-st.
41.	Throop-st. bridge.
42.	226 W. Illinois-st.
43.	2183 State street.
44.	3138 W. Lake-st.
45.	4602 Cottage Grove avenue.
46.	9321-23 S. Chicago avenue.
47.	7531 Dobson-av.
48.	4005 Dearborn-st.
49.	1642 W. 47th-st.
50.	4649 Wentw'th-av.
51.	6345 Wentw'th-av.
52.	4714 S. Elizabeth street.
53.	40th and Packers avenue.
54.	8023 Vincennes avenue.
55.	2740 Sheffield-av.
56.	2214 Barry-av.
57.	2412 Haddon-av.
58.	92d street bridge.
59.	826 Exchange-av.
60.	1315 E. 55th-st.
61.	5300 Wentworth avenue.
62.	34 E. 114th-st.
63.	6328-30 Maryland avenue.
64.	6244 Laflin-st.
65.	2714 W. 39th-st.
66.	2858 Fillmore-st.
67.	4666 Fulton-st.
68.	1642 N. Kostner avenue.
69.	4017 N. Tripp-av.
70.	2100 Eastwood avenue.
71.	Deering's yards (fireboat Chicago).
72.	7914 Burnham-av.
73.	8630 Emerald-av.
74.	10615 Ewing-av.
75.	12054-56 Wallace street.
76.	3517 Cortland-st.
77.	1224 South Komensky avenue.
78.	1052 Waveland-av.
79.	5358 N. Ashland avenue.
80.	623 E. 108th-st.
81.	10458 Hoxie-av.
82.	817 E. 91st-st.
83.	1219 Lafayette-pl.
84.	5721 S. Halsted street.
85.	3700 W. Huron-st.
86.	2414 Cuyler-av.
87.	8701 Escanaba-av.
88.	3500 W. 60th-st.
89.	4456 N. Knox-av.
90.	1016 W. Division street.
91.	3000 Elbridge-av.
92.	Fullerton avenue bridge.
93.	331 S. Wells-st.
94.	326 S. Jefferson-st.
95.	4000 Wilcox-st.
96.	439 N. Waller-av.
97.	13359 Superior avenue.
98.	202 E. Chicago avenue.
99.	3042 S. Kedvale avenue.
100.	6843 Harper-av.
101.	1533 W. 69th-st.
102.	1723 Greenleaf avenue.
103.	1459 W. Harrison street.
104.	1401 Michigan avenue.
105.	2337 W. Erie-st.
106.	2754 N. Fairfield avenue.
107.	2258 W. 13th-st.
108.	4835 Lipps-av.
109.	2358 S. Whipple street.
110.	2322 Foster-av.
111.	1701 N. Washtenaw avenue.
112.	1732 Byron-st.
113.	4658 Lexington street.
114.	3542 Fullerton avenue.
115.	11940 S. Peoria street.
116.	5929 S. Wood-st.
117.	816 N. Laramie avenue.
118.	13401 Indiana avenue.
119.	6030 Avondale avenue.
120.	11035 Homewood avenue.
121.	1700 W. 95th-st.
122.	6856 Indiana-av.
123.	5218 S. Western avenue.
124.	4426 N. Kedzie avenue.
125.	2329 N. Natchez avenue.
126.	7320 Kingston avenue.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.

No.	Location.
1.	218 Lomax place.
2.	540 W. Washington street.
3.	158 W. Erie-st.
4.	214 W. 22d-st.
5.	1125 W. 12th-st.
6.	117 N. Franklin-st.
7.	455 N. Lincoln-st.
8.	2865 S. Loomis-st.
9.	61 E. South Water street.
10.	1613 Hudson-av.
11.	9 E. 36th place.
12.	2256 W. 13th-st.
13.	2756 N. Fairfield avenue.
14.	918 W. 19th-st.
15.	4600 Cottage Grove avenue.
16.	1405 E. 62d place.
17.	9323 South Chicago avenue.
18.	4738 Halsted-st.
19.	1129 W. Chicago avenue
20.	446 W. 69th-st.
21.	1529 Belmont-av.
22.	1620 Winnemac avenue.
23.	4837 Lipps-av.
24.	10400 Vincennes road.
25.	1545 Rosemont avenue.
26.	4002 Wilcox-st.
27.	30 E. 111th-st.
28.	1623 North Robey street.
29.	441 N. Waller-av.
30.	6017 S. State-st.
31.	1401 Michigan avenue.
32.	2360 S. Whipple street.
33.	4457 Marshfield avenue.
34.	1024 E. 73d-st.

SQUAD COMPANIES.

No.	Location.
1.	59 E. South Water street.
2.	114 N. Curtis-st.
3.	4005 Dearborn-st.

FIRE INSURANCE PATROLS.

1.	179 W. Monroe-st.
2.	111 S. Green-st.
3.	15 W. 23d-st.
4.	Union stockyards.
5.	221 Whiting-st.
6.	334 S. Hoyne-av.
7.	1628 W. Division street.
8.	324 N. Michigan avenue.

CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT CHIEFS.

Alex. Lloyd	1837-1838	C. P. Bradley	1850-1851	Matt. Benner	1873-1879
A. Calhoun	1839	U. P. Harris	1852-1853	D. J. Swenie	1879-1901
L. Nicholl	1840	J. M. Donnelly	1854	Wm. H. Musham	1901-1904
A. Sherman	1841-1843	S. McBride	1855-1857	John Campion	1904-1906
S. F. Gale	1844-1846	D. J. Swenie	1858	James Horan	1906-1910
C. E. Peck	1847-1848	U. P. Harris	1859-1867	C. F. Seyferlich	1910-1914
A. Gilbert	1849	R. A. Williams	1867-1873	Thomas O'Connor	1914

CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Offices on the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth floors of the Tribune building.
President—Edwin S. Davis.
Vice-President—Albert H. Severinghaus.
Secretary—Albert H. Miller.
Attorney—William A. Bither.
Members—Mrs. Edward G. Snodgrass, Jacob M. Loeb, Dr. Boleslaus Klarkowski, James B. Rezny, Mrs. Francis E. Thornton, Dr. Sadie Bay Adair, Edwin S. Davis, Albert H. Severinghaus, Hart Hanson, George B. Arnold, Francis E. Croarkin.

Standing Committees.

School Administration—Mr. Hanson, chairman; Dr. Adair, Dr. Klarkowski, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Snodgrass, the president, ex officio.
Finance—Mr. Arnold, chairman; Mr. Croarkin, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Severinghaus, Mrs. Snodgrass, the president, ex officio.
Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Severinghaus, chairman; Mr. Croarkin, Mr. Rezny, Dr. Adair, Mr. Arnold, the president, ex officio.
Committee on Direct Purchases and Condemnation Settlements—The president, chairman; chairman, committee on buildings and grounds; chairman, committee on finance; attorney, and the business manager.
Committee on Rules—Mr. Davis, chairman; Mr. Severinghaus, Mrs. Snodgrass, Mr. Croarkin, Mrs. Thornton.
Committee on Health and Sanitation—Dr. Adair, chairman; Dr. Klarkowski, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Snodgrass, Mr. Rezny, the president, ex officio.

SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO.

With the location and principal of each.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Superintendent—Charles E. Chadsey.
Associate Superintendent—Peter A. Mortenson.
Assistant Superintendent—Ernest E. Cole.
Assistant Superintendent—Morgan G. Hogge.
Assistant Superintendent—Ambrose B. Wight.
Community Centers—Dudley Grant Hays.
Superintendent of Parental School—Fred M. Smith.
Board of Examiners—Peter A. Mortenson, William H. Campbell.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Dist.	Supt.	Office.
1.	Ella C. Sullivan	Lake View high school
2.	R. M. Hitch	Darwin school
3.	C. D. Lowry	Burr school
4.	Elizabeth W. Murphy	Marshall high school
5.	Henry G. Clark	McKinley high school
6.	John H. Stube	Hammond school
7.	Henry L. Crane	Garfield school
8.	Minnie R. Cowan	Graham school
9.	John A. Long	Normal school
10.	Martha V. Bishop	Fiske school

SUPERVISORS.

Technical Work in High Schools—Albert G. Bauersfeld.
Commercial Work in High Schools—William Bachrach.
Continuation Schools—E. G. Cooley.
Household Arts and Science—Jennie H. Snow.
Schools for Blind—John B. Curtis.
Elementary Manual Training and Construction Work—Edward F. Worst.
Music—Agnes C. Heath.
Art—Lucy S. Silke.
Director of Child Study—Daniel P. MacMillan.
High School Band Instructor—N. P. Peterson.
Military in High Schools—Lieut. F. L. Beals.
Physical Education—Henry Suder.

OFFICE HOURS.

General offices open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Business manager, 4 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Superintendent, school days, 2 to 4:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Assistant superintendents, Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. daily.
District superintendents, daily, 3:30 p. m. to 5.30 p. m.

Practice and Other Schools.

Chicago Normal College—6800 Stewart avenue; William Bishop Owen.
Parker Practice School—6800 Stewart avenue; William R. Hatfield.
Haines Practice School—231 West 23d place; Elizabeth R. Daly.
Carter Practice School—5740 South Michigan avenue; Abby E. Lane.
Chicago Parental School—3600 Foster avenue; Fred M. Smith, superintendent.

High Schools.

Austin—5417 Fulton street; George H. Rockwood.
Bowen—8860 Manistee avenue; Frank W. Stahl.
Calumet—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.
Crane Technical—2246 West Van Buren street; William J. Bartholf.
Englewood—6220 Stewart avenue; Clarence E. De Butts.
Fenger—50 East 115th street; Thomas C. Hill.
Flower Technical—6059 South Wabash avenue; Dora Wells.
Harrison Technical—2850 West 24th Street boulevard; Frank L. Morse.
Hyde Park—6220 Stony Island avenue; Hiram B. Loomis.
Lake View—4015 North Ashland avenue; B. Frank Brown.
Lane Technical—1225 Sedgwick street; William J. Bogan.
Lindblom—61st and Lincoln streets; Harry Keeler.
Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
McKinley—2040 West Adams street; George M. Clayberg.
Medill—1326 West 14th place; Avon S. Hall.
Morgan Park—11043 Hermosa avenue; William Schoch.
Parker—6800 Stewart avenue; Charles R. French.
Phillips—244 East 39th street; Charles H. Perrine.
Schurz—3601 Milwaukee avenue; Walter F. Slocum.
Senn—5900 North Glenwood avenue; Benjamin F. Buck.
Tilden—645 West 47th place; Edward C. Rosseter.
Tuley—1313 North Claremont avenue; Franklin P. Fisk.
Waller—2007 Orchard street; John E. Adams.

Elementary Schools.

Adams—849 Townsend street; Dora W. Zollman.
Agassiz—2851 Seminary avenue; Lina E. Troendle.
Alcott—670 Wrightwood avenue; William C. Dodge.
Altgeld—1340 West 71st street; James W. Brooks.
Andersen—1155 North Lincoln street; Francis M. McKay.
Archer Avenue—4930 Archer avenue; Elizabeth L. Drew.
Armour—950 West 33d place; Martin E. Hurney.
Armstrong—7050 Pingree street; Azile B. Reynolds.
Arnold—2001 Burling street; A. Esther Camfield.

Auburn Park—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.
Audubon—3500 North Hoyne avenue; Mary E. Vaughan.
Avondale—2945 North Sawyer avenue; John H. Stehman.
Bancroft—1638 North Maplewood avenue; Carrie F. Patterson.
Barnard—10354 Charles street; Elizabeth H. Sutherland.
Bass—6554 South May street; Lucy I. Laing.
Beale—6043 South Sangamon street; John W. May.
Beaubien—5025 North Laramie avenue; Sarah J. O'Keefe.
Beidler—3151 Walnut street; Jay C. Edwards.
Belding—4257 North Tripp avenue; Delos Buzzell.
Bell—3730 Oakley boulevard; Esther J. W. Barker.
Blaine—3808 Southport avenue; Mary J. Zollman.
Bradwell—7710 Burnham avenue; Georgia A. Seaman.
Brentano—2723 North Fairfield avenue; William M. Roberts.
Brown—1758 Warren avenue; Matilda M. Niehaus.
Brownell—6509 Perry avenue; Alice E. Sollitt.
Bryant—1355 South Kedvale avenue; Ida Mighell.
Bryn Mawr—7355 South Jeffery avenue; Margaret J. McKee.
Budlong—2701 Foster avenue; Minnie M. Jamieson.
Burke—5356 South Park avenue; J. Clara Breese.
Burley—1630 Barry avenue; Ida L. Jaeger.
Burns—2524 South Central Park avenue; Robert Nightingale.
Burnside—650 East 91st place; Frank W. Rieder.
Burr—1621 Wabansia avenue; Samuel R. Meek.
Burroughs—3542 Washtenaw avenue; Mary F. Willard.
Byford—5600 Iowa street; Novella M. Close.
Calhoun—2850 West Jackson boulevard; Jeannette P. Robinson.
Cameron—1236 Monticello avenue; Herbert L. Merrill.
Carpenter—666 North Racine avenue; Volney Underhill.
Chalmers-Plamondon—1220 South Fairfield avenue; Thomas J. Casey.
Chase—2021 Point street; Solon S. Dodge.
Chicago and Cook County School for Boys—2615 South California avenue; superintendent, Orris J. Milliken.
Chopin—Iowa street and Campbell avenue; William C. Payne.
Clarke—1310 South Ashland avenue; Henry C. Beers.
Clay—13231 Burley avenue; Flora V. Renaud.
Clearing—South Central avenue, near 55th street; Moses Maier.
Cleveland—3850 North Albany avenue; Lewis W. Colwell.
Colman—4655 South Dearborn street; Francis G. Rogers.
Columbus—2120 Augusta street; Kate A. Reedy.
Coonley—4048 North Leavitt street; Elizabeth A. McGillen.
Cooper—1624 West 19th street; Ida A. Shaver.
Copernicus—6010 South Throop street; Cora Caverno.
Corkery—2510 South Kildare avenue; Daniel F. O'Hearn.
Cornell—7520 Drexel avenue; Flora J. Joslyn.
Cregier—1820 Yeaton street; William F. Gingrich.
Crerar—1002 Campbell avenue; Annette M. Chapin.
Curtis—50 East 115th street; Thomas C. Hill.
Dante—810 South Desplaines street; June H. MacConkey.
Darwin—2314 North Albany avenue; Charles A. Myall.
Davis—3014 West 39th place; Helen C. Maine.
Delano—3937 Wilcox street; Gerbrandus A. Osinga.
Dewey—5415 South Union avenue; Edward McLoughlin.
Doolittle—525 East 35th street; Margaret Madden.
Dore—758 West Harrison street; Nora F. Doran.
Douglas—3211 Forest avenue; Susan Bonfield.
Drake—2641 Calumet avenue; Helen W. McLoughlin.
Drummond—1845 Cortland street; Elizabeth Haines.
Earle—6121 South Hermitage avenue; Ira C. Baker.
Eberhart—3400 West 65th place; Helen N. Blanchard.
Emmet (Austin)—5500 West Madison street; Helen B. Eastman.
Ericsson—2930 West Harrison street; Otto M. Becker.
Everett—3419 South Irving avenue; Patrick F. Haley.
Falconer—North Lamon and Wellington avenues; Ada B. Sempill.
Fallon—4174 Wallace street; Thecla Doniat.
Farragut—2336 South Spaulding avenue; Albert W. Evans.
Farren—5030 South Wabash avenue; Isabella Dolton.
Felsenthal—4101 Calumet avenue.
Field—7019 North Ashland avenue; Albert L. Stevenson.
Fiske—6145 Ingleside avenue; Harry T. Baker.
Forrestville—4451 St. Lawrence avenue; Florence Holbrook.
Foster—720 O'Brien street; Mary B. Catelain.
Franklin—226 West Goethe street; Etta Q. Gee.
Froebel—2021 West 21st street; William W. Reed.
Fuller—537 East 42d street; Louise K. Stone.
Fulton—5300 South Hermitage avenue; Clara H. McFarlin.
Funston—2010 North Central Park avenue; Thomas J. Plant.
Gage Park—5516 Maplewood avenue; Gertrude E. English.
Gallistel—10347 Ewing avenue; James H. Henry.
Garfield—820 West 14th place; Charles A. Kent.
Gary—3000 South Ridgeway avenue; Frank W. Stahl.
Gladstone—1231 South Robey street; Harry S. Vaile.
Goethe—2236 North Rockwell street; Charles S. Bartholf.
Goodrich—915 West Taylor street; Esther R. P. Hornbaker.
Goudy—5124 Winthrop avenue; Louise Schroll.
Graham—4436 South Union avenue; Mary T. Maroney.
Grant—2433 Wilcox street; Marguerite L. O'Brien.
Gray—3810 North Laramie avenue; Ella R. Connell.
Greene—3537 South Paulina street; Elizabeth B. Letzkuss.
Gresham—8510 South Green street; Isabel G. Graham.
Hamilton—1650 Cornelia avenue; M. Elizabeth Farson.
Hamline—4747 South Bishop street; Eleanor Reese Dunn.
Hammond—2815 West 21st place; Adrian M. Doolin.
Hanson Park-Mont Clare—5520 Grand avenue; Fannie L. Marble.
Harper—6520 South Wood street; Walter J. Harrower.
Harvard—7537 Harvard avenue.

Haugan—4540 North Hamlin avenue; Thomas C. Johnson.
Haven—1472 South Wabash avenue; Clara W. Creedon.
Hawthorne—3300 Seminary avenue; George W. Davis.
Hayes—258 North Leavitt street; Jane H. MacConkey.
Hayt—1518 Granville avenue; Elmer L. Kletzing.
Healy—3037 Wallace street; Katherine S. Rueff.
Hedges—4735 South Winchester avenue; Marcella R. Hanlon.
Hendricks—313 West 43d street; Fred R. Nichols.
Henry—4250 North St. Louis avenue; Mary E. C. Lyons.
Herzl—1433 South Ridgeway avenue; Jaroslav J. Zmrhal.
Hibbard—3244 Ainslie street; Chester C. Dodge.
Holden—3065 South Loomis street; Lincoln P. Goodhue.
Holmes—5525 South Morgan street; Daniel A. Tear.
Howe (Austin)—720 Lorel avenue; Mary E. Vance.
Howland—1604 South Spaulding avenue.
Irving—2140 West Lexington street; John W. Troeger.
Irving Park—3815 North Kedvale avenue; Mary McMahon.
Jackson—820 Sholto street; William Hedges.
Jahn—3149 North Lincoln street; Cephas H. Leach.
Jefferson—1010 South Laflin street; Catherine M. Delanty.
Jenner—1009 Milton avenue; Frederick J. Lane.
Jirka—1400 West 17th street; Mary E. Rodgers.
Jungman—1746 Loeffler court; Sarah A. Fleming.
Juvenile Court School—748 Forquer street.
Keith—3400 South Dearborn street; Mary McNorney.
Kelvyn Park—4343 Wrightwood avenue; Chas. H. Ostrander.
Kenwood—4959 Blackstone avenue; Abigail M. Hunt.
Kershaw—643 South Union avenue; William Radebaugh.
Key (Austin)—517 North Parkside avenue; Lillian H. Wright.
King—2420 West Harrison street; Harriet F. Haywood.
Knickerbocker—2301 North Clifton avenue; Mary G. Guthrie.
Kohn—10434 South State street; Charles C. Cobb.
Komensky—1923 South Throop street; James W. McGinnis.
Kosciuszko—1424 North Cleaver street; Ida M. Cook.
Kozminski—936 East 54th street; Leslie Lewis.
Lafayette—2700 Augusta street; Mary I. Purer.
Langland—2230 Cortland street; Effie C. Tinen.
La Salle—326 West Eugenie street; Mary Taylor.
Lawson—1256 South Homan avenue; Charles C. Krauskopf.
LeMoyne—Rokeby and Addison streets; Abigail C. Ellings.
Lewis-Champlin—6200 Princeton avenue; Samuel B. Allison.
Libby—5300 South Loomis street; Florence U. Colt.
Lincoln—2324 Larrabee street.
Linne—3321 North Sacramento avenue; Chas. A. Cook.
Lloyd—2103 North Lamon avenue; Jacob H. Hauch.
Logan—2238 North Oakley avenue; M. Therese Norton.
Longfellow—1901 West 35th street; Mary E. Gilbert.
Lowell—3312 Hirsch street; G. Charles Griffiths.
Madison—7433 Dorchester avenue; Sarah A. Milner.
Manierre—1420 Hudson avenue; David E. McCracken.
Marsh—9810 Exchange avenue; Franklin C. Donecker.
Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
May—512 South Lavergne avenue; Cora E. Lewis.
Mayfair—4615 North Kilpatrick avenue; Annie S. Newman.
McClellan—3527 Walnut street; Lilias M. Williamson
McCormick—2712 South Sawyer avenue; Mary L. Twohig.
McCosh—6543 Champlain avenue; Ida M. Phalman.
McLaren—1500 Flournoy street; Charles J. Lunak.
McPherson—4728 North Lincoln street; Adelaide E. Jordan.
Mitchell—2233 West Ohio street; Tracy H. Holmes.
Monroe—3650 Schubert avenue; J. Edward Huber.
Moos—1711 North California avenue; Thomas C. M. Jamieson
Morgan Park—2364 West 110th street; William Schoch.
Morris—919 Barry Avenue; Luella Heinroth.
Morse—620 North Sawyer avenue; George L. Voorhees.
Moseley—2348 South Michigan avenue; Leona L. Thorne
Motley—738 North Ada street; Miriam Del Banco.
Mozart—2200 North Hamlin avenue; Nellie C. Hudd.
Mulligan—1832 Sheffield avenue; Hanna Schiff.
Nash—4851 West Erie street; Fred J. Watson.
Nettelhorst—3252 Broadway; Robert L. Hughes.
Newberry—700 Willow street; Mary E. Fellows.
Nixon—2121 North Keeler avenue; G. Ovedia Jacobs.
Nobel—4127 Hirsch street; Marie A. Dunne.
Norwood Park—5900 Nina avenue.
Oakland—750 East 40th street; Sarah M. Hennen.
Ogden—9 West Chestnut street; Martha M. Ruggles
Oglesby—7646 South Green street; Daniel J. Beeby.
Orr—4212 Cortez street; Katherine A. Riordan.
Otis—525 Armour street; John M. Duggan.
Parkman—245 West 51st street; John B. McGinty.
Park Manor—7049 Rhodes avenue; Genevieve Melody.
Parkside—6938 East End avenue; Jane S. Atwater.
Peabody—1444 Augusta street; Mary H. Smyth.
Pierce—1423 Bryn Mawr avenue; Inger M. Schjoldager.
Penn—1616 South Avers avenue; Bertha Benson.
Pickard—2105 South Oakley boulevard; Mary Ryan.
Pope—3000 West 19th street; Frank A. Fucik.
Portage Park—5330 Berteau avenue; Washington D. Smyzer.
Prescott—1632 Wrightwood avenue; Margaret S. Fitch.
Pulaski—2030 North Leavitt street; Anna C. Goggin.
Pullman—521 East 113th street; Daniel R. Martin.

Raster—6936 South Hermitage avenue; David L. Murray.
Ravenswood—4322 North Paulina street; Josiah F. Kletzing.
Ray—5631 South Kimbark avenue; Arthur O. Rape.
Raymond—3633 South Wabash avenue; John L. Lewis.
Reilly—3650 School street; Helen H. Robinson.
Revere—7145 Ellis avenue; Louise K. Stone.
Riis—1018 Lytle street; Cecilia B. Schimek.
Rogers—1247 West 13th place; Alice A. Hogan.
Ryder—8716 Wallace street; Minnie M. Tallman.
Ryerson—620 North Lawndale avenue; Sarah A. Kirkley.
Sabin—2216 Hirsch street; Mary J. W. Boughan.
Sawyer Avenue—5248 South Sawyer avenue; Robert G. Jeffrey.
Scanlon—11725 Perry avenue; Harriette T. Treadwell.
Schiller—700 Vedder street; Belle B. Murphy.
Schley—1240 North Oakley avenue; Minna S. Heuermann.
Schneider—3029 North Hoyne avenue; Elizabeth E. Fisk.
Scott—6435 Blackstone avenue; William F. Chamberlain.
Seward—4600 South Hermitage avenue; Mary A. Forkin.
Sexton, Austin O.—641 East 60th street; John A. Johnson.
Sexton, James A.—1029 Wells street; Visa McLaughlin.
Shakespeare—4623 Greenwood avenue; Walter H. Comstock.
Shepard—2839 Fillmore street; Katherine Cutler.
Sheridan, Mark—533 West 27th street; Augustus R. Dillon.
Sheridan, Phil—9001 Escanaba avenue; Edward C. Morse.
Sherman—5116 South Morgan street; Levi T. Regan.
Sherwood—245 West 57th street; Edmund B. Smith.
Shields—4250 South Rockwell street; Edward Wildeman.
Skinner—1112 West Jackson boulevard; Caroline Jane Utter.
Smyth—1059 West 13th street; William R. Hornbaker.
Spalding—1623 Park avenue; Jane A. Neil.
Spencer—214 North Lavergne avenue; Harriet S. Thompson.
Spry—2400 Marshall boulevard; William J. Fraser.
Stewart—4525 Kenmore avenue; Archibald O. Coddington.
Stowe—3444 Wabansia avenue; Frank A. Larck.
Sullivan—8255 South Houston avenue; Anna F. Mullay.
Sumner—715 South Kildare avenue; Edgar W. Trout.
Swift—5900 Winthrop avenue; Harriet A. Eckhardt.
Swing—1701 String street; Mary W. O'Keefe.
Talcott—1850 West Ohio street; Herbert C. Hansen.
Taylor—9913 Avenue J; Annie K. Sullivan.
Tennyson—2800 West Fulton street; Gertrude Corrigan.
Thorp, J. N.—8915 Burley avenue; Henry D. Hatch.
Thorp, Ole A.—6329 Addison street; Mary E. Marnell.
Tilton—4150 West Randolph street; Bertha S. Armbruster.
Trumbull—1600 Foster avenue; Helen R. Ryan.
University Avenue—9125 University avenue; Jessie E. Black.
Vanderpoel—9510 South Prospect avenue; Catherine A. Burke.
Van Vlissingen—137 West 108th place; George A. Brennan.
Von Humboldt—1410 North Rockwell street; Humphrey J. Moynihan.
Wadsworth—6420 University avenue; Frank Mayo.
Walsh—2015 South Peoria street; Alfred E. Logie.
Ward—2700 South Shields avenue; Myra C. Billings.
Warren—9210 Chappel avenue; Edith P. Shepherd.
Washington—1000 Grand avenue; Luman Hewes.
Waters—2519 Wilson avenue; Esther E. Morgan.
Webster—3315 Wentworth avenue; Alice M. Hogge.
Wells—936 North Ashland avenue; George B. Masslich.
Wentworth—6950 South Sangamon street; James E. McDade.
West Pullman—11941 Parnell avenue; Rose A. Pesta.
Whitney—2815 Komensky avenue; M. J. Hevenor.
Whittier—1900 West 23d street; Mary J. Rice.
Wicker Park—2032 Evergreen avenue; Frank H. Chase.
Willard—4901 St. Lawrence avenue; Grace Reed.
Yale—7010 Yale avenue; Cyrus L. Harper.
Yates—1849 North Richmond street; Blanca R. Daigger.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Year.	Enrollment.	Teachers.	Year.	Enrollment.	Teachers.
1841...	410	5	1882...	68.614	1,019
1842...	531	7	1883...	72.509	1,107
1843...	808	7	1884...	76.044	1,195
1844...	915	8	1885...	79.278	1,296
1845...	1,051	9	1886...	83.022	1,440
1846...	1,107	13	1887...	84.902	1,574
1847...	1,317	18	1888...	89.578	1,663
1848...	1,517	18	1889...	93.737	1,801
1849...	1,794	18	1890...135.541		2,711
1850...	1,919	21	1891...146.751		3,000
1851...	2,287	25	1892...157.743		3,300
1852...	2,404	29	1893...166.895		3,520
1853...	3,086	34	1894...185.358		3,812
1854...	3,500	35	1895...201.380		4,326
1855...	6,826	42	1896...213.835		4,668
1856-7.	8,577	61	1897...225.718		4,914
1858...	10,786	81	1898...236.239		5,268
1859...	12,873	101	1899...242.807		5,535
1860...	14,199	123	1900...255.861		5,806
1861...	16,441	160	1901...262.738		5,951
1862...	17,521	187	1902...268.392		5,775
1863...	21,188	212	1903...258.968		5,444
1864-5.	29,080	240	1904...264.397		5,570
1866...	24,851	265	1905...267.837		5,695
1867...	27,260	319	1906...272.086		5,808
1868...	29,954	401	1907...273.050		5,981
1869...	34,740	481	1908...292.581		6,106
1870...	38,939	557	1909...296.427		6,296
1871...	40,832	572	1910...300.893		6,383
1872...	38,035	476	1911...304.146		6,584
1873...	44,091	564	1912...307.281		6,740
1874...	47,963	679	1913...315.737		7,013
1875...	49,121	700	1914...332.248		7,544
1876...	51,128	762	1915...345.512		7,795
1877...	53,529	730	1916...357.511		7,992
1878...	55,109	797	1917...360.639		8,142
1879...	56,587	851	1918...368.225		8,316
1880...	59,562	898	1919...377,058		8,558
1881...	63,141	958			

SALARY SCHEDULES OF CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In force during fiscal year 1919. Per year unless otherwise specified.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND SUPERVISORS.

Superintendent of schools	$18.000
Assistant superintendents, each	5.500
District superintendents, each	5.000
Examiners, each	5.000
Supervisor technical work in high schools	4.000
Supervisor physical education	4.000
Supervisor elementary manual training	4.500
Supervisor household arts	4.000
Supervisor schools for the blind	2.750
Supervisor modern languages	3.500
Supervisor commercial work	3.720
Director of child study	4.000
Supervisor teachers of music	3.250
Supervisor teachers of art	3.250
Band instructor, high school	2.100
Director special schools	4.500
Director school extension	4.500
Chief vocational adviser	2.500

CHICAGO NORMAL COLLEGE.

Principal, Chicago Normal college $5.500

Assistant to the principal, $300 extra over and above the regular schedule for heads of departments.

Heads of Departments.

First year	$2.200
Second year	2.350
Third year	2.500
Fourth year	2.650
Fifth year	2.800
Sixth year	2.950
Seventh year	3.100
Eighth year	3.250
Ninth year	3.400
Tenth year	3.550
Eleventh year	3.700
Twelfth year	3.950

Instructors.

Lower Group.

First year	$1.400
Second year	$1.515
Third year	1.630
Fourth year	1.745
Fifth year	1.860
Sixth year	1.975
Seventh year	2.090

Upper Group.

First year	2.205
Second year	2.320
Third year	2.435
Fourth year	2.550
Fifth year	2.665
Sixth year	2.780
Seventh year	2.895
Eighth year	3.010
Ninth year	3.125
Tenth year	3.200

Substitutes in the Chicago Normal receive $5.00 per day for days of actual service.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Principals.

First year	$3.450
Second year	3.580
Third year	3.696
Fourth year	3.811
Fifth year	3.927
Sixth year	4.042
Seventh year	4.158
Eighth year	4.273
Ninth year	4.389
Tenth year	4.504
Eleventh year	4.629

Teachers—General Certificate.

Lower Group.

First year	$1.200
Second year	1.315
Third year	$1.430
Fourth year	1.545
Fifth year	1.660
Sixth year	1.775
Seventh year	1.890

Upper Group.

First year	2.005
Second year	2.120
Third year	2.235
Fourth year	2.350
Fifth year	2.465
Sixth year	2.580
Seventh year	2.695
Eighth year	2.810
Ninth year	2.925
Tenth year	3.000

Teachers in High Schools Holding Limited Certificates as Teachers of a Modern Language, Commercial Subjects, Manual Training, Household Arts, Music or Physical Education.

Lower Group.

First year	$1.200
Second year	1.257
Third year	1.315
Fourth year	1.372
Fifth year	$1.430
Sixth year	1.487
Seventh year and after	1.545

Teachers of Physical Education, Music, Art and Manual Training in High Schools Holding Limited Certificates.

Upper Group.

First year	$1.660
Second year	1.775
Third year	1.890
Fourth year	2.005
Fifth year	2.120
Sixth year	$2.235
Seventh year	2.350
Eighth year	2.465
Ninth and subsequent years	2.575

Teachers in High Schools Holding Limited Certificates as Teachers of Modern Languages, Commercial Subjects or Household Arts.

Upper Group.

First year	$1.602
Second year	1.660
Third year	1.717
Fourth year	1.775
Fifth year	$1.832
Sixth year	1.890
Seventh and subsequent years	2.000

Assistants to Principals—High Schools.

Assistants to principals are paid $300 extra over and above the regular schedule for high school teachers.

Deans of Girls in High Schools.

Deans of girls are paid $300 extra over and above the regular schedule for high school teachers.

Head of Branches—High Schools.

Teachers in charge of branches receive $150 extra.

Extra Teachers—High Schools.

Lower Group.

First year	$852.50
Second year	907.50
Third year	962.50
Fourth year	1,017.50
Fifth year	$1,072.50
Sixth year	1,127.50
Seventh year	1,182.50

Upper Group.

In schools with a membership below 1,000, salary advance on the schedule.

First year $1,237.50

In schools with a membership between 1,000 and 1,500 advance on schedule.

Second year $1,292.50

In schools with a membership between 1,500 and 2,000 advance on schedule.

Third year $1,358.50

In schools with a membership over 2,000 advance on the schedule.

Fourth year $1,490.50

Teachers at the Parental School.

Lower Group.

	Primary.	Grammar.
First year	$825	$850
Second year	875	900
Third year	925	950
Fourth year	975	1.000
Fifth year	1.025	1.050
Sixth year	1.075	1.100
Seventh year	1.125	1.150

Upper Group.

Eighth year	1.175	1.200
Ninth year	1.225	1.250
Tenth year	1.285	1.310
Eleventh year	1.405	1.430
Twelfth year	1.525	1.550

Teachers at the parental school are employed for 52 weeks in the year and are paid for thirteen periods of four weeks each.

Military instructor at the parental school, $25 per month extra.

Teachers at the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys.

Lower Group.

	Primary.	Grammar.
First year	$907.50	$935
Second year	962.50	990
Third year	1.017.50	1.045
Fourth year	1.072.50	1.100
Fifth year	1.127.50	1.155
Sixth year	1.182.50	1.210
Seventh year	1.237.50	1.265

Upper Group.

Eighth year	1.292.50	1.320
Ninth year	1.347.50	1.375
Tenth year	1.413.50	1.441
Eleventh year	1.545.50	1.573
Twelfth year	1.677.50	1.705

Teachers at the Chicago and Cook county school for boys are employed for fifty-two weeks in the year and are paid for thirteen periods of four weeks each.

Family Officers at the Parental School and the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys.

Lower Group.

	Men.	Women.
First year	$975.00	$660
Second year	1,007.50	660
Third year	1,040.00	660
Fourth year	1,072.50	715
Fifth year	1,105.00	715
Sixth year	1,137.50	715
Seventh year	1,170.00	715

Upper Group.

Eighth year	1,202.50	715
Ninth year	1,235.00	715
Tenth year	1,267.50	715
Eleventh year	1,300.00	715
Twelfth year	1,332.50	715

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Teachers of Art and Singing.

Placed on high school general schedule for 1918.

Principals Elementary Schools.

Seven automatic lower group years.

1	$2,000	5	$2,600
2	2,150	6	2,750
3	2,300	7	2,900
4	2,450		

Must promote before advancing.

Five automatic upper group years.

8	$3,100	11	$3,550
9	3,250	12	3,750
10	3,400		

Head Assistants.

($270 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1	$1,350	5	$
2		6	
3		7	
4			

Five automatic upper group years.

8	$1,400	11	$1,630
9	1,450	12	1,750
10	1,510		

Eighth Grade.

($125 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1	$1,200	5	$
2		6	
3		7	
4			

Five automatic upper group years.

8	$1,250	11	$1,480
9	1,300	12	1,600
10	1,360		

Teachers Elementary Schools.

Seven automatic lower group years.

	Primary.	Grammar.		Primary.	Grammar.
1	$775	$800	5	$975	$1,000
2	825	850	6	1,025	1,050
3	875	900	7	1,075	1,100
4	925	950			

Five automatic upper group years.

8	$1,125	$1,150	11	$1,355	$1,380
9	1,175	1,200	12	1,475	1,500
10	1,235	1,260			

Critic Teacher—Elementary Schools.

($175 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1	$950	5	$1,150
2	1,000	6	1,200
3	1,050	7	1,250
4	1,100		

Five automatic upper group years.

8	$1,300	11	$1,530
9	1,350	12	1,650
10	1,410		

Manual Training.

($310 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1	$1,085	5	$1,285
2	1,135	6	1,335
3	1,185	7	1,385
4	1,235		

Five automatic upper group years.

8	$1,435	11	$1,665
9	1,485	12	1,785
10	1,545		

Physical Education.

($310 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1	$1,085	5	$1,285
2	1,135	6	1,335
3	1,185	7	1,385
4	1,235		

Five automatic upper group years.

8	$1,435	11	$1,665
9	1,485	12	1,785
10	1,545		

Household Arts—Elementary Schools.

($200 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1	$975	5	$1,175
2	1,025	6	1,225
3	1,075	7	1,275
4	1,125		

Five automatic upper group years.

8	$1,325	11	$1,555
9	1,375	12	1,675
10	1,435		

Crippled Children—Elementary Schools.

(Primary grade $150 above elementary; grammar grade $150 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

	Primary.	Grammar.		Primary.	Grammar.
1	$925	$925	5	$1,125	$1,150
2	975	1,000	6	1,175	1,200
3	1,025	1,050	7	1,225	1,250
4	1,075	1,100			

Five automatic upper group years.

8	$1,275	1,300	11	$1,505	$1,530
9	1,325	1,350	12	1,625	1,650
10	1,385	1,410			

Deaf Children—Elementary Schools.

(Primary grade, $150 above elementary; grammar grade, $150 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

	Primary.	Grammar.		Primary.	Grammar.
1	$925	$950	5	$1,125	$1,150
2	975	1,000	6	1,175	1,200
3	1,025	1,050	7	1,225	1,250
4	1,075	1,100			

Five automatic upper group years.

	Primary.	Grammar.		Primary.	Grammar.
8	$1,275	$1,300	11	$1,505	1,530
9	1,325	1,350	12	1,675	1,650
10	1,385	1,410			

Blind and Defective Speech—Elementary Schools.

($50 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1	$825	5	$1,025
2	875	6	1,075
3	925	7	1,125
4	975		

Five automatic upper group years.

8	$1,175	11	$1,405
9	1,225	12	1,525
10	1,285		

Former Truants—Elementary Schools.

($200 above primary.)

Seven automatic lower group years.

1	$975	5	$1,175
2	1,025	6	1,225
3	1,075	7	1,275
4	1,125		

Five automatic upper group years.

8	$1,325	11	$1,555
9	1,375	12	1,675
10	1,435		

Open Air and Open Window, Prevocational, Subnormal, Epileptic, Cook County Hospital Elementary Schools.

($100 above primary.)

(Seven automatic lower group years.)

1	$875		$1,075
2	925	6	1,125
3	975	7	1,175
4	1,025		

Five automatic upper group years.

8	$1,225	11	$1,455
9	1,275	12	1,575
10	1,335		

Evening Schools.

	1st year.	2d year.	3d year.	4th year.
Elementary teachers	$2.25	$2.50	$2.75	$3.00
High school teachers	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00
Principals	5.00	6.00	6.50	7.00

Principals of schools with an average attendance of less than 300 for the quarter shall not advance beyond $6.

Principals of schools having less than 600 and more than 300 shall not advance beyond the third year of the schedule, $6.50.

Principals of schools having an average attendance of 600 or more may advance to the fourth year of the schedule, $7.

Principals of schools having an average attendance of 1,000 or more, one-half or more of which is made up of high school classes, may advance to the fifth year of the schedule, $8, after serving one year at the fourth year of the schedule.

Substitutes receive same rate as regular teachers.

Community Centers.

Principals	$5.00 per night
Teachers	2.50 per night
Accompanists	2.50 per night
Cadets	1.00 per night

Vacation Schools.

Principals	$8.00 per day
Teachers	4.00 per day
Teachers in open air schools	$25.00 per week

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCES.

Statement of receipts and expenditures for the school year ending June 30, 1919.

SCHOOL TAX BUILDING FUND.

Cash balance, June 30, 1918		$2,299,402.98
Receipts.		
Tax levy, 1916	388,244.10	
Tax levy, 1917	2,940,569.08	
Tax levy, 1918	2,350,768.24	
Sale of buildings (condemnation)	40,754.50	
Rebates on special assessment	1,143.85	
Miscellaneous receipts	8,852.66	
Installments—Liberty loans	301,582.00	
Interest on liberty loans	17,577.20	
Sale of buildings (not condemnation)	700.00	
Refund of advance	500.00	
Total		8,350,093.91
Expenditures.		
School sites	913,353.90	
New buildings	3,225,898.92	
Permanent improvements	406,304.55	
Special assessments	76,839.47	
General repairs	737,475.40	
Rental of sites and buildings	70,197.66	
Inspection division	25,887.16	
Administration expense	100,376.38	
Liberty loan bonds	870,000.00	
Victory liberty loan bonds	65,000.00	
Vacations, bureau of repairs	5,662.56	
Total		6,497,056.00
Deferred charges—		
Repair division undistributed	11,499.43	
Factory division in excess of amount distributed	57,506.05	
Bureau of architecture undistributed	11,819.33	
Supply stock in excess of amount distributed	1,000.03	
Amount charged off from factory division	648.99	
Total		6,579,529.83
Less discounts on purchases	141.62	
Excess credit	1,417.13	
Total		6,577,971.08
Cash balance, June 30, 1919		1,772,122.83
Total		8,350,093.91

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Cash on hand, June 30, 1918		$101,465.05
Receipts.		
Tax levy, 1916	749,418.48	
Tax levy, 1917	6,218,796.99	
Tax levy, 1918		$6,560,283.43
Rental of school property	9,180.38	
Rental of assembly halls	5,717.01	
Sale of textbooks	10,581.54	
Miscellaneous sales, etc.	3,370.67	
Evening school registration fees	16,683.00	
Tuition fees—Summer high schools	23,469.25	
Tuition fees—Normal college	200.00	
Miscellaneous accounts receivable	430.87	
From temporary loans	11,751,600.00	
Total		25,451,196.67
Expenditures.		
Business administration—		
a. Salaries and wages	279,496.68	
j. Office supplies	76,818.83	
z. Contingent and miscellaneous	19,088.50	
Total	375,404.01	
Educational administration—		
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	163,868.25	
Civil service employes	147,714.01	
j. Office supplies	29,870.68	
z. Contingent and miscellaneous	48,077.90	
Total	389,530.84	
Normal college: Instruction—		
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers, regular day	125,746.20	
Teachers, summer session	9,463.72	
Civil service employes	1,615.00	
j. Educational supplies	2,783.89	
Total	139,608.81	
Secondary day schools: Instruction—		
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers, regular day	2,773,091 18	
Teachers, special activities	5,350.96	
Civil service employes	2,063.63	
j. Educational supplies	101,388.61	
k. Textbooks and maps	3,790.48	
o. Educational equipment	62,522.80	
Total	2,948,207.66	
Elementary day schools: Instruction—		
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	9,915,509.85	
Civil service employes	2,709.00	
c. Communication and transportation	1,228.81	
j. Educational supplies	219,372.34	
k. Textbooks, maps, etc.	23,403.26	
o. Educational equipment	13,500.89	
Total	10,175,724.15	

Evening schools: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	$190,659.39
Civil service employes	1,905.16
j. Educational supplies	13,680.76
k. Books, maps and globes	100.07
z. Contingent and miscellaneous	1,993.98
Total	208,339.36
Parental schools: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	41,893.53
Civil service employes	8,716.31
j. Educational supplies	26,192.33
k. Textbooks	94.17
o. Educational equipment	453.51
Total	77,349.85
Chicago and Cook county school: Instruction—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	19,352.44
Civil service employes	6,511.18
j. Educational supplies	599.84
Total	26,463.46
Chicago normal college: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians	12,960.24
g. Gas and electricity	807.25
l. Fuel	6,017.88
m. School plant supplies	330.45
Total	20,115.82
Secondary day schools: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians	244,863.30
g. Gas and electricity	32,950.55
l. Fuel	138,867.93
m. School plant supplies	10,261.67
Total	426,943.45
Elementary day schools: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians	1,191,481.30
c. Hauling ashes	17,575.94
g. Gas and electricity	58,796.65
l. Fuel	675,992.83
m. School plant supplies	50,517.23
Total	1,994,363.95
Evening schools: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians	23,557.70
g. Gas and electricity	7,035.00
l. Fuel	16,964.50
Total	47,557.20
Parental schools: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians, etc.	18,893.09
l. Fuel	11,682.13
m. School plant and farm supplies	9,548.81
Total	40,124.03
Chicago and Cook county school: Operation—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians	8,360.36
Contingent fund: Operation—	
z. Engineer-custodians, overtime, extra cleaning, etc.	34,363.61
Community centers—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	26,721.70
Engineer-custodians	9,667.25
g Gas and electricity	879.00
j. Educational supplies	986.56
l. Fuel	4,155.00
Total	42,409.51
Secondary vacation schools—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	43,817.56
Engineer-custodians	1,448.85
j. Educational supplies	971.68
Total	46,238.09
Elementary vacation schools—	
a. Salaries and wages: Teachers	$21,770.38
Bathroom attendants	1,187.56
Engineer-custodians	3,458.77
c. Excursions	283.06
j. Educational supplies	1,157.09
Total	27,856.86
Bathrooms—	
a. Salaries and wages: Attendants	58,694.62
h. Towels	14,077.00
j. Educational supplies	2,320.34
Total	75,091.96
Transportation of pupils—	
c. Bus hire and carfare	72,318.71
Penny lunches—	
a. Salaries and wages: Engineer-custodians, 6 months	1,633.00
b. Compensations, attendants	21,303.80
o. Educational equipment	1,173.25
Total	24,110.05
School libraries—	
a. Salaries and wages: Assistant librarian	1,640.00
Cataloguer	1,127.16
k. Supplementary books	7,694.69
Total	10,461.85
School gardens—	
a. Salaries and wages: Instructors	2,497.92
j. Educational supplies	2,800.16
Total	5,298.08
Miscellaneous—Pensions: Teachers	79,233.31
Employes	6,662.55
Total	85,895.86
Interest on temporary loans	151,482.56
Total for educational purposes	17,453,620.09
Less amount charged to school fund	2,319,101.45
Less excess credits—Supply stock	70,918.61
Accounts payable	13,582.55
Storage fuel	13,601.16
Transfers to building fund	91,583.76
Discount on purchases	394.87
	2,509,182.40
Total	14,944,437.69
Contested salaries	54,662.38
Printing plant	20,598.25
War savings stamps	3,858.03
Advances to principals and teachers	2,425.09
Temporary loans paid	10,351,600.00
Cash balance, June 30, 1919	73,615.23
Grand total	25,451,196.67

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Cash balance, June 30, 1918	$32,219.74
Receipts.	
Rental of school fund property	684,836.15
Tuition of nonresidents	6,408.44
Interest on investments	57,435.09
Interest on deposits	19,718.11
State per capita tax	1,455,944.19
State appropriation for deaf and blind	33,734.92
State appropriation for delinquent	90,250.00
State appropriation for vocational training	6,666.96
Miscellaneous receipts	58.75
Total	2,355,052.61
Transferred from school tax educational fund	10,722,000.00
Total	

Expenditures.

Salaries of supts. and teachers—	
Educational administration	$163,868.25
Normal college	125,746.20
Secondary day schools.....	2,773,091.18
Elementary day schools.....	9,915,509.85
Parental	41,893.53
Chicago and Cook county school for boys	19,352.44
School libraries.....	1,640.00
Total	13,041,101.45
School fund expense.....	902.05
Teachers' salaries (war training)	11,058.64
Cash balance, June 30, 1919....	56,210.21
Total	13,109,272.35

SCHOOL FUND PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand June 30, 1918....	$61.19

Receipts.

Bonds matured.....	32,000.00
Total	32,061.19

Expenditures.

U. S. fourth liberty loan.....	25,000.00
U. S. victory loan bonds.....	7,000.00
Total	32,000.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1919.....	61.19
Total	32,061.19

SPECIAL FUNDS INCOME ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand June 30, 1918.....	$2,999.99
Receipts from interest.....	1,717.02
Total	4,717.01
Expenditures	1,109.68
Cash on hand June 30, 1919.....	3,607.33
Total	4,717.01

JONATHAN BURR FUND.

Cash on hand June 30, 1918.....	$644.45
Receipts from interest.....	1,285.35
Total	1,929.80
Expenditures for books and supplies	1,279.60
Cash on hand June 30, 1919.....	650.20
Total	1,92980

EXPENDITURES FOR ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS BY FUNCTIONS.

0. Principal's Office—Teachers' salaries	$952,123.12
1. General Studies—Teachers' salaries	7,476,716.67
Educational supplies.....	73,859.41
Educational equipment.....	1,250.00
Total	7,551,826.08
2. Kindergartens — Teachers' salaries	502,895.64
Educational supplies.....	8,629.50
Total	511,525.14
3. Manual Training—Teachers' salaries	272,933.59
Educational supplies.....	42,165.22
Educational equipment.....	5,536.08
Total	320,634.89
4. Household Arts—Teachers' salaries	$272,623.37
Educational supplies	35,025.86
Educational equipment.....	5,902.27
Total	313,551.50
5. Physical Education—Teachers' salaries.....	100,850.55
Educational supplies.....	3,925.87
Educational equipment.....	442.11
Total	105,218.53
8. Blind—Teachers' salaries.....	7,880.88
Educational supplies.....	501.08
Total	8,381.96
9. Deaf—Teachers' salaries.....	52,657.58
Educational supplies.....	630.09
Total	53,287.67
10. Fund text books.....	22,922.68
12. Maps, globes and reference books	437.01
13. Anæmic—Teachers' salaries.	40,559.00
Educational supplies.....	230.35
Total	40,789.35
14. Subnormal—Teachers' salaries	100,545.49
Educational supplies.....	4,615.50
Total	105,160.99
15. Truants—Teachers' salaries..	25,851.35
Educational supplies.....	1,100.95
Total	26,952.30
16. Epileptics—Teachers' salaries	4,448.37
Educational supplies.....	49.91
Total	4,498.28
18. Modern Languages—Teachers' salaries	175.00
21. Detention Home — Teachers' salaries	11,665.71
Educational supplies.....	133.63
Educational equipment.....	66.87
Total	11,866.21
23. Crippled Children—Teachers' salaries	31,468.27
Educational supplies.....	5,279.30
Educational equipment.....	269.56
Books, maps and globes.....	43.57
Total	37,060.70
24. Construction—Educational supplies	18,989.12
25. Correct Speech — Teachers' salaries	11,427.64
26. Art—Teachers' salaries.....	28,379.34
Postage, etc.....	100.00
Educational supplies.....	21,559.87
Total	50,039.21
27. Music—Teachers' salaries....	22,308.28
Civil service employes.....	2,709.00
Moving pianos.....	1,128.81
Educational supplies.....	1,114.52
Printing, etc.....	1,596.16
Total	28,856.77
Total for elementary schools...	10,175,724.15

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street.

President—Leslie F. Gates.
Vice-Presidents—Hiram A. Sager and Charles H. Sullivan.
Secretary—John R. Mauff.
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.
Directors—Terms expire in 1920: Winfield S. Day, James J. Fones, William E. Hudson, W. H. Colvin, Herbert J. Blum. Terms expire in 1921: Emanuel F. Rosenbaum, John A. Bunnell, Edward Andrew, G. W. Hales, Adolph Kempner. Terms expire in 1922: L. C. Brosseau, J. J. Bagley, J. W. McCulloh, J. F. Lamy, W. H. Lake.

A gallery is set apart for the use of visitors, but admission is by card only. The trading hours are 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., except on Saturday, when the closing hour is 12 o'clock noon.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

Entrances on Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets; telephone Harrison 4700; private exchange, all departments.

Postmaster—William B. Carlile; room 358, south wing.

Secretary—John T. McGrath, room 358, south wing.

Assistant Postmaster—John M. Hubbard; room 357, south wing.

Superintendent of Mails—Frank H. Galbraith; room 350, south wing.

Superintendent of Delivery—L. T. Steward; room 379, west wing.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—J. B. Bennett (registry section), Adams street lobby.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—D. J. Foster (inquiry section), room 706.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—M. J. O'Malley (second class section), room 500.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—J. N. Brady (supply section), 712 West Monroe street.

Ass't Supt. of Finance—John Matter (auditor's section), room 362.

Ass't Supt. of Finance—T. W. Bean (cashier's section), Dearborn street lobby.

Ass't Supt. of Finance—J. M. Hubbard, Jr. (money order section), room 403.

Secretary Civil-Service Board—Peter Newton, 13th floor.

Inspector in Charge—James E. Stuart; room 334, east wing.

Superintendent 6th Division, Railway Mail Service—R. S. Brauer, room 308, north wing.

CARRIER STATIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Armour—3017 Indiana-av.; Henry Welch, Jr.

Auburn Park—David Herriott, 738 W. 79th-st.

Austin—Dugald Martin, 433-435 N. Waller-av.

C—1205-7-9 W. Madison street; George Berz.

Canal—Canal street, north of Washington (C. & N. W. station); Robert T. Howard.

Chicago Avenue Station—210 West Chicago avenue; William S. Snorf.

Chicago Lawn—3510 West 63d street; Thomas A. Kenny.

Cragin—4207 Armitage-av.; Peter J. O'Connor.

D—2108-10 West Madison street; James H. McCauley.

Dauphin Park—8948 Cottage Grove avenue; Jeremiah F. Collins.

Douglas Park—1205-07 South Western avenue; George N. Graves.

Dunning—6441 West Irving Park boulevard; Milton M. Potter.

Eastside—9909 Ewing-av.; Walter G. Seborg.

Edgewater—5501-03 Broadway; John H. Harrington.

Elsdon—3449 W. 51st-st.; Luman L. Shepard.

Englewood—449 West 63d street; Frederick A. Bosworth.

Fifty-First Street—715-721 West 51st street; John E. Vreeland.

Garfield Park—3907-09 West Madison street; Thomas R. Heaney.

Grand Crossing—7427-29 South Chicago avenue; James J. McKenna.

Hawthorne Station—3647-49 Ogden avenue; Edward O'Connell.

Hegewisch—13303 Baltimore avenue; Matthew Drinnan.

Humboldt Park—1400-04 North Western avenue; Edward Kinnare.

Hyde Park—1304 East 55th street; Wilber E. Crumbacker.

Irving Park—4218 West Irving Park boulevard; John T. McCormick.

Jackson Park—6314-18 Maryland avenue; James Kelly.

Jefferson—4841 Milwaukee avenue; Ernest Willmann.

Lake View—1229-33 Belmont avenue; William J. Becklenberg.

Lincoln Park—1617-19 Larrabee street; William R. Rennacker.

Logan Square—2311-2313 Milwaukee avenue; James Stott.

M—4235-37 Cottage Grove avenue; James N. McArthur.

McKinley Park—3450-54 Archer avenue; Frank Ryan.

Mont Clare—2314-16 Sayre avenue; George F. Dupuis.

Morgan Park—1085 West 111th street; Frederick W. Dayton.

North Halsted—2454-58 North Halsted street; Michael J. Keigher.

Norwood Park—6040 Avondale avenue; Stanley C. de Long.

Ogden Park Station—1614-16 West 63d street; Patrick J. Mahoney.

Pilsen—1507-09 West 18th street; Joseph H. Richak.

Pullman—111th place and Cottage Grove avenue; Gustav A. Ernst.

Ravenswood—1812-14 Wilson avenue; Harry A. Garvey.

Riverdale—13565 Indiana-av.; Otto F. Grange.

Rogers Park—1774-76 Lunt avenue; William S. Hussander.

South Chicago—N. E. corner 92d street and Exchange avenue; Patrick T. O'Sullivan.

Stockyards—700-04 Root-st.; Henry C. Smale.

Twentieth Street Station—1929 Indiana avenue; Albert L. Anderson.

Washington Heights—1254 West 103d street; John J. Goss.

West Pullman—12005 Halsted street; Frank M. Turner.

Wicker Park—1221-25 North Paulina street; Frank A. Kwasigroch.

STATIONS WITHOUT CARRIERS.

Masonic Temple—159 North State street; Henry Jaques.

South Water—207 North LaSalle street; Albert P. Treleaven.

Stock Exchange—30 North LaSalle street; Charles Bonus.

Sheridan Park—Richard A. Haussner.

In addition to the above there are 311 numbered stations served from the carrier stations, each with a clerk in charge.

There are 4,328 clerks in the general postoffice and stations and 2,185 carriers, including collectors.

COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERIES.

In the downtown district there are twenty-six collections of mail matter between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m.; in the outlying districts there are from four to twelve collections. Mail is delivered six times a day in the business district and three times in the outlying districts.

Special delivery letters are delivered in the central postoffice district between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. and from stations within their respective districts between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. Special delivery mail received in special delivery section which can reach the point of delivery up to approximately 11 p. m. daily will be given service throughout the city.

In the district bounded by the Chicago river on the north and west, and on the south by Roosevelt road, hotels, clubs, newspapers and theaters have three night deliveries between 6 and 12 p. m.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Year ended June 30, 1919.

Stamps and stamped paper	$32,243,751.32
Second, third and fourth class postage and box rent	3,417,644.27
Miscellaneous receipts	13,071.20
Total	35,674,466.79

REGISTERED MAIL.

Fiscal year 1919.

Official registration, fee prepaid, 4,316.

Letters registered with fee prepaid, 2,410,639.

Parcel post and third class registered with fee prepaid, 141,475.
Registered letters received for delivery, 3,418,878.
Registered parcel post and third class received for delivery, 66,333.
Exchange office articles received in transit, 308,758.
Registered jackets and sack jackets received and opened, 164,802.
Registered jackets and sack jackets made up and dispatched, 42,685.
Through registered pouches and inner sacks received, 155,679.
Through registered pouches and inner sacks made up and dispatched, 160,729.
Official letters and parcels registered free, 309,584.
Total number of registered articles handled, 7,183,878.
Letters registered by carrier, 5,057.
Registered articles received in transit, 2,382,681.
Through registered pouches and inner sacks received in transit, 54,644.
Grand total, 9,626,260.

MAILING DIVISION.

Mails handled in the mailing division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

	Pounds.	Pieces.
Letters	21,590,000	1,014,727,069
Specials	159,151	3,978,775
Nixies	209,449	5,236,239
Second class	85,020,400	425,102,000
Third class	35,175,800	432,109,600
Parcel post	267,916,600	269,226,300
Total	410,071,400	2,150,379,983
Increase	37,490,154	126,237,723
Per cent increase in weight	10.1	
Per cent increase in pieces	6.2	

Proportion of errors in handling mail, .00003

DELIVERY DIVISION.

Amount of mail matter of all classes received for delivery during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.
Mail letters, 314,532,731.
Local letters, 257,344,962.
Mail letters received at stations 134,799,742.
Local letters received at stations, 110,290,698.
Total number of letters, 816,968,133.
Newspapers, circulars, etc., 179,311,251.
Grand total of all classes of mail received for delivery, 996,279,384.

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

Fiscal year 1919.

Domestic money orders paid (30,539,927), $208,003,833.66.
International money orders paid (21,476), $540,580.71.
Domestic money orders issued (2,113,334), $19,803,476.33.
Fees on domestic money orders issued, $143,800.78.
International money orders issued (76,219), $999,417.06.
Fees on international money orders issued, $12,544.00.
Certificates of deposit issued (179,828), $183,790,443.27.
Transferred to credit of postmaster-general, $3,700,000.
Auditor's circulars, $12,362.31.
P. M. drafts on New York, $1,800,000.
Transferred from postal funds, $500,000.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The postal savings bank was opened at the main postoffice, Chicago, Aug. 1, 1911. Any one 10 years old or over may open an account. No account may be opened for less than $1, nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit. Depositors are now allowed to deposit a total of $2,500, any part or all of which may be deposited in any month.

Deposits are evidenced by postal savings certificates issued in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $200 and $500.

Depositors of the postal savings system by applying therefor thirty days in advance may exchange the whole or a part of their deposits on Jan. 1 or July 1 of each year for United States registered or coupon bonds in denominations of $20, $100 and $500, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, payable semiannually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of issue, both principal and interest payable twenty years from that date in United States gold coin.

Postal savings banks have also been established at the following postal stations: Armour, Auburn Park, Austin, C, Canal, Chicago Avenue, Chicago Lawn, Cragin, D, Dauphin Park, Douglas Park, Eastside, Edgewater, Elsdon, Englewood, 51st Street, Garfield Park, Grand Crossing, Hawthorne, Hegewisch, Humboldt Park, Hyde Park, Irving Park, Jackson Park, Jefferson, Lake View, Lincoln Park, Logan Square, M, McKinley Park, Morgan Park, North Halsted, Norwood Park, Ogden Park, Pilsen, Pullman, Ravenswood, Riverdale, Rogers Park, Sheridan Park, South Chicago, Stockyards, 20th Street, Washington Heights, West Pullman, Wicker Park and at stations No. 10 (Hull House) and No. 195 (Boston Store).

The Chicago office ranks third in the United States with total deposits June 30, 1919 of $7,743,441 and 22,748 depositors.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE OF CHICAGO.

Names and dates of appointments:
W. W. Kennedy, April, 1871.
Elmer Washburn, April, 1872.
Jacob Rehm, December, 1873.
Michael C. Hickey, Oct. 7, 1875.
Valerius A. Seavey, July 30, 1878.
Simon O'Donnell, Dec. 15, 1879.
William J. McGarigle, Dec. 13, 1880.
Austin J. Doyle, Nov. 13, 1882.
Frederick Ebersold, Oct. 26, 1885.
George W. Hubbard, April 17, 1888.
Frederick H. Marsh, Jan. 1, 1890.
Robert W. McClaughry, May 18, 1891.
Michael Brennan, Sept. 11, 1893.
John J. Badenoch, April 11, 1895.
Joseph Kipley, April 16, 1897, and April, 1899.
Francis O'Neill, April 30, 1901, and June 26, 1903.
John M. Collins, July 26, 1905.
George M. Shippy, April 15, 1907.
LeRoy T. Steward, Aug. 4, 1909.
John McWeeny, May 1, 1911.
James Gleason, Nov. 3, 1913.
Charles C. Healey, April 26, 1915.
Herman F. Schuettler, Jan. 11, 1917.
John J. Garrity, Nov. 25, 1918.

The first heads of the Chicago police force were known as head constables. John Shridley served from 1837 to 1839 and Samuel J. Lowe from 1839 to 1842. Then the title was changed to city marshal, those serving under that name being:
Orson Smith, 1842-1844.
Philip Dean, 1844-1848.
Ambrose Burnham, 1848-1852.
James L. Howe, 1852-1854.
Darius Knight, 1854-1856.
Cyrus P. Bradley, 1856-1858.
J. M. Donnelly, 1859.
Jacob Rehm, 1859.
Iver Lawson, 1860.

In 1861 the position was given the official title of superintendent of police. Cyrus P. Bradley served from 1861 to 1863; William Tuttle from 1864 to 1866 and Jacob Rehm from 1866 to 1871.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

LATE CENSUSES AND ESTIMATES.

Jan. 1, 1920 (estimate)*	2,672,922
July 1, 1919 (estimate)*	2,647,353
Government estimate (1918)	2,596,681
Federal census (1910)	2,185,283
School board estimate (1916)	2,550,000
City directory (1917)	2,652,000

*Estimated by city statistician.

POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

1840	4,479	1880	503,298
1850	28,269	1890	1,099,850
1860	109,206	1900	1,698,575
1870	298,977	1910	2,185,283

Rate of Increase.

Period.	Ratio.	Period.	Ratio.
1840 to 1850	570.3	1880 to 1890	118.6
1850 to 1860	264.6	1890 to 1900	54.4
1860 to 1870	173.6	1900 to 1910	28.7
1870 to 1880	68.3		

The figures of the school census for May 4, 1914, showed a normal ratio of increase for the four years from 1910 to 1914 close to the 28 per cent ratio for the decade from 1900 to 1910.

POPULATION BY WARDS.

Population of the thirty-five wards of Chicago in July, 1920, as estimated by Frederick Rex of the municipal reference library in 1919. The table is based on a report of the Chicago waste commission made in 1914 and the figures are larger than those in other estimates given above.

South Division.

Ward.	Population.	Ward.	Population.
1	57,930	8	94,195
2	66,285	9	104,518
3	78,661	29	104,787
4	56,280	30	72,513
5	89,662	31	80,265
6	87,944		
7	79,791	Total	1,081,139

West Division.

Ward.	Population.	Ward.	Population.
10	64,958	19	71,795
11	69,696	20	55,647
12	102,878	27	121,206
13	79,678	28	71,830
14	70,483	33	134,654
15	79,975	34	91,269
16	71,745	35	105,100
17	73,603		
18	72,863	Total	1,337,380

North Division.

Ward.	Population.	Ward.	Population.
21	60,851	25	95,889
22	66,855	26	109,456
23	77,044		
24	71,386	Total	481,481

POPULATION BY DIVISIONS.

[School census reports.]

Year.	South.	West.	North.	Total.
1853	26,592	14,679	17,859	50,130
1856	30,339	28,250	25,524	84,113
1862	45,470	57,193	35,525	138,186
1864	56,955	73,475	38,923	169,353
1866	58,755	90,739	50,924	200,418
1868	71,073	118,435	62,546	252,054
1870	87,461	149,780	70,354	306,605
1872	88,946	214,344	64,556	367,391
1874	96,771	220,874	77,763	395,408
1876	104,768	222,545	80,348	407,661
1878	111,116	237,606	88,009	436,731
1880	122,032	269,971	99,513	491,516
1882	135,648	312,687	112,258	560,693
1884	149,564	351,931	128,490	629,985
1886	172,379	392,905	138,533	703,817
1888	194,164	454,267	154,220	802,951
1890	413,922	555,983	238,764	1,208,669
1892	515,736	645,428	279,846	1,438,010
1894	562,980	696,535	307,212	1,567,727
1896	585,298	734,245	286,870	*1,600,413
1898	680,527	844,244	326,817	1,851,588
1900	725,691	938,883	343,121	2,007,695
1904	652,093	764,621	297,430	1,714,144
1908	724,018	872,056	327,986	1,924,060
1910	813,406	1,003,261	372,853	2,189,520
1914	886,818	1,133,197	417,511	2,437,526
1916†	906,615	1,158,497	426,827	2,491,939
1920	1,081,139	1,337,380	481,481	2,900,000

*Exclusive of 16,222 unclassified. †Estimated by municipal reference librarian.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES (1910)

[From federal census report.]

The following table includes all white persons in Chicago in 1910 of foreign birth or parentage classified by nationalities:

Country.	Total.	*Per cent.	Country.	Total.	*Per cent.
Austria	227,958	13.5	Norway	47,235	2.8
Belgium	3,931	0.2	Roumania	4,322	0.3
Canada, French	12,873	0.8	Russia	184,757	10.9
Canada, other	53,580	3.2	Scotland	22,840	1.3
Denmark	20,772	1.2	Sweden	116,740	6.9
England	63,054	3.7	Switzerland	7,192	0.4
Finland	15,069	0.1	Turkey (Asia)	1,486	0.1
France	7,138	0.4	Turkey (Europe)	758	‡
Germany	501,832	29.6	Wales	4,686	0.3
Greece	7,454	0.4	All other†	65,531	3.9
Holland	20,456	1.2			
Hungary	37,990	2.2			
Ireland	204,821	12.1	Total	1,693,918	100.0
Italy	74,943	4.4			

*Of white population of foreign birth or parentage. †Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries. ‡Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Nativity and Parentage.

Country.	Foreign born.	Native. *Parents foreign.	Native. †1 parent foreign.
Austria	132,059	85,208	10,691
Belgium	2,665	904	362
Canada, French	4,633	4,507	3,733
Canada, other	26,313	7,202	20,065
Denmark	11,484	7,020	2,268
England	27,890	14,860	20,304
Finland	1,191	339	39
France	3,030	1,845	2,263
Germany	182,281	244,185	75,366
Greece	6,564	697	193
Holland	9,632	8,070	2,754
Hungary	28,938	8,286	766
Ireland	65,963	99,346	39,512
Italy	45,169	27,737	2,037
Norway	24,186	18,156	4,893
Roumania	3,344	931	47
Russia	121,786	58,417	4,554
Scotland	10,303	6,279	6,258
Sweden	63,035	46,321	7,384
Switzerland	3,493	2,033	1,666
Turkey (Asia)	1,175	284	27
Turkey (Europe)	711	36	11
Wales	1,818	1,467	1,401
All other	3,554	‡60,889	1,088
Total	781,217	705,019	207,682

*Both parents born in same foreign country. †One parent foreign born, the other native born. ‡Parents born in different foreign countries.

COLOR AND NATIVITY.

White	2,139,057
Negro	44,103
Black	25,760
Mulatto	18,343
Indian	108
Chinese	1,778
Japanese	233
All other	4
Native white—	
Native parentage	445,139
Foreign or mixed par.	912,701
Foreign born white	781,217

SEX.

Total—Male	1,125,764
Female	1,059,519
White—Male	1,101,110
Female	1,037,947
Negro—Male	22,685
Female	21,418

MALES OF VOTING AGE.

Total number	700,590
Native white—Nat. par.	125,703
Native white—For. par.	175,397
Foreign born white	379,850
Negro	17,845
Chinese, etc.	1,795

CITIZENSHIP.

Foreign Born White.

Naturalized	190,693
First papers	31,585
Alien	124,553
Unknown	33,019

ILLITERACY.

Illiterate Males of Voting Age.

Total number	35,636
Per cent	5.1
Native white	717
Foreign born white	34,145
Negro	546

CHICAGO SCHOOL CENSUS OF MARCH 27, 1916.

Taken under the supervision of William L. Bodine for the board of education.

TOTAL POPULATION.

Taking the minor population conservative multiple, which proved to be the only one successfully close to the actual federal enumeration of the total population in 1910, Mr. Bodine estimated the total population of all ages in Chicago in 1916 at 2,550,000. This would be an increase of 112,474 as compared with the school census of 1914, which covered all ages and showed a total population of 2,437,526. Mr. Bodine pointed out that the ratio of increase in both the minor and total population had been appreciably retarded in the two years by the decrease in immigration from Europe, by the return of many foreign born parents to take part in the war, by the trend of many families to the suburbs close to Chicago but outside the city limits where they could not be included in the census, and by the growth of apartment houses with limited space.

MINOR POPULATION SINCE 1906.

1906	706,550	1912	882,516
1908	747,347	1914	954,413
1910	814,115	1916	996,059

AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION, 1916.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 4 years	117,062	107,049	224,111
Over 4 and under 6	57,153	55,763	112,916
Over 6 and under 7	32,060	31,960	64,020
Over 7 and under 14	152,179	152,368	304,547
Over 14 and under 16	48,238	48,711	96,949
Over 16 and under 21	189,804	103,712	193,516
Total	496,496	499,563	996,059

MINOR POPULATION BY WARDS.

Ward.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	4,983	4,753	9,736	19	14,466	14,938	29,404
2	7,099	6,887	13,986	20	12,315	13,359	25,674
3	8,629	8,973	17,602	21	6,355	6,487	12,842
4	15,272	15,845	31,117	22	12,721	12,849	25,570
5	15,398	15,242	30,640	23	11,723	11,591	23,314
6	10,034	10,342	20,376	24	14,281	14,144	28,425
7	11,646	11,764	23,410	25	14,145	14,763	28,908
8	15,605	15,268	30,873	26	16,561	16,450	33,011
9	16,200	15,816	32,016	27	24,163	23,265	47,428
10	14,704	14,959	29,663	28	17,050	16,940	33,990
11	15,386	15,974	31,360	29	22,605	22,925	45,530
12	15,249	15,136	30,385	30	14,076	14,044	28,120
13	11,133	11,775	22,908	31	13,282	13,544	26,826
14	12,837	12,982	25,819	32	18,424	18,614	37,038
15	16,951	16,862	33,813	33	18,294	17,707	36,001
16	16,579	16,824	33,403	34	18,920	19,052	37,972
17	15,614	15,822	31,436	35	16,003	15,833	31,836
18	7,793	7,834	15,627	T'l	496,496	499,563	996,059

MINOR POPULATION BY DIVISIONS.

Side.	Male.	Female.	Total.
South	173,253	174,017	347,270
West	247,457	249,262	496,719
North	75,786	76,284	152,070
Total	496,496	499,563	996,059

The south side includes wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 29, 30, 31, 32. The west side includes wards 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35. The north side includes wards 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

MINOR POPULATION BY AGE.

Under 4 Years.

Ward.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1,246	1,035	2,281	19	3,872	3,583	7,455
2	1,562	1,243	2,805	20	3,261	3,099	6,360
3	2,277	1,941	4,218	21	1,450	1,379	2,829
4	3,614	3,692	7,306	22	3,443	3,139	6,582
5	3,878	3,679	7,557	23	2,610	2,121	4,731
6	2,299	1,976	4,275	24	2,990	2,629	5,619
7	2,514	2,305	4,819	25	2,828	2,577	5,405
8	4,077	3,660	7,737	26	3,363	3,117	6,480
9	4,243	3,668	7,911	27	5,430	5,059	10,489
10	3,455	3,373	6,828	28	3,257	2,894	6,151
11	4,341	4,159	8,500	29	6,001	5,504	11,505
12	4,080	3,662	7,742	30	3,139	2,824	5,963
13	2,293	2,146	4,439	31	2,572	2,484	5,056
14	3,143	2,984	6,127	32	3,649	3,426	7,075
15	3,965	3,605	7,570	33	3,818	3,342	7,160
16	4,343	4,128	8,471	34	4,049	3,693	7,742
17	4,616	4,320	8,936	35	3,543	3,062	6,605
18	1,841	1,541	3,382	T'l	117,062	107,049	224,111

Over 4 and Under 6 Years.

Ward.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	636	593	1,229	19	1,816	1,760	3,576
2	857	846	1,703	20	1,753	1,767	3,520
3	933	981	1,914	21	819	811	1,630
4	1,766	1,793	3,559	22	1,650	1,625	3,275
5	1,776	1,686	3,462	23	1,309	1,156	2,465
6	1,077	1,004	2,081	24	1,542	1,620	3,162
7	1,238	1,171	2,409	25	1,410	1,412	2,822
8	1,785	1,787	3,572	26	1,979	1,917	3,896
9	2,071	2,034	4,105	27	2,788	2,522	5,310
10	1,531	1,487	3,018	28	2,057	1,950	4,007
11	1,911	1,876	3,787	29	2,770	2,833	5,603
12	1,684	1,696	3,380	30	1,393	1,443	2,836
13	1,225	1,256	2,481	31	1,505	1,489	2,994
14	1,797	1,660	3,457	32	2,124	2,035	4,159
15	1,837	1,788	3,625	33	2,120	1,945	4,065
16	1,640	1,623	3,263	34	1,936	1,912	3,848
17	1,832	1,774	3,606	35	1,728	1,713	3,441
18	858	798	1,656	T'l	57,153	55,763	112,916

Over 6 and Under 7 Years.

Ward.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	372	371	743	12	993	963	1,956
2	570	558	1,128	13	737	834	1,571
3	694	761	1,455	14	1,092	1,081	2,173
4	1,068	1,086	2,154	15	915	930	1,845
5	909	833	1,742	16	907	894	1,801
6	642	695	1,337	17	849	872	1,721
7	654	662	1,316	18	516	524	1,040
8	913	879	1,792	19	1,178	1,167	2,345
9	1,133	1,114	2,247	20	1,224	1,176	2,400
10	818	852	1,670	21	515	503	1,018
11	1,025	1,019	2,044	22	945	994	1,939

Ward.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
23....	696	732	1,428
24....	942	943	1,885
25....	837	799	1,636
26....	1,041	1,093	2,134
27....	1,325	1,283	2,608
28....	1,275	1,144	2,419
29....	1,445	1,476	2,921
30....	744	754	1,498
31....	892	862	1,754
32....	1,134	1,138	2,272
33....	1,178	1,119	2,297
34....	972	964	1,936
35....	910	885	1,795
T'l.	32,060	31,960	64,020

Over 7 and Under 14 years.

Ward.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
1....	1,499	1,561	3,060
2....	2,370	2,440	4,810
3....	2,227	2,440	4,667
4....	4,508	4,377	8,885
5....	4,544	4,326	8,870
6....	2,951	3,181	6,132
7....	3,842	3,907	7,749
8....	4,934	4,871	9,805
9....	5,024	4,944	9,968
10....	4,830	4,833	9,663
11....	4,479	4,484	8,963
12....	4,582	4,652	9,234
13....	3,609	3,716	7,325
14....	3,855	3,820	7,675
15....	5,348	5,331	10,679
16....	4,991	4,990	9,981
17....	4,557	4,542	9,099
18....	2,545	2,648	5,193
19....	4,049	4,021	8,070
20....	3,454	4,009	7,463
21....	1,942	1,969	3,911
22....	3,837	3,762	7,599
23....	3,246	3,374	6,620
24....	4,284	4,177	8,461
25....	3,788	3,878	7,666
26....	5,119	4,934	10,053
27....	8,273	7,831	16,104
28....	5,159	5,180	10,339
29....	6,829	7,048	13,877
30....	4,435	4,232	8,667
31....	4,182	4,121	8,303
32....	5,992	5,969	11,961
33....	5,719	5,500	11,219
34....	6,173	6,276	12,449
35....	5,003	5,024	10,027
T'l.	152,179	152,368	304,547

Over 14 and Under 15 Years.

Ward.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
1...	379	408	787
2....	529	561	1,090
3....	616	651	1,267
4...	1,851	1,857	3,708
5...	1,520	1,453	2,973
6...	888	945	1,833
7...	1,048	1,149	2,197
8...	1,542	1,482	3,024
9...	1,526	1,536	3,062
10...	1,508	1,448	2,956
11...	1,404	1,447	2,851
12...	1,338	1,451	2,839
13...	1,033	1,063	2,096
14...	1,173	1,260	2,433
15...	1,595	1,563	3,158
16...	1,352	1,350	2,702
17...	1,616	1,612	3,228
18...	698	651	1,349
19...	1,247	1,205	2,452
20...	1,163	1,184	2,347
21...	618	614	1,262
22...	1,016	986	2,002
23...	1,613	1,622	3,235
24...	2,008	2,047	4,055
25...	1,831	1,981	3,812
26...	1,608	1,511	3,119
27...	2,029	2,058	4,087
28...	1,303	1,362	2,665
29...	1,758	1,750	3,508
30...	2,193	2,184	4,377
31...	1,243	1,327	2,570
32...	1,501	1,527	3,028
33...	1,993	2,015	4,008
34...	1,823	1,802	3,625
35...	1,595	1,649	3,244
T'l.	48,238	48,711	96,949

Over 16 and Under 21 Years.

Ward.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.
1...	851	785	1,636
2...	1,211	1,239	2,450
3....	1,882	2,199	4,081
4...	2,465	3,040	5,505
5..	2,771	3,265	6,036
6....	2,177	2,541	4,718
7...	2,350	2,570	4,920
8....	2,354	2,589	4,943
9...	2,203	2,520	4,723
10...	2,562	2,966	5,528
11...	2,226	2,989	5,215
12...	2,522	2,712	5,234
13...	2,236	2,760	4,996
14...	1,777	2,177	3,954
15...	3,291	3,645	6,936
16...	3,346	3,839	7,185
17...	2,144	2,702	4,846
18...	1,335	1,672	3,007
19...	2,304	3,202	5,506
20...	1,460	2,124	3,584
21...	981	1,211	2,192
22...	1,830	2,343	4,173
23...	2,249	2,586	4,835
24...	2,515	2,728	5,243
25...	3,451	4,116	7,567
26...	3,451	3,878	7,329
27...	4,318	4,512	8,830
28...	3,999	4,410	8,409
29...	3,802	4,314	8,116
30...	2,172	2,607	4,779
31...	2,888	3,261	6,149
32...	4,024	4,519	8,543
33...	3,466	3,786	7,252
34...	3,967	4,405	8,372
35...	3,224	3,500	6,724
T'l.	89,804	103,712	193,516

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

By children of compulsory attendance age—over 7 and under 14 years.

Ward.	Public.	Private.	(*)	Total.
1.....	2,520	534	6	3,060
2.....	3,920	864	26	4,810
3.....	3,374	1,288	5	4,667
4.....	4,688	4,156	41	8,885
5.....	5,295	3,508	67	8,870
6.....	4,807	1,311	14	6,132
7.....	5,884	1,838	27	7,749
8.....	5,859	3,883	63	9,805
9.....	7,947	1,982	39	9,968
10.....	8,284	1,346	33	9,663
11.....	4,472	4,470	21	8,963
12.....	7,503	1,717	14	9,234
13.....	4,758	2,553	14	7,325
14.....	6,111	1,535	29	7,675
15.....	9,187	1,477	15	10,679
16.....	4,544	5,381	56	9,981
17.....	5,365	3,680	54	9,099
18.....	4,421	753	19	5,193
19.....	7,153	908	9	8,070
20.....	6,218	1,230	15	7,463
21.....	2,455	1,441	15	3,911
22.....	5,545	1,994	60	7,599
23.....	5,230	1,359	31	6,620
24.....	5,585	2,837	39	8,461
25.....	6,067	1,561	38	7,666
26.....	7,253	2,782	18	10,053
27.....	12,463	3,567	74	16,104
28.....	7,620	2,663	56	10,339
29.....	8,649	5,178	50	13,877
30.....	5,008	3,596	63	8,667
31.....	6,061	2,198	44	8,303
32.....	9,892	1,983	86	11,961
33.....	9,060	2,112	47	11,219
34.....	10,471	1,964	14	12,449
35.....	7,016	3,005	6	10,027
Total	220,685	82,654	1,208	304,547

*Not in school for thirty consecutive days.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

Minors over 14 and under 16 years of age.

Ward.	Attending School—Public.	Private.	(*)	Working—Office or store.	Fact'y.	Mis.	Total.
1.....	513	125	5	45	47	52	787
2.....	738	179	13	74	36	50	1,090
3.....	899	343	2	18	4	1	1,267
4.....	1,661	1,191	51	258	282	265	3,708
5.....	1,706	737	23	172	143	192	2,973
6.....	1,301	502	4	20	1	5	1,833
7.....	1,567	505	14	39	8	64	2,197
8.....	1,870	782	28	64	90	190	3,024
9.....	1,984	715	47	72	34	210	3,062
10.....	1,830	551	29	134	203	209	2,956
11.....	1,487	719	11	151	296	187	2,851
12.....	1,735	376	24	168	230	306	2,839
13.....	1,199	633	9	113	48	94	2,096
14.....	1,693	377	58	107	93	105	2,433
15.....	2,092	334	6	264	195	267	3,158
16.....	962	990	21	86	480	163	2,702
17.....	1,818	826	9	116	263	196	3,228
18.....	878	238	6	82	74	71	1,349
19.....	1,834	253	6	56	182	116	2,452
20.....	1,657	271	13	114	184	108	2,347
21.....	700	451	10	46	17	38	1,262
22.....	1,074	437	45	145	188	113	2,002
23.....	2,321	755	33	53	19	54	3,235
24.....	2,202	1,244	85	156	169	199	4,055
25.....	2,772	965	16	29	5	25	3,812
26.....	1,832	702	5	271	78	231	3,119
27.....	2,406	575	36	338	327	405	4,087
28.....	1,475	447	11	124	321	287	2,665
29.....	1,459	716	20	489	355	469	3,508
30.....	2,581	1,442	68	114	76	96	4,377
31.....	1,682	492	12	171	59	154	2,570
32.....	2,173	522	39	123	19	152	3,028
33.....	3,021	466	90	168	82	181	4,008
34.....	2,319	553	30	232	231	260	3,625
35.....	2,044	767	6	195	98	134	3,244
Total	59,485	21,186	885	4,807	4,937	5,649	96,949

*Out of school and out of work for thirty consecutive days.

DEAF, BLIND, CRIPPLED AND ILLITERATE MINORS.

There were in 1916 567 deaf children in the city and 182 minors who were blind, or nearly so.

There are 126 more who have visual defects leading to the sightless life.

The city had 645 crippled minors of whom 210 were so incapacitated that they were eligible for transportation service to the crippled children's centers. There were 2,086 so called "subnormal" minors in the entire city, including those feebleminded, mentally backward or having mental defects. Returns from special divisions in the public schools make a complete count of this class of children possible. Chicago has 221 mutes.

The illiterates over 12 and under 21, mostly between 16 and 21, total 573, who cannot read or write.

NO SCHOOL CENSUS IN 1918.

Owing to litigation over the membership of the board of education no school census was taken in Chicago in 1918.

CEMETERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Arlington—West thirteen miles, near Elmhurst.
Bethany—Archer avenue and 79th street.
Bohemian National—North Crawford and Foster avenues.
B'nai Abraham—South of Waldheim.
B'nai Sholom—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
B'rith Abraham—Des Plaines avenue and 14th street, Forest Park.
Brookside—West sixteen miles, near South Elmhurst.
Calvary—North ten miles, near South Evanston.
Chebra Gemilath Chasadim Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
Chebra Kadisha Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
Chevra Shomer Hadas—Nine miles west on Des Plaines avenue, south of West Roosevelt road.
Concordia—Nine miles west on Madison street.
Crown Hill—Fourteen miles west on Aurora, Elgin & Joliet railway.
Eden—Irving Park boulevard, near Franklin Park.
Elm Lawn—West thirteen miles on Lake street, near Elmhurst.
Elmwood—Grand and Beach avenues.
Evergreen—South Kedzie avenue and 87th street.
Fairmount—Willow Springs.
Fair Oaks Park—Matteson, south.
Forest Home—West ten miles on Roosevelt road.
Free Sons of Israel—Waldheim.
German Lutheran—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
Graceland—North five miles on Clark street.
Hebrew Benevolent Society—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
Highland—West Chicago.
Lincoln—Kedzie avenue and 123d.
Montrose—Bryn Mawr and Crawford avenues.
Moses Montefiore—South of Forest Home.
Mount Auburn—Southwest nine and one-half miles at 39th street and Oak Park avenue.
Mount Carmel—Hillside Station.
Mount Forest—Thornton, Ill.
Mount Glenwood—Thornton, Ill.
Mount Greenwood—Near Morgan Park; south.
Mount Hope—Near Morgan Park.
Mount Israel—Dunning.
Mount Maariv—Narragansett avenue near Irving Park boulevard.
Mount Olive—Northwest nine miles, on Narragansett avenue.
Mount Olivet—South sixteen miles, near Morgan Park.
New Light—East Prairie road, near Lincoln avenue, Morton Grove; northwest.
North Chicago Hebrew Congregation—At Rosehill; north.
Norwood Park—Sanford avenue and Higgins road.
Oak Hill—West 119th street and Kedzie avenue.
Oakland—Proviso; west twelve miles.
Oak Lawn—South Halsted and 180th streets.
Oakridge—Oakridge avenue and West Roosevelt road, west twelve miles.
Oakwoods—Greenwood avenue and 67th street; south.
Oestereich-Ungarischer Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein—At Waldheim.
Ohavo Amuno—South of Forest Home.
Ohavo Sholom—At Oakwoods.
Polish—Milwaukee avenue, near Norwood Park.
Ridgelawn—North Crawford and Peterson avenues.
Rosehill—North seven miles at Edgewater avenue and East Ravenswood avenue.
St. Adalbert—Norwood Park.
St. Boniface—North Clark street and Lawrence avenue.
St. Henry—Ridge and Devon avenues.
St. Joseph's—River Grove.
St. Lukas—5232 North Crawford avenue.
St. Maria—Grand Trunk railway and 87th street; south.
Sinai Congregation—At Rosehill.
Society of Benevolence and Relief of the Sick—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
Union Ridge—Higgins avenue, near Norwood Park.
Waldheim—West ten miles on Harrison street.
Woodlawn—West 22d street and Harlem avenue.
Zion Congregation—At Rosehill.

CHICAGO CITY TREASURERS SINCE 1837.

Hiram Pearsons	1837-1838
George W. Dole	1839
Walter S. Gurnee	1840, 1843-1844
N. H. Bolles	1840-1841
Wm. L. Church	1845-1846, 1848-1849
Andrew Getzler	1847
Edward Manierre	1850-1853
Uriah P. Harris	1854
William F. DeWolf	1855
O. J. Rose	1856
C. N. Holden	1857
Alonzo Harvey	1858-1860
Charles H. Hunt	1860
W. H. Rice	1861-1862
David A. Gage	1863-1864, 1869-1873
A. G. Throop	1865-1866
Willard F. Wentworth	1867-1869
Daniel O'Hara	1873-1875
Clinton Briggs	1876
Charles R. Larrabee	1877-1878
William C. Seipp	1879-1881
Rudolph Brand	1881-1883
John M. Dunphy	1883-1885
William M. Devine	1885-1887
C. Herman Plautz	1887-1889
Bernard Roesing	1889-1891
Peter Kiolbassa	1891-1895
M. J. Bransfield	1893-1895
Adam Wolf	1895-1897
Ernst Hummel	1897-1899
Adam Ortseifen	1899-1901, 1903-1905
Charles F. Gunther	1901-1903
Frederick W. Blocki	1905-1907
John E. Traeger	1907-1909
Isaac N. Powell	1909-1911
Henry Stuckart	1911-1913
Michael J. Flynn	1913-1915
Charles H. Sergel	1915-1917
Clayton F. Smith	1917-1919
Henry Stuckart	1919-1921

DISTANCE OF VISIBILITY OF OBJECTS ON THE LAKES.

[From "List of Lights and Fog Signals" issued by the United States lighthouse board.]

Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.
5	2.96	55	9.81	110	13.87
10	4.18	60	10.25	120	14.49
15	5.12	65	10.67	130	15.03
20	5.92	70	11.07	140	15.65
25	6.61	75	11.46	150	16.20
30	7.25	80	11.83	200	18.71
35	7.83	85	12.20	250	20.92
40	8.37	90	12.55	300	22.91
45	8.87	95	12.89	350	24.75
50	9.35	100	13.23	400	26.46
450	28.06	600	32.40	800	37.42
500	29.58	650	33.73	900	39.69
550	31.02	700	35.00	1,000	41.83

The distances of visibility given in the above table are those from which an object may be seen by an observer whose eye is at the lake level; in practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these a distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above lake level.

NOTABLE BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

Name, location, height in stories, height in feet and approximate cost given in order.

Adams Express—115 South Dearborn street; 10; 140; $450,000.
Advertisers'—123 West Madison street; 16; 209; $350,000.
American Trust and Savings Bank—Clark and Monroe streets; 18; 272; $1,000,000.
Art Institute—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 3; 75; $600,000.
Ashland—Clark and Randolph streets; 16; 200; $1,500,000.
Atlantic Hotel—316 South Clark street; 20; 200; $1,400,000.
Auditorium—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 145 (to top of tower 270); $3,200,000.
Auditorium Annex—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 152; $1,000,000.
Auditorium Annex No. 2—528 South Michigan avenue; 13; 180; $750,000.
Barnheisel—616-622 Michigan avenue; 10; 150; $350,000.
Bedford—Adams and Dearborn streets; 14; 188; $475,000.
Blackstone Hotel—Michigan avenue and East 7th street; 20; 220; $1,500,000.
Board of Trade—Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street; 9; 135; $1,800,000.
Borland—Monroe and LaSalle streets; 17; 239; $630,000.
Born—342-344 South Wells street; 12; 165; 300,000.
Born—533 South Franklin street; 10; 165; $300,000.
Boston Store—State and Madison streets; 17; 260; $3,500,000.
Boyce—30 North Dearborn street; 12; 155; $250,000.
Breda—105 North Dearborn street; 13; 160; $325,000.
Brooks—315 Franklin-st.; 10; 142; $330,000.
Burlington—Jackson boulevard and Clinton street; 21; 260; $1,500,000.
Butler Brothers—Randolph and Canal streets; 14; 200; $1,750,000.
Cable—307 South Wabash avenue; 10; 140; $350,000.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.—State and Madison streets; 12; 168; $1,350,000.
Caxton—506 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; $270,000.
Central Trust Bank—117 West Monroe street; 3; 75; $250,000.
Chamber of Commerce—LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 190; $1,000,000.
Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan avenue; 10; 165; $600,000.
Chicago Athletic Association Addition — 71 East Madison street; 13; 214; $500,000.
Chicago Savings Bank—State and Madison streets; 14; 196; $750,000.
Chicago Title and Trust—69 West Washington street; 16; 210; $600,000.
Church—32 South Wabash avenue; 12; 150; $300,000.
City Hall—LaSalle street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; $5,000,000.
City Hall Square—119-121 North Clark street; 21; 250; $1,500,000.
Columbia—Clark street, near Madison; 11; 125; $500,000.
Columbus Memorial—State and Washington streets; 14; 251; $800,000.
Congress Hotel—See Auditorium Annex.
Consumers—State and Quincy streets; 21; 260; $1,500,000.
Continental—South Wells and Quincy streets; 10; 140; $250,000.
Continental and Commercial National Bank—Wells and Adams-sts.; 20; 260; $4,500,000.
Conway—Washington and Clark streets; 21; 260; $2,000,000.
Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; $5,000,000.
Corn Exchange National Bank—LaSalle and Adams streets; 16; 189; $1,000,000.
Counselman—LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; 9; 145; $325,000.
Dexter—35 W. Adams street; 8; 140; $150,000.
Federal Life—166 North Michigan avenue; 12; 175; $400,000.
Dry Goods Reporter—Market and Quincy streets; 12; 150; $130,000.
Edison—Clark and Adams streets; 18; 274; $3,800,000.
Elks—174 West Washington street; 16; 200; $500,000.
Ellsworth—537 South Dearborn street; 14; 170; $300,000.
Fair—State and Adams streets; 11; 165; $1,500,000.
Farwell Trust—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 165; $275,000.
Federal Building—See postoffice.
Field, Marshall (retail)—Block bounded by Washington, State and Randolph streets and Wabash avenue; 12; 225; $8,500,000.
Field, Marshall (men's store)—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 20; 260; $2,500,000.
Field, Marshall (wholesale)—Adams and Wells streets; 8; 130; $2,000,000.
Field Warehouse—West Polk and Ellsworth streets; 13; 160; $500,000.
Fine Arts—410 South Michigan avenue; 10; 150; $750,000.
First National Bank—Dearborn and Monroe streets; 17; 257; $3,000,000.
Fisher—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 20; 274; $965,000.
Fisk—Wabash avenue and South Water street; 13; 150; $300,000.
Fort Dearborn—Clark and Monroe streets; 12; 150; $400,000.
Fort Dearborn Hotel—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 17; 250; $1,100,000.
Gaff—230 S. LaSalle street; 9; 145; $275,000.
Gage—18 South Michigan avenue; 12; 168; $500,000.
Garland—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 16; 200; $1,000,000.
Garrick—64 West Randolph street; 16; 211; $750,000.
Gibbons—49 West Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; $398,000.
Goddard—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; $300,000.
Grand Central Station—Harrison and Wells; 7; 212½ (to top of tower); $1,000,000.
Great Northern Hotel—Dearborn street and Jackson boulevard; 17; 176; $900,000.
Harris Trust and Savings Bank—111 West Monroe street; 21; 260; $2,500,000.
Hamilton Club—10 South Dearborn street; 10; 150; $250,000.
Hart Schaffner & Marx—Franklin and Monroe streets; 12; 190; $1,000,000.
Hartford—Madison and Dearborn streets; 14; 165; $1,000,000.
Harvester—Michigan avenue and Harrison street; 15; 212; $1,000,000.
Herald—163 West Washington street; 7; 124; $500,000.
Heyworth—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 18; 286; $1,500,000.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.—South Water and State streets; 10; 135; $1,000 000.
Hirsh, Wickwire & Co.—337 South Franklin street; 10; 114; $500,000.
Home Insurance—LaSalle and Adams streets; 12; 156; $800,000.
Hotel Brevoort—120 West Madison street; 12;

Hotel LaSalle—LaSalle and Madison streets; 23; 260; $3,500,000.
Hotel Sherman—Clark and Randolph streets; 14; 200; $2,500,000.
Hunter—Madison and Market streets; 12; 148; $500,000.
Illinois Athletic Club—112 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; $500,000.
Illinois Central Station—Park row, near Michigan avenue; 13; 225 (to top of tower); $1,000,000.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—LaSalle street and Jackson-blvd.; 2; 58; $300,000.
Insurance Exchange—Jackson boulevard and Wells street; 22; 260; $4,000,000.
Isabella—21 East Van Buren street; 10; 166; $200,000.
Karpen—Michigan avenue and East 9th street; 12; 200; $1,400,000.
Kent—Franklin and Congress streets; 10; 140; $500,000.
Kesner—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 17; 226; $850,000.
Kimball Hall—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; $2,250,000.
Kling Bros. & Co.—411 South Wells street; 10; 150; $250,000.
Kohn—425 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $300,000.
Kuppenheimer—415 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $350,000.
Lake View—116 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; $250,000.
Lakota—Michigan avenue and 30th street; 10; 140; $750,000.
LaSalle Street Station—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 14; 192; $2,500,000.
Lees—19 S. Wells street; 14; 165; $400,000.
Lexington Hotel—Michigan avenue and 22d street; 10; 130; $750,000.
Lombard Hotel—Wells and Quincy streets; 11; 175; $500,000.
Ludington—1104 South Wabash avenue; 8; 112; $275,000.
Lumberman's Exchange—LaSalle and Madison streets; 16; 200; $1,250,000.
Lyon & Healy—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 10; 175; $1,000,000.
Lytton—State street and Jackson boulevard; 18; 260; $2,250,000.
Majestic Theater—22 West Monroe street; 20; 240; $1,000,000.
Mallers—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 21; 260; $1,500,000.
Mallers—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 175; $275,000.
Mallers—Market and Quincy streets; 10; 150; $200,000.
Mandel—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 15; 226; $2,000,000.
Manhattan—431 South Dearborn street; 16; 208; $700,000.
Marquette—Dearborn and Adams streets; 16; 229; $1,000,000.
Masonic Temple—State and Randolph-sts.; 21; 354 (to observation platform); $3,000,000.
Medinah Temple—Wells street and Jackson boulevard; 12; 190; $500,000.
Mentor—State and Monroe streets; 16; 192; $500,000.
Merchants Loan and Trust Bank—Clark and Adams streets; 12; 157; $1,000,000.
Michigan Avenue—Michigan boulevard and Washington street; 15; 200; $1,500,000.
Monadnock—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 16; 194; $2,000,000.
Monon—440 South Dearborn street; 12; 160; $285,000.
Monroe—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 14; 200; $1,500,000.
Morrison Hotel—Clark and Madison streets; 22; 260; $2,000,000.
McClurg—218 South Wabash avenue; 9; 125; $200,000.
McCormick—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; 20; 260; $1,000,000; addition, 20; 260; $1,500,000.
McNeill—321 West Jackson boulevard; 10; 140; $250,000.
National Life—29 South LaSalle street; 12; 160; $1,200,000.
Newberry Library—Clark street and Walton place; 5; 70; $850,000.
New York Life—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 14; 166; $1,000,000.
North American—State and Monroe streets; 20; 260; $1,800,000.
Northern Trust Bank—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 4; 74; $500,000.
Northwestern Railway (office)—226 West Jackson boulevard; 14; 212; $2,000,000.
Northwestern Railway (terminal station)—West Madison and Canal streets; 3; 116; $20,000,000 (including site).
Old Colony—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 17; 203; $900,000.
Orchestra Hall—216 South Michigan avenue; 8; 110; $900,000.
Otis—Madison and LaSalle streets; 18; 250; $1,500,000.
Palmer—367 West Adams street; 10; 140; $450,000.
Palmer House—State and Monroe streets; 9; 100; $3,500,000.
Patten—Harrison and Sherman streets; 12; 168; $450,000.
Peoples Gas—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 20; 260; $3,000,000.
People's Life—Randolph and Wells streets; 17; 200; $700,000.
Pontiac—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 14; 170; $350,000.
Pope—633 Plymouth court; 12; 160; $290,000.
Postal Telegraph—137-153 West Van Buren street; 11; 150; $800,000.
Postoffice—Adams and Clark streets; 8; 300 (to top of dome); $4,000,000.
Powers—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; $400,000.
Printers—Polk and Sherman streets; 8; 120; $400,000.
Public Library—Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets; 3; 95; $1,200,000.
Pullman—Adams streets and Michigan avenue; 9; 125; $800,000.
Railway Exchange—Michigan avenue and Jackson boulevard; 17; 220; $1,600,000.
Rector—Clark and Monroe streets; 13; 175; $700,000.
Reid, Murdoch & Co.—North side of river, between Clark and LaSalle streets; 9; 175; $1,000,000.
Reliance—State and Washington streets; 16; 200; $500,000.
Republic—State and Adams streets; 19; 260; $1,100,000.
Rialto—140 West Van Buren street; 9; 144; $700,000.
Rookery—LaSalle and Adams streets; 11; 165; $1,500,000.
Rothschild—304 South State street; 8; 138; $250,000.
Royal Insurance—160 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 185; $800,000.
Schiller—See Garrick.
Security—Madison and Wells streets; 14; 147; $450,000.
Shuman—Randolph and Wells streets; 16; 200; $700,000.
Siegel, Cooper & Co.—State and Van Buren streets; 8; 123; $1,250,000.
Silversmiths—10 South Wabash avenue; 10; 135; $250,000.

Society Brand—Franklin and Congress streets; 13; 160; $450,000.
Spitz & Schoenberg — 529 South Franklin street; 10; 150; $250,000.
Star—538 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; $250,000.
State-Lake—State and Lake streets; 13; 200; $1,600,000.
Steger—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 20; 250; $800,000.
Steinway—64 East Van Buren street; 11; 188; $280,000.
Stevens—State street, between Washington and Madison; 19; 250; $2,250,000.
Stewart—State and Washington streets; 12; 145; $800,000.
Stewart Apartments—Lake Shore drive and Division street; 12; 145; $700,000.
Stock Exchange — LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 173; $1,250,000.
Straus—Clark and Madison streets; 10; 141; $250,000.
Studebaker—629 South Wabash avenue; 10; 135; $350,000.
Tacoma—Madison and LaSalle streets; 13; 165; $500,000.
Telephone—Washington, between Wells and Franklin streets; 20; 260; $2,500,000.
Telephone (Franklin bldg.)—311-327 West Washington street; 11; 172; $2,000,000.
Temple—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 12; 185; $1,000,000.
Temple Court—219 South Dearborn street; 9; 100; $300,000.
Teutonic—Washington and Wells streets; 10; 130; $500,000.
Theodore Thomas Hall—See Orchestra hall.
Tower (old Montgomery Ward) — Michigan avenue and Madison street; 25; 394 (to top of tower); $1,500,000.
Transportation (Heisen)—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 22; 260; $2,000,000.
Tribune—Dearborn and Madison streets; 17; 244; $1,500,000.
Twentieth Century—State and Adams streets; 15; 200; $700,000.
Union Terminal Station — South Canal and Adams streets; 3; 116; $40,000,000 (including site).
Unity—127 North Dearborn street; 16; 208; $800,000.
University Club—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 9; 130; $1,150,000.
Van Buren—Van Buren and Wells streets; 10; 130; $250,000.
Venetian—15 East Washington street; 13; 181; $350,000.
Virginia—Ohio and Rush streets; 10; 150; $500,000.
Vogue—286-290 South Wells street; 10; 150; $200,000.
Webster—127 South Market street; 10; 150; $150,000.
Western Union—111 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 176; $700,000.
Westminster—Monroe and Dearborn streets; 16; 200; $1,200,000.
Williams—205 West Monroe street; 10; 140; $200,000.
Wilson—528 South Wells street; 10; 150; $500,000.
Y. M. C. A.—19 South LaSalle street; 17; 260; $1,000,000.
Y. M. C. A. Hotel, 818-826 South Wabash avenue; 19; 200; $1,100,000.

The limit of height under a building ordinance passed Feb. 6, 1911, is 200 feet.

NOTABLE NEW YORK BUILDINGS.

Height in stories and feet.

	Stories.	Ft.		Stories.	Ft.		Stories.	Ft.
Adams	32	424	Empire	20	293	Municipal	24	560
American Express	32	415	Equitable	37	485	Park Row	29	382
American Surety	23	306	Evening Post	32	385	Pulitzer	22	375
American Tract	23	306	Flatiron	20	286	Singer	41	612
Ashland	20	266	Germania Life	20	281	St. Paul	26	308
Bankers' Trust	39	539	Heidelberg	30	410	Sun	23	306
Bank of Commerce	20	270	Hotel McAlpin	25	307	Times	28	419
Bowling Green	19	272	Hudson Terminal	22	275	Trinity	21	280
Broad Exchange	20	276	Hyde	20	288	U. S. Rubber Co.	20	273
Browning	22	259	Liberty Tower	32	385	Victoria	20	263
Candler	20	341	Maiden Lane	25	315	Walker	17	388
City Investing	33	486	Manhattan Life	27	348	Washington Life	19	273
Clarendon	20	263	Masonic	19	292	Whitehall	32	424
Columbia Trust	23	306	Metropolitan Life	50	700	Woolworth	51	785
Commercial Cable	21	255						

LEARNED SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

American Library Association—Public library building; secretary, George B. Utley.
Chicago Academy of Sciences, The—Lincoln park; president, Dr. John M. Coulter; secretary, Charles F. Hills.
Chicago Astronomical Society—President, Prof. Elias Colbert; secretary, Prof. Philip Fox, Northwestern university, Evanston.
Chicago Bar Association—Library rooms, 105 Monroe street; president, James M. Sheean; secretary, Arthur Dyrenforth.
Chicago Historical Society—Dearborn avenue and Ontario street; president, Clarence A. Burley; secretary, Seymour Morris; librarian, Caroline M. McIlvaine.
Chicago Law Institute—President, Gabriel J. Norden; secretary, Alfred E. Barr.
Chicago Literary Club Rooms—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Edwin Herbert Lewis; secretary and treasurer, Frederick W. Gookin, 15 West Walton place.
Chicago Medical Society—President, Dr. J. V. Fowler; secretary, Dr. Hugh N. MacKechnie, 25 East Washington street.
Geographic Society of Chicago — President, Frederick T. West; domestic corresponding secretary, Mrs. Laurie R. Frazeur, 814 South Michigan avenue; treasurer, Orpheus M. Schantz, P. O. box 223, Chicago.
Illinois Audubon Society—President O. M. Schantz, 1649 Otis building; secretary, Roy M. Langdon, 1649 Otis building.
Jewish Historical Society of Illinois—President, Julius Rosenwald; secretary, H. L. Meites.
State Microscopical Society of Illinois—President, Frank I. Packard; secretary, R. E. McDonald, 320 Sherman avenue, Evanston, Ill.; corresponding secretary, V. A. Latham, M. D., 1644 Morse avenue. Meetings on the third Tuesday of each month except July, August and September.
Western Economic Society—President Shailer Mathews; secretary, H. G. Moulton.
Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock block; president, Henry J. Burt; secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut.

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Michigan avenue and Washington street.
Board of Directors—Alfred E. Barr, president; James J. Healy, vice-president; R. G. Shutter, Charles E. Schick, Carl O. Beroth, Frank F. Tollkuehn, Lawrence Cuneo, Robert J. McLaughlin, Elliott W. Sproul.
Standing Committees (1919-1920)—Library: Tollkuehn, Beroth and McLaughlin.
Administration: Shutter, Schick and Healy.
Buildings and Grounds: Schick, Healy and Sproul.
Meetings—Regular meetings of the board at 5 p. m., on second and fourth Mondays of each month, except that in July and August one regular meeting shall be held on the second Monday of each month.
Secretary—Harry G. Wilson.
Librarian—Carl B. Roden.

Departments and Hours.

Circulating, open shelf and registry departments, third floor, open 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.
Reference room and public card catalogue, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Thomas Hughes room for young people, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; closed on Sunday.
Art room, fifth floor; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.
Music room, fifth floor, Washington street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.
Patents, documents and bound newspapers room, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.
Civics room, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; closed on Sunday.
Reading room for current magazines and newspapers, fourth floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

General Information.

The Chicago public library is a free public institution, established under the Illinois library law of 1872. It derives its revenue from an annual library tax of approximately one mill. A board of directors of nine members is appointed by the mayor, three annually for terms of three years. The library occupies the site formerly known as Dearborn park, bounded by Michigan avenue, Washington street, Garland court and Randolph street. The cost of the building was about $2,000,000, including the furniture, book stacks and machinery. There are forty-four branches, six high school branches, 107 delivery stations and sixty-eight deposit stations.
The right of drawing books from the public library belongs to all who reside in the city of Chicago, and also to those who make their homes in the suburbs within the limits of Cook county and are regularly employed in the city. In order to become a book borrower it is necessary only to file an application giving the name and residence of the applicant and bearing the signature of a second person, who must be an actual resident of the city, appearing as such in the latest city directory. This person becomes the guarantor to the library for the proper observance of the library regulations on the part of the applicant. These regulations merely provide that books drawn for home use must be returned within the stated period and must not be defaced or injured.
At the close of May 31, 1919, the public library contained 978,456 volumes. The aggregate circulation for the year ending May 31, 1919, was 7,407,999 volumes, which does not include the use of books kept on the open shelves at the main library or its branches or the periodicals or newspapers used in the reading rooms.

Branches.

Branches marked * are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., those marked † are open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., all others are open from 1 to 9 p. m.; those marked ‡ are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; holidays open from 2 to 6 p. m.

Armour Square—33d-st. and Shields-av.
*Austin—5642 West Lake-st.
Bessemer Park—89th-st. and Muskegon-av.
*Blackstone—49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
†Burr School—Ashland and Wabansia-av.
†Butler House—3212 Broadway.
Cornell Square—Wood and West 51st-sts.
Davis Square—45th-st. and Marshfield-av.
*Douglas Branch—3527 West 12th-st.
Dvorak Park—20th and Fisk-sts.
Eckhart Park—Chicago-av. and Noble-st.
‡Forrestville School—45th-st and St. Lawrence-av.
Fuller Park—45th-st. and Princeton-av.
Hamilton Park—72d-st. and Normal-av.
Hamlin Park—Barry and Hoyne-avs.
Hardin Square—Wentworth-av. and 26th-st.
*Hebrew Institute—Taylor and Lytle-sts.
*Hiram Kelly—62d-st. and Normal-blvd.
Holstein—Oakley-av. and Ems-st.
†Humboldt—North and Fairfield-avs.
Independence Park—Springfield-av. and Irving Park-blvd.
Kosciuszko Park—2732 North Avers-av.
*Lewis Institute—1943 West Madison-st.
†Lincoln Centre—Oakwood-blvd. & Langley-av.
Logan Square—3245 Fullerton-av.
Mark White Square—Halsted and 30th-sts.
McKinley Park—W. 37th-st. and S. Western-bd.
Morse School—N. Sawyer-av. and W. Ohio-st.
†Ogden Park—64th-st. and Racine-av.
Palmer Park—111th-st. and Indiana-av.
Pulaski Park—Blackhawk and Noble-sts.
*Rogers Park—6975 North Clark-st.
‡Scanlan—11725 Perry-av.
†Seward Park—Elm and Orleans-sts.
Shedd Park—Millard-av. and West 23d-st.
†Sheridan—4734-36 North Racine-av.
†Sherman Park—Loomis and West 53d-sts.
Stanford Park—14th-pl. and Union-st.
Stanton Park—Vedder and Rees-sts.
Sumner School—Colorado and Kildare-avs.
†Twenty-Sixth Street—2548 South Homan-av.
George C. Walker Branch—Morgan Park.
†West North Avenue Branch—4021 W. North-av.
*Woodlawn—6247 Kimbark-av.

Deposit Stations.

Albany Park—3312 Lawrence-av.
Argyle—5060 North Clark-st.
Armitage—3605 Armitage-av.
Ashburn—3719 West 83d-st.
Association House—2150 West North-av.
Avondale—3052 Belmont-av.
Birchwood—1542 Jarvis-av.
Center Street—1112 Center-st.
Cheltenham—2943 East 79th-st.
Chicago Avenue—3859 West Chicago-av.
Chicago Lawn—3509 West 63d-st.
Cicero Avenue—407 South Cicero-av.
Cleveland—3851 North Albany-av.
Colorado—2904 West Madison-st.
Dauphin Park—8944 Cottage Grove-av.
Diversey Avenue—2833 Diversey-av.
Dunning—3940 Narragansett-av.
East Rogers Park—6614 Sheridan-rd.
East Sixty-First Street—632 East 61st-st.
East Thirty-First Street—304 East 31st-st.
Edison Park—6701 Olmsted-av.
Fernwood—104th and Wallace-sts.
Gads Hill—1919 West 20th-st.
Gage Park—55th and Western-av.
Grand Avenue—1722 Grand-av.
Grand Crossing—1318 East 75th-st.
Greenview—1514 Irving Park-blvd.
Gresham—8684 Vincennes-av.
Hegewisch—13320 Brandon-av.
Hermosa—4235 Armitage-av.

Homan—3352 West Madison-st.
Irving Park—4227 Irving Park-blvd.
Jefferson Park—4774 Milwaukee-av.
Kelvin Grove—2848 North Cicero-av.
Lake View—Lill and Seminary-avs.
Larrabee Street—2004 Larrabee-st.
Lawndale—2140 South Crawford-av.
Le Moyne—3712 North Halsted-st.
Longwood—West 97th-st. and Longwood drive.
Madison Street—4216 West Madison-st.
Mayfair—4500 Montrose-av.
Milwaukee Avenue—2314 Milwaukee-av.
Montrose—4410 Milwaukee-av.
North Clark Street—2932 North Clark-st.
Norwood Park—6013 Ceylon-av.
Park Manor—350 East 71st-st.
Ravenswood—4356 North Hermitage-av.
St. Louis—3446 Irving Park-blvd.
South Ashland Avenue—1254 S. Ashland-av.
Southport Avenue—3711 Southport-av.
South Shore—6721 Stony Island-av.
South Western Avenue—728 South Western-av.
Trumbull Park—104th and Bensley-av.
Wakeford—753 East 75th-st.
Washington Heights—1400 West 103d-st.
West Division—2738 West Division-st.
West Englewood—1901 West 59th-st.
West Harrison Street—3054 West Harrison-st.
West Pullman—700 West 120th-st.
West Ravenswood—4763 Lincoln-av.
West Sixty-Ninth Street—1037 West 69th-st.
West Twelfth Street—2013 West 12th-st.
Wieboldt—School-st. and Ashland-av.
Windsor Park—2522 East 73d-st.

High School Libraries.

Austin—200 North Lotus-av.
Englewood—6220 South Stewart-av.
Harrison Technical—2850 24th Street-blvd.
Lake View—4015 North Ashland-av.
John Marshall—3250 West Adams-st.
Nicholas Senn—5900 North Glenwood-av.

Delivery Stations.

North.

1. Elm and Orleans-sts.
2. 2004 Larrabee-st.
3. 2471 Lincoln-av.
4. 4356 N. Hermitage.
6. 3212 Broadway.
7. 6957 N. Clark-st.
8. 2273 Lincoln-av.
10. 2932 N. Clark-st.
11. 3712 N. Halsted-st.
12. 4734 Racine-av.
13. 3711 Southport-av.
15. 5060 N. Clark-st.
16. 1514 Irving Park-blvd.
17. Barry and Hoyne-avs.
18. Vedder and Rees-sts.
19. 4763 Lincoln-av.
20. 3456 N. Hoyne-av.
23. 6568 Sheridan-rd.

South.

1. 6721 Stony Island-av.
2. 304 E. 31st-st.
3. Oakwood-blvd. and Langley-av.
4. 534 W. 43d-st.
5. 49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
6. 62d-st. and Normal-blvd.
7. 4623 Grand-blvd.
8. 89th-st. and Muskegon-av.
9. 45th and St. Lawrence-av.
10. 72d-st. and Normal-av.
11. 938 E. 55th-st.
12. 336 E. 39th-st.
13. 636 E. 47th-st.
14. 11725 S. Perry-av.
15. 11100 Indiana-av.
16. 1037 W. 69th-st.
18. 1318 E. 75th-st.
19. 45th-st. and Marshfield-av.
20. 8684 Vincennes-av.
22. 64th-st. and Racine-av.
23. 33d-st. and Shields-av.
24. Wentworth-av & 26th-st.
25. 5005 State-st.
26. West 37th-st. and S. Western-av.
27. 4303 Drexel-blvd.
29. 8944 Cottage Grove.
31. 350 E. 71st-st.
35. Halsted and 30th-sts.
36. Wood and W. 51st-sts.
37. Loomis and West 51st-sts.
38. 632 E. 61st-st.
39. 6247 Kimbark-av.
40. 2943 E. 79th-st.
42. 111th and S. Hoyne-av.
43. 753 E. 75th-st.
45. 45th-st. and Princeton-av.

West.

1. 14th-pl. and Union-st.
2. 1722 Grand-av.
3. 1943 W. Madison-st.
4. 1254 S. Ashland-av.
5. 1919 West 20th-st.
6. 728 S. Western-av.
7. Springfield-av. and Irving Park-blvd.
8. 3555 Ogden-av.
9. 1152 W. Van Buren.
10. 4216 W. Madison-st.
11. 4227 Irving Park-blvd.
12. 2904 W. Madison-st.
13. 3052 W. Belmont-av.
14. 2639 N. Rockwell-st.
15. 1003 S. Wood-st.
16. 850 Washington-blvd.
17. 3308 W. 12th-st.
18. 2314 Milwaukee-av.
19. 3605 Armitage-av.
20. Millard-av. and W. 23d-st.
21. Taylor and Lytle-sts.
22. 3859 W. Chicago-av.
23. 3352 W. Madison-st.
24. 953 Grand-av.
25. 5642 W. Lake-st.
26. 2248 W. Ohio-st.
27. 4149 Armitage-av.
28. 3054 W. Harrison-st.
29. 407 S. Cicero-av.
30. 4807 Kimball-av.
31. 3123-3125 West 22d-st.
32. 2548 Homan-av.
33. N. Sawyer and Ohio.
34. 4024 West 16th-st.
35. 20th and Fisk-sts.
36. Chicago-av. and Noble-st.
37. Colorado and Kildare-avs.
38. 3406 West North-av.
39. 2732 N. Avers-av.
40. Ashland & Wabansia-avs.
41. 2013 West 12th-st.
42. 1105 N. California.
43. 1212 S. St. Louis-av.
44. Blackhawk and Noble-sts.
45. 3245 Fullerton-av.
47. 2138 West North-av.
48. 3851 N. Albany-av.
49. 1303 Blue Island-av.
50. 5115 W. Chicago-av.
54. 2553 W. North-av.
55. 3446 Irving Park-blvd.
56. Ems-st. and Oakley-av.
58. 2833 Diversey-av.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

North Clark street and Walton place.

President—Edward L. Ryerson.

Librarian—William N. C. Carlton.

Secretary—Jesse L. Moss.

Trustees—Frederick I. Carpenter, Charles H. Hulburd, David B. Jones, Andrew C. McLaughlin, Horace H. Martin, Horace S. Oakley, Edward L. Ryerson, John W. Scott, John A. Spoor, Albert H. Wetten, John P. Wilson, John P. Wilson, Jr.

Hours—From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day except Sundays and the following holidays: Jan. 1, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The Newberry library, Sept. 1, 1919, contained 387,000 books and pamphlets. These are not circulated, but are for consultation and use within the library building. The library is free to the public.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY.

At the university, 59th and Ellis avenue.

This library contained July 1, 1919, 660,849 volumes and 200,000 pamphlets. It is composed of the general library located in the Harper Memorial library and the departmental libraries located in the various departmental buildings. It is primarily intended for the use of the faculty and students of the university, but residents of Chicago engaged in serious study are permitted to use the reading rooms of the general library and of the School of Education and others may have the privilege of drawing books available for circulation upon the payment of a fee or on recommendation of a dean or head of a department of instruction. Properly accredited scholars visiting Chicago will receive complimentary cards upon application. The reading room is open to all. The director of the library is Ernest D. Burton; the associate director is J. C. M. Hanson.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY.

110 North Wabash avenue, 6th floor.

President—Marvin Hughitt.
Vice-Presidents—Thomas D. Jones and Robert Forsyth.
Secretary—Walter B. Smith.
Treasurer—William J. Louderback.
Librarian—Clement W. Andrews.
Board of Directors—Robert T. Lincoln, Frank S. Johnson, Marvin Hughitt, Thomas D. Jones, John J. Mitchell, Leonard A. Busby, Robert Forsyth, Chauncey Keep, Frederick H. Rawson, Albert A. Sprague II., Walter B. Smith, Chauncey B. Borland and the mayor and the comptroller of the city of Chicago ex officio.

Hours—The library is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The John Crerar library contained in October, 1919, 409,021 volumes and 151,145 pamphlets on the social, physical, natural and medical sciences and their applications. They cannot be taken from the library, but may be freely consulted by all who wish to do so.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

North Dearborn and West Ontario streets.

President—Clarence A. Burley.
First Vice-President—George Merryweather.
Second Vice-President—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.
Secretary—Seymour Morris.
Treasurer—Orson Smith.
Librarian—Caroline M. McIlvaine.
Executive Committee—William H. Bush, Charles F. Gunther, C. J. Hambleton, Chauncey Keep, Julian S. Mason, Seymour Morris, Henry J. Patten, Edward L. Ryerson.

The library, museum and portrait gallery are open free to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays. It is a repository of matter relating to the history and archæology of the northwest, particularly of Chicago, comprising some 40,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets and a large collection of MSS., maps, views, etc., illustrative of the development of Illinois and the central west.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

1005 city hall.

The municipal reference library contains books, pamphlets and other data relating to municipal government in Chicago and other cities. It provides and renders available for the use of members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and special commissions and municipal department and bureau heads and other city officials and employes public reports, documents, books, pamphlets and other data bearing upon municipal, legislative and administrative projects, plans and proposals, keeps on file all official public reports issued by the various governmental agencies in the city of Chicago and the annual reports, charters and ordinances of other cities.

The library is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and until 12 m. on Saturday. Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian.

RYERSON LIBRARY.

Art institute, Michigan avenue and Adams-st.

The Ryerson library of the Art institute is devoted to works on fine art and travel. It contains about 13,000 volumes and collections of 36,000 photographs and 19,000 lantern slides. The Burnham Library of Architecture kept in the Ryerson library contains about 2,500 books on architecture. Open daily from 9 to 5; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until 9:30 p. m.; Sundays 2 to 8 p. m. (Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and three evenings from 6 to 9:30.) The library is primarily for the students of the institute, but is practically a free reference library on fine art. Librarian, Sarah Louise Mitchell.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY LIBRARY.

Jackson park.

The museum library occupies three rooms in the north end of the building and is open to the public every weekday from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. It is a scientific reference library. Visitors can consult books by making application to the office of the library. The magazines in the reading room are accessible to the public. Sept. 30, 1919, the library contained approximately 70,000 books and pamphlets. Librarian, Elsie Lippincott.

LEWIS INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

West Madison and Robey streets.

The Lewis institute library contains about 25,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets. The public is invited to use the library for reference, but books are loaned only to instructors and students of the institute. Throughout the school year the library is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except on Saturday, when it closes at 1 p. m.; during the session of the night school the library is also open from 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Librarian, Miss Frances S. Talcott.

ELBERT H. GARY LAW LIBRARY.

Northwestern University building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago.

The Gary Library of Law was the gift of Elbert H. Gary of New York, N. Y., to Northwestern University Law school. It is open without charge, to nonresident lawyers presenting satisfactory credentials. Resident lawyers who are graduates of Northwestern University Law school are charged a registration fee of $1 per year for the privilege of using the library; all other resident lawyers are charged a registration fee of $4 a year. The library in 1918 contained about 46,000 volumes. Librarian, F. B. Crossley.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE LIBRARY.

1076 West 12th street.

The library of the college of arts of Loyola university contains more than 45,000 volumes for the use of the faculty and students, but may be consulted by others on application to the librarian. Open from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Librarian, James Preuss, S. J.

EVANSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Orrington avenue and Church street.

Free to residents of Evanston and open to others on payment of an annual fee of $2.50, or 25 cents a month. Reference department free to all. Library open from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. weekdays. Reading room open from 2 to 6 p. m., Sundays, except during July and August, and holidays, except Jan. 1, July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25. The Coe music collection, which contains about 1,600 books, 400 pieces of sheet music and 600 pianola rolls, is open to all. The medical science room, containing over 900 medical books and periodicals, is open to resident physicians and nurses and to others by special arrangement. The total number of volumes June 1, 1919, was 64,811. Librarian, Marcus Skarstedt.

OAK PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Grove avenue and Lake street, Oak Park.

The Oak Park public library contains about 35,000 volumes. It is open every day except Sundays and holidays from 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; south branch, Harrison street near Gunderson avenue, open afternoons 2 to 6 and evenings 7 to 9. Librarian, Helen A. Bagley.

PULLMAN PUBLIC FREE LIBRARY.

73 to 77 Arcade building, Pullman, Ill.

Contains 10,000 volumes. Library open from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. and in the evenings from 6:45 to 9 o'clock; also Sundays and holidays, 2 to 6 p. m. Librarian, Bertha S. Ludlam; assistants, Freda Grapes and Imogene Howell.

HAMMOND LIBRARY.

5757 University avenue.

The Hammond library of the Chicago Theological seminary contains over 33,000 volumes. It is intended for the use of the faculty and students of the Chicago Theological seminary, but may be used by clergymen and others. The library is open on weekdays from Oct. 5 to Aug. 31 from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m to 12 m; closed Sundays. Librarian, Rev. Harry T. Stock.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY.

826 Belden avenue.

The Virginia library of the McCormick Theological seminary contains about 46,000 volumes and is open every weekday of the year, except legal holidays, not only to those immediately connected with the seminary but to others as well. The hours are 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. while the seminary is in session, and the same during the vacations with the exception of the evening hours and Saturday afternoons. Librarian, Rev. John F. Lyons.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

Evanston, Ill.

This is a reference library of theology for the use of the faculty and students of the institute and neighboring clergymen, but open to the public October to September from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and from 7 to 10 p. m. Oct. 1, 1919, the library contained 64,306 volumes and 17,120 pamphlets. Librarian, Doremus A. Hayes; assistant librarian in charge, Samuel G. Ayres.

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

1025 County building.

President—Gabriel J. Norden.
Secretary—Alfred E. Barr.
Treasurer—James Rosenthal.
Librarian—William H. Holden.

The library contains about 65,000 volumes.

CHILDREN'S SCIENCE LIBRARY.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Lincoln park, contains more than 500 volumes for children on natural history, including plants, animals, astronomy, geography and industries. The reading room is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. each weekday.

MAYWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

South 5th avenue near St. Charles avenue.

The Maywood public library, the building for which was given by Andrew Carnegie, in May, 1919, contained 8,250 books and pamphlets. Householders or persons vouched for by householders have the privilege of taking out books. The library, which contains a large reading room, is open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., except Sundays and holidays. Librarian, Lottie M. Ingram.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.

Room 2132, 175 West Jackson boulevard.

The library of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest contains 4,500 bound volumes, containing information relative to fire insurance and allied subjects. Library open from 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock.

The library of the Fire Insurance club of Chicago, room 2132 Insurance Exchange building, 175 West Jackson boulevard, contains 800 volumes on fire insurance. Hours same as above. Librarian, Janet C. McFarland.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

Evanston and Chicago.

The Northwestern university libraries contained 175,431 bound volumes and 141,693 pamphlets July 1, 1918. The Evanston part of the library is open during the college year from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and during the summer vacation from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1:30 to 5 p. m. The building is known as the Orrington Lunt library. Other parts of the Northwestern university libraries are located in Northwestern university building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago, and in the Northwestern Medical school, 25th and South Dearborn streets, Chicago. Librarian (vacancy).

WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

1735 Monadnock block.

The technical library maintained by this society contains about 10,000 volumes upon the subject of engineering. Members of the society may borrow books from the collection. Nonmembers may receive this privilege upon the deposit of a required amount. The library is open to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., (except Saturday, when the hours are from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.). Secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut; librarian, Virginia Savage.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.

Room 1543 Conway building, 111 West Washington street.

The library of the Portland Cement association is a reference library on the literature of the cement industry. It contains some 2,000 books, 6,000 pamphlets and 4,000 mounted clippings. The library is open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:15 p. m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 o'clock. It is a free public reference library. Librarian, Mary A. Hathaway.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION BUREAU.

Federal Life Building, 168 N. Michigan Ave.

The Library of the National Safety Council is a working reference library specializing in safety literature. The library files contain interesting data on hundreds of specific questions on accident prevention, industrial relations, and allied problems. The library is open to the public 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily, except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 p. m., and is closed on Sundays and legal holidays. Librarian, Mary B. Day.

BEEF AND PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.

Years ended March 1.

Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.	Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.
1903-4	2,163,976	6,713,086	1908-9	1,637,295	6,263,606	1913-14	1,520,440	6,154,932
1904-5	1,918,665	5,990,430	1909-10	1,698,921	5,133,578	1914-15	1,442,870	6,079,473
1905-6	1,988,955	6,138,063	1910-11	1,735,189	4,820,899	1915-16	1,962,048	7,256,936
1906-7	1,988,504	6,027,432	1911-12	1,733,188	6,294,251	1916-17	2,073,553	7,757,726
1907-8	1,817,737	6,205,410	1912-13	1,639,364	7,816,625	1917-18	2,411,750	6,284,586

CHICAGO PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

LINCOLN PARK SYSTEM.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—Francis T. Simmons, John H. Hardin, Andrew Lanquist, Albert W. Goodrich, Bertram M. Winston, Samuel M. Felton, William Wrigley, Jr.

Officers—President, Francis T. Simmons; vice-president, John H. Hardin; auditor, Andrew Lanquist; secretary and superintendent, John C. Cannon; advisory counsel, Emil C. Wetten; treasurer, Frederick H. Rawson.

Office—In Lincoln park near Clark and Center streets.

The Lincoln park district consists of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, with Fullerton avenue as the dividing line, and is bounded on the north by Devon avenue, on the south by the Chicago river, and extends from Lake Michigan on the east to the north branch of the river and North Western avenue on the west.

The area of the Lincoln park district is 12.64 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 642.63 acres, with 11.755 miles of boulevards.

Lincoln Park—Lincoln park, previously known as Lake park, began its history under its present name by resolution passed by the common council of Chicago under date of June 5, 1865. The park proper is 317 acres in extent and extends from Diversey boulevard to Oak street along the lake front. To this 200.59 acres of land has been added by filling in Lake Michigan north of Diversey boulevard. This extension contains a 57 acre yacht harbor. The park contains a large floral department, also an extensive zoological garden containing about 1,800 animals. Boating and bathing facilities are furnished and the park lagoon—one mile in length—gives an admirable course for racing. The Academy of Sciences is located in the park at the foot of Center street. This building was erected in 1893 and contains about 250,000 specimens. It is noted for its collection of local natural history specimens and for its complete collection of mollusks. The park has provided facilities for outdoor games during both the winter and summer seasons.

Stanton Park—At Vedder, Vine and Rees streets; area 4.78 acres; equipped with fieldhouse and outdoor gym facilities.

Lake Shore Playground—Area 9.16 acres; is situated between Pearson street and Chicago avenue, extending from the Chicago avenue pumping works to the lake. This park is fitted up as a playground, containing a shelter house, and with outdoor and indoor gymnasium apparatus.

Seward Park—Contains 1.78 acres; is fitted with outdoor and indoor gymnasium and has a fieldhouse which contains reading rooms, assembly hall, clubrooms, a branch of the public library and facilities for gymnastic work and aquatic sports.

Hamlin Park—Wellington avenue and Robey street; area 8.64 acres; is fully equipped with fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities.

Welles Park—Western avenue and Montrose boulevard; fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities; area 8.17 acres.

Gowdy Square—Goethe street on the north and Astor street on the west; area .46 acre.

Length of North Side Boulevards.

In miles and fractions of miles.

Dearborn parkway, .120.
Diversey parkway, 2.302.
Fullerton parkway, .510.
Garfield parkway, .026.
Lake Shore drive, 2.262.
Lincoln parkway, .530.
North avenue, .275.
Lincoln Park West, .448.
Sheridan road, 5.056.
North State parkway, .226.

SOUTH PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by Circuit court judges)—Albert Mohr, Charles L. Hutchinson, L. B. Patterson, John Barton Payne, John Bain.

Officers—John Barton Payne, president; Albert Mohr, auditor; William A. Tilden, treasurer; John F. Neil, secretary; Roy O. West, attorney; J. F. Foster, general superintendent; H. C. Carbaugh, superintendent of employment.

Offices—In Washington park, 57th street and Cottage Grove avenue.

The south park district is bounded on the north by the Chicago river and the Illinois and Michigan canal, east by Lake Michigan and the state of Indiana, south by 87th street and 138th street and west by South Cicero avenue and State street.

The area of the south park district is 92.6 square miles, population is in excess of 800,000. The total area of parks is 2,043.98 acres and of parks and boulevards 2,494.59 acres, consisting of twenty-four parks and 32.98 miles of boulevards. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Jackson Park—Area 542.89 acres; bounded on the north by 56th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 67th street and west by Stony Island avenue; this park is provided with facilities for boating, rowboats and launches, has two golf courses, one of nine holes and the other eighteen holes, with golf shelter, lockers and showers for both men and women; it has baseball and football fields, tennis courts, refectory, beach bathing, music court and in the winter skating is provided. It also has a playground for small children. The commissioners have completed and in operation a new bathing beach at the foot of 63d street, extended. This beach and its equipment is undoubtedly one of the finest in the country and has a capacity of taking care of from 6,000 to 10,000 bathers every two hours. Everything is absolutely free, including bathing suits, towels and shower baths.

Washington Park—Area 371 acres; bounded on the north by 51st street, east by Cottage Grove avenue, south by 60th street, west by South Park avenue; has the same accommodations for the public as Jackson park except the golf facilities and the beach and in addition has roque courts, archery range, accommodations for fly casting, wading pool and sand court for children and a house for the game of curling.

Marquette Park—Area 322.68 acres; bounded on the north by 67th street, east by California avenue, south by 71st street and west by the Grand Trunk Western railroad. The east 80 acres has been improved. It has ball fields and tennis courts and skating in the winter. It also has an eighteen hole golf course.

Grant Park—Area 205.14 acres; bounded on the north by Randolph street, east by Lake Michigan, south by Park row, west by Michigan avenue. This park is under construction. Temporary provision is made for athletic work in the northern part of the park. The Logan monument, the airplane mail

landing place and the Art Institute are located in this park.

Midway Plaisance—The connecting way between Washington and Jackson parks; bounded on the north by 59th street, east by Stony Island avenue, south by 60th street, west by Cottage Grove avenue. Has tennis courts and in the winter skating and hockey.

McKinley Park—Area 74.88 acres; bounded on the north by 37th street and Archer avenue, east by Robey street, south by 39th street, west by Western Avenue boulevard. Has swimming pool, outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, tennis courts, ball field, children's playground, wading pool and skating in the winter. Modern and complete recreation buildings have been provided.

Gage Park—Area 20 acres; situated at the intersection of Western avenue and 55th street. Has wading pool, ball field and tennis court.

Sherman Park—Area 60.6 acres; bounded on the north by 52d street, east by South Racine avenue, south by Garfield boulevard, west by Loomis street. Has recreation buildings which include an assembly hall used by the people free of charge for various entertainments, clubrooms for meetings of the various clubs of the community, reading room supplied with periodicals by the park commissioners, gymnasiums for men and for women, shower and plunge baths and locker rooms. There are also outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, playground for children, wading pool and swimming pool with the necessary dressing booths. Provision is made for baseball, football, tennis and boating. There is also a band stand from which concerts are given during the summer every Sunday evening. Also skating in the winter.

Ogden Park—Area 60.56 acres; bounded on the north by 64th street, east by South Racine avenue, south by 67th street, west by Loomis street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park.

Palmer Park—Area 40.48 acres; bounded on the north by 111th street, east by South Park avenue, south by 113th street, west by Indiana avenue. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except boating.

Hamilton Park—Area 29.95 acres; bounded on the north by 72d street, east by C., R. I. & P. railway, south by 74th street, west by C. & W. I. railway. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except swimming pool and boating.

Bessemer Park—Area 22.88 acres; bounded on the north by 89th street, east by Muskegon avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Chicago avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Mark White Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 29th street, east by Halsted street, south by 30th street, west by Poplar avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Armour Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 33d street, east by Wells street, south by 34th street, west by Shields avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Cornell Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 50th street, west by South Lincoln street, south by 51st street, east by Wood street. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Davis Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 44th street, east by Marshfield avenue, south by 45th street, west by Hermitage avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Russell Square—Area 11.47 acres; bounded on the north by 83d street, east by Bond avenue, south by Baker avenue, west by Houston avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Calumet Park—Area 66.19 acres; bounded on the north by 95th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 102d street, west by Avenue G and a line about 50 feet east of C., L. S. & E. railway. A bathing pavilion is located at 99th street.

Hardin Square—Area 7.41 acres; bounded on the north by 25th street, east by the Rock Island right of way, south by 26th street, west by Wentworth avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman park except boating.

Fuller Park—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 45th street, east by Princeton avenue, south by 46th place, west by Stewart avenue. Improved with same facilities as Sherman park.

Grand Crossing Park—Area 19.16 acres; bounded on the north by 76th street, east by Dobson avenue, south by 78th street, west by Ingleside avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman park.

Lyman Trumbull Park—Area 18.52 acres; bounded on the north by 103d street, east by Bensley avenue, south by 105th street, west by Oglesby avenue; same facilities as at Sherman park.

No. 17 Park—Area 20 acres; bounded on the north by 130th street, east by Carondelet avenue, south by 132d street, west by Exchange avenue.

No. 18 Park—Area 20.19 acres; bounded on the north by 90th street, east by St. Lawrence avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Park avenue.

Michigan Avenue—80 to 100 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to Randolph street.

Garfield Boulevard—200 feet wide; from South Park avenue to Western Avenue boulevard on the line of 55th street.

Western Avenue Boulevard—200 feet wide; a strip of land east of and adjoining the center line of Western avenue from the Illinois and Michigan canal to 55th street (Garfield boulevard.

Grand Boulevard—198 feet wide; on the line of South Park avenue from 35th to 51st street.

Drexel Boulevard—200 feet wide; first street east of Cottage Grove avenue and extending from Oakwood boulevard to 51st street.

Prairie Avenue—66 feet wide; the street of that name from 16th to 29th street.

South Park Avenue—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between 35th and 29th streets and also between 51st and 60th streets.

Jackson Boulevard—66 feet wide; being the street of that name extending from Michigan avenue to the south branch of the Chicago river.

Oakwood Boulevard—100 feet wide; the first street south of 39th street, between Grand boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue.

Thirty-Third Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and South Park avenue.

Sixteenth Street—50 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and Prairie avenue.

Twenty-Ninth Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Prairie avenue and South Park avenue.

Fifty-Seventh Street—100 feet wide; being the street of that name between the I. C. railroad right of way and the west line of Jackson park.

Marquette Road—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Jackson park to California avenue.

Normal Avenue—66 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to 72d street.
Loomis Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Garfield boulevard to 67th street.
Hyde Park Boulevard—100 feet wide; being that part of 51st street between Drexel avenue and Jackson park.
South Shore Drive—100 feet wide; runs from Jackson park to 71st street and thence to 83d place.

WEST CHICAGO PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—John I. Bagdziunas, William Ganschow, William F. Grower, Jens C. Hansen, Richard J. Powers, I. Shapiro, John F. Smulski.
Officers—Richard J. Powers, president; John Bagdziunas, auditor; William Ganschow, treasurer; I. Shapiro, secretary; John A. Pelka, clerk of the board; Jens Jensen, consulting landscape architect; Alfred C. Schrader, superintendent and engineer; Robert E. Gentzel, attorney; W. W. Smith, superintendent of employment; Edwin S. Prouty, captain of police.
Office—Union park, Lake street and Ashland boulevard.

The west park district comprises all that part of the town of West Chicago lying between the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Chicago river and the following described lines: Beginning at the north branch of the Chicago river at Belmont avenue, thence west to North Kedzie avenue, thence south along Kedzie avenue to North avenue, thence west on North avenue to North Austin avenue, thence south along Austin avenue to West Roosevelt road, thence east along Roosevelt road to South Kenton avenue, thence south along Kenton avenue to West 39th street, thence east along 39th street to the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The area of the west park district is 35.5 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 1,258.15 acres, consisting of nineteen parks and playground areas and 29.527 miles of boulevard; area of parks, 813.27 acres. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Humboldt Park—Area 205.86 acres; bounded on the north by West North avenue, east by California and Sacramento avenues, south by Division and Augusta streets and west by Kedzie avenue; has rose garden with pergola and garden hall and fountains; refectory building, also a pavilion and boat landing; music court, a wading pool and shelter for children; is provided with facilities for boating, has baseball diamonds and tennis courts, and in winter skating is provided.
Garfield Park—Area 187.53 acres; bounded on the north by Kinzie and Lake streets, east by Central Park and Homan avenues, south by Madison street and Colorado avenue, west by Hamlin avenue. Has a conservatory (the largest in the country), refectory building, outdoor natatorium, boat landing and pavilion, music court and bandstand, water courts with fountain, basin and extensive flower gardens. Has a golf course, with fieldhouse containing lockers for men and women; also has tennis courts and facilities for fly casting, and in winter skating is provided.
Douglas Park—Area 181.99 acres; bounded on the north by West Roosevelt road, east by California avenue, south by West 19th street and west by Albany avenue. Has refectory building and pavilion, music court, flower gardens, outdoor gymnasiums and natatorium, with swimming pools, shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. Facilities are provided for baseball, boating and lawn tennis, and in winter skating is provided.
Union Park—Area 17.37 acres; bounded on the north by Lake street, east by Ogden avenue and Bryan place, south by Warren avenue and west by Ashland boulevard. In this park the offices of the West Chicago park commissioners are located. Facilities are provided for lawn tennis during the summer and skating during the winter. An outdoor natatorium for the summer months, and shower baths are open all year. A children's playground with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus.
Jefferson Park—Area 7.02 acres; bounded on the north by Monroe street, east by Throop street, south by Adams street and west by Loomis street.
Vernon Park—Area 6.14 acres; bounded on the north by Macalister place, east by South Racine avenue, south by Gilpin place and west by Loomis street.
Wicker Park—Area 4.03 acres; bounded on the north and east by Wicker Park avenue, south by Fowler street and west by Robey street.
Holstein Park—Area 2.841 acres; bounded on the north by Lyndale street, south by Hamburg street, and located one block east of Western avenue. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasiums and shower baths for men and women, library and reading room and assembly hall. Has an outdoor gymnasium and playfield and children's playground, and in winter skating is provided.
Campbell Park—Area 1.38 acres; a strip of land 100 feet wide lying between Oakley boulevard and Leavitt street and one block north of Polk street.
Shedd's Park—Area 1.13 acres; located at 23d street and Millard avenue, opposite Lawndale station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company. A library and reading room, and assembly hall.
Bernard A. Eckhart Park—Area 8.125 acres; bounded on the north by Cornell street, east by Chase street, south by Chicago avenue and west by Noble street. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasium and shower baths for men and women, lunchrooms, library and reading room and assembly hall; also an outdoor swimming pool with shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women, playfield with wading pool and sand courts for children and tennis courts and ball grounds have been provided; also skating in the winter.
Stanford Park—Area 2.89 acres; bounded on the north by Barber street, east by Jefferson street, south by 14th place and west by South Union avenue. In this park the same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in the small parks and playgrounds mentioned above.
Dvorak Park—Area 3.85 acres; bounded on the north by 20th street, east by Fisk street, south by 21st street and west by May street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Eckhart park.
Franklin Park—Area 8.26 acres; bounded by West 14th street, West 15th street, South Tripp avenue and South Kolin avenue. Baseball and skating facilities are provided. An outdoor natatorium for summer months, and shower baths the whole year; an outdoor gymnasium for men and women and a playfield with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus.
Pulaski Park—Area 3.8 acres; bounded by Noble, Blackhawk, Cleaver and Bradley streets; contains elaborate fieldhouse, swimming pool and other facilities for recreation.
Harrison Park—Area 8.244 acres; bounded by West 18th street, West 19th street South Wood street and South Lincoln street. An

outdoor natatorium has been provided, also the necessary facilities for baseball and skating. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women and a playground for the children, with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus and children's gardens.

Sheridan Park—Area 3.57 acres; bounded by Polk, May and Aberdeen streets and first east and west 16-foot alley north of Taylor street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, together with an outdoor gymnasium for men and women, children's playground and a large field for baseball and skating. Shower baths are open the whole year.

Humboldt Park Natatorium and Playground—Area 1.057 acres; adjacent to Humboldt park on the south, at the southwest corner of North Sacramento boulevard and Augusta street. Contains an outdoor natatorium and children's playfield, with sand court, wading pool and children's playground apparatus.

Columbus Park—Area 154 acres; bounded by Adams street, Central avenue, Austin avenue and the right of way of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway company; baseball, golf, tennis and skating provided for.

Altgeld Park—Area 5.16 acres; lying in the center of South Talman avenue, between the north line of West Harrison street and the south line of West Van Buren street. To be provided with shelter, pool and other playground facilities. Site acquired in June, 1915.

New Small Park Site—Bounded by Hirsch street, Lavergne and Potomac avenues and Laramie avenue; purchased May 27, 1919; area 17.353 acres.

West Adams Boulevard—.492 mile long and 66 feet wide; from South Central avenue to South Austin boulevard.

Ashland Boulevard—1.26 miles long, 100 feet wide; North, from West Lake street, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street, south to West 12th street.

North and South Austin Boulevard—3 miles long, 66 feet to 80 feet in width; from West Roosevelt road to West North avenue.

South California Boulevard—.692 mile long, from West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard south to West Thirty-First Street boulevard.

Central Park Boulevard—.448 mile long, 80 feet wide; North, from Franklin boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); South, from West Madison street to Colorado avenue, along the east side of Garfield park.

Douglas Boulevard—.877 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Independence boulevard east to Douglas park (Albany avenue).

Franklin Boulevard—.763 mile long, 250 to 400 feet wide; west from North Sacramento boulevard to North Central Park boulevard, and from North Central Park boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); connecting Humboldt and Garfield parks.

North Homan Boulevard—.254 mile long; from West Madison street to West Lake street, along the east side of Garfield park.

Humboldt Boulevard—.834 mile long, 100 feet to 400 feet wide; from Palmer square to Humboldt park (North avenue).

Independence Boulevard—.819 mile long, from Garfield park (Colorado avenue) south to Douglas boulevard.

West Jackson Boulevard—6.195 miles long, from 56 to 80 feet wide; from the Chicago river west to South Central avenue in Austin, passing through Garfield park, a continuation of Jackson boulevard on the south side.

North Kedzie Boulevard—.423 mile long; from Logan boulevard to Palmer square.

Logan Boulevard—1.356 miles long; from the Diversey avenue bridge to North Kedzie boulevard, connecting the west park system with the Lincoln park system on the north.

Marshall Boulevard—.505 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Douglas park (19th street) south to West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard.

Oakley Boulevard—3 miles long; North, from West North avenue, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street to intersection of Oakley, Ogden and Roosevelt Road boulevards.

Ogden Boulevard—.74 mile long, from 70 to 112 feet wide; from Douglas park (Albany avenue) to Oakley boulevard.

Palmer Square—.327 mile long; from North Kedzie boulevard to Humboldt boulevard.

Sacramento Boulevard—2.213 miles long; North, from West Madison street to Humboldt park (Augusta street); South, from West Madison street to Douglas park (Roosevelt road).

West Thirty-First Street Boulevard—.5 mile long; from South California boulevard east to South Western Avenue boulevard.

West Roosevelt Road Boulevard—.896 mile long, 70 feet wide; from Oakley boulevard to Ashland boulevard; a continuation of West Roosevelt road.

West Twenty-Fourth Street Boulevard—.217 mile long, east from Marshall boulevard to South California boulevard.

West Washington Boulevard—6.319 miles long, 66 to 100 feet wide; from Canal street west to city limits; through Union park and Garfield park, a continuation of Washington street on the south side.

South Western Avenue Boulevard—.258 mile long; from West Thirty-First Street boulevard south to the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the west park system with the south park system.

SMALL PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND BATHING BEACHES.

Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches.

Secretary—Walter Wright.
Superintendent of playgrounds—E. T. Brekke.
Director in charge of beaches and pools—T. R. Daly.
Director in charge of activities—H. J. Fisher.
Director in charge of maintenance—F. K. Kaiser.
Senior foreman of parks—F. R. Thomason.
Office of the bureau—1004 city hall.

The bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches is a bureau of the department of public works. It maintains and has jurisdiction over seventy municipal playgrounds, five bathing beaches, four natatoriums, sixty-five small parks, city forestry or street trees and Gage farm nursery.

The playgrounds are open all year around from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night and each is in charge of a director and attendant, and during the spring, summer and fall a young woman assistant director or physical instructor.

The bathing beaches under the jurisdiction of the bureau are the Clarendon beach, the largest municipal bathing beach in the world; the 51st street bathing beach, 76th street bathing beach, Rocky Ledge beach at the foot of 79th street and the Rogers Park beach at the foot of Kenilworth avenue.

The city has obtained the possession of the shore property extending from 75th street to 79th street, and it is intended to establish a large beach and park at this location.

Three of the four natatoriums are open the year around and no charge is made for their

use. They are very popular in their respective neighborhoods, as is shown by the large attendance. Instruction is given in swimming during the winter months.

The small parks vary in size from a beauty spot of one-tenth of an acre to a forty acre park and are used to give every possible means of recreation to the people. Play apparatus, tennis courts, wading pools, etc., are established wherever possible.

City forestry is also under the jurisdiction of the bureau of parks and the work of trimming trees goes on throughout the year. An emergency truck is used to remove the dead and dangerous trees in the parkways throughout the city so as to prevent accidents to pedestrians.

Following is a list of the small parks, playgrounds, bathing beaches and natatoriums under the jurisdiction of the bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches, with the area of the parks in acres and size of the playgrounds:

Small Parks.

Adams Park—75th place, 76th street and Dobson avenue; 1½.

Aldine Square—Vincennes avenue, 37th place and alley north of 38th street; 1½.

Arcade Park—111th place, 112th street, Forrestville avenue and Watt avenue; 9-10.

Auburn Park—Bounded by Lagoon avenue, Stewart avenue, Winneconna avenue and Normal avenue; 6.

Austin Park—Waller avenue, Chicago & Northwestern railway, Austin avenue and Lake street; 4½.

Avers Avenue Parkway—From West Addison street to Avondale avenue.

Arbor Rest—Chestnut street, Rush street and Cass street; ⅛.

Archer Point—Archer avenue, 20th street and Dearborn street; 15-100.

Amy L. Barnard Park—North side 105th street, between Longwood boulevard and Walden Parkway; 1¾.

Bickerdike Square—Ohio street, Bickerdike street, Ashland place and Armour street; 1.

Blackstone Point—Lake Park avenue, Blackstone avenue, and 49th street; ⅛.

Buena Circle—Buena avenue and Kenmore avenue; ½.

Belden Triangle—North Clark street, Sedgwick street and Belden avenue; ⅛.

Calumet Parkway—Calumet avenue, 63d and 61st streets; 1½.

Chamberlain Triangle—Greenwood avenue, Lake Park avenue and Forty-third street; 27-100.

Columbus Circle—South Chicago avenue, Exchange avenue and 92d street; ½.

Colorado Point—Colorado avenue, Monroe street and Francisco avenue; ¼.

Crescent Park—Crescent road, Prescott avenue, Ormonde avenue and Grassmere road; 8.

Dickinson Park—North Lavergne avenue, Dickinson avenue and Belle Plaine avenue; 1½.

Dauphin Park—87th street, Illinois Central railroad, 91st street and Dauphin avenue; 5 12-100.

Douglas Monument Park—Woodlawn park, Illinois Central railroad, 35th street and alley west of railway; 3.

DeKalb Square—Lexington street, Hoyne avenue, Flournoy street and DeKalb street; ¾.

East End Park—East End avenue, 51st street, 53d street and Lake Michigan; 10.

Eldred Grove—Norwood Park avenue and Chicago & Northwestern railway from Argyle to Ainslie street; 1.

Ellis Park—36th street, 37th street, Langley avenue and Elmwood court; 4.

Eighty-Seventh Street Parkway—In 87th street, from Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway to Eggleston avenue; 5.

Eugenie Triangle—Eugenie street, North Clark street and LaSalle avenue; ⅛.

Fernwood Park—103d street, 95th street, Stewart avenue and Eggleston avenue; 8.

Gage Farm—Bounded by 22d street on the north and 26th street on the south; the east section line is 1,400 feet west of Oak Park avenue, extending west 4,000 feet (outside city limits); 240.

Graceland Triangle—Malden avenue and Montrose boulevard; ⅛.

Gross Park—On Otto street, between East Ravenswood and Paulina street; ½.

Green Bay Triangle—North State street, Rush street and Bellevue place; 33-100.

Harding Avenue Parkway—In Harding avenue, between Addison street and Byron avenue; 3.

Holden Park—Lake street, Ferdinand street, Central avenue and Parkside avenue; 4.

Higgins Road Triangle—Higgins road and Milwaukee avenue.

Irving Park—Chicago & Northwestern railway, Irving Park boulevard, near North Keeler avenue; 35-100.

Kedzie Park—Kedzie avenue, between Palmer place and North avenue; 3.

Kinzie Parkway—Kinzie street, between Laramie avenue and Long avenue; 1¼.

Lawrence Avenue Triangles (4)—On Lawrence avenue between Clark and Broadway; 8-10.

Linden Park—Avondale avenue, Chicago & Northwestern railway, from School street to Belmont avenue; 9-10.

Maplewood Triangle—Schubert and Maplewood avenues and Chicago & Northwestern railway; ⅛.

Merrick Park—Pine avenue, Long avenue, Ferdinand street and Kinzie street; 6.

McKenna Triangle—38th street, Archer avenue and Campbell avenue; 3-10.

Montrose Point—Montrose avenue, Sheridan road and Broadway; ⅛.

Mulberry Point—Nickerson avenue, Nina street and Nicollet; ⅝.

Myrtle Grove—Neva avenue, Ninnewa avenue and Hood avenue; 1½.

Normal Park—67th street, 69th street, Lowe avenue and Chicago & Western Indiana railroad; 2½.

Norwood Circle—Neva avenue, Peterson avenue and Circle avenue; 2½.

Oakland Park—Lake Park avenue, 39th street and Illinois Central railroad; ¾.

Ogden Arrow—North Clark street, Wells street and Ogden front; ⅝.

Patterson Park—Leavitt street, Boone street and DeKalb street; ⅛.

Pullman Park—111th street, 111th place, Cottage Grove and Forrestville avenues; ⅝.

Ravenswood Parkway—East Ravenswood avenue, between Lawrence and Berteau-avs.; 1¾.

Rice Triangle—Western avenue and Grand avenue; ⅛.

Rocky Ledge Park—70th street and Lake Michigan; 3¼.

Roberts Square—Winnemac avenue, North Laramie avenue, Argyle avenue and North Lockwood avenue; 5.

Rutherford Park—Palmer street, North Newland avenue, North Oak Park avenue and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; 4 33-100.

Sacramento Avenue Parking—26th street, Sacramento avenue and House of Correction; ⅛.

Salt Creek Park—Salt creek and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Brookfield (outside city limits); 32 64-100.

Schoenhofen Place—Canal street, Canalport avenue and 18th street; 3-10.

Stony Island Parkway—Stony Island avenue, 69th to 79th street; 8.

Twenty-Second Street Parkway—In 22d street, from South Crawford avenue to South Kenton avenue; 3½.

The Midway—Midway, between Waller avenue and Austin avenue; 1½.
The Lily Gardens—Lowe avenue, Chicago & Western Indiana railroad, 71st street, 73d street; 2⅝.
The Railway Gardens—Avondale avenue, Nettleton avenue and Raven street, south of Chicago & Northwestern railway, also on Norwood Park avenue, north of Chicago & Northwestern railway; 2½.
Washington Square—North Clark street, Walton place, Dearborn street and Delaware place; 3.
West End Parkway—In West End Avenue, from Menard avenue to Austin avenue, North Waller avenue and Parkside avenue; 1⅝.
Winnemac Park—Robey street, Foster avenue, Argyle street and Leavitt street; 40.
Washington Heights Park—Vincennes road and 104th street; ⅛.

Municipal Playgrounds.

Names, locations and dimensions (in feet).
Adams—Seminary avenue, near Center street; 102 by 288.
Agassiz—Seminary avenue and George street; 265 by 109.
Auburn Park—Normal avenue and West 81st street; 210 by 210.
Audubon—Hoyne and Cornelia avenues; 138 by 264.
Avondale—North Sawyer and Wellington avenues; 250 by 120.
Belding—Tripp and Cullom avenues; 155 by 195.
Beutner—33d and LaSalle streets; 258 by 546.
Bosley—31st and Bonfield streets; 116 by 696.
Brentano—Fairfield avenue and Schubert street; 139 by 358.
Budlong—Foster, near Lincoln avenue; 325 by 200.
Burley—Barry avenue, between Paulina street and Ashland avenue; 252 by 128.
Burroughs—36th street and Washtenaw avenue; 265 by 159.
Cameron—Potomac and Monticello avenues; 272 by 208.
Carter—East 58th street and Michigan avenue, 150 by 256.
Christopher—22d and Robey streets; 125 by 275.
Colman—South Dearborn street, north of 47th street; 320 by 125.
Commercial Club—Chicago avenue and Lincoln street; 120 by 123 and 125 by 200.
Cooper—18th place between Ashland avenue and Paulina street.
Copernicus—60th and Throop streets; 268 by 96 and 96 by 96.
Corkery—25th street and Kildare avenue; 265 by 164.
Dante—Forquer and Desplaines streets; 235 by 95.
Davis—West 39th place and Sacramento avenue; 278 by 265.
Delano—West Adams street and Springfield avenue; 218 by 260.
Doolittle—35th street, between Cottage Grove and Rhodes avenues; 231 by 179.
Drake—27th street and Calumet avenue; 181 by 194.
Earle—South Paulina and West 61st streets; 290 by 125.
Emmet—West Madison street and Pine avenue; 316 by 288.
Field Branch—North shore and Greenview avenue; 275 by 290.
Fiske—62d street and Ingleside avenue; 264 by 174.
Franklin—Sigel street, between Wells and Sedgwick streets; 200 by 125.
Fulton—West 53d and Paulina streets; 296 by 136.
Gallistel—104th street and Ewing avenue; 300 by 125.
Gary—Lawndale avenue and 31st street; 602 by 265.
Gladstone—Robey street and Washburne avenue; 240 by 125.
Graham—45th street and Union avenue; 90 by 265.
Hamlin—16th street and Hamlin avenue; 300 by 598.
Hayes—Leavitt and Fulton streets; 96 by 96 and 96 by 96.
Henry—North St. Louis and West Cullom avenues; 300 by 125.
Howe—Long avenue and Superior street; 344 by 125.
Kohn—East 104th and State streets; 310 by 266.
Lemoyne—Rokeby and Addison streets; 290 by 290.
Lloyd—Dickens and Lamon avenues; 275 by 267.
McCormick—28th street and Sawyer avenue; 125 by 275.
McCosh—Champlain avenue; between East 65th and 66th streets; 210 by 125.
McLaren—Polk and Laflin streets; 185 by 175.
McPherson—North Winchester and Lawrence avenues; 280 by 152.
Mitchell—Oakley boulevard and Ohio street; 140 by 110.
Morse—North Sawyer avenue and West Ohio street; 280 by 130.
Moseley—24th street and Wabash avenue; 200 by 200.
Mozart—West Hamlin and Humboldt avenues; 266 by 125.
Nettelhorst—Broadway and Aldine avenue; 344 by 100.
Northwestern—Larrabee and Alaska streets; 70 by 350.
Oakland—Langley avenue and 40th street; 80 by 198.
Orleans—Orleans street and Institute place; 126 by 136.
Orr—Keeler avenue and Thomas street.
Otis—Armour street and Grand avenue; 200 by 160.
Pickard—South Oakley avenue and West 21st place; 275 by 130.
Poe—Langley avenue and East 106th street; 200 by 125.
Raster—Wood and West 70th streets; 265 by 181.
Robey—Robey and Birch streets; 265 by 114.
Ryder—Lowe avenue and West 88th street; 250 by 196 and 96 by 96.
Ryerson—Lawndale avenue and Ohio street; 290 by 125.
Sampson—15th and Loomis streets; 125 by 215.
Scanlan—Perry avenue, between 117th and 118th streets; 295 by 154.
Sherwood—57th street and Princeton avenue; 156 by 250.
Swift—Winthrop avenue, between Ardmore and Thorndale avenues; 340 by 125.
Swing—Jefferson street, between 17th and 18th streets; 220 by 130.
Thorp—89th street and Buffalo avenue; 140 by 140.
Washington—Grand avenue and Carpenter street; 128 by 174.
Waters—West Wilson and West Campbell avenues; 250 by 250.
Whittier—23d and Lincoln streets.
Wrightwood—Wrightwood and Greenview avenues; 361 by 454.

Municipal Bathing Beaches and Natatoriums.

Clarendon Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of Sunnyside avenue.
Fifty-First Street Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 51st street.
Rocky Ledge Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 79th street.

Seventy-Sixth Street Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 76th street.
Rogers Park Beach—Foot of Kenilworth-av.
Washington Heights Swimming Pool—104th street and Vincennes avenue.
Griffith Natatorium—104th-st and Harvard-av.
Jackson Natatorium—3506 West Fillmore street.
Beilfuss Natatorium—1725 North Springfield avenue.

MONUMENTS IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Name, location and date of dedication or completion of each.

American Expeditionary Force Tablet—On northwest cor. of federal building; Oct. 19, 1919.
Alarm, The—Lincoln park; May 17, 1884.
Altgeld—Lincoln park; Sept. 6, 1915.
Anarchists'—Waldheim cemetery; June 25, 1893.
Andersen, Hans Christian—Lincoln park; Sept. 26, 1896.
Armstrong, George B.—Postoffice, north entrance; May 19, 1881.
Beethoven—Lincoln park; June 19, 1897.
Black, Dr. Green Vardaman—South end of Lincoln park; Aug. 8, 1918.
Bohemian Soldiers and Sailors—Bohemian National cemetery; May 29, 1892.
Burns, Robert—Garfield park; Aug. 25, 1906.
Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R.—Forest Home cemetery; June 8, 1913.
Confederate Soldiers—Oakwoods cemetery; July 23, 1893.
Douglas—Foot of 35th street; corner stone laid Sept. 6, 1866; dedication June 3, 1868.
Drake Fountain—Exchange avenue and 92d street, South Chicago; dedicated Oct. 11, 1908; presented to city Dec. 26, 1892, and first stood on Washington street in front of courthouse.
Drexel Fountain and Statue—Drexel boulevard and 51st street; completed in June, 1883; no formal dedication.
Ericson, Leif—Humboldt park; Oct. 12, 1901.
Ferguson Fountain of the Great Lakes—On south terrace of Art institute; Sept. 9, 1913.
Finerty, John F.—Garfield park; Oct. 11, 1914.
Fire (1871) Tablet—137 DeKoven street; 1881.
Fort Dearborn Massacre—Calumet avenue and 18th street; June 22, 1893.
Fort Dearborn Tablet—River street and Michigan avenue; unveiled May 21, 1881.
Franklin—Lincoln park; June 6, 1896.
Garibaldi—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1901.
Goethe—Lincoln park; June 13, 1914.
Grand Army 50th Anniversary Bronze Tablet—Garfield park; May 6, 1916.
Grant—Lincoln park; Oct. 7, 1891.
Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; June 28, 1903.
Hamilton—Grant park; Sept. 28, 1918.
Harrison, Carter H.—Union park; June 29, 1907.
Havlicek, Karel—Douglas park; July 30, 1911.
Haymarket—Union park; May 30, 1889.
Humboldt—Humboldt park; Oct. 16, 1892.
Illinois Centennial—Logan square; Oct. 13, 1918.
Indian Trail Tree Tablet—Glencoe; Nov. 7, 1911.
Iroquois Theater Fire Tablet—In hospital, 28 North Market street; Dec. 30, 1911.
Kennison—Lincoln park; Dec. 19, 1903.
Kinzie Tablet—Pine and Kinzie streets; July 11, 1913.
Kosciuszko—Humboldt park; Sept. 11, 1904.
LaSalle—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1889.
Lincoln—Lincoln park; Oct. 22, 1887.
Lincoln Memorial Bronze Bust—In front of Exchange building, Union stockyards; Feb. 12, 1916.
Lincoln Post No. 91, G. A. R.—Oakwoods cemetery; June 14, 1905.
Lincoln Wigwam Tablet—Market and Lake streets; unveiled May 11, 1910.
Linne—Lincoln park; May 23, 1891.
Logan—Grant park; July 22, 1897.
Logan Post No. 540, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; June 1, 1900.
Marquette-Joliet—South Robey street and river; cross dedicated Sept. 23, 1907; tablet, May 6, 1909.
Mizenberg, S.—Waldheim cemetery; Sept. 24, 1916.
Mulligan—Calvary cemetery; May 30, 1885.
McKinley—McKinley park; July 4, 1905.
Oglesby, Richard J.—Lincoln park; unveiled Nov. 21, 1919.
Press Club—Mount Hope cemetery; Nov. 12, 1893.
Reese, Michael—29th street and Groveland avenue; completed spring of 1893.
Republic, Statue of the—Jackson park; May 11, 1918.
Reuter—Humboldt park; May 14, 1893.
Rosenberg Fountain—Park row and Michigan avenue. Accepted by city Oct. 16, 1893.
Schiller—Lincoln park; May 15, 1886.
Shakespeare—Lincoln park; April 23, 1894.
Signal of Peace, The—Lincoln park; June 9, 1894.
Sweeney Post No. 275, G. A. R.—Evergreen cemetery, Barrington; Sept. 9, 1906.
Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; Feb. 22, 1895.
Victoria—Garfield park; Oct. 16, 1893.
War of 1812 Tablet—In G. A. R. hall, Public Library building.
Washington—Grand boulevard and 51st street; completed June 6, 1904; no formal unveiling.
Washington Post No. 94, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; Aug. 22, 1909.
Willich Post No. 780, G. A. R.—Town of Maine cemetery; Oct. 13, 1901.

TABLET TO THE A. E. F.

A bronze tablet erected at the northwest corner of the federal building in memory of the American soldiers who fought in France was unveiled Oct. 19, 1919, by the Sons of the Revolution. Attorney Samuel B. King, president of the society in Illinois, made the introductory speech.

The unveiling marked the anniversary of the surrender of the British army to the American and French army, which closed the revolutionary war, at Yorktown, Va. The principal speaker was Gen. L. Collerdet, military attache from the French embassy at Washington. The tablet reads:

"The minute men of 1775, who left the plow and shouldered the musket that men in America might be free and equal, were beholden to France for the victory. To the men of 1917 in khaki and blue the spirit of the minute men is beholden for the redemption of the debt to France that was made when the commander of the American army in France said 'Lafayette, we are here.'"

SOCIETIES OF TEACHERS IN CHICAGO.

Cook County Teachers' Association—Fullerton hall, Art institute; president, J. W. Costello; superintendent, E. J. Tobin, 1122 county bldg.
Chicago Principals' Club—1808, 5 South Wabash avenue; president, Chester C. Dodge, Hibbard school; secretary, Esther Perry Hornboker, Goodrich school.
Chicago Teachers' Federation—Room 1335, 127 North Dearborn street; president, Mrs. Ida L. Fursman; corresponding secretary, Frances E. Harden; recording secretary, Miss Mary F. Dwyer; financial secretary, Miss Ida Schiffin; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Murray; business representative, Margaret A. Haley; organizer, Nora M. O'Connor.
Chicago Teachers' Relief Society—President, Peter A. Mortenson; secretary, Miss Marion H. Dyer, 2717 Wilcox street; treasurer, Morgan G. Hogge.

OLD CHICAGO BUSINESS HOUSES.

Following is a list of firms which have been in business in Chicago for fifty years or more. There are doubtless numerous omissions and the editor of the Almanac will appreciate it if they are brought to his attention. The present name of each firm is given first and then the name or names it may have borne in the past with the approximate year of the change of title when known:

1836—Ogden, Sheldon & Co., real estate; Clark and Lake streets.

1837—S. D. Childs & Co., engravers and printers, 136 South Clark street.

C. D. Peacock, jeweler, 141 South State street; Elijah Peacock.

Hotel Sherman; City hotel, 1837; Sherman house, 1844.

1838—Burley & Co., china and glassware, 7 North Wabash avenue; Burley & Tyrrell Co., 1846. (Consolidated with Albert Pick & Co., 1919.)

1840—George B. Carpenter & Co., awnings, 430 North Wells street; George A. Robb, 1840; Payson & Robb, 1845; Hubbard & Robb, 1850; Gilbert Hubbard & Co., 1857; George B. Carpenter & Co., 1881.

1842—Brantigam & Keen, 1842; Keen Bros., 1847; Keen & Lee, 1853; W. B. Keen & Co., 1863; F. C. DeLang & Co., 1873; Keen & DeLang Co., 1884; DeLang, Coles & Co., 1906.

1842—Henry Horner & Co., wholesale grocers, 563 West Randolph street; Henry Horner, 1842; Henry Horner & Co., 1871.

Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, iron, steel and machinery, 16th and Rockwell streets.

Sprague Smith Co., glass, 164 West Randolph street; original firm name Alexander White & Co.

1844—A. C. McClurg & Co., booksellers, 218-224 South Wabash avenue; W. W. Barlow & Co., 1844; Griggs, Bross & Co., 1848; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1872; A. C. McClurg & Co., 1886.

Peter Van Schaack & Sons, druggists, 114-118 West Lake street.

Sharp & Smith, surgical instruments, 155-157 North Michigan avenue.

The Chicago Daily Journal, 15 South Market street.

1846—Fergus Printing Co., 64 East Lake street; Ellis & Fergus.

Peter Schuttler Co., wagon makers, 22d and Rockwell streets.

1847—John V. Farwell Company, dry goods, Market and Monroe streets.

Cyrus H. McCormick & Co. (International Harvester Co.), harvesting machinery, Blue Island and Western avenues; McCormick & Gray; McCormick, Ogden & Co.

The Chicago Tribune, Dearborn and Madison streets.

1848—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., The, billiard tables, 633 South Wabash avenue; J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.

The Staats Zeitung, 24 South Wells street.

1850—Mears-Slayton Lumber Co., 1237 Belmont avenue; C. H. Mears & Bro., 1850; N. & C. H. Mears, 1881; Chas. H. Mears, 1889; Chas. H. Mears & Co., 1892.

Gerts, Lumbard & Co., brushes; 221 West Randolph street.

1851—Ætna Life agency, insurance, Tribune building.

Durand & Kasper Co., wholesale grocers, Lake, Union and Eagle streets; Baily & Durand, 1851; Durand Bros. & Powers, 1856; Durand Bros., Powers & Co., 1866; Durand & Co., 1871; H. C. & C. Durand, 1879; Durand & Kasper Co., 1894.

Fuller-Morrisson Co., 310 West Washington street; Fuller & Roberts, 1851; Fuller, Finch & Fuller, 1855; Fuller & Fuller, 1885.

Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co., paints; 332 South Michigan avenue.

1852—Pinkerton National Detective agency, 131-137 South Wells street.

Sherer-Gillett Co., manufacturers, 1705-9 S. Clark street.

John A. Tolman & Co., 84 East Lake street.

T. D. Randall, grain dealer, 234 South LaSalle street.

Home Insurance Co., 175 West Jackson-blvd.

1853—Frank Parmelee Transfer Co., 111 West Adams street.

D. B. Fisk & Co., wholesale millinery, 225 North Wabash avenue.

Briggs house, Wells and Randolph streets.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate, 734 Rush street.

1854—Cook & McLain, dyers, 154 North Dearborn street.

E. W. Blatchford & Co., lead pipe and metals, 230 North Clinton street.

Albert Dickinson Co., seeds, 2750 West 35th street.

C. H. Jordan & Co., undertakers, 164 North Michigan avenue.

1855—Crane Co., valves and fittings, 836 South Michigan avenue; R. T. Crane & Co., 1855; Crane Bros. Mfg. Co., 1872.

The Martin Dawson Co., confectionery, 1520 South State street; J. B. Hannegan & Co., 1855; N. Crickard & Co.; Dawson & Shields, 1868; Martin Dawson, 1878.

Fargo & Phelps, shoes, 1701 North Robey street; Bill, Fargo & Kellogg, 1855; Fargo & Bill, 1856; Fargo, Fales & Co., 1864; C. H. Fargo & Co., 1871.

Greenebaum Sons bank, 9 S. LaSalle street.

Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., hardware, etc., State street bridge; Tuttle Hibbard, 1855; Hibbard & Spencer, 1865; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 1877; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 1882.

Mandel Brothers, dry goods, State and Madison streets.

Sherwood company, school furniture, Lincoln and 14th streets.

Samuel A. Spry, lumber, 122 South Michigan avenue; F. B. Gardner, 1855; Gardner & Spry, 1866; Gardner & Spry Lumber Co., 1869; John Spry Lumber Co., 1885.

The L. Wolf Manufacturing Co., 601-607 West Lake street; McGuire & Wolf, 1855; L. Wolf Mfg. Co., 1868.

W. H. Salisbury & Co., leather and rubber goods, 308-310 West Madison street; John B. Ideson and Hallock & Wheeler, 1855; Hallock, Holmes & Co., 1874; Hallock, Salisbury & Kline, 1879; W. H. Salisbury & Co., 1881.

1856—Marshall Field & Co., dry goods, State and Washington streets; Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., 1856; Cooley, Farwell & Co., 1857; Farwell, Field & Co., 1861; Field, Palmer & Leiter, 1865; Field, Leiter & Co., 1867; Marshall Field & Co., 1881.

Peterson nursery, 30 North LaSalle street.

Rand, McNally & Co., maps, etc., 536-538 South Clark street; William H. Rand, 1856.

Tobey Furniture Co., The, Wabash avenue and Washington street; Charles Tobey, 1856; Charles Tobey & Bro., 1857; Thayer & Tobey, 1870; The Tobey Furniture Co., 1875.

1857—The A. H. Andrews Co., bank fixtures, 117 South Wabash avenue.

Baird & Warner, real estate, 29 S. LaSalle street; O. L. Olmsted, 1857; Baird & Bradley, 1864.

Barnard & Miller, law publishers, 172 North LaSalle street.

Julius Bauer & Co., pianos, 305 S. Wabash avenue.

J. B. Chambers & Co., jewelers, 35 East Madison street.

Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, Morgan and Fulton streets; Elmes & Son, Columbian Iron Works, 1857; Columbian Iron Works, 1878; Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, 1892.

Gage Bros. & Co., wholesale millinery, 18-22 South Michigan avenue; Webster & Gage, 1857; Gage Bros. & Co., 1870; A. S. Gage & Co., 1883.

W. W. Kimball & Co., pianos and organs, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.

Albert Pick & Co., glassware, 208 West Randolph street.

McVicker's theater, 25 West Madison street.

Merchants' Loan and Trust company, bankers, Adams and Clark streets.

C. A. Taylor Trunk Works, 28 East Randolph street.

1858—Edson Keith & Co., wholesale millinery, 24 South Michigan avenue; Keith & Faxon, 1858; Keith, Faxon & Co., 1860; Keith Bros., 1865; Edson Keith & Co., 1884.

H. & A. Rietz Lumber Co., 1802 North Central Park avenue; Chas. Rietz & Co., 1858; The Charles Rietz Bros. Lumber Co., 1876.

Windsor Clifton hotel, Monroe street and Wabash avenue; Clifton house, 1858.

1859—Henry N. Birren, undertaker, 213 West Division street.

James S. Kirk & Co., soap manufacturers, 320 East North Water street.

A. Plamondon Manufacturing Co., machinery, 12-24 North Clinton street.

Jacob Press Sons, wagons, 300 North Halsted street; Kuhl & Press, 1859; Jacob Press, 1869.

Rogerson & Son, undertakers, 1502 West Madison street.

1860—Armour Elevator Co., grain elevator, 1220, 208 South LaSalle street; Armour, Dole & Co.

Gale & Blocki, druggists, 15 East Monroe-st.

Rumsey & Co., commission merchants, 141 West Jackson boulevard; Finley, Hoyt & Co., 1860; J. P. & J. W. Rumsey, 1865; Rumsey, Williams & Co., 1873; Rumsey & Walker, 1877; Rumsey & Bull, 1881; Rumsey & Lightner, 1892; Rumsey & Co., 1903.

1861—The Franklin Co., engraving and electrotyping, 720-734 South Dearborn street; A. Zeese & Co., 1861; A. Zeese Co., 1882; Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Co., 1894.

Rathbone, Sard & Co., stoves, 1414 South Wabash avenue.

Western News company, 25 East Austin avenue; John R. Walsh.

1862—Bigelow Bros. & Walker, lumber, 309, 5 North LaSalle street; Bigelow Bros., 1862.

W. D. Kerfoot & Co., real estate, 58-60 West Washington street.

Spalding Lumber Co., 208 S. LaSalle street.

Allen B. Wrisley Co., soap and perfume manufacturers, 923 South Wells street; Wrisley Bros., 1862; Allen B. Wrisley Co., 1874.

1863—First National bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets.

The Bohner Manufacturing Co., glassware, 1009 South Wabash avenue; N. F. Merrill, 1863; Eaton, Maguire & Co.; Eaton & Brown; Brown & Bohner, 1871; George Bohner & Co., 1875.

B. Kuppenheimer & Co., wholesale clothing, 415 South Franklin street; Kohn, Claysburgh & Einstein, 1863; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., 1876.

1864—Belding Bros. & Co., silks, 201-203 West Monroe street.

R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., printers, 731 Plymouth court; Church, Goodman & Donnelley, 1864; R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., 1879.

The N. K. Fairbank Co., cooking fats, soaps, etc., 111 West Washington street; Fairbank, Peck & Co., 1864; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 1874.

Lyon & Healy, musical instruments, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.

Western Bank Note and Engraving Co., 118 East 20th street.

Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., Halsted and Root streets.

1865—Chicago Clearing House association, 50 South LaSalle street.

Chicago Stock Exchange, 209 S. LaSalle-st.

1866—Chicago Lumber and Coal Co., 11 South LaSalle street.

Chicago Varnish company, 2100 Elston-av.

Tarrant Foundry Co., 363 West Grand-av.

Foley billiard hall, 425 South Wabash-av.

Manz Engraving Co., 4001 Ravenswood avenue; Maas & Manz, 1866; J. Manz, 1870; J. Manz & Co., 1881.

Union Bag and Paper Co., 3737 South Ashland avenue; Wheeler & Hinman, 1866; Wheeler, Fisher & Co., 1871; Union Bag and Paper Co., 1875.

1867—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., dry goods, State and Madison streets; Carson, Pirie & Co., 1867.

George F. Cram, map publisher, 111 North Market street.

Edward Kirchberg, jeweler, 104 North State street.

John F. Higgins, printer, 176 Monroe street.

John M. Smyth Co., furniture, 701 West Madison street.

Sauer & Letang, shoemakers, 77 East Monroe street; D. Sauer Co., 1867.

1868—A. T. Willett Teaming Co., 75 East South Water street.

Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour, insurance, Insurance Exchange building.

Isaac W. Nichols, jewelry, 7 West Madison street.

Munger Laundry Co., 2412 Indiana avenue.

Philip Henrici Co., restaurant; 71 West Randolph street.

The Hibernian Banking association, 208 South LaSalle street.

1869—L. Klein, dry goods, etc.; Halsted, 14th and Liberty streets.

CHICAGO CITY ATTORNEYS SINCE 1837.

N. B. Judd.....1837-1839
Samuel L. Smith..... 1839
Mark Skinner..... 1840
George Manierre.....1841, 1843
Henry Brown..... 1842
Henry W. Clarke.....1844-1845
Charles H. Larrabee..... 1846
Patrick Ballingall.....1847, 1854
Giles Spring..... 1848
O. R. W. Lull..... 1849
Henry H. Clark.....1850-1851
Arno Voss.....1852-1853
J. A. Thompson..... 1855
J. L. Marsh..... 1856
John C. Miller..... 1857
Elliott Anthony..... 1858
George F. Crocker..... 1859
John Lyle King..... 1860
Ira W. Buell..... 1861
George A. Meech..... 1862
Francis Adams.....1863-1864
Daniel D. Driscoll.....1865-1866
Hasbrouck Davis.....1867-1869
Israel N. Stiles.....1869-1873
Egbert Jamieson.....1873-1875
R. S. Tuthill.....1876-1878
Julius S. Grinnell.....1879-1885
Hempstead Washburne..1895-1889
George F. Sugg.....1889-1891
Jacob J. Kern.....1891-1893
George A. Trude.....1893-1895
Roy O. West.....1895-1897
Miles J. Devine.....1897-1899
Andrew J. Ryan.....1899-1902
John E. Owens.....1902-1903
John F. Smulski.....1903-1905
Frank D. Ayers.....1905-1907
John R. Caverly.....1908-1910
Clyde L. Day.....1910-1911
Nicholas L. Piotrowski..1911-1915
Charles R. Francis.....1915-1917
William H. Devenish....1917

The city attorneyship became an appointive office in 1905.

CHICAGO THEATERS.

Seating capacity given in parentheses.

Academy (962)—16 South Halsted street.
Adelphia (1,312)—7070 North Clark street.
Albany Park (994)—4816 North Kedzie-av.
Alhambra (1,134)—State-st. and Archer-av.
Alvin (536)—1612 West Chicago avenue.
American (1,226)—6-14 North Ashland-av.
Americus (664)—3437 Ogden avenue.
Apollo (669)—526-528 East 47th street.
Apollo (1,013)—1540 North Crawford avenue.
Archer (900)—2006-10 Archer avenue.
Argmore (660)—1038-52 Argyle avenue.
Aristo (603)—2648 Lincoln avenue.
Armitage (951)—3553 Armitage avenue.
Ashland (605)—4856 South Ashland avenue.
Ashland (901)—1613 West Madison street.
Atlantic (1,609)—3950 West 26th street.
Atlas (627)—4715 South State street.
Auditorium (3,623)—Congress and Wabash-av.
Austin (533)—5619 West Madison street.
Avon (762)—3325-29 Fullerton avenue.
Avenue (1,140)—3108 Indiana avenue.
Banner (796)—1611 North Robey street.
Beach (996)—1504 East 51st street.
Bell (570)—1539 Milwaukee avenue.
Bertha (591)—4717 Lincoln avenue.
Bijou (858)—300 South Halsted street.
Biograph (998)—2431 Lincoln avenue.
Blackstone (1,200)—60-68 East 7th street.
Boulevard (998)—1606 Garfield boulevard.
Broadway (690)—5206-8 Broadway.
Broadway Strand (1,587)—1641 West 12th-st.
Bryn Mawr (768)—1125 Bryn Mawr avenue.
Buckingham (965)—3317 North Clark street.
Bugg, The (992)—3940 North Robey street.
Bush Temple (845)—110 West Chicago avenue.
California (683)—3436 West 26th street.
Calo (880)—5406 North Clark street.
Calumet (1,013)—9206 South Chicago avenue.
Casey (944)—4649-53 South State street.
Casino (1,003)—403 North Clark street.
Central Music Hall (677)—64 E. Van Buren-st.
Central Park (2,032)—3531-39 West 12th-st.
Century (822)—1419 West Madison street.
Chateau (1,683)—3810-12 Broadway.
Chicago (1,200)—Wabash-av. and Peck court.
Chicago Avenue (705)—2126-28 W. Chicago-av.
Chopin (546)—1541-43 West Division street.
Cicero (595)—306-08 South Cicero avenue.
Circle (707)—3239-41 West 12th street.
Claremont (624)—3226 North Clark street.
Clark (1,050)—4533 North Clark street.
Cohan's Grand (1,405)—121 North Clark-st.
Coliseum (15,000)—Wabash-av., near 16th-st.
College (1,083)—Webster and Sheffield-avs.
Colonial (1,450)—26 West Randolph street.
Columbia (1,078)—15-21 North Clark street.
Columbia (700)—2120 North Clark street.
Columbus, The (927)—6236 South Ashland-av.
Coronado (785)—3972 Vincennes avenue.
Cort (962)—76-82 North Dearborn street.
Cosmopolitan (854)—7938 South Halsted-st.
Covent Garden (2,251)—2653-65 N. Clark-st.
Crawford (908)—19 South Crawford avenue.
Crescent (792)—2915 Milwaukee avenue.
Criterion (1,233)—1228 Sedgwick street.
Crown (1,391)—Ashland-av. and Division-st.
Crown Hippodrome (707)—4007 West 26th-st.
Crystal (1,834)—2701-11 West North avenue.
Dante (500)—815 West Taylor street.
Dearborn (741)—1906 North Dearborn street.
De Luxe (1,033)—1141 Wilson avenue.
Devon (546)—1616 Devon avenue.
Douglas (792)—3236 West 22d street.
Douglas (584)—3123-25 Cottage Grove avenue.
E. A. R. (892)—6839 Wentworth avenue.
Easterly (571)—2768 Lincoln avenue.
Ellantee (1424)—1548-56 Devon avenue.
Elmo (780)—2404 West Van Buren street.
Emmett (550)—4338 Wentworth avenue.
Empire (1,942)—673 West Madison street.
Empress (900)—6246 Cottage Grove avenue.
Empress (1,439)—6226 South Halsted street.
Englewood (1,305)—726 West 63d street.
Erie (610)—641-643 North Clark street.
Famous (600)—3644 West Chicago avenue.
Franklin (725)—320 East 31st street.
Frolic (899)—947 East 55th street.
Gaiety (759)—9205 Commercial avenue.
Garfield (693)—2844 West Madison street.
Garrick (1,257)—60 West Randolph street.
Gayety (981)—531 South State street.
Germania (905)—1546-50 North Clark street.
Gold (803)—3411 West 12th street.
Grand (772)—3512-18 Archer avenue.
Grand (593)—415 East 43d street.
Grand (853)—3110 South State street.
Grand (565)—3433 West North avenue.
Grand Oak (904)—3955 Grand boulevard.
Grayland (526)—3947 North Crawford avenue.
Great Northern (1,350)—21 Quincy street.
Halfield (952)—5449 South Halsted street.
Halsted (707)—320 South Halsted street.
Hamilton (999)—2186 East 71st street.
Hamilton (639)—6811 South Halsted street.
Hamlin (1,204)—3826 West Madison street.
Harper (1,201)—5234-44 Harper avenue.
Harvard (726)—6316 Harvard avenue.
Haymarket (1,800)—722 West Madison street.
Hippodrome (538)—1619 West 63d street.
Howard (1,650)—1631 Howard street.
Hub (769)—1742-46 West Chicago avenue.
Hyde Park (622)—5314 Lake Park avenue.
Ideal (698)—1622 Larrabee street.
Illington (982)—2122-24 West 22d street.
Illinois (1,287)—75 East Jackson boulevard.
Imperial (1,266)—2329 West Madison street.
Independence (574)—3747 West 12th street.
Indiana (786)—219 East 43d street.
Iris (895)—5747 West Chicago avenue.
Irving (1,396)—4005 Irving Park boulevard.
Jackson Park (1,420)—6711 Stony Island-av.
Julian (799)—920 Belmont avenue.
Karlov (893)—4048 Armitage avenue.
Kedzie (1,461)—W. Madison-st. and Kedzie-av.
Kedzie Annex (753)—3210-12 West Madison-st.
Kenmore (496)—1039 Wilson avenue.
Kenwood (885)—1225 East 47th street.
Keystone (791)—3912 Sheridan road.
Kimbark (688)—6240 Kimbark avenue.
Knickerbocker (994)—6217 Broadway.
Lake Shore (542)—3175 Broadway.
Lakeside (998)—4730 Sheridan road.
Lane Court (999)—322 Center street.
Langley (889)—702 East 63d street.
LaSalle (759)—110 West Madison street.
LaSalle (728)—152 West Division street.
LeGrand (694)—5241 North Clark street.
Leida (644)—645-47 West 120th street.
Lexington (716)—1162 East 63d street.
Lexington (755)—715 South Crawford avenue.
Liberty (649)—3707 Fullerton avenue.
Lincoln (1,500)—3160 Lincoln avenue.
Linden (798)—743 West 63d street.
Logan Square (1,318)—2532 Milwaukee-av.
Lowy's (654)—740 Milwaukee avenue.
Lucille (503)—653-657 North Cicero avenue.
Lux (754)—106-108 East 35th street.
Lyceum (700)—3851 Cottage Grove avenue.
Lyda (925)—315 North Cicero avenue.
Lyric (560)—115th street and Michigan-av.
Mabel (655)—3956-58 Elston avenue.
Madison Square (1,367)—4730-40 W. Madison.
Madlin (797)—1910 West Madison street.
Majestic (1,980)—18 West Monroe street.
Marlowe (1,139)—Stewart-av. and West 63d-st.
Marshall Square (1,426)—2869 West 22d-st.
Marshfield (924)—3305-11 N. Marshfield-av.
McVicker's (1,813)—23 West Madison street.
Metropolitan (1,384)—4644 Grand boulevard.
Michigan (1,345)—110-112 East Garfield-blvd.
Midway (900)—Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st.
Milford (1,188)—3311 North Crawford avenue.
Model (800)—821 West 69th street.
Monarch (726)—461 East 31st street.
Morse (565)—1330-32 Morse avenue.
National (1,188)—6235 South Halsted street.
New Apollo (1,013)—1540 North Crawford-av.
Newberry (709)—854 North Clark street.
New Irving (579)—716-718 West 12th street
New Strand (773)—2111 West Division street.

North Avenue (1,195)—316 West North-av.
Oak (1,007)—2000 North Western avenue.
Oakland Square (1,424)—3947-51 Drexel-blvd.
Oakley (978)—2320 West Chicago avenue.
Olympia (582)—4619-21 South Ashland-av.
Olympic (1,594)—165 North Clark street.
Orchestra Hall (2,570)—216 S. Michigan-av.
Orpheum (794)—110 South State street.
Orpheus (879)—1611-13 West 12th street.
Owl (944)—4649-53 South State street.
Palace (1,442)—1135 Blue Island avenue.
Palace (1,303)—127-135 North Clark street.
Palace (503)—1826 South Halsted street.
Panorama (671)—5110 Prairie avenue.
Pantheon (2,298)—4642 Sheridan road.
Paramount (988)—2636 Milwaukee avenue.
Park (568)—5960 West Lake street.
Parkway (748)—2736-38 North Clark street.
Parkway (774)—11053 Michigan avenue.
Parkway (960)—2737 West 22d street.
Paulina (790)—1335 North Paulina street.
Pekin (610)—2700 State street.
Peoples (1,078)—2207 West Van Buren street.
Peoples Theater (2,111)—1620 West 47th-st.
Pershing (1,431)—4614 Lincoln avenue.
Pine Grove (653)—717 Sheridan road.
Plaisance (519)—466 North Parkside avenue.
Playhouse, The (550)—410 S. Michigan-av.
Plaza (1,195)—308-312 West North avenue.
Powers' (1,106)—124 West Randolph street.
Prairie (902)—5744 Prairie avenue.
President (719)—55th street, near Calumet-av.
Princess (958)—319 South Clark street.
Rainbow (734)—11311 South Michigan-av.
Randolph (661) 14-16 West Randolph street.
Regent (732)—6744 Sheridan road.
Regent (824)—6826 South Halsted street.
Republic (770)—3918 Lincoln avenue.
Rex (604)—6848 South Racine avenue.
Rex (688)—2340-42 West Madison street.
Rialto (1,548)—336-44 South State street.
Riviera (2,100)—4752 Broadway.
Rose (727)—2860 Milwaukee avenue.
Roseland (996)—11331 South Michigan-av.
Rosewood (985)—1823 Montrose boulevard.
Schindlers (1,053)—1005-7 West Huron street.
Shakespeare (996)—936 East 43d street.
Sheridan (567)—935 Irving Park boulevard.
South Shore (999)—6851 Stony Island avenue.
St. Alphonsus (1,004)—Southport and Lincoln avenues.
Star (1,423)—1455 Milwaukee avenue.
Star and Garter (1,961)—815-17 W. Madison.
State-Lake (2,820)—180-196 North State-st.
States (686)—3505-11 South State street.
Strand (693)—3029-33 Lincoln avenue.
Strand (1,469)—700 South Wabash avenue.
Studebaker (1,289)—418 South Michigan-av.
Temple (543)—3121 Lincoln avenue.
Terminal (896)—3308 Lawrence avenue.
Thalia (889)—1807 Allport avenue.
Theater (897)—3138-42 South Halsted street.
Tippin (791)—4045 West North avenue.
Triangle (546)—7219 Wentworth avenue.
Twentieth Century (932)—4708 Prairie-av.
Twentieth Century (798)—3530-38 W. 12th-st.
Vaudeville (570)—501-5 South Kedzie avenue.
Vendome (1,266)—3143-47 South State street.
Verdi (958)—2035-41 West 35th street.
Vernon (742)—436 East 61st street.
Victoria (1,800)—Belmont and Sheffield-avs.
Virginia (692)—809 West Madison street.
Vision (722)—2650 West Division street.
Vista (975)—822 East 47th street.
Vitagraph (998)—3133 Lincoln avenue.
Waverly (556)—527 South Halsted street.
Weber's (1,309)—1836-40 South Wabash-av.
West End (1,199)—121 North Cicero avenue.
White Palace (737)—1609-11 South Kedzie-av.
Willard (1,195)—340 East 51st street.
Wilson (1,000)—Wilson avenue and Broadway.
Wilson (1,301)—2408-18 West Madison-st.
Windsor (1,256)—1235 North Clark street.
Windsor Park (556)—2638 East 75th street.
Woodlawn (1,750)—63d-st. and Woodlawn-av.
Woods (1,196)—Randolph and Dearborn-sts.
York (583)—641 South Paulina street.
Ziegfeld (692)—624 South Michigan avenue.

In addition to the theaters named above there were on Dec. 1, 1919, a considerable number of minor places of amusement with a seating capacity of less than 500 each.

LOCATION OF MAIN RAILWAY PASSENGER STATIONS.

CENTRAL STATION.

Park row and 12th street; south side.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four).
Illinois Central.
Michigan Central.
Grand Rapids & Indiana.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

West Madison and Canal streets; west side.

All divisions.

DEARBORN STATION.

Dearborn and Polk streets; south side.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
Chesapeake & Ohio.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
Chicago & Western Indiana.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon).
Erie.
Grand Trunk.
Wabash.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

South Wells and Harrison streets; south side.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Chicago Great Western.
Chicago Terminal Transfer.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (Soo line; formerly Wisconsin Central).
Pere Marquette.

LA SALLE STREET STATION.

Van Buren and LaSalle streets; south side.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
Chicago & Indiana Southern.
Lackawanna.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate).

UNION STATION.

Canal street, between Adams and Madison; west side.

Chicago & Alton.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Pan Handle).

CHICAGO CITY CLERKS SINCE 1837.

J. N. Arnold.....1837	Abraham Kohn.....1860	James R. B. Van Cleave 1891-1893, 1895-1897
George Davis.....1837-1838	A. J. Marble.....1861-1862	Charles D. Gastfield....1893-1895
William H. Brackett....1839	Albert H. Bodman.....1865-1869	William Loeffler.....1897-1903
Thomas Hoyne.....1840-1841	Charles T. Hotchkiss...1869-1873	Fred C. Bender.....1903-1905
James M. Lowe.....1843	Joseph K. C. Forrest...1873-1875	A. C. Anson.....1905-1907
E. A. Rucker.....1844-1845	Caspar Butz.....1876-1878	John R. McCabe.....1907-1909
William S. Brown.....1845	P. J. Howard.....1879-1883	F. D. Comery.....1909-1915
Henry B. Clarke.....1846-1847	J. G. Neumeister.....1883-1885	John Siman.....1915-1917
Sidney Abell.....1848-1850	C. Herman Plantz.....1885-1887	Joseph Siman.....1917-1917
H. W. Zimmerman.1851-56, 1863-64	D. W. Nickerson.....1887-1889	James T. Igoe.....1917-
H. Kreisman.....1857-1859	Franz Amberg.....1889-1891	

MAP OF CHICAGO SHOWING GROWTH BY ANNEXATIONS.

GROWTH OF CHICAGO BY ANNEXATIONS.

	Annexations.	Date of Act.	Area in sq. miles.	Total area. sq. miles.
A	—Original town as platted by canal commissioners	Aug. 4, 1830	.....	.4173
B	—Town limits extended by trustees	Nov. 6, 1833	.4825	.8998
C	—Town of Chicago as incorporated	Feb. 11, 1835	1.5152	2.4150
D	—City of Chicago as incorporated	Mar. 4, 1837	8.2200	10.6350
D^1	—Withdrawn by act of legislature	Jan. 21, 1843	.5000	10.1350
D^2	—Withdrawn by act of legislature	Mar. 3, 1843	.3750	9.7600
D^1	—Re-annexed by act of legislature (0.50 sq. miles)	Feb. 14, 1851	4.2500	14.0100
D^2	—Re-annexed by act of legislature (0.375 sq. miles)			
E	—Extension by act of legislature (3,375 sq. miles)			
F	—Extension by act of legislature	Feb. 12, 1853	3.9880	17.9980
G	—Extension by act of legislature	Feb. 13, 1863	6.2840	24.2820
H	—Annexed as part of Lincoln park by act of legislature	Feb. 8, 1869	.0945	24.3765
I	—Extension by act of legislature	Feb. 27, 1869	11.3800	35.7565
J	—Annexed by ordinance Village of Jefferson	Feb. 21, 1887	1.0000	36.7565
	—Annexed by ordinance City of Chicago	May 16, 1887		
K	—Annexed by resolution of Cook county commissioners	Apr. 29, 1889	7.1500	43.9065
L^1	—Part of town of Cicero (1.00 sq. mile)	Annexed at election	June 29, 1889	125.9295	169.8360
L^2	—Town of Jefferson (29.530 sq. miles)				
L^3	—City of Lake View (10.3135 sq. miles)				
L^4	—Town of Lake (36.00 sq. miles)				
L^5	—Village of Hyde Park (49.132 sq. mi.)				
M	—Part of village of Gano, annexed at election		Apr. 1, 1890	1.7730	171.6090
N	—South Englewood, annexed by ordinance		May 12, 1890	2.8990	174.5080
O^1	—Village Washington Heights (2.81 sq. mi.)	Annexed at election.	Nov. 4, 1890	4.6030	179.1110
O^2	—Village of West Roseland (1,793 sq. mi.)				
P	—Annexed by ordinance		Dec. 4, 1890	.0460	179.1570
Q	—Village of Fernwood, annexed at election		Apr. 7, 1891	.9810	180.1380
R^1	—Village of Rogers Park (2.125 sq. miles)	Annexed at election.	Apr. 4, 1893	3.8750	184.0130
R^2	—Village of West Ridge (1.75 sq. miles)				
S	—Village of Norwood Park, annexed at election		Nov. 7, 1893	2.1250	186.1380
T	—Part of town of Calumet, annexed by ordinance		Feb. 25, 1895	1.0000	187.1380
U	—Austin, annexed at election		Apr. 4, 1899	3.5000	190.6380
V	—Village of Edison Park, annexed at election		Nov. 8, 1910	.6875	191.3255
W	—Disconnected by ordinance		July 17, 1911	.0350	191.2905
X	—Village of Morgan Park, annexed at election		Apr. 7, 1914	3.1250	194.4155
Y	—Village of Clearing, annexed at election		Apr. 6, 1915	1.8750	196.2905
Z	—Part of city of Evanston, annexed by ordinance—				
	By city of Evanston		Nov. 17, 1914	.1230	196.4135
	By city of Chicago		Feb. 8, 1915		
			Apr. 6, 1915	.0210	196.4345
AA	—Re-annexed at election		June 7, 1915	2.2500	198.6845
BB	—Part of town of Stickney, annexed at election		July 1, 1915	.3125	198.9970
CC	—Annexed by act of legislature		Dec. 17, 1917	1.0000	199.9970
DD	—Part of Norwood Park, annexed by ordinance				

STATE AND SECTIONAL SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

California Society of Illinois—President, William W. Durham; secretary, George Day, 1904 Warren avenue.

Chicago Colony of New England Women—President, Miss Leila C. Brown, 538 East 34th street; recording secretary, Mrs. James B. Barnet, 72 East Elm street; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wilbur H. Ford, 5431 Woodlawn avenue.

Chicago Society of Ohio Women—President, Mrs. Willis O. Nance; recording secretary, Mrs. Allen R. Smart; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Allen Winch.

Council of State Societies of Chicago—Club-room No. 6, Auditorium hotel; president, Orva G. Williams; 1st vice-president, Miss Leila C. Brown; 2d vice-president, Judge John P. McGoorty; secretary, Miss Florence J. Allen; treasurer, J. G. Schaefer; board of governors, the officers and Mrs. D. Harry Hammer, W. W. Norris, Dr. Heman H. Brown, Dr. Joseph P. Cobb, Mrs. Ella M. Wood.

Daughters of Indiana—President, Mrs. Thomas M. Butler, 1415 East 57th street; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. W. Cuddy, 7411 Greenview avenue, Rogers Park.

Empire State Society of Chicago—President, George H. White; treasurer, George W. Ford; secretary, George W. Hegel; headquarters, Auditorium hotel.

Hawkeye Club of Chicago (Iowa)—President, John P. McKinley; secretary, Harry C. Ordway, 920 Argyle street.

Indiana Society of Chicago—President, William A. Heath; first vice-president, Edwin M. Allen; treasurer, Lucius Teter; secretary, Edward M. Holloway, 725 Federal building.

Michigan Society of Chicago—President, Irving K. Pond; secretary, John E. Sutton, 175 West Jackson boulevard.

New England Society of Chicago—President, Dr. Joseph P. Cobb; treasurer, Henry R. Kent; secretary, B. F. Paine, 503 West 62d street.

Ohio Society of Chicago—President, John T. Richards; secretary, E. F. Lapham.

Pennsylvania Society of Chicago—President, Dr. William E. Buehler; secretary and treasurer, P. S. Goodman, 209 S. LaSalle-st.

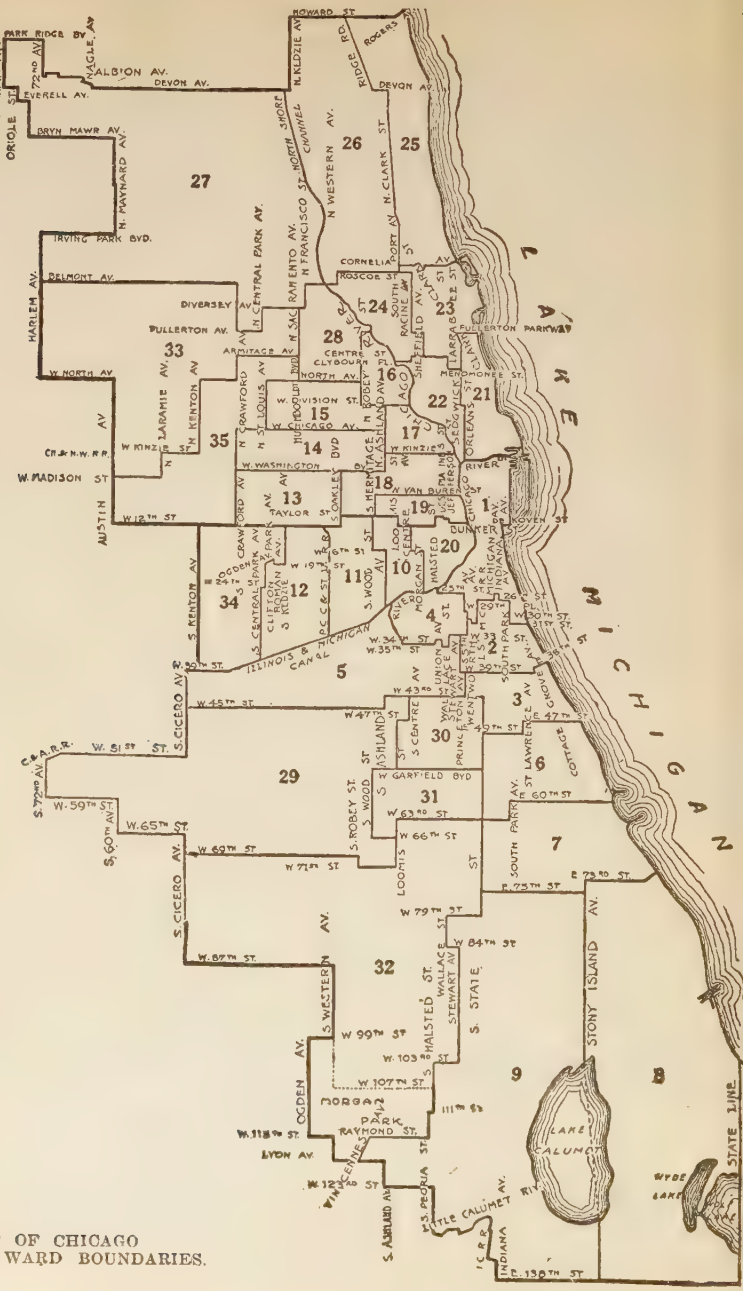
Wisconsin Society of Chicago—President, Kemper H. Knapp; secretary-treasurer, L. A. Williams.

THE GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

Organized Feb. 26, 1898.

OFFICERS, 1919-1920.

Bresident—Frederick T. West.
First Vice-President—Frank Hamlin.
Second Vice-President—William S. Monroe.
Third Vice-President—Rollin T. Chamberlin.
Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Laurie R. Frazeur.
Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Charles S. Winslow.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Bertha B. Bohn.
Treasurer—Orpheus Moyer Schantz, P. O. Box 223, Chicago, Ill.
Directors—Officers and George S. Isham, Jesse Lowe Smith, James W. Walker, Frederick T. West, Zonia Baber, Henry J. Cox, J. Paul Goode, Henry J. Patten, Henry Chandler Cowles, Ulysses Sherman Grant, Jens Jensen, Rollin D. Salisbury.


HOWARD ST.
PARK RIDGE BY.
EAGLE AV.
ALBION AV.
DEVON AV.
EVERELL AV.
ORIOLE ST.
OZANAM AV.
72ND AV.
BRYN MAWR AV.
N. MAYNARD AV.
IRVING PARK BVD.
RELMONT AV.
HARLEM AV.
DIVERSEY AV.
FULLERTON AV.
W. NORTH AV.
W. KINZIE ST.
W. MADISON ST.
W. 12TH ST.
AUSTIN AV.
LARAMIE AV.
KENTON AV.
CRAWFORD AV.
ST. LOUIS AV.
N. CENTRAL PARK AV.
N. SAC
RAMENTO AV.
N. FRANCISCO ST.
NORTH SHORE CHANNEL
N. KEDZIE AV.
RIDGE RD.
ROGERS
N. WESTERN AV.
N. CLARK ST.
CORNELIA
ROSCOE ST.
SOUTH RACINE AVE.
SHEFFIELD AVE.
CLARK
FULLERTON PARKWAY
MELROSE ST.
NORTH AV.
W. DIVISION ST.
W. CHICAGO AV.
W. KINZIE ST.
W. WASHINGTON BVD.
W. VAN BUREN ST.
CHICAGO AV.
GUNTER AV.
W. 16TH ST.
W. 19TH ST.
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E. 73RD ST.
E. 75TH ST.
E. 79TH ST.
S. CICERO AV.
S. 72ND AV.
S. 60TH AV.
S. ASHLAND AV.
S. CENTRE
S. ROBEY ST.
S. WOOD
S. HALSTED ST.
S. WESTERN AV.
S. STATE
S. LAWNDALE AV.
S. KENTON AV.
S. CENTRAL PARK AV.
S. KEDZIE
S. HERMITAGE AV.
S. ASHLAND AVE.
S. DESPLAINES ST.
S. JEFFERSON ST.
S. CLARK ST.
S. DEARBORN ST.
S. MICHIGAN AV.
S. WABASH AV.
S. STATE ST.
S. LAKE ST.
S. MICHIGAN AV.
S. PARK WAY
S. GROVE AV.
S. LAWRENCE AV.
S. COTTAGE GROVE AV.
S. STONY ISLAND AV.
S. WALLACE ST.
S. STEWART AV.
S. LOOMIS ST.
S. PRINCETON AV.
S. UNION AVE.
S. WENTWORTH AV.
S. LOWE AV.
S. MORGAN ST.
S. PEORIA ST.
S. ASHLAND AV.
S. RACINE AVE.
S. LOOMIS
S. DES P

CHICAGO WARD BOUNDARIES.

As fixed by the redistricting ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911.

Ward.

1. Chicago river west and south of Wallace, south to W. 25th, east to Princeton, south to W. 28th-pl., east to S. Wells-st., south to W. 30th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 31st, east to Lake Shore right of way, north to W. 26th, east to S. Michigan-av., north to E. 25th, east to Indiana-av., south to E. 26th, east to South Park-av., south to E. 31st, east to Lake Michigan, north to river.

2. Lake Michigan and 31st-st., west to South Park-av., north to E. 26th, west to Indiana-av., north to E. 25th, west to S. Michigan-av., south to E. 26th, west to Lake Shore right of way, south to W. 31st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W. 30th, west to S. Wells-st., south to W. 33d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to 38th, east to Lake Michigan, north to 31st.

3. Lake Michigan and 47th, west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, north to W. 43d, west to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to E. 38th, east to Lake Michigan, southeast to 47th.

4. Wallace and river west and south to W. 34th-pl., east to S. Halsted, north to W. 34th, east to Union-av., south to W. 35th, east to Wallace, north to W. 33d, east to S. Wells-st., north to W. 28th-pl., west to Princeton-av., north to W. 25th, west to Wallace, north to river.

5. From intersection of river and south fork southwest along canal to W. 39th, west to S. 48th-av., south to W. 45th, east to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 43d, east to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 33d, west to Wallace, south to W. 35th, west to Union-av., north to W. 34th, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 35th, west to south fork of river and northwesterly to river.

6. Lake Michigan and E. 47th-st. west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, south to E. 63d, east to South Park-av., north to E. 60th, east to Lake Michigan, northwest to 47th.

7. Lake Michigan and E. 60th-st., west to South Park-av., south to E. 63d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 66th, east to Harvard-av., south to W. 67th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 71st, east to S. State, south to E. 75th, east to Stony Island-av., north to E. 73d, east to lake, northwest to E. 60th.

8. Lake Michigan and E. 73d-st., west to Stony Island-av., south through Lake Calumet to city limits, east to Indiana state line, north to lake and northwest to E. 73d.

9. Stony Island-av. and E. 75th, west to S. State, south to W. 79th, west to Wallace, south to W. 84th, east to Stewart-av., south to W. 103d, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 111th, west to S. Peoria, south to W. 115th, west to Vincennes-av., southwest to Lyon-av., east to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 123d, east to S. Halsted, south to city limits, east to Stony Island-av. projected, and north to E. 75th.

10. S. Racine-av. and W. Roosevelt road, west to Loomis, north to Taylor, west to S. Wood, south to W. 16th, east to S. Ashland-av., south to river, northeast to S. Morgan, north to W. 18th, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 16th, west to S. Racine-av., north to W. Roosevelt road.

11. S. Wood and Taylor, west to S. Oakley-bd., south to W. Roosevelt road, west to P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., south to canal, northeast to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 16th, west to S. Wood, north to Taylor.

12. W. Roosevelt road and P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., west to S. Kedzie-av., south to W. 19th, west to S. Homan-av., north to Ogden-av., southwest to Clifton Park-av., south to W. 24th, west to S. Central Park-av., south to canal, northeast to P., C., C. & St. L. R. R., north to W. Roosevelt road.

13. W. Washington-bd. and N. Oakley-bd., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. Roosevelt road, east to S. Oakley-bd., north to W. Washington-bd.

14. W. Chicago-av. and N. Ashland-av., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. Washington-bd., east to N. Ashland-bd., north to W. Chicago-av.

15. W. North-av., and N. Robey, west to N. St. Louis-av., south to W. Chicago-av., east to N. Ashland-av., north to W. Division, west to N. Robey, north to W. North-av.

16. River and Fullerton-av., west to N. Robey, south to W. Division, east to river, northwest to Fullerton-av.

17. River and W. Division, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Kinzie, east to river, northwest to W. Division.

18. River and W. Kinzie, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Washington-bd., west to N. Oakley-bd., south to Taylor, east to S. Hermitage-av., north to W. Van Buren, east to river, north to W. Kinzie.

19. River and W. Van Buren, west to S. Hermitage-av., south to Taylor, east to Loomis, south to W. Roosevelt road, east to S. Halsted, north to Taylor, east to S. Desplaines, south to DeKoven, east to S. Jefferson, south to Bunker, east to river, north to W. Van Buren.

20. River and Bunker, west to S. Jefferson, north to DeKoven, west to S. Desplaines, north to Taylor, west to S. Halsted, south to W. Roosevelt road, west to S. Racine-av, south to W. 16th, east to S. Morgan, south to W. 18th, west to S. Morgan, south to river, northeast to Bunker.

21. Lake Michigan and Fullerton-av., west to N. Clark, southeast to Sedgwick, south to W. Division, east to Orleans, south to river, east to lake and north to Fullerton-av.

22. Menomonee and Sedgwick, west to Larrabee, north to Center, west to Racine-av., south to Clybourn-pl., west to river, south and southeast to Orleans, north to W. Division, west to Sedgwick, north to Menomonee.

23. Cornelia-av, and Lake Michigan, west to Southport-av., south to Roscoe, east to Racine-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to Sheffield-av., south to Center, east to Larrabee, south to Menomonee, east to Sedgwick, north to N. Clark, northwest to Fullerton-av., east to Lake Michigan.

24. Roscoe and Racine-avs., west to N. Western-av., south to Belmont-av., west to river, southeast to Clybourn-pl., east to Racine-av., north to Center, east to Sheffield-av., north to Fullerton-av., west to Racine-av., north to Roscoe.

25. Lake Michigan and Rogers-av., southwest to Howard, west to Ridge-rd., southeast to Devon-av., east to N. Clark, southeast to Southport-av., south to Cornelia-av., east to Lake Michigan, northwest to Rogers-av.

26. Ridge-rd. and Howard, west to N. Kedzie-av., south to Devon-av., west to north shore channel, south along channel and river to Belmont-av., east to N. Western-av., north to Roscoe, east to Southport-av., north to N. Clark, northwest to Devon, west to Ridge-rd., northwest to Howard.

27. North shore channel and Devon-av., west to N. Narragansett-av., thence along city limits as established by annexation of Norwood Park to Park Ridge-bd. on north and Highland-av. on west, east and south to Bryn Mawr-av., east to N. Maynard-av., south to Irving Park-bd., west to N. Harlem-av., south to Belmont-av., east to N. Crawford-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to N. Central Park-av., north to Diversey-av., east to N. Francisco-av., north to Belmont-

Ward.
av., east to river, northwest along river and channel to Devon-av.

28. River and Belmont-av., west to N. Francisco-av., south to Diversey-av., west to N. Sacramento-av., south to W. North-av., east to N. Robey, north to Fullerton-av., east to river, northwest to Belmont-av.

29. S. Racine-av. and W. 43d, west to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 45th, west to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 51st, west and southwest to S. 72d-av., south to W. 59th, east to S. 60th-av., south to W. 65th, east to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 69th, east to S. Robey, south to W. 71st, east to Loomis, north to W. 66th, west to S. Wood, north to W. Garfield-bd., east to Loomis, north to W. 47th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 43d.

30. S. State and W. 43d, west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 47th, west to Loomis, south to W. Garfield-bd., east to S. State, north to W. 43d.

31. S. State and W. Garfield-bd., west to S. Wood, south to W. 66th, east to Loomis, north to W. 63d, east to S. State, north to W. Garfield-bd.

32. Stewart-av. and W. 63d, west to Loomis, south to W. 71st, west to S. Robey, north to W. 69th, west to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 87th, east to S. Western-av., south to W. 99th, west to Ogden-av. (Morgan Park), south to W. 115th, east to S. Western-av., south to Lyon-av., east to Vincennes-av., northeast to Ray-

Ward.
mond, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 111th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 107th, east to S. Halsted, north to W. 103d, east to Stewart-av., north to W. 84th, west to Wallace, north to W. 79th, east to S. State, north to W. 71st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W. 67th, west to Harvard-av., north to W. 66th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 63d.

33. Diversey and N. Sacramento-avs, west to N. Central Park-av., south to Fullerton-av., west to N. Crawford-av., north to Belmont-av., west to N. Harlem-av., south to North-av., east to N. Austin-av., south to Madison, east to N. Laramie-av., north to W. Kinzie, east to N. Kenton-av., north to North-av., east to N. Crawford-av., north to Armitage-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Diversey-av.

34. S. Kedzie-av. and W. Roosevelt road, west to S. Kenton-av., south to W. 39th, east to canal, northeast to S. Central Park-av., north to W. 24th, east to Clifton Park-av., north to Ogden-av., northeast to S. Homan-av., south to W. 19th, east to S. Kedzie-av., north to W. Roosevelt road.

35. N. Sacramento and Armitage-avs., west to N. Crawford-av., south to W. North-av., west to N. Kenton-av., south to W. Kinzie, west to N. Laramie-av., south to Madison, west to S. Austin-av., south to Roosevelt-rd., east to S. Crawford-av., north to W. Chicago-av., east to St. Louis-av., north to W. North-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Armitage-av.

CHICAGO AT A GLANCE.

Fort Dearborn established.....1803
Fort Dearborn massacre.....Aug. 15, 1812
Chicago surveyed and platted.....1830
Cook county organized.....1831
Town of Chicago incorporated...August, 1833
City of Chicago incorporated....March 4, 1837
First election held.....March 31, 1837
First money panic.....1837
First railroad opened.....1848
Cholera epidemic.....1854
Second money panic.....1857
Great fire (loss $200,000,000) .Oct. 8-9, 1871
Third financial panic.....1873
City incorporated under general law.....
.....April 23, 1875
Savings bank crash.....1877
World's Fair held.....1893
Centennial celebrated.....Sept. 26-30, 1903
Iroquois theater fire.....Dec. 30, 1903
Eastland disaster.....July 24, 1915
Race riots.....July 27-Aug. 2, 1919
Population July 1, 1919 (est.)—2,647,353.
Appropriations, all purposes (1919)—$58,800,404.16.
Area in square miles—200.371.
Assessed valuation, total all property (1918), $1,082,763,780 (one-third actual value).
Assets, fixed (1918), $214,769,758.75.
Asylums—127.
Banks, national, state and private—168.
Boulevards, mileage of—62.
Cemeteries, number of—59.
Churches, chapels and missions—1,200.
Clearings by associated banks (1918)—$25,930,200,367.
Debt gross funded (1918)—$35,408,700.
Dispensaries—22.
Elevation—Above sea level, 600 feet; above Lake Michigan, 19 feet.
Employes on city pay rolls (1917)—32,342.
Expense, municipal (1917)—$76,918,788.65.
Exports, direct (1918)—$70,932,414.
Firemen, number of, including officers—2,031.
Fire alarm boxes—2,147.
Fireboats—6.
Fire engines—126.
Fire engine companies—126.
Fire hook and ladder companies—34.
Hospitals—84.
Imports of merchandise (1918)—$33,208,375.
Internal revenue collected in Chicago district (1918)—$304,374,930.33.
Latitude—N. 41 deg. 53 min. 6 sec.
Length of city, north to south, miles—26.
Libraries—31.
Lights, street, in service—57,637.
Longitude—87 deg. 38 min. 1 sec. west.
Mail carriers (1919)—2,185.
Mail, pieces of, handled, fiscal year (1919)—2,150,379,983.
Manufactures in 1914, value of product—$1,482,814,000.
Medical schools—29.
Newspapers and periodicals—820.
Parks, area of public, in acres—3,949.
Police force, all branches—4,706.
Postal receipts, year ending June 30, 1919—$32,243,751.32.
Postal savings banks depositors (1919)—22,748.
Pupils enrolled in public schools (1919)—377,058.
Railroads (divisions not included) entering Chicago—27.
Revenue, municipal (1918)—$91,484,241.30.
Saloons, number of (Nov. 1, 1919)—4,750.
Schools, public, number of—288.
Street, longest (Western avenue), miles—23½.
Street railway mileage—1,350.
Streets and alleys, total mileage—4,824.
Teachers in public schools, number of—8,558.
Tonnage of vessels cleared (1918)—10,437,499.
Value (actual) of real estate and personal property (1918)—$3,248,291,340.
Water used in a year (1917), gallons—234,132,030,000.
Width of city, east to west—9 miles.

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD.

26 North Dearborn street.

President—Ivan O. Ackley.
Vice-President—Arthur W. Draper.
Secretary—Bartholomew O'Toole.
Treasurer—John R. Magill.

ASYLUMS, HOMES AND NURSERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Agard Deaconess Rest Home—Lake Bluff.
Altenheim—(See German Old People's Home).
Augustana Central Home—1346 North LaSalle street.
Augustana Home for the Aged—7544 Stony Island avenue.
Augustana Nursery—1346 North LaSalle street.
Augustana Nurses' Home—351 Garfield avenue.
Augustana Women's Home—1307 East 54th street.
Bacon Home for Missionaries' Children — 11016 South Irving avenue.
Baptist Old People's Home—316 South 4th avenue, Maywood.
Bethany Home for the Aged—5015 North Paulina street.
Bethany Home for Young Ladies—824 Center street.
Bethlehem Creche Day Nursery—235 West 53d street.
Beulah Home—2144 North Clark street.
Bohemian Old People's Home—5061 North Crawford avenue.
Chicago Baptist Orphanage—Maywood.
Chicago Deaconesses' Home—22 West Erie street.
Chicago Home for Convalescent Women and Children—1516 West Adams street.
Chicago Home for Girls—5024 Indiana avenue.
Chicago Home for Incurables—5535 Ellis avenue.
Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans—Drexel avenue and 62d street.
Chicago Industrial Home for Children—Office 1132 West Washington boulevard.
Chicago Light House—3321 West 22d street.
Chicago Municipal Lodging House—162 North Union avenue.
Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan—1932 Burling street.
Chicago Orphan—5120 South Park avenue.
Chicago Shelter Home—547 Maxwell street.
Chicago State Hospital—Dunning.
Chicago Woman's Shelter—1356 West Monroe-st.
Christopher House Day Nursery—1616 Fullerton avenue.
Church of God and Saints of Christ Day Nurseries and Orphanage and Home—5405 South Dearborn street.
Church Home for Aged Persons—5435 Ingleside avenue.
Cook County Home (for Poor)—Oak Forest.
Cook County Kinderheim—1356 North Rockwell-st.
Co-Operative League of Chicago (Homes for Business Mothers and Their Children)—2217 and 5131 Calumet avenue.
Danish Lutheran Orphan—3320 Evergreen avenue.
Danish Old People's Home—6809 Hurlbut street.
Emerson House Day Nursery—1906 Emerson-av.
Evangelical Deaconesses' Home—408 Wisconsin street.
Faith Missionary Home—300 West 74th street.
Florence Crittenton Anchorage—2615 Indiana-av.
Foundlings' Home—15 South Wood street.
Frances Juvenile Home—433 East 42d street.
German Baptist Deaconess Home and Hospital Society—3264 Cortland street.
German Deaconesses' Home—824 Center street.
German Hospital Nurses' Home—2329 Cambridge avenue.
German Old People's Home—Forest Park, Ill.
Guardian Angel, German Orphan—2001 Devon-av.
Hebrew Sheltering Home—1336 South Morgan-st.
Helen Day Nursery—702 Barber street.
Home for the Aged—West Harrison and Throop.
Home for Aged Jews—Drexel avenue and 62d street.
Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People—510 West Garfield boulevard.
Home for Destitute Crippled Children—1653 Park avenue.
Home for the Friendless—Vincennes avenue and 51st street.
Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls—53d street and Ellis avenue.
Hope Hall—6036 Ravenswood avenue.
House of the Good Shepherd—1126 Grace street.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind—1900-1932 Marshall boulevard.
Illinois Industrial School for Girls—Park Ridge.
Illinois Masonic Homes—LaGrange and Sullivan, Ill.
Illinois Manual Training School Farm—Glenwood, Ill. Office 608, 160 West Jackson boulevard.
Illinois St. Andrew Society Old People's Home—Riverside, Ill.
Immanuel Women's Home—1505 North LaSalle-st.
Indiana House—12 East Grand avenue.
Institutional Church Day Nursery (colored)—3825 South Dearborn street.
Jackson Park Sanitarium—64th street and the lake.
Jane Ridley Home for Soldiers' Widows (colored)—3852 Forest avenue.
Jewish Shelter House—1316 Turner avenue.
Josephine Club—515 South Ashland avenue.
Juvenile Detention Home—771 Gilpin place.
Kinderheim House—1356 North Rockwell street.
King (James C.) Home for the Aged—Garfield boulevard and South Park avenue.
Lawrence Hall (home for boys)—2850 Lawrence avenue.
Louise Training School for Colored Boys—6130 South Ada street.
Lutheran Orphans' Home—Addison, Ill.
Margaret Etter Creche—2421 Wabash avenue.
Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan—1550 S. Albany-av.
Martha Washington Home—North Western avenue and Irving Park boulevard.
Mary Crane Day Nursery—818 Gilpin place.
McKinley Home for Working Girls—561 South Ashland avenue.
Mercy Home—2834 Wabash avenue.
Methodist Deaconess Orphanage—Lake Bluff.
Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home—1417 Foster avenue.
Miriam Club, Homes for Jewish Working Girls—4815 Champlain avenue.
Mission of Our Lady of Mercy—1138 West Jackson boulevard.
National Park Seminary Day Nursery—329 West 24th street.
North Avenue Day Nursery—2138 West North avenue.
Norwegian-Danish Deaconess Home—1925 North Sawyer avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda Home—2244 Haddon avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home—Edison Park.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home—1138 North Leavitt street.
Norwegian Old People's Home—6054 Avondale-av.
Ogontz Day Nursery—1600 Allport street.
Old People's Home—4724 Vincennes avenue.
Orphan and Convalescent Home of St. Mary of Nazareth—4423 North Paulina street.
Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged—Albany and Ogden avenues.
Park Ridge School for Girls—Park Ridge.
Parting of the Ways Home—112 West 22d street
Paulist Day Nursery—919 South Wabash avenue
Phyllis Wheatley Home—3530 Forest avenue.
Presbyterian Home—Highland Park.
Protestant Association Home for Children—314 Normal parkway.
Providence Day Nursery—3052 Grattan avenue.
Resthaven—3360 South Park avenue.
St. Charles School for Boys—St. Charles, Ill.
St. Elizabeth Day Nursery—906 N. Franklin-st.
St. Joseph's Home for Aged and Crippled—2649 North Hamlin avenue.
St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless—Lake Park avenue and 35th street.
St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls—1100 South May street.
St. Mary of Nazareth's Home—4423 North Mulligan avenue.
St. Mary's Home for Children—2822 West Jackson boulevard.
St. Mary's Mission House—850 Washington blvd.
St. Mary's Nursery—2822 West Jackson boulevard.
St. Mary's Settlement and Day Nursery—656 West 44th street.
St. Mary's Training School for Boys—Des Plaines.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—721 North LaSalle street.

Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memorial Lodging House for Women—2412 Prairie avenue.
South Chicago Day Nursery—9011 Burley avenue.
Susanna Wesley Home—3143 South Michigan-av.
Swedish Baptist Old People's Home—11404 South Irving avenue.
Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum—2014 Burling street.
Volunteers of America Children's Home—Evanston; day nursery, 1213 Washington-bd.
Walther League Hospice Home—4331 Calumet-av.
Washingtonian Home—1529 West Madison street.
Western German Baptist Old People's Home—1851 North Spaulding avenue.
Working Men's Home and Life Boat Mission—32 North State street.
Young Woman's Christian Association Home—830 South Michigan avenue.
Young Woman's Christian Home—318 South Ashland boulevard.

FOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF CHICAGO.

Alexian Brothers'—1200 Belden avenue.
American—2058 West Monroe street.
Auburn Park—7845 Winneconna avenue.
Augustana—2043 Cleveland avenue.
Beulah—2148 North Clark street.
Bohemian—1333 South California avenue.
Chicago City Infant—721 North LaSalle street.
Chicago Fresh Air—2450 Howard street.
Chicago Lying-In—5033 Vincennes avenue.
Chicago Maternity—2314 North Clark street.
Chicago Policlinic—221 West Chicago avenue.
Chicago Union—830 Wellington avenue.
Children's—Wood street, near Polk.
Children's Memorial—735 Fullerton avenue.
Columbia—4607 Champlain avenue.
Columbus—2540 Lake View avenue.
Columbus Extension—West Polk and Lytle-sts.
Cook County—West Harrison and Wood streets.
Detention—Wood and West Polk streets.
Durand, Annie W.—Wood and York streets.
Edward Sanitarium—Naperville, Ill.
Emergency (city)—1065 West Monroe street, 175 West Jackson boulevard (room 1015), 1260 West Madison street and 621 Orleans street.
Englewood—West 60th and South Green streets.
Evangelical Deaconesses'—408 Wisconsin street.
Fort Dearborn—3830 Rhodes avenue.
Frances E. Willard National Temperance—710 South Lincoln street.
Garfield Park—3815 Washington boulevard.
George Smith Memorial—See St. Luke's.
German-American—741 Diversey boulevard.
German Evangelical Deaconess—959 West 54th-pl.
German Hospital—549-559 Grant place.
Hahnemann—2814 Groveland avenue.
Henrotin Memorial—939 North LaSalle street.
Hygeia—2715 South Michigan avenue.
Illinois Central—5744 Stony Island avenue.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary—904 West Adams street.
Iroquois Memorial Emergency—23 N. Market-st.
Isolation—S. Lawndale-av. and W. 36th-st.
Jefferson Park—1402 West Monroe street.
Lake Shore—4147 Lake Park avenue.
Lakeside—3410 Rhodes avenue.
Lake View—4420 Clarendon avenue.
Littlejohn—1410 West Monroe street.
Maimonides—1519 South California avenue.
Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina-sts.
Maternity and Infant Hospital of Chicago—1900 South Kedzie avenue.
Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases—South Wood and Flournoy streets.
Mercy—Calumet avenue and 26th street.
Michael Reese—Groveland avenue and 29th street.
Mount Sinai—California avenue and 15th street.
Neal Institute—811 East 49th street.
North Chicago—2551 North Clark street.
Northwest Side—1627 West North avenue.
Norwegian Lutheran—1138 North Leavitt street.
Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha—1044 N. Francisco.
Park Avenue—1940 Park avenue.
Passavant Memorial—149 West Superior street.
People's—22d street and Archer avenue.
Post-Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets.
Presbyterian—West Congress and Wood streets.
Provident—Dearborn and 36th streets.
Psychopathic—South Wood and Polk streets.
Pullman—11217 Watt avenue.
Ravenswood—1917 Wilson avenue.
Robert Burns—3807 Washington boulevard.
St. Anne's—4900 Thomas street.
St. Anthony de Padua—West 19th street and Marshall boulevard.
St. Bernard's Hotel Dieu—6337 Harvard avenue.
St. Elizabeth's—North Claremont avenue and Lemoyne street.
St. Joseph's—Garfield avenue and Burling street.
St. Luke's—1433 Michigan avenue.
St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses—1416 Indiana avenue.
St. Mary of Nazareth—North Leavitt and Thomas streets.
Sarah Morris Hospital for Children—Groveland avenue and East 29th street.
Sheridan Park—628 Belmont avenue.
South Chicago—2325 East 92d place.
South Park—218 East 55th place.
Streeter—2646 Calumet avenue.
Swedish Covenant—2739 Foster avenue.
Tuberculosis—North Crawford and Bryn Mawr avenues.
United States Marine—4141 Clarendon avenue.
University—432 South Lincoln street.
Washington Boulevard—2449 Washington-bvd.
Washington Park—60th street and Vernon avenue.
Wesley—2449 Dearborn street.
West Side—1844 West Harrison street.
West Side Emergency—1260 West Madison street.

DISPENSARIES.

Alexian Brothers' Hospital—Belden and Racine avenues.
Bennett Free—300 North Ada street.
Calumet Clinic—2527 Calumet avenue.
Central Free—West Harrison and Wood streets.
Chicago Christian Industrial League—884 South State street.
Chicago College of Osteopathy—1422 West Monroe street.
Chicago Lying-In—Maxwell-st. and Newberry-av.
Chicago Policlinic—219 West Chicago avenue.
Children's South Side Free—705 West 47th street.
Hahnemann College Free—2811 Cottage Grove.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear—124 South Peoria street.
Jewish Aid Society and Emanuel Mandel, West Side, Free—1012 Maxwell street.
Lincoln—700 South Lincoln street.
Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue.
Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina streets.
Olivet—1500 Cleveland avenue.
Post-Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets.
Provident Free—16 West 36th street.
Salvation Army Free—673 South State street.
South Side—2431 Dearborn street.
Volunteers of America Free—1201 Washington boulevard.
West Side Free—Congress and Honore streets (College of Physicians and Surgeons).

STATE'S ATTORNEYS OF COOK COUNTY (1852-1920).

1852-1856—Patrick Ballingall, Dem.
1856-1860—Daniel McIlroy, Dem.
1860-1862—Carlos Haven, Rep.
1862-1864—Joseph Knox, Rep.
1864-1876—Charles H. Reed, Rep.
1876-1884—Luther Laflin Mills, Rep.
1884-1888—Julius S. Grinnell, Dem.
1888-1892—Joel M. Longenecker, Rep.
1892-1896—Jacob J. Kern, Dem.
1896-1904—Charles S. Deneen, Rep.
1904-1908—John J. Healy, Rep.
1908-1912—John E. W. Wayman, Rep.
1912-1920—Maclay Hoyne, Dem.

CHICAGO'S LAKE TRADE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.*

Year.	Arrivals. No.	Arrivals. Tons.	Clearances. No.	Clearances. Tons.
1870	12,739	3,049,265	12,433	2,983,942
1871	12,320	3,096,101	12,312	3,082,235
1872	12,824	3,059,752	12,531	3,017,790
1873	11,858	3,225,911	11,876	3,338,803
1874	10,827	3,195,633	10,720	3,134,078
1875	10,488	3,122,004	10,607	3,157,051
1876	9,621	3,089,072	9,628	3,078,264
1877	10,233	3,274,332	10,284	3,311,083
1878	10,490	3,608,534	10,494	3,631,139
1879	11,859	3,887,095	12,014	3,870,300
1880	13,218	4,616,969	13,302	4,537,382
1881	13,048	4,533,558	12,957	4,228,689
1882	13,351	4,849,950	13,626	4,904,999
1883	11,967	3,812,464	12,015	3,980,873
1884	11,354	3,756,973	11,472	3,751,723
1885	10,744	3,653,936	10,798	3,652,286
1886	11,157	3,926,318	11,215	3,950,762
1887	11,950	4,328,292	12,023	4,421,560
1888	10,989	4,393,768	11,106	4,496,898
1889	10,804	5,102,790	10,984	5,155,041
1890	10,507	5,138,253	10,547	5,150,665
1891	10,224	5,524,852	10,294	5,506,700
1892	10,556	5,966,626	10,567	5,698,337
1893	8,754	5,456,637	8,789	5,449,470
1894	8,259	5,181,260	8,329	5,211,160
1895	9,212	6,329,702	9,363	6,392,497
1896	8,663	6,481,152	8,773	6,591,203
1897	9,156	7,209,442	9,201	7,185,324
1898	9,428	7,557,215	9,562	7,686,448
1899	8,346	6,353,715	8,429	6,390,260
1900	8,714	7,044,995	8,839	7,141,105
1901	8,430	6,900,999	8,471	6,930,883
1902	8,083	7,179,053	8,164	7,229,342
1903	7,650	7,587,410	7,721	7,720,225
1904	6,631	6,430,088	6,671	6,514,934
1905	7,236	7,364,192	7,268	7,375,963
1906	7,017	7,969,621	7,055	7,665,709
1907	6,745	8,057,062	6,736	7,995,211
1908	5,787	7,241,845	5,805	7,296,745
1909	6,390	8,772,667	6,390	8,785,841
1910	6,523	9,430,074	6,551	9,470,572
1911	6,252	8,787,586	6,284	8,859,007
1912	6,240	9,971,738	6,243	10,086,209
1913	6,532	10,774,133	6,505	10,793,000
1914	6,118	9,781,986	6,132	9,794,928
1915	5,767	10,132,476	5,808	10,307,777
1916	5,772	11,379,968	5,774	11,369,599
1917	5,078	10,835,925	5,130	10,948,048
1918	4,166	10,356,289	4,191	10,437,499

*Comprises Chicago, Michigan City, Waukegan, Gary and Indiana Harbor.

RECEIPTS BY LAKE IN 1918.

Coal, hard, tons	441,740
Coal, soft, tons	964,387
Salt, tons	88,150
Iron ore, tons*	6,293,506
Iron, manufactured, tons	2,289
Lumber, M	62,664
Railroad ties, pieces	37,200
Sugar, tons	3,175
Unclassified, tons	1,514,471

*Exclusive of 3,848,546 tons received at Gary, Ind., and 1,203,241 tons received at Indiana Harbor, Ind.

SHIPMENT BY LAKE IN 1918.

Flour, tons	57,654
Wheat, bushels	38,706,745
Corn, bushels	3,036,525
Oats, bushels	30,775,312
Rye, bushels	1,398,700
Millstuffs, tons	13,247
Wool, sacks	46,982
Merchandise, unclassified, tons	337,177

From Indiana Harbor, Ind., there were shipped 733,500 barrels of oil and 2,125,000 barrels of gasoline.

TONNAGE OF CHICAGO DISTRICT, 1918.

Port.	Arrivals. No.	Arrivals. Tonnage.	Clearances. No.	Clearances. Tonnage.
Chicago	3,302	6,787,891	3,346	6,989,476
Mich. City.	20	5,261	21	5,566
Waukegan.	31	57,596	22	41,285
Gary	490	2,164,261	483	2,133,035
Ind. Harbor	323	1,341,280	319	1,268,107
Total	4,166	10,356,289	4,191	10,437,499

CHICAGO RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS (1913-1918).

[From board of trade reports.]

RECEIPTS.

Article.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Pork, brls.	2,989	18,571	15,401	4,875	7,223	6,931
Other meats, lbs.	112,942,000	236,531,000	172,990,000	228,229,000	334,693,000	271,321,000
Lard, lbs.	58,399,000	64,384,000	106,780,000	120,915,000	108,460,000	125,762,000
Butter, lbs.	286,220,000	311,557,000	344,879,000	359,195,000	323,100,000	277,661,000
Wool, lbs.	44,636,000	70,182,000	80,327,000	118,390,000	77,594,000	89,352,000
Hides, lbs.	106,662,060	124,357,000	115,734,000	150,262,000	152,603,000	156,030,000
Flaxseed, bu.	2,801,000	1,148,000	1,292,000	1,225,000	1,222,000	481,000
Grass seed, lbs.	56,807,009	74,191,000	73,071,000	74,435,000	80,147,000	55,777,000
Salt, brls.	2,204,594	2,144,113	1,814,920	1,561,212	1,509,083	1,432,234
Lumber,1,000 ft.	2,804,430	2,215,696	2,379,729	3,017,240	3,354,117	2,329,071
Flour, brls.	10,268,000	9,709,000	9,063,000	9,353,000	9,678,000	8,914,000
Wheat, bu.	50,372,000	99,290,000	70,704,000	74,944,000	31,751,000	69,610,000
Corn, bu.	127,773,000	106,600,000	95,357,000	102,376,000	70,854,000	100,409,000
Oats, bu.	124,405,000	138,400,000	133,475,000	161,244,000	125,910,000	137,072,000

SHIPMENTS.

Pork, brls.	144,014	176,821	222,049	198,930	147,620	102,187
Other meats, lbs.	614,048,000	650,510,000	870,314,000	904,791,000	875,646,000	948,922,000
Lard, lbs.	273,725,000	302,500,000	325,641,000	366,813,000	262,849,000	334,602,000
Butter, lbs.	274,542,000	295,784,000	333,993,000	347,550,000	315,384,000	229,745,000
Wool, lbs.	100,031,000	102,781,000	107,710,000	130,964,000	112,563,000	87,872,000
Hides, lbs.	165,565,000	173,946,000	189,976,000	246,924,000	233,368 000	194,146,000
Flaxseed, bu.	138,000	31,000	33,000	27,000	42,000	8,000
Grass seed, lbs.	61,014,000	60,405,000	54,203,000	63,946,000	59,079 000	40,790,000
Salt, brls.	714,254	808,112	813,034	1,052,479	941,056	545,158
Lumber,1,000 ft.	954,159	1,019,066	1,133,417	3,393,022	1,518,866	1,064,199
Flour, brls.	6,190 000	7,443,000	7,674,000	8,332,000	8,383,000	6,436,000
Wheat, bu.	45,999,000	85,468,000	55,576,000	61,187,000	24,047,000	49,984,000
Corn, bu.	92,530,000	65,259,000	73,667,000	61,782,000	36,006,000	39,877,000
Oats, bu.	98,377,000	122,756,000	122,469,000	116,875,000	101,078,000	86,738,000

CHICAGO CLUBS AND CLUBHOUSES.

Adventurers' Club—26 North Dearborn street; president, J. Blair Crawford; secretary, H. E. Doty.
Advertising Association—President, Clinton P. Lampman; secretary, George W. Rabineth.
Aero Club of Illinois—President, Charles Dickinson; secretary, Lee Hammond.
Alliance Francaise—President, Henry J. Patten; corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth J. Mundie, 410 S. Michigan avenue.
American Unity (formerly The German Club of Chicago), for Americans of German origin—President, William Rothmann; secretary, Charles W. Wurster, 40 N. Dearborn street.
Arche—President, Mrs. Will C. Thorbus; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ralph Sollitt.
Austin Woman's—President, Mrs. A. H. Clement; corresponding secretary, Mrs. O. W. Barrett.
Bankers—President, Melvin A. Traylor; secretary and treasurer, Thomas C. Stibbs.
British American—Fraternity halls, 19 West Adams street; president, G. W. Gibson; secretary, J. W. Hollingworth, 2324 North Clark street.
Builders—415 Chamber of Commerce building; president, Charles H. Alsip; treasurer, Joseph E. Lindquist; secretary, Thomas J. Maney.
Calumet Country—95th street and Cottage Grove avenue; president, Frederick L. Fake; secretary, Frank E. Bell; treasurer, R. O'Hara.
Canadian Club—104 West Monroe street; William Robertson, president; D. H. Grant, secretary.
Casino—167 East Delaware place; president, Mrs. J. G. Coleman; secretary, Eames MacVeagh.
Caxton—Chicago Art institute; president, C. L. Ricketts; secretary, Frederic F. Norcross.
Chicago Architectural—59 East Van Buren street; president, A. S. Morphett; secretary, F. J. Fox; treasurer, S. A. Rognstad.
Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan boulevard; president, William B. Simpson; secretary, Edward E. Swadener.
Chicago Automobile—321 Plymouth court; president, Joseph E. Callender; secretary, Darwin S. Hatch.
Chicago Club—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; president, Watson F. Blair; secretary-treasurer, Oren E. Taft.
Chicago College—155 North Michigan avenue; president, Miss Sarah B. Tunnicliff; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles M. Sloan.
Chicago Culture—President, Mrs. E. B. Hamilton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. B. Grim.
Chicago Gun—President, W. A. Davis; secretary-treasurer, James H. May.
Chicago Lincoln Club—108 Germania place; president, Leopold Grand.
Chicago Motor Club—2838 South Michigan avenue; president, Charles M. Hayes; secretary, David Rosenbach.
Chicago Polo—President, Jarvis Hunt; secretary and treasurer, E. J. Prendergast.
Chicago Woman's—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. W. H. Winslow; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harvey Fox.
Chicago Woman's Aid—4622 Grand boulevard; president, Mrs. Edward Gudeman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward Strausky; civic secretary, Miss S. Feder, 4622 Grand boulevard.
Chicago Yacht—Foot of Monroe street; outer harbor; commodore, Fred A. Price; secretary, Francis R. Roberts; treasurer, Arthur M. Betts.
City Club—315 Plymouth court; president, Prof. George H. Mead; secretary, Charles Yeomans; treasurer, Roy C. Osgood; civic secretary, Dwight L. Akers.
Cliff Dwellers, The—220 South Michigan avenue; president, William O. Goodman; secretary, Charles W. Collins.
Colonial Club of Chicago—4445 Grand boulevard; president, Orlando Adams; secretary, Maurice R. Amadoe.
Columbia Yacht—Lake front, foot of Randolph street; commodore, H. D. Moreland; secretary, F. D. Porter.
Commercial—President, Edwin A. Bancroft; vice-president, Frank O. Wetmore; secretary-treasurer, Robert J. Thorne.
Cordon—President, Miss Nellie V. Walker; corresponding secretary, Miss Ethel L. Coe.
Douglas Park Woman's—President, Mrs. Elene Payne; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances A. Wallace.
Drama League of Chicago—President, Mrs. Percy H. Boynton; secretary, Mrs. Joseph R. Hawley.
Edgewater Country—5658 Winthrop avenue; president, H. F. Hill; secretary, H. W. Fox.
Electric Club—President, H. A. Porter; secretary, H. V. Coffy; 1900, 208 South LaSalle street.
Elks—174 West Washington street; secretary, Gustav W. Nothdurft.
Englewood—6323 Harvard avenue; president, Dr. W. T. Bohart; secretary, A. A. Dailey.
Englewood Woman's Club—6732 Wentworth avenue; president, Miss Marie J. Hesse; recording secretary, Mrs. E. R. Haynes.
Evanston Country Club—1501 Oak avenue, Evanston; president, Frederick Earle French; secretary, Walter T. Stockton.
Forty Club—President, Wilbur D. Nesbit; secretary, Charles H. Burras.
Hamilton—18 South Dearborn street; president, A. N. Marquis; secretary, Walter F. Olds.
Illinois Athletic—112 South Michigan avenue; president, J. Albert Roesch, Jr.; secretary, Edward C. Ryan.
Industrial—President, Silas H. Strawn; secretary, Charles K. Foster.
Irish Fellowship—President, Joseph A. O'Donnell; secretary, John K. Murphy.
Iroquois—26 North Dearborn street; president, Carl R. Latham; secretary, George L. Raker; treasurer, Oscar G. Foreman.
Kenwood—Lake Park avenue and 47th street; president, Charles R. Holden; secretary, Herbert E. Kerber.
Lincoln Park Navy—160 West Jackson boulevard, room 109; secretary, E. J. Schaack.
Lincoln Park Yacht—Commodore, A. Sheldon Clark; secretary, Byron Willis.
Matheon—President, Mrs. Lucretia K. Sampson; corresponding secretary, Miss Elsa Melchert.
Mathesis—President, Mrs. Cyrus H. Martin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William Lyle Laird, 6029 Michigan boulevard.
Mid-Day—First National Bank building, 17th floor; president, Bertram M. Winston; secretary, Charles A. Munroe.
Prairie Club—President, John R. Bentley; secretary, J. E. Bayrd.
Press Club—Ashland block; president, Wright A. Patterson; secretary, Walton Perkins.
Quadrangle—University avenue and 58th street; president, Robert A. Millikan; secretary, A. Coleman.
Rotary—Hotel Sherman, parlor G; president, William E. Kier; secretary, Dr. Will R. Neff.
Ruth—6001 Indiana avenue; president, Mrs. Joseph Meyer; recording secretary, Mrs. Eugene Flesch.
Saddle and Cycle—Sheridan road and Foster avenue; president, B. M. Winston; secretary, A. Wilder Brown.
Service—President, Mrs. Philip Swift; treasurer, Miss C. B. Neely.
Shore Acres—President, Charles E. Severn; secretary, Lamon F. Kaim.
Social Service Club—President, Miss Amelia Sears; secretary, Albert E. Webster.
South End Woman's—President, Mrs. William

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OFFICERS

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WM. F. GRAUPNER, Cashier M. A. BEHRENS, Assistant Cashier

Report of the condition before the commencement of business on the 1st day of November, 1919:

Capital Stock.....	$50,000.00	Deposits	$690,000.00
Surplus Fund Earned.	35,000.00	Total Resources....	795,000.00
Total Liabilities....	$795,000.00		

Brady; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank Clute, 8918 Exchange avenue.
South Shore Country—Lake shore and 70th street; president, John G. Campbell; secretary, Wilbur F. McWhinney.
Standard—Michigan avenue and 24th street; president, Jacob Ringer; secretary, Daniel W. Fishell.
Swedish Club of Chicago—1258 North LaSalle street; president, Alex J. Johnson; secretary, C. G. Axell.
Three Arts—Dearborn and Goethe streets; president, Mrs. Charles E. Kohl; secretary, Mrs. George A. Ranney.
Three Score and Ten—President, William McKinley; secretary, Charles F. Lorenzen.
Town and Country—2841 Washington boulevard; president, William B. Nordhem; secretary, Walter J. Newman; treasurer, William R. Hauer.
Traffic—President, Carl Howe; secretary, C. B. Signer.
Tuesday Art and Travel—President, Mrs. William Molt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Joel H. Norton.
Union League—Jackson boulevard and Federal street; president, C. W. Folds; secretary, C. M. Trowbridge.
Union Printers—164 West Washington street; president, John L. Howard; secretary, Herman L. Heidke.
University—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; president, William B. McIlvaine; secretary, James H. Winston.
Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock block; president, A. Stewart Baldwin; secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut.
West End Woman's—35 South Ashland boulevard; president, Mrs. Charles H. Moody; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Leonard E. Lange.
Woman's Athletic—606 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. A. B. MacCaughey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward B. Butler.
Women's City—President, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen; secretary, Mrs. James L. Houghteling; civic director, Mrs. Edith Rockwood.
Women's Fellowship—President, Mrs. M. Frank Ryan; recording secretary, Miss Teresa M. Keenan, 6318 Greenwood avenue; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Abby L. Williams.
Woman's New Century—Corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. J. L. Strong.
Woodlawn Park—64th street and Woodlawn avenue; president, Willis R. Hunt; secretary, Philip L. Gibson.
Woodlawn Woman's—President, Mrs. Walter E. Probasco; corresponding secretary; Mrs. Carlton B. Marsh, 6043 Kimbark avenue.
Young Fortnightly—Fine Arts building (Fortnightly rooms)—President, Mrs. John W. Gary; corresponding secretary, Miss Ethel Hanly.

DIRIGIBLE BALLOON DISASTER IN CHICAGO.

Thirteen persons lost their lives and more than a score of others were injured when the dirigible balloon Wing Foot Express burst into flames, fell and crashed through the skylight of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, Chicago, a little before 5 o'clock on the afternoon of July 21, 1919. Ten of the dead were employes of the bank who were at work in the institution when the accident occurred, two were passengers and one a mechanic in the airship. The bank employes were burned or crushed to death as the two heavy gasoline tanks and two rotary engines fell upon or near them, scattering flames in every direction. One passenger had both legs broken when descending with a parachute, and died from his injuries the day after the accident. The other passenger and mechanic died in the crash on the bank roof, having been unable to use their parachutes in getting away from the burning balloon. Nine of the bank employes were killed almost instantly, while another died two days later. The names of the victims were:

Helen P. Berger, stenographer.
Marcus C. Callopy, teller.
Jacob E. Carpenter, messenger.
Earl H. Davenport, publicity man.
Marie Florence, clerk.
Mary Gallagher, stenographer.
Irene Miles, stenographer.
Evelyn L. Meyer, stenographer.
Edwin A. Munzer, clerk.
Milton G. Norton, photographer.
Carl Otto, telegrapher.
Joseph Scanlon, bank messenger.
Carl Weaver, mechanic.

John Boettner, pilot of the dirigible, alighted with his parachute on a roof and escaped with slight injuries. Harry Wacker, chief mechanic of the craft, had his back broken in descending with his parachute.

The dirigible was built at Akron, O., by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company of that city, and was designed to carry passengers on short pleasure trips from and to the White City, an amusement resort in Chicago. On the day of the disaster it made its first trip, flying from the White City hangar to Grant park, where it alighted. At 2:30 it made another short trip up the north shore and returning to Grant park landed again. At 4:05 it started up again with five men in the car—a pilot, two mechanics and two passengers. One of the passengers was Milton G. Norton, photographer for the Herald and Examiner, and the other Earl H. Davenport, publicity agent for the White City. It had been cruising about forty-five minutes over the downtown section when the accident occurred and its evolutions had been watched by thousands, to whom the sight of a dirigible was a novelty. Many of the spectators saw the balloon catch fire at a height of 1,200 feet and saw the occupants jump, relying upon the parachutes with which they were supplied to escape from death. It was one of the most thrilling accidents in the history of the city as well as one of the most peculiar.

The length of the "blimp" was 158 feet, diameter of gas bag, 34 feet; length of gondola and motor, 50 feet; motor equipment, two tractor 80 horsepower La Rhone motors; gas capacity, 100,000 cubic feet; gasoline capacity, 200 gallons; value, $100,000.

STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

*Gross Earnings.**

1908..	$18,823,094.31	1914..	$32,536,584.22
1909..	20,419,647.93	1915..	32,001,278.51
1910..	22,832,882.64	1916..	31,695,637.67
1911..	25,155,629.89	1917..	34,796,684.60
1912..	28,743,167.24	1918..	35,114,896.38
1913..	30,299,172.55	1919..	34,710,157.84

Note—The total capitalization of all companies Feb. 1, 1919, was $157,164,907.89.

City's Share (55 Per Cent).†

1908..	$1,564,618.47	1914..	$3,002,453.16
1909..	1,386,877.96	1915..	2,558,383.63
1910..	1,276,252.65	1916..	1,665,710.34
1911..	1,705,550.30	1917..	2,746,988.99
1912..	1,870,908.00	1918..	2,036,753.98
1913..	2,529,992.26	1919..	383,215.49

*Year ended Feb. 1. †Of net receipts.

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141 S. LA SALLE STREET

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J. Rosenbaum Grain Company

Commission Merchants

MILLING WHEAT A SPECIALTY

CHICAGO

CHICAGO'S DEATH ROLL.

Dec. 1, 1918, to Dec. 1, 1919.

Adams, Mrs. Cora K. (1849), March 20.
Adler, Adolph (1848), business man, July 13.
Allen, E. A. (1849), lumberman, Jan. 10.
Anderson, Augustine H. W., clergyman, Jan. 17.
Anderson, William G. (1866), manufacturing jeweler, Sept. 11.
Armstrong, Frank E. (1871), political reporter, correspondent in Springfield, Ill., June 19.
Arnold, James (1838), contractor, July 26.
Baird, James I. (1830), engineer, in Detroit, Mich., April 6.
Balmer, Julius P., advertising man, in Evanston, Oct. 11.
Band, Howard C. (1851), engraver, June 16.
Bannister, Katherine (1899), actress, Oct. 16.
Barker, Clarence F., physician, in Milwaukee, Wis. May 31.
Barler, A. C. (1856), manufacturer, Oct. 14.
Barrow, Lillian A., in Wilmette, Sept. 23.
Barry, Thomas J., railroad employe, Sept. 24
Bartlett, Norman W. 1877, on a train near Chicago, Sept. 5.
Bartlett, William H. (1850), grain dealer in Vermejo Park, N. M., Dec. 9, 1918.
Bay, Mrs. Wilmet H. (1838), July 6.
Baynes, Mrs. George B., Feb. 22.
Beaupre, Arthur M. (1853), diplomat, Sept. 13.
Beckman, H. R. (1882), editor, Jan. 13.
Bell, James Edward (1878), colonel, U. S. A., in France, May 8.
Bell, Mrs. Mary A. (1847), May 30.
Bentley, Conrad M. (1860), manufacturer, June 15.
Bernhard, Joseph J. (1862), clothier, Sept. 5.
Best, William (1841), manufacturer and merchant, April 20.
Beverly, Mrs. John M. (1859), Oct. 21.
Bildhauser, Fred E. (1856), diver, Feb. 15.
Blake, Freeman K. (1858), attorney and former judge, Sept. 21.
Blake, Wallace H., clergyman, Aug. 1.
Blatchford, Frances May (1866), at Upper Montclair, N. J., March 18.
Blocki, Frederick W. (1868), former city official and political leader, March 10.
Bonney, Henry J. (1849), merchant, Jan. 22.
Botsford, Henry (1834), pioneer packer, May 1.
Bradley, J. Harley (1844), manufacturer, June 17.
Braun, Emil C. (1868), engineer, March 23.
Brega, Mrs. Charles W., in London, England, March 23.
Brill, Adoniram J., clergyman, Aug. 29.
Brooks, Mrs. Sarah A. (1845), teacher, July 9.
Brown, Mrs. Catherine S. (1837), May 3.
Brown, Elias P., superintendent, Oct. 18.
Brown, William G. (1859), clergyman, July 9.
Bryan, William H. (1842), real estate dealer, June 7.
Buck, Orlando J., business man, July 7.
Burdick, Munson (1873), grain dealer, in Detroit, Mich., May 9.
Burke, Isabel J., teacher, July 5.
Burry, James (1854), surgeon, Oct. 16.
Burton, Charles A. (1854), manufacturer, May 28.
Caldwell, Henry C. (1840), fraternity official, Feb. 20.
Camp, James S., musician, Aug. 31.
Campbell, David C. (1829), real estate dealer, Oct. 6.
Canman, Leo (1851), builder, April 8.
Carden, John, board of trade operator, Jan. 14.
Carney, Charles (1855), railroad official, June 20.
Carter, James M. G., physician, educator and author, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 3.
Case, Mrs. Frances M. (1835), Sept. 2.
Champion, Mrs. Marietta B. (1848), June 4.
Chapman, Mrs. Helen Farwell (1858), May 4.
Chatfield, Eli P. (1846), retired business man, at St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 20.
Christy, Robert C. (1848), merchant, Sept. 29.
Church, Elizabeth (1844), in Traverse City, Mich., July 3.
Chytraus, Axel (1859), former judge, Oct. 5.
Clark, Melville, manufacturer, Nov. 5, 1918.
Clettenberg, Bernard F. (1862), member of state assembly, May 28.
Commons, Robert (1844), civil war veteran, Feb. 23.
Conlon, A. A. (1862), physician, Feb. 19.
Conway, Edwin S. (1850), piano firm official, Nov. 4.
Cook, Samuel E. (1864), Pullman company official, Sept. 13.
Cooke, John A. (1858), former clerk of Circuit court, in Rochester, Minn., March 14.
Cooper, James, manufacturer, in Los Angeles, Cal., April 3.
Corbett, John J. (1863), contractor and builder, June 27.
Cowan, Susie L. (1865), teacher, Jan. 6.
Craig, Robert (1840), manufacturer, Aug. 19.
Crandon, Frank P. (1835), tax expert, in Evanston, July 4.
Crane, Albert M., steel merchant, Feb. 9.
Crane, Charles W., clergyman, Oct. 11.
Crawford, William (1835), clergyman, May 25.
Cudahy, Mrs. Michael (1842), Aug. 30.
Cuneo, Mrs. Candida (1858), June 6.
Curtis, Henry M. (1841), insurance official, April 6.
Daube, M. Jacob (1859), merchant, March 9.
Davis, William ("Will") J. (1844), theater manager, May 16.
Davison, Mrs. Martha M. (1830), April 17.
Deimling, Adolph (1866), editor, July 5.
Dickerson, John T. (1879), engineer, April 14.
Dickinson, Charles M. (1838), retired merchant, at Robertsdale, Ala., April 3.
Dickman, Robert Neil, mining engineer, in La Jolla, Cal., Sept. 14.
Dolan, Harry P. (1875), judge, July 26.
Doniat, Franz G. (1841), lithographer, April 28.
Donohue, John W. (1866), printer, Oct. 17.
Dorr, Hervey House (1858), president Merchants' Credit Guide company, Sept. 12.
Dowst, Charles Oliver, publisher, in Evanston, May 22.
Duncan, Thomas (1832), newspaper man, Oct. 5.
Durand, Elliot, editor, civil war veteran, Oct. 12.
Dutton, William M. (1881), auditor, in Houston, Tex., April 27.
Elliott, F. M. (1853), hospital president, in Evanston, Sept. 17.
Emery, William R. (1859), advertising agent, March 13.
Eubanks, Mary E. (1849), Sept. 15.
Evans, Raymond W., sales manager, in New York, N. Y., Jan 16.
Farwell, Granger (1857), banker, May 16.
Fitch, Walter M. (1862), physician, at Twin Lakes, Wis., Sept. 11.
Fletcher, Horace (1849), physician, in Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 13.
Flinn, Charles B. (1847), lumberman, Jan. 24.
Foster, George Burman (1858), theologian, Dec. 22, 1918.
Frank, Mortimer (1874), physician, April 22.
Friestedt, Luther P. (1861), former alderman, in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 5.
Freund, Gustav (1852), merchant and banker, April 30.
Froelich, John D., Sr. (1838), pioneer, Sept. 21.

Send Out Letters!

Your prospective customers are not mind readers. You must tell them what you want to sell, why it is good, why it is of advantage to them—*invite them to buy!*

You can't see all your logical prospects *in person!* There are too many of them and your time is limited.

But *you can talk to them all—as often as you have a mind!*

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CHICAGO

Fuller, Charles H. (1843), head of advertising agency, July 21.
Ganey, Harry J., attorney, Aug. 17.
Gardner, John J. (1882), court official, Sept. 30.
Garland, D. F. (1846), merchant, Nov. 13.
Gary, Alfred C., stock broker, in Wheaton, May 20.
Getty, Henry P., capitalist, in Paris, France, March 31.
Gilchrist, Joseph C. (1851), vessel owner, in Painesville, O., May 22.
Glade, John H. (1858), retired business man, April 6.
Glover, Mrs. Lyman T., Feb. 8.
Goebel, Susan E. (1842), Feb. 22.
Goldman, Mrs. Meta E., Oct. 4.
Goodwin, William R. (1863), editor, near Naperville, Ill., April 5.
Graff, Samuel T. (1868), member board of trade, April 12.
Graves, Albert H. (1863), lawyer, in Evanston, Sept. 17.
Greene, Harry I. (1868), author, Sept. 23.
Greenebaum, Elias (1822), banker, July 25.
Groendyke, James C. (1866), manufacturer, Jan. 16.
Gross, Jacob (1840), former state treasurer, Dec. 28, 1918.
Guerin, Henry (1871), judge, near Muskegon, Mich., Sept. 11.
Hair, Benjamin N. (1848), manufacturer, in Evanston, Sept. 18.
Haiselden, Harry J. (1870), physician, in Havana, Cuba, June 18.
Hall, Frederick H., editor, March 25.
Halsey, John J. (1848), educator, in Winnetka, May 29.
Harbert, Charles H. (1863), banker, June 13.
Harbert, William S. (1842), lawyer, in Pasadena, Cal., March 24.
Hardinge, Mrs. Agnes M. (1848), teacher, Sept. 3.
Harris, Mrs. Emma Gale (1848), June 1.
Hart, James A. (1855), former baseball club owner, July 18.
Hartman, Wilbur F. (1892), attorney, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 9.
Haskell, George E. (1865), president creamery company, in Evanston, Sept. 14.
Haydon, Harry E. (1842), lawyer, poet and pioneer, Oct. 18.
Hayes, John C. (1850), labor contractor, Aug. 17.
Heath, William D. (1837), express messenger, May 16.
Heinrich, Julia, singer, in Hammond, La., Sept. 18.
Hey, Jacob A., former alderman, Feb. 19.
Heyman, Alexander H. (1875), attorney, June 12.
Heyman, Samuel, merchant, in Glencoe, May 24.
Hickey, David R., alderman, Dec. 8, 1918.
Higinbotham, Harlow N. (1838), retired merchant, in New York, N. Y., April 18.
Hilton, Joseph M. (1844), insurance adjuster, in Evanston, Feb. 8.
Hinman, Mrs. Margaret F. (1839), reform leader, Feb. 20.
Hirsch, Jonas (1850), translator and scholar, March 2.
Hodges, George, railroad official, in Washington, D. C., March 14.
Hoerr, Charles E., banker, in Rochester, Minn., Feb. 12.
Hogan, James A. (1852), business man, Feb. 8.
Holbrook, Mrs. Alice Poole (1855), in Evanston, Feb. 5.
Hooper, Henry (1848), physician, Sept. 17.
Hoppin, Mrs. Henrietta P. (1830), clubwoman, May 29.
Horn, Jacob M. (1855), furniture dealer, March 30.
Hough, William B. (1878), engineer, in Detroit, Mich., May 29.
Hubbard, Joseph D. (1859), mining operator, in Lake Forest, July 29.
Huehl, Harris W. (1862), architect, May 2.
Jacoby, Ernest (1855), manufacturer, Aug. 23.
Jaeger, Paul Anton, athletic director, Mar. 30.
Jenkins, Clifford H. (1881), business man, Jan. 9.
Jewett, Mrs. John N., June 2.
Jenifer, John T., clergyman, March 5.
Jones, Daniel J. (1832), clergyman, in Evanston, May 20.
Johnston, John (1839), Masonic leader, April 16.
Josenhans, Reinhardt C. J. (1857), pharmacist, Sept. 17.
Judah, Noble B. (1851), lawyer, Dec. 10, 1918.
Kaplan, Nathan J. (1888), attorney, Feb. 27.
Kaufman, Nathan M. (1862), banker and hotel proprietor, at Coronado, Cal., Nov. 25, 1918.
Keeley, E. S. (1859), railroad official, in Summit, N. J., Aug. 1.
Keith, William Scott (1844), lumberman, in Waukegan, Feb. 14.
Keller, Murray (1856), business man, in New York, N. Y., March 17.
Kellogg, Josiah M. (1836), colonel, U. S. A., retired, June 20.
Kirby, Samuel B., aviator, in Marietta, O., Aug. 17.
Kirkland, Mrs. Theodosia B. W. (1836), in Kenilworth, Oct. 12.
Kirkman, Charles H. (1841), manufacturer, Feb. 25.
Klein, Solomon (1858), merchant, Sept. 17.
Kling, Henry F. (1857), educator, Aug. 12.
Kohlsaat, Ernest W. (1842), retired restaurant owner, March 13.
Koraleski, Frank W. (1875), former assessor Oct. 2.
Krost, Robert A., pediatrician, Oct. 4.
Kunze, Otto, veteran of civil war, Dec. 26, 1918.
Lake, Richard C. (1846), banker, in Evanston, July 10.
LaMarche, Frank C. (1862), shipbuilder, June 16.
Lampert, Henry J. (1854), manager, June 14.
Lane, Charles E. (1839), banker, in Lombard, Ill., Feb. 12.
Le Bosky, Jacob C. (1879), attorney, in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 26.
Lee, Mrs. Julia S. (1833), at Wabningo, Mich., Sept. 4.
Lehmann, Mrs. Augusta (1854), Nov. 16, 1918.
Lewis, Joshua H., lawyer, May 5.
Lewis, Lyman (1844), former Chicago police official, in Arkansas City, Kas., Nov. 10.
Libberton, Mrs. J. H., singer, March 15.
Lichtenberg, Charles W. (1847), dentist, March 8.
Locke, Mrs. Adele (1839), March 29.
Lord, Charles E. (1875), attorney, Sept. 25.
Lovewell, Charles H. (1848), physician, Feb. 8.
Lowe, Charles S. (1846), business man, in Ionia, Mich., Sept. 30.
Lowrie, Adam H. (1837), publisher, in Elgin, Ill., April 3.
Lyndon, Mrs. George W., sociologist, Oct. 18.
Lyons, John A. (1853), physician, Feb. 18.
MacDonald, P. S. (1838), physician, Jan. 20.
MacMartin, Duncan R. (1865), physician, April 30.
Magee, Guy (1843), journalist, June 5.
Magie, Frank O. (1864), merchant, Oct. 16.
Mahan, Harvey W. (1854), banker, May 25.
Mahin, John (1833), editor, July 24.
Mahoney, John A. (1862), judge, Aug. 21.
Mallon, James, detective, Aug. 13.
Manierre, Edward, business man, at Flint, Mich., Aug. 12.
Mansfeldt, Olaf C. (1867), merchant, Jan. 19.
Marriott, Mrs. Eliza A. (1853), April 24.

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"Tones that are reproduced truer, finer, sweeter." "Music that in both spirit and letter is restated with greater beauty." "All records transcribed with greater fidelity."

Golden opinions like these are showered on The Brunswick by its hearers everywhere. And why?

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Marshall, F. D. (1841), physician, July 6.
Martin, Samuel K., Jr. (1879), broker, June 11.
Mason, Hugh (1839), coal merchant, Oct. 27.
Matz, Otto H. (1830), architect, March 8.
Maypole, William T. (1850), former alderman, May 13.
McAdams, Andrew (1849), florist, Aug. 27.
McCormick, Aloysius J. (1877), priest and educator, Feb. 4.
McCormick, Robert S. (1849), diplomat, in Hinsdale, April 16.
McGowan, John M., printer, June 14.
McLean, Charles F. (1873), attorney, Sept. 2.
McNeill, John (1839), merchant, in Elgin, Ill., April 19.
McParlan, James, detective, in Denver, Col., May 18.
McPherson, Simon J. (1850), clergyman, in Lawrenceville, N. J., Jan. 9.
McWade, Ada Somers, singer, in New York, N. Y., March 19.
Medbury, David W., former Chicago lawyer, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.
Mee, David D. (1861), undertaker, June 14.
Menge, Frederick A. (1840), civil war veteran, Sept. 1.
Meyers, Adolph, vaudeville manager, March 14.
Millard, George M. (1848), authority on rare books, in South Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 6. 1918.
Miller, Newman (1871), publisher, Jan. 8.
Mitchell, James P., transportation official, June 28.
Mix, Ira J. (1857), dairyman, Jan. 23.
Monroe, George G. (1852), physician, Jan. 8.
Moody, Mary S. (1828), Oct. 27.
Moore, Charles N., postoffice inspector, Feb. 23.
Moore, D. Herbert, writer, Feb. 18.
Morse, Virgil (1823), pioneer, July 6.
Moser, George W., paper merchant, Feb. 26.
Moses, Joseph W. (1869), lawyer, in Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 31, 1918.
Munger, George M., founder of Munger's laundry, at Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 31.
Murdock, Miss Effie E. (1862), organist, Dec. 29, 1918.
Murphy, John (1821), pioneer, in River Forest, Feb. 14.
Murphy, John H., hotel man, July 9.
Murphy, William T., artist, April 20.
Newbold, Andrew (1842), proofreader, April 9.
Nicholas, George R. J., major, U. S. A., in Lake Forest, Oct. 10.
Nordhem, Jetlee B. (1841), publisher, June 3.
Noyes, La Verne W. (1849), manufacturer and philanthropist, July 24.
Oakley, William C. (1846), bank examiner, July 25.
O'Brien, James P., member of legislature, April 12.
O'Hare, Mrs. Mary Hoopa (1848), June 10.
O'Leary, David P. (1851), priest, Jan. 12.
Onahan, William J. (1836), former city clerk, city collector and city comptroller, Jan. 12.
Osborne, James W. (1858), attorney, Sept. 7.
O'Shaughnessy, John S. (1864), railroad contractor, Aug. 10.
Otis, George W. (1896), soldier, in Savenay, France, Feb. 18.
Ottenheimer, H. L. (1868), architect, May 13.
Owen, William R. (1847), pioneer lake captain, in Oak Park, Dec. 26, 1918.
Owens, Mrs. Althea S., March 28.
Paige, Mrs. Lora A. W. (1840), mission worker, in Wheaton, May 6.
Paine, Stephen M. (1874), business man, in Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 26.
Paschen, Frank (1880), contractor, Nov. 12.
Paulsen, William A., former banker, April 30.
Payne, Mrs. John Barton, July 31.
Payne, William Morton (1858), author and literary critic, July 11.
Payne, William T. (1861), lawyer, May 9.
Peache, Alfred (1876), clergyman, Aug. 9.
Pearce, W. W. (1858), former mayor, in Waukegan, Oct. 16.
Peltzer, Otto (1836), public official, in Oak Park, Jan. 17.
Perrigo, Charles H., undertaker, May 8.
Peterson, Isaac, publisher, in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 7.
Peterson, James A. (1863), lawyer, Oct. 1.
Peterson, Lieut. Oscar W., fireman, Jan. 12.
Pixley, Charles H. (1844), optometrist, June 1.
Plewes, Marion (1870), Aug. 17.
Pratt, Carl P. (1876), newspaper man, Dec. 24, 1918.
Preston, Deming H. (1845), banker, in Hinsdale, July 16.
Pringle, Robert (1866), board of trade operator, at Altadena, Cal., Feb. 11.
Pritchard, Richard (1845), builder, June 3.
Prussing, John (1856), importer and manufacturer, June 18.
Purcell, E. H., song writer, Sept. 22.
Putnam, Mrs. Alice (1841), educator, Jan. 19.
Rainier, Frank E. (1853), engineer, June 30.
Regan, James L. (1850), printer, Jan. 24.
Richards, Charles W. (1865), manufacturer, Aug. 30.
Richardson, George P. (1850), silk manufacturer, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 13.
Richardson, Albert M. (1842), physician, March 24.
Richardson, John A. (1874), musician, Jan. 4.
Riley, W. (1848), railroad official, Jan. 10.
Robinson, M. E. (1862), coal dealer, Oct. 22.
Roler, Mrs. Doletta Jane (1847), Sept. 5.
Rosenbaum, Joseph (1837), grain merchant, in Pasadena, Cal., May 22.
Royce, James L. (1860), auditor, in New York, N. Y., March 9.
Rubinkam, Nathaniel I. (1856), clergyman and lecturer, Sept. 29.
Sabath, Mrs. Barbara (1836), Sept. 10.
Santry, Eddie (1876), boxer, Jan. 28.
Sapp, Gordon G. (1875), publisher, June 21.
Sargent, Frederick (1859), engineer, in Glencoe, July 26.
Sauerman, Henry B., engineer, May. 20.
Sauter, George L. (1852), cashier, July 22.
Schaefer, Herman W. (1882), baseball player, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., May 16.
Schrader, William H. (1858), physician, June 23.
Schirmer, Rudolph E., music publisher, in Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 18.
Schroeder, Bertha B. (1876), physician, June 1.
Schwab, Charles S. (1836), manufacturer, Jan. 17.
Schwartz, Frederick (1843), pioneer, Sept. 30.
Scott, George W., consulting engineer, in Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 28.
Scully, Thomas F. (1870), judge, Sept. 11.
Semple, William F., physician, Oct. 12.
Shepard, Jason H. (1838), contractor, in Evanston, Oct. 6.
Sheridan, James (1851), pioneer, July 10.
Shorney, George H., publisher, March 28.
Sinai, Boris J. (1860), insurance agent, March 21.
Sisson, Everett, editor, in Oakland, Cal., Oct. 1.
Slifer, Lieut.-Col. Hiram J., railroad official, in France, Feb. 3.
Simonsen, Mrs. Jenny L. (1860), in Evanston, May 29.
Slocum, Mrs. Sarah M. (1836), Sept. 6.
Smith, Mrs. Alice Bradford G. (1856), club worker, April 17.
Smith, Frederick A. (1844), judge, July 31.
Smith, Frederick B. (1839), retired business man, March 15.
Smith, William Charles (1825), soldier, April 4.
Sokup, Joseph (1845), merchant, May 25.
Spaulding, Howard H. (1864), business man, April 1.
Spellman, Mrs. Susan (1856), Sept. 6.

A Drop in the Bucket

Every householder's expenses are divided into a number of items; food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, house-furnishings, insurance, education and amusements, sickness—and the telephone.

Of all these items of expense, the telephone bill is one of the least, being a very small percent of the total cost.

For a trifling sum at most you have constantly at your command millions of dollars' worth of property and the service of skilled workers.

In business the cost of the telephone is frequently an even smaller proportion of the overhead expense than in the household.

It only needs an emergency to bring it home to any subscriber that the telephone is worth many times its cost.

In the face of today's high costs the telephone is a bargain; and a daily economy for every subscriber.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY

Springer, Edward B. (1846), pioneer, in La Grange, Sept. 22.
Standiford, Marcellus, publisher, April 5.
Stanley, Mrs. Carolina A. (1849), author, in Fulton, Mo., Jan. 14.
Stanton, John (1839), builder, May 23.
Stein, David A. (1852), manufacturer, Aug. 2.
Stern, Nathaniel A. (1880), former alderman, March 23.
Stevens, Thomas A. (1868), merchant, in New York, N. Y., May 8.
Stowell, James E. (1855), physician, May 31.
Street, Arthur Wray (1848), railway official, in New York, N. Y., July 9.
Strong, William H. (1853), journalist, Aug. 1.
Stuart, Lewis (1845), educator, in Northport, Mich., July 8.
Stumer, Louis N. (1869), merchant, in New London, Conn., July 14.
Sullivan, Mrs. Catherine (1862), Jan. 27.
Sullivan, Robert W., advertising manager, March 3.
Swart, Jacob H. (1844), printer, Aug. 19.
Taylor, James M. (1848), physician, May 26.
Teeple, Frank W. (1860), manufacturer, March 6.
Thomas, Eben B., railroad president, in Morristown, N. J., Sept. 4.
Tilghman, William J. (1835), retired business man, in Evanston, March 18.
Todd, James F. (1841), former city physician, March 24.
Tolman, Samuel A. (1835), merchant, June 4.
Toner, Henry J., attorney, March 18.
Tourtelotte, Mrs. Julia I. (1839), in Washington, D. C., May 11.
Towner, Daniel B. (1850), composer and evangelist, at Longwood, Mo., Oct. 3.
Tucker, William F. (1854), retired army officer, in Hood River, Ore., Oct. 31.
Tubbs, Frederick H. (1834), telegraph official, Oct. 4.
Turnbull, Lawrence (1840), author and publisher, in Baltimore, Md., May 9.
Tyler, Frederic C. (1846), merchant, Feb. 17.
Underwood, Arthur, attorney, in Boca Grande, Fla., Jan. 24.
Upman, Frank (1852), hotel man, in Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 30.
Upton, George P. (1834), music critic, May 19.
Vanderkloot, Mathias R. (1861), manufacturer, Jan. 29.
Vattman, Edward J. (1841), veteran army chaplain, Sept. 29.
Vincent, William A. (1857), lawyer, March 21.
Volland, C. P. (1874), art publisher, May 5.
Walker, William E. (1868), architect, Dec. 26, 1918.
Wall, John E. (1870), department manager, in Aurora, Ill., Sept. 19.
Ward, James R. (1851), attorney, Oct. 11.
Washburn, Elmer (1834), banker, Nov. 23, 1918.
Weber, Herman (1842), hotel owner, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 18.
Wegg, D. S. (1847), lawyer, Nov. 17.
Welsh, James E. (1857), school principal, June 10.
Wescott, O. S. (1834), educator, July 31.
Wheeler, George A. (1827), board of trade operator, Feb. 21.
White, Carlton (1860), manufacturer, July 4.
White, George W. (1830), packer, May 19.
White, James, merchant, April 18.
White, Mrs. Mary G., educator, Jan. 19.
Whitehead, Mrs. Eliza P., in New York, N. Y., April 28.
Wilder, Thomas E. (1855), manufacturer, near Elmhurst, Aug. 22.
Willcox, Mrs. Mary J., author, June 19.
Williams, Edward F. (1832), clergyman, in Winnetka, May 27.
Williams, Harry L. (1859), real estate dealer, July 28.
Williams, William P. (1855), former treasury official, May 15.
Willoughby, C. L. (1839), merchant, Jan 9.
Wilmarth, Mrs. Mary J. (1837), at Lake Geneva, Aug. 28.
Wing, Russell M. (1852), lawyer, Jan. 4.
Wood, Milton R. (1840), railroad official, in Plainfield, Ill., Aug. 4.
Woods, Robert M. (1840), officer in civil war, May 29.
Wright, John F. (1839), grain dealer, April 23.
Zeizler, Joseph (1854), dermatologist, Aug. 31, at Mackinac Island, Mich.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS IN CHICAGO.

Abraham Lincoln Centre—Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue; secretary, J. P. Hall.
Association House—2150 West North avenue; Miss Winifred Salisbury.
Bohemian Settlement House—1831 South Racine avenue; Miss Gertrude Ray.
Chicago Commons—North Morgan street and Grand avenue; Graham Taylor.
Chicago Hebrew Institute—West Taylor and Lytle streets; superintendent, P. L. Seman.
Christopher House—2507 Greenview avenue; Miss Ora E. Edmonds.
Eli Bates House—621 West Elm street; Mrs. C. Franklin Leavitt.
Emerson House—1901 West Ohio street; Miss Edna L. Wright, head resident.
Fellowship House—831 West 33d place; Mrs. Elliott W. Davis, head resident.
Forward Movement—109 North Dearborn street; W. J. Miller, superintendent.
Frederick Douglass—3032 Wabash avenue; Mrs. A. Bryant.
Gads Hill Center—1919 West 20th street; Miss Ruth Austin.
Halsted Street Institutional Church Settlement—1935 South Halsted street; Rev. R. Stephenson.
Henry Booth House—701 West 14th place; Mrs. M. R. Kultchar.
Hull House—800 South Halsted street; Miss Jane Addams.
Institutional Church—3825 Dearborn street; Rev. A. J. Carey.
Little Wanderer Day Nursery and Settlement House—2116 West Chicago avenue; Mrs. Mary A. Cook.
Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue; Miss Anna Heistad, R. N.
National Park Seminary and Settlement—239 West 24th street; Mrs. E. Martin.
Neighborhood House—6710 South May street; Mrs. H. M. Van Der Vaart and S. Grace Nicholes.
Northwestern University—Augusta and Noble streets; Miss Harriet E. Vittum.
Olivet Institute—444 Blackhawk street; Rev. Norman B. Barr.
St. Mary's Settlement and Day Nursery—656 West 44th street; Mrs. May Moore.
Samaritan Settlement House—2601 West Superior street; Margaret Lindesmith, head resident.
Sinai Social Center—4622 Grand boulevard; S. D. Schwartz.
South Deering Neighborhood Center—10441 Hoxie avenue; Ernest J. Morris.
University of Chicago Settlement—4630 Gross avenue; Miss Mary E. McDowell.
Wendell Phillips—2009 Walnut street; Howard B. Weston, head resident.
World School Center—3007 Ellis avenue; Mrs. Hilda N. Johnson-Haskins.

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Haymarket 7900.

OLD RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO.

Nov. 15, 1919.

In the following list of men and women who have lived in the city or its suburbs for sixty-nine years or more there are doubtless many omissions, though an effort has been made to make it as complete as possible. Additions to, changes of residence and other corrections of this list, which will be continued in future editions of this publication, will be gladly received. Names marked with an * are those of persons born in Chicago or Cook county. Ages when known are given in parentheses:

1827—Griffin, Ella, 2451 Seminary avenue.
1829—Clingman, Mrs. Wm.* (90), 5499 Hyde Park-av.
1831—Outhet, Miss Elizabeth (88), 219 Franklin avenue, River Forest.
1832—Goeden, Mrs. Susan (89), 1900 Estes-av.
1834—Ludwig, Catherine, 1465 W. Superior street.
Rexford, Simeon A., 6519 Lafayette avenue.
1835—Harman, William (85), 3840 West End avenue.
Mason, J. A.* (85), Prairie View, Ill.
Scranton, Mrs. Mary J., (89), 6852 Harper avenue.
Sinclair, George (85), 4327 Berkeley-av.
Thies, Mrs. A. C., 1157 West Van Buren-st
1836—Agnew, John* (83), 40 Elm street.
Garrity, Maria, 5256 Sheridan road.
Morris, Mrs. Mary, 4145 Kenmore avenue.
Warner, Mrs. Roxana (87), 7116 Stewart-av.
1837—Bohlander, John (82), Hinsdale.
Doty, Harvey C. (86), 1104 Grand avenue.
Goodrich, Henry C, 1704 Humboldt avenue.
Goodrich, Horace A.* (82), 522 Deming-pl.
Keefe, Edward (85), 3971 Ellis avenue.
Stryker, John* (82), 4246 South Ashland-av.
1838—Clark, Catherine C.* (81), 7628 South Sangamon street.
Collins, W. M. (83), 5610 Princeton avenue.
Flagg, Emma J. T.* (81), 612 Woodland-pk.
O'Neil, John J. (82), 3934 Lexington street.
Pitkin, Mary, J.* (81), 55 West Schiller-st.
Sinclair, Mrs. J. E.* (81), 703 N. 3d avenue.
1839—Chase, Mrs. Ben. F. (85), 6527 Yale-av.
Gray, Allen W.* (80), 3213 Washington-bd.
Harpel, Eliza* (80), 51 East Oak street.
Lewis, Charles J. (81), 1900 Carroll avenue.
Lewis, John (89), 2414 Gladys avenue.
Periolat, Clemens F. (80), 3153 Cambridge avenue.
Peters, Johanna, 1929 Bradley place.
Russell, Isaac (80), 2135 Carroll avenue.
Sampson, Mrs. R. R.* (80), 7380 Rogers-av.
1840—Carroll, Michael* (79), Soldiers' home, Quincy, Ill.
Falch, Charles H. (79), 541 E. 41st place.
Farrar, Mrs. Sophia B. (79), 3130 Dearborn street.
Fuller, Mrs. Ann C. (80), 810 Oakwood-bd.
Hamilton, Henry E. (79), 817 N. Dearborn street.
Schmidt, Louis, Bensenville, Ill.
Welch, James (94), 515 West Madison-st.
1841—Breidt, Adam (81), 5612 N. Ashland-av.
Ebert, Albert E. (79), 276 Michigan avenue.
Foster, Orrington C. (78), 1401 N. Dearborn street.
Lewis, Eli R. (78), 7458 Normal avenue.
Lloyd, John A., 2110 Jackson boulevard.
Loring, Stella Dyer* (78), 4600 Ellis-av.
Sauter, John* (78), 5916 Normal avenue.
Smith, Orson* (78), 50 Bellevue place.
Tally, Alfred M.* (78), 3611 Vincennes-av.
1842—Armstrong, John M. (77), 628 Briar-pl.
Athy, Stephen, 4743 Indiana avenue.
Barchard, John, Des Plaines, Ill.
Brettmann, Henry (77), 2089 Humboldt-bd.
Cowper, John H. (78), Montclair, N. J.
Cullerton, Edward F.* (77), 4242 West Harrison street.
Curtis, DeWitt H. (80), 1302 Washington boulevard.
Dickerman, Mrs. M. B.* (77), 5619 Normal avenue.
Falconer, Wm. (102), 3000 N. Cicero-av.
Jax, Nicholas (83), 2310 Seminary avenue.
Mattes, Frank, 4936 North Irving avenue.
Merrill, George H. (80), 4236 Jackson-blvd.
Muench, Johanne, 718 Roscoe street.
Murphy, Charles A., 4120 Wilcox street.
Russell, Mrs. Ellen I. (77), 2135 Carroll-av.
Weller, George W. (77), 7008 Normal-av.
Wiggins, John B., 4625 Greenwood avenue.
1843—Allmendinger, Peter (77), 438 Arlington place.
Feldman, Mary, 3828 Keystone avenue.
Follansbee, George A. (76), 767 Willow street, Winnetka.
Ford, Elisha M. (83), 3209 Warren avenue.
Gavin, Rev. E. W.* (76), Waukegan.
Gubbins, George P., 3912 West 18th street.
Hickcox, Mrs. Sophia E. (98), 417 Lee street, Evanston.
Holden, William H. (76), 1143 Forest avenue, Evanston.
Langdon, Addison L. (76), 916 East 62d-st.
Magee, Henry W. (78), 5626 Dorchester-av.
Sherman, Charles D.* (76), Riverside.
Spahn, Jos. M. (76), 10307 Indianapolis-av.
Weckler, Adam J. (77), 3446 Broadway.
1844—Arnold, Miss Katherine D.* (75), 674 Lincoln parkway.
Bennett, Robert J. (80), 4250 N. Paulina-st.
Butts, Milton D. (81), 130 Keystone avenue, River Forest.
Fergus, John B.* (75), 923 Galt avenue.
Fergus, John Q. (78), 3114 Vernon avenue.
Flanders, Isabel W. (90), 4917 Christiana-av.
Hoppe, Victoria, 529 Grant place.
Hoyne, Thomas M. (75), 3369 Calumet-av.
Janes, Mrs. J. E., 822 Dakin street.
Kay, Joseph A.* (75), 5601 Elston avenue.
Lamb, Clinton S. (75), 1224 West Adams-st.
Marshall, J. F.* (75), 3043 Groveland-av.
Mason, George (79), 1440 West Monroe-st.
Peck, Helen M.* (75), Denver, Col.
Reid, Mrs. Elizabeth G.* (75), 2245 North Halsted street.
Rigney, Mary A., 5039 West Huron street.
Robins, Charlotte* (75), 5553 Wentworth-av.
Runge, Henry (75), 2528 N. Spaulding-av.
Sauter, Charles J.* (75), 4515 Beacon street.
Schafer, John, Gross Point.
Schram, C. B. (85), 37 North Halsted street.
Seavert, E. G. (81), 641 Hamburg street.
Skinner, Miss Elizabeth (75), 612 Rush-st.
Snowden, Orpha (94), 853 Lill avenue.
Tebbetts, Elizabeth E.* (75), 4736 North Paulina street.
Van Horn, Mrs. A. G. S. (75), 4510 Greenview avenue.
1845—Batterman, Sophia L., 2022 Fremont-st.
Black, Mary, 3247 North Halsted street.
Breese, A. K. (74), 9711 Parnell avenue.
Breese, Mrs. A. K. (74), 9711 Parnell avenue.
Bromilaw, Mrs. Minnie C.* (74), 7642 Greenwood avenue.
Casey, Mrs. Helen M. (84), 4223 West Monroe street.
Franzen, B. L., Bensenville, Ill.
Ford, John W., 3845 Lexington avenue.
Holdship, Barbara, 3117 Edgewood avenue.
Jackson, Oliver* (74), 4458 Oakenwald-av.
Kleinman, John J., 1558 Fulton street.
Knickerbocker, A. V.* (74), 3301 Washington boulevard.
Leady, George B., 3554 La Salle street.
Manierre, George* (74), 100 Bellevue-place.
Robinson, W. R. (74), 556 W. Adams street.
Roth, Madeline, 4116 North Paulina street.
Rutherford, T. A. (81), Grand and Oak Park avenues.
Satterlee, George A.* (74), 2704 Michigan avenue.

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Schimmels, Chr.* (74), 1410 S. Halsted-st.
Schnabel, Jacob, 82 North Robey street.
Trauscht, Anna M.* (74), 2481 Archer-av.
Wayman, William, 5410 West Ohio street.

1846—Becker, Madalena, 1206 Wellington-av.
Berger, Louis A. (86), 2129 Cuyler avenue.
Bournique, Mrs. A. E.* (73), 315 E. 23d-st.
Boyd, Mrs. C. L. (73), 5406 Blackstone-av.
Brachtendorf, Anton (75), 348 Mohawk-st.
Brinkworth, Mrs. Emma A. (73), 884 Irving place.
Brown, Edward C. (74), 6056 Kenwood-av.
Culver, John (73), 2146 Railroad avenue, Evanston.
Dayton, Mrs. Martha S. (73), 6950 Lowe-av.
Evert, Barbara, 6014 North Robey street.
Fishback, Mrs. Mary (79), 6938 Wentworth avenue.
Fitzpatrick, J. C., 5324 Wabash avenue.
Franzen, Joseph, 2631 North Halsted street.
Ganshaw, Mrs. Anna M. (73), 1254 57th avenue, Cicero.
Gray, George L. (73), 2644 Indiana avenue.
Griffin, Mrs. F. A. (83), 907 West Monroe street.
Gross, George M. (73), 1445 South State-st.
Hayes, Michael (74), 4546 West Adams-st.
Healy, James T.* (73), 747 Bittersweet-place.
Hitz, Louis J. (85), 95th-st and Western-av.
Hough, Albert J. (73), 4828 Kenwood-av.
Husted, Frank T. (73), 2331 South Morgan avenue, Morgan Park.
Kemler, Lena, 3434 West 62d street.
Klassen, Jacob (84), 3123 South Park-av.
Klossman, Charlotte (79), 4123 North Kildare avenue.
Knight, Jennie H.* (73), 3336 Rhodes-av.
Lawrence, Theodore F. (73), 1995 North Halsted street.
Lemmon, Vina (73), 1552 Lill avenue.
McHenry, Abbie C.* (73), 1815 Indiana-av.
Monheimer, Conrad (86), 4033 Prairie-av.
Monroe, Benj. F. (79), 850 East 65th street.
Nelson, Andrew G. (93), 4635 Langley-av.
Niehoff, Katherine (79), 1028 Oakdale-av.
Polkey, Margaret* (73), 5100 Sheridan road.
Sears, Joseph (76), Kenilworth.
Sebastian, Elizabeth, 5412 North Wayne-av.
Sickinger, Jacob* (73), 1434 Devon avenue.
Smalley, Mrs. A. K.* (73), 2544 Kimball-av.
Smith, James H. (75), 418 Oak street.
Spaehr, Mary, 4812 Sheridan road.
Stratton, Helen A., 2249 West Monroe street.
Tyler, Albert S.* (73), Hyde Park boulevard.
Weir, Robert (79), 6223 Yale avenue.
Williams, Hobart* (73), Cheshire, Conn.
Yoe, Lucien G.* (73), Highland Park.

1847—Barry, Rebecca A., 1916 Belle Plaine avenue.
Bender, George A. (85), 3435 N. Harding-av.
Beers, George T. (82), 3414 S. Paulina-st.
Bishop, Joseph H. (80), 600 York place.
Brettmann, Mrs. Louisa (72), 2069 Humboldt boulevard.
Chapel, G. R., 3513 Carroll avenue.
Clausen, Mrs. Lizzie* (72), 1752 N. Wells-st.
Cook, John F., 1752 North Kedzie avenue.
Curtis, Charles C.* (72), 1414 Astor street.
Danenhower, Joseph L., 3857 Ellis avenue.
Dibos, Margaret, 1838 Hudson avenue.
Doetsch, Anton, Glen View.
Haggard, John D.* (72), 154 North Pine-av.
Hart, John E. (92), 309 Beethoven place.
Henderson, Robert (72), 1460 Cullom-av.
Hettinger, Barbara, 1049 Webster avenue.
Higgins, Mrs. L. A. R. (72), 5550 University avenue.
Hough, Charles H.* (72), 4828 Kenwood-av.
Hoxie, Mary H.* (72), 4440 Michigan-av.
Kugel, Eliza, 4046 Lowe avenue.
Krummenacher, John, 621 Asbury avenue, Evanston.
Lang, Andrew, 1635 Larrabee street.
Lauer, Maria (89), 1744 Belmont avenue.
Manierre, William R.* (72), 1507 Dearborn parkway.
Morgan, Wm. R.* (72), 310 North Mason-av.
Mullen, John Y. (72), 412 Sherman street.
Oyen, Georgiana, 1643 North Troy street.
Rippberger, George, 1848 Belle Plaine avenue.
Rohmer, Mrs. C., 58 S. Vine-st., Hinsdale.
Schnor, Nicolaus, 2051 Orchard street.
Schubert, Mrs. Margaret (78), 5635 Princeton avenue.
Simon, William (81), 4624 North Clark-st.
Taylor, Mrs. Agnes M.* (72), 2631 Best-av.
Thiele, Heinrich (90), 2125 Cleveland-av.
Thiele, Maria (91), 2125 Cleveland avenue.
Thilo, Mrs. Elizabeth (84), 1861 North Halsted street.
Turner, John W.* (72), 1854 Addison-st.
Watson, Edward, 326 South Western avenue.
Wayman, James B.* (72), 4858 Kenmore-av.
Whitehead, Edward J. (80), River Forest.

1848—Bremner, David F. (80), 5009 Greenwood avenue.
Bryan, Frederick W.* (71), 1423 Kenilworth avenue.
Cornell, Sarah, 3332 Lexington street.
Eberlen, George P.* (71), 1140 Wrightwood avenue.
Fennimore, William, 1447 Kenilworth avenue.
Gray, P. W., 2563 North Winchester avenue.
Gunderson, M. A. (84), 2531 North Francisco avenue.
Hecktor, Jacob S. (71), 3011 Archer avenue.
Joyce, Mrs. Thomas (81), 3426 Prairie-av.
Langguth, J. F. (77), 1929 Waveland avenue.
Letto, A. M., 1033 Wellington avenue.
McMahon, Mrs. Mary (78), 2902 Wallace-st.
Monheimer, Leonard (86), 5008 Prairie-av.
Murphy, Joseph (96), 5648 Michigan avenue.
McClevey, Mary, 2059 North Keeler avenue.
McConnell, John* (71), 546 Hawthorne-pl.
Olson, Oliver* (72), 3435 Melrose street.
Parker, John D. (79), 216 East 56th street.
Peck, Ferdinand W. (71), 1828 S. Michigan avenue.
Renich, Mrs. Helen (72), 1926 School street.
Riley, John P. (74), 1920 Hudson avenue.
Rofinot, Victor F. (71), 6354 Langley-av.
Rogan, John J. (73), 4203 S. State street.
Rudolph, John C. (94), 527 Briar place.
Sampson, John C.* (71), 1243 East 47th-st.
Schimmels, Capt. C., 1410 S. Halsted street.
Schlecht, Mrs. C. C. (76), 5804 Race-av.
Schlossman, J. B. (71), 5341 Calumet-av.
Schmidt, Mrs. Sophie (84), Oak Park.
Schupp, Philip, 2426 Berwyn avenue.
Scouton, T. B. (71), 4706 Magnolia avenue.
Sheppard, Robert D.* (71), Evanston.
Smyth, Thomas A.* (71), 2022 West Jackson boulevard.
Soelke, Henry, 2743 Washington boulevard.
Spikings, William H. (71), 5031 N. Crawford avenue.
Starkweather, C. H.* (71), 5828 University avenue.
Stewart, Bridget (85), 1830 West 13th-st.
Varges, Edward E. (71), 5325 N. Ashland avenue.
Weber, Herman (77), 742 Junior terrace.
Wilcox, George G.* (71), 800, 167 West Washington street.

1849—Boyd, Robert (78), 1321 East 52d-st.
Buggie, James (71), 10609 Drew street.
Cobb, Weldon J.* (70), Wheaton.
Curtis, Rev. Edw. H. (75), 6329 Woodlawn avenue.
Doyle, Austin J.* (70), 6544 Harvard-av.
Dundy, Kate, 2828 West Superior street.
Furst, Conrad, (89), 2340 Lincoln parkway.
Gebert, Johanna, 2710 Cottage Grove avenue.
Glasebrook, George (94), 2230 Flournoy-st.
Glasebrook, Mrs. Mary A. (90), 2230 Flournoy street.
Goodwillie, Mrs. Cecelia (90), 450 Roslyn-pl.
Goold, John E. (70), 2216 Prairie avenue.
Graham, John R. (88), 3340 Washington boulevard.

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Gregory, Margaret, 3849 Belmont avenue.
Grupe, Conrad (86), 2176 N. Maplewood-av.
Guthier, Lawrence, Norwood Park.
Hatch, William H. (70), 2703 N. Halsted-st.
Jaworski, Stephen D.* (70), 2743 Warren-av.
Joslyn, Walter S. (76), 436 East 72d street.
Leopold, Mrs. C.* (70), 2666 N. Halsted-st.
Melvin, Thos. H. (70), 2508 N. Artesian-av.
Moore, William J. (74), 311 Wendell street.
O'Byrne, Mrs. E. (75), 2545 Washington-bd.
Oliver, Lucy Hicks (75), 809 Crescent place.
Prindiville, Wm. H.* (70), 2058 Burling-st.
Ritchie, Hugh (95), 28 West Chestnut-st.
Rumsey, George D. (70), Congress hotel.
Scholl, Mrs. Wilhelmina (80), 2610 Coyne-st.
Schneider, Martin, 1636 Granville avenue.
Shepard, F. A.* (70), 540 Millard avenue.
Sullivan, Timothy (70), 4855 W. Van Buren street.
Sweeney, Eugene* (70), 225 N. Waller-av.
Theis, Theodore (74), 2729 Pine Grove-av.
Wachter, Henry, 3938 North Hoyne avenue.
Weber, Mrs. Barbara M, (84), 1880 Milwaukee avenue.

1850—Baumann, Frederick (93), 2744 Pine Grove avenue.
Bechtel, John, 4927 North Irving avenue.
Bomhake, William* (69), 5442 Leland-av.
Butterfield, Caroline S. (69), 1225 Columbia avenue.
Clingman, Chas. W.* (69), 4748 Kenwood-av.
Dunne, Michael J. (79), 4901 Dorchester-av.
Gonerer, Jacob, 4530 North Knox avenue.
Finke, Mrs. Anna M. (90), 1342 Wolfram-st.
Foley, Adele, 6238 South Aberdeen street.
Gloor, Elizabeth, 6332 Lakewood avenue.
Grau, Amalia, 3227 Clifton avenue.
Haake, George* (69), 621 Wellington avenue.
Haines, George* (69), 6544 Cicero avenue.
Haines, Walter S.* (69), 1746 West Harrison street.
Hawes, Robert (84), 2935 Bonfield street.
Heidel, Otto, 2519 Cologne street.
Horn, Eliza, 842 Diversey parkway.
Howe, Miss Frances (69), 5024 Grace street.
Jiroch, Joseph (73), 1837 Mohawk street.
Keller, Mary, 610 North Sangamon street.
Kenser, Katharina, 3741 Bosworth avenue.
Kotz, Charles E.* (69), 4869 Winthrop-av.
Lawson, Victor F.* (69), 1500 Lake Shore drive.
Leander, J., 530 North Clark street.
Lendrum, George* (69), 900 Hope street.
Loehr, Justus P. C. (78), 2824 Burling-st.
Mahoney, David* (69), 4132 Indiana avenue.
Mahoney, Timothy (69), 738 Racine avenue.
Martin, Mrs. Mary (71), 6418 Langley-av.
Miller, Ed M. (69), 1906 South Turner-av.
Miller, Eliza, 2142 Clifton avenue.
Morris, William (76), 4936 Kimbark avenue.
Moser, George W. (69), 400 Maple avenue, Oak Park.
Munsen, John (80), 3028 N. Sawyer avenue.
Nelson, Mrs. G. V. (92), 2334 Armitage-av.
Musham, Mrs. Catherine, 741 Rush street.
Nurnberger, Mrs. Emile (81), 2968 South State street.
Ohlerking, John H. (77), River Forest.
O'Leary, David, 1333 East 71st street.
Pinkerton, William A. (73), 199 East Oak-st.
Pomy, Mrs. Anna (74), 431 Webster avenue.
Schaffer, Ferdinand (70), Blue Island.
Schuenemann, John, 1440 N. Hermitage-av.
Senf, Sofia (71), River Grove.
Seyer, Virginia L. A., 1616 Rees street.
Spaan, Martin, 4812 Sheridan road.
Stender, C. F. G., 308 South Hamlin avenue.
Sussem, John (73), 1067 West Harrison-st.
Thiele, Christ, 22d and Wolf road, Hillside.
Trapp, Margaret, 2827 South Park avenue.
Walsh, David* (69), 3142 West 16th street.
Wegselbaum, Joseph (69), 5007 North Ashland avenue.
Weihe, Mrs. Caroline (78), 5064 North Winchester avenue.

DIED IN 1919.

Amberg, Mrs. W. A. (72), 1301 N. State street; born in Chicago, 1847; died Nov. 15.
Balken, Peter M. (82), 71 Keystone avenue; arrived 1849; died May 22.
Barnard, Capt. Daniel E. (93), 1924 W. 103d street; arrived 1846; died March 7.
Best, William (78), 4620 Ellis avenue; arrived 1852; died April 20.
Botsford, Henry (85), 2129 Prairie avenue; arrived 1853; died May 1.
Bradley, J. Harley (75), 31 East Elm street; arrived 1845; died June 17.
Clark, Mrs. Margaret W. (74), 3125 Warren avenue; born in Chicago 1845; died Oct. 8.
Cooke, Mrs. Mary (88), 41 Central boulevard; arrived 1846; died Aug. 5.
Cox, Mrs. Electra R., 1529 Astor street; arrived 1856; died Aug. 15.
Craig, J. C. (62), 738 South Oakley boulevard; born in Chicago 1857; died April 17.
Curtis, Henry M. (78), 4559 Woodlawn avenue; arrived 1849; died April 6.
Curtis, Mrs. Mary Ann (93), 5044 West Ohio street; arrived 1847; died Feb. 6.
Devlin, Mrs. Frank A. (60), 3215 Michigan avenue; born in Chicago 1859; died June 4.
Eiszner, Mrs. John (80), 5921 Washington boulevard; arrived 1844; died June 25.
Eldridge, Mrs. Sarah L. (74), 4016 West Harrison street; arrived 1855; died Aug. 16.
Engel, Bernhard (83), 5115 Drexel boulevard arrived 1857; died Oct. 1.
Fancher, Mrs. Elizabeth W. (90), 1454 Sherman-av., Evanston; ar. 1849; died June 15
Greene, Mrs. Augustus W. (65), 152 East Superior street; died April 13.
Greenebaum, Elias (97), 4510 Grand boulevard; arrived 1848; died July 25.
Griffin, Mrs. Frances Hawkins (88); arrived 1852; died April 28.
Gross, Charles (68), 7240 South Shore road born in Chicago 1853; died Aug. 12.
Halloran, Mrs. Mary (90), 876 North Franklin street; arrived 1852; died April 15.
Houlihan, Mrs. Mary, 4153 Grenshaw street arrived 1859; died May 16.
Kefer, Mrs. Anna M. (73), 1728 Balmoral avenue; arrived 1847; died May 25.
Kellner, Mrs. Barbara (62), 2142 Sedgwick street; born in Chicago 1857; died May 13.
Kelly, Mrs. Catherine (80), 3347 West Madison street; arrived 1859; died May 19.
Le Beau, Emily Beaubieu (94), Aurora, Ill. arrived 1829; died Nov. 4.
Matz, Otto H. (89), 120 East Oak street arrived 1853; died March 8.
Mauff, Mrs. Nora Smith (80), 1327 Lake street, Evanston; arrived in Chicago 1850 died Aug. 21.
Mendsen, Edward (87), 531 8th avenue, Wilmette; arrived 1848; died March 3.
Merz, Mrs. Elizabeth (88), 3309 Park avenue arrived 1847; died March 20.
Mills, Mrs. D. W. (75), 3345 Washington bd born in Chicago 1844; died Sept. 18.
Morgan, Julia E.* (82), 511 East 60th street born in Cook county, 1847; died Oct. 10.
O'Malia, Mrs. Ellen (80), 9030 Exchange avenue; arrived 1849; died May 14.
Peck, Mrs. Hannah A., Wilmette; settled near Waukegan 1846; died Feb. 1.
Peters, Mrs. Marie (87), 1721 Otto street arrived 1846; died Jan. 15.
Rappleyer, Mrs. Thera M. (74), 4157 Grand boulevard; born in Chicago 1845; died March 2.
Pond, Sarah A., 1117 Forest avenue, Evanston arrived in Chicago 1840; died July 11.
Schillo, Mrs. Adam (81), 1722 Mohawk-st arrived 1848; died Dec. 28, 1918.
Smith, Frederick A. (75), 609 Rush-st.; born in Jefferson township 1844; died July 31.
Smith, Mrs. T. (86), 1520 North Monticello avenue; arrived 1848; died Dec. 22, 1918.
Sullivan, Mrs. Daniel J., 6554 Woodlawn avenue; arrived 1859; died May 17.

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Townsend, Oliver (82), Onarga, Ill.; born in Chicago 1837; died Jan. 20.
Vincent, Mrs. Sarah A. (93), arrived 1842; died Dec. 16, 1918.
Van Buren, Frederick (78), 5544 West Van Buren street; arrived 1851; died Sept. 25.
Weckler, Adam J. (77), San Diego, Cal.; arrived in Chicago 1843; died Sept. 21.
Wilson, William J. (87), Pine Lake, Ind.; arrived in Chicago 1852; died June 28.
Young, Mrs. Emma L. (86), 2900 Wilcox-st.; arrived 1835; died Aug. 24.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

President—Stanley Field.
Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Watson F. Blair.
Director of the Museum and Secretary—Frederick J. V. Skiff.
Treasurer—Solomon A. Smith.
Assistant Secretary and Recorder—D. C. Davies.

The Field Museum of Natural History, established in 1894 at the close of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, occupies the temporary building erected for fine arts in Jackson park, the exposition site. The founding of a scientific institution of this character in Chicago was made possible by the gift of $1,000,000 by Marshall Field, who on his death (Jan. 16, 1906) bequeathed the institution a further $8,000,000. $4,000,000 for the erection of a permanent building and $4,000,000 for endowment. In addition $1,500,000 has been donated by other individuals and there is an annual income from other sources than endowment of about $25,000. The citizens of Chicago have confirmed legislative provision for the levy of a tax for the maintenance of the museum when a new building shall have been erected, which it is estimated will eventually produce approximately $100,000 per annum.

The new building is now near completion, near and south of Roosevelt road extended in an easterly direction. The architecture of this building is ornamental and dignified in character, as befits its location in a public park. The general architecture of the present building in Jackson park has been retained as well as the beautiful effects of the colonnade structure.

The nucleus of the exhibition material was gathered by gift and purchase at the World's Columbian Exposition. Most of this material, however, has since been rearranged, readapted or discarded. Several departments created at the organization have been abandoned, until, after the lapse of twenty years and the expenditure of approximately $6,500,000, the museum is now divided into five departments—namely, anthropology, botany, geology and zoology, and the Harris public school extension. Many expeditions for the purpose of obtaining study, exhibition and exchange material and data have been dispatched all over the world. The results of these expeditions, investigations and researches have been published by the museum from time to time, which publications have been distributed to kindred societies and institutions both at home and abroad. An important contribution of $250,000 by Norman W. Harris was announced in December, 1911, for the extension of the work of the museum into the public schools of Chicago. The plans for carrying out Mr. Harris' wishes were placed in operation in the spring of 1913. The museum has a working library of about 70,000 titles, an extensive exchange system, fully equipped departmental laboratories, a herbarium of more than 500,000 sheets, study collections in mammals and birds reaching many thousand specimens, a large two story taxidermy section, a well equipped printing shop, illustration studios and assaying and lapidary rooms. In North American ethnology, in the world's mineralogy, in economic botany, the museum is particularly prominent, while its series of mounted mammals furnishes examples of advanced museum methods. The present main building covers nine acres and is open to the public on all days except Christmas and Thanksgiving. An admission fee of 25 cents is charged except on Saturdays and Sundays, when admission is free to all. Students, scholars and teachers are admitted free on all days between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The museum is incorporated under state law and the administrative control rests in a board of trustees with president, secretary, etc. The executive of the museum is the director, under whom there are five head curators with divisional assistant curators, preparators, etc. The entire museum records, the accessions system, the historical files, publications and supplies are in charge of a recorder.

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO.

American Red Cross Society (Chicago chapter)—112 West Adams street; executive secretary, John W. Champion; secretary, W. L. Sullivan, Springfield, Ill.; treasurer, Orson Smith, 112 West Adams street.
Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago—President, D. E. Bensinger; secretary, M. I. Berger.
Bohemian Charitable Association—2603 South Kedzie avenue; secretary, Rev. V. Vanek.
Chicago Daily News Fresh-Air Fund—Manager, William A. Strong; Sanitarium, Lincoln park, foot of Fullerton avenue.
Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund—Tower building, 6 North Michigan avenue, fifth floor; director, Mrs. Ira Couch Wood.
Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities—President, James Davis; secretary, Max Shulman.
Frances Juvenile Aid Association—President, Mrs. Anne X. Smith, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick G. Harris.
Friendly Aid Society—President, Mrs. Edward Tilden; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fred K. Higbie.
German Society of Chicago—217, 100 North Wells street; manager, F. von W-Wysow.
Hungarian Charity Society of Chicago—President, Max Sobel; secretary, Archie A. Weissberg, 32 South Wells street.
Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society—President, R. J. Bennett; secretary and superintendent, Wilfred S. Reynolds, 1816, 209 South State street.
Illinois Charitable Relief Corps—President, Edward Carey; secretary, Miss Annie O'Connor, 3763 Ellis avenue.
Infant Welfare Society—President, Lucius Teter; secretary, George L. Emrich, 729, 104 South Michigan avenue.
Italian Ladies' Charitable Association—President, Mrs. V. Licci; secretary, Miss Tillie Russo.
Jewish Aid Society—1800 Selden; president, Alfred C. Meyer; secretary, Mrs. R. J. Rosenthal.
Mothers' Relief Association—President, Mrs. D. Harry Hammer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William P. MacCracken.
Societe Francaise de Secours Mutuels—President, A. Campion; secretary, Charles Leroy, 1215 West Congress street.
United Charities of Chicago—President, Charles W. Folds; secretary, Charles A. Munroe; office, sixth floor, 168 North Michigan avenue; superintendent, Joel D. Hunter.
Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago—830, 104 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Joseph M. Cudahy; secretary, Mrs. Robert McGann; superintendent, Miss Edna L. Foley.
Woman's Protective Association—President, Mrs. Frederick Dale Wood; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, 155 North Clark street.
Young Men's Jewish Charities—President, Hugo Pam; secretary, Monte H. Sadler.

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Theaters—	
(a) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, $1 or more	$1,000.00
(b) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 50c, but is less than $1	400.00
(c) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 30c, but does not exceed 50c	300.00
(d) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 20c, but does not exceed 30c	250.00
(e) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, does not exceed 20c	200.00
Lectures, art exhibits, etc	200.00
Concerts	100.00
Penny arcades, etc	200.00
Halls for Dances, Bazaars, Etc.—	
(a) Seating capacity not exceeding 300 persons	25.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 300 persons, but not exceeding 500 persons	50.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not exceeding 800 persons	75.00
(d) Seating capacity exceeding 800 persons	100.00
Summer gardens, per week	20.00
Amusement parks, per week	40.00
Picnic grounds	10.00
Roller or ice skating rinks	200.00
Baseball, Football, Etc., Fields—	
(a) Seating capacity 15,000 persons or more	1,000.00
(b) Seating capacity less than 15,000 persons, but not less than 10,000 persons	700.00
(c) Seating capacity less than 10,000 persons, but more than 4,000 persons	300.00
(d) Seating capacity not exceeding 4,000 persons	75.00
Wrestling Matches—	
(a) Seating capacity 500 persons or less, per day	5.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not more than 1,000 persons, per day	10.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,000 persons, but not more than 2,000 persons, per day	20.00
(d) Seating capacity more than 2,000 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day	30.00
(e) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 4,000 persons, per day	40.00
(f) Seating capacity more than 4,000 persons, but less than 5,000 persons, per day	50.00
(g) Seating capacity 5,000 persons or more, per day	60.00
Poultry, Horse, Stock, Dog, Etc., Shows—	
(a) Highest admission fee exceeds 75c, per day	25.00
(b) Highest admission fee exceeds 50c, but does not exceed 75c, per day	15.00
(c) Highest admission fee exceeds 10c, but does not exceed 50c, per day	10.00
(d) Highest admission fee does not exceed 10c, per day	1.00
Circuses, Menageries, Etc.—	
(a) Seating capacity more than 6,000 persons, per day	150.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 6,000 persons, per day	50.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,500 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day	$35.00
(d) Seating capacity more than 750 persons, but not more than 1,500 persons, per day	25.00
(e) Seating capacity more than 400 persons, but not more than 750 persons, per day	10.00
(f) Seating capacity not more than 400 persons, per month	10.00
Airdromes, sideshows, etc., per day	10.00
Swimming and diving shows, per week	2.00
Platform, walk-around, etc., shows, per week	2.00
Skill and strength testing devices, per week	.50
Merry-Go-Rounds, Coasters, Etc.—	
(a) Highest fee or fare for one ride does not exceed 5c, per week	2.00
(b) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 5c, but does not exceed 10c, per week	5.00
(c) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 10c, per week	10.00
Pony or animal rides, etc., per week	.50
Fireworks exhibitions, per day	50.00
Entertainments not included in the foregoing, per day	5.00

Note—Where a license fee is fixed at so much per week, no license to issue for a less period than ten weeks. Annual licenses may be issued in two periods of six months each.

General license covering all classes of amusements except 13th (circuses) and 20th (fireworks)	1,000.00

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Acetylene gas, collection or compression	$150.00
Acetylene gas, sale or distribution	5.00
Amusement, public place of ("dry cabaret")—	
Seating capacity 300 persons or less	25.00
Seating capacity 301 to 500 persons	50.00
Seating capacity 501 to 800 persons	75.00
Seating capacity more than 800 persons	100.00
Auctioneers	300.00
Auctioneers, special sales, per day	10.00
Automobiles, public passenger (on stands)—	
Seating three persons or less	2.50
Seating four to eight persons	5.00
Seating nine to twenty persons	10.00
Seating more than twenty persons	25.00
Automobiles, public passenger (not on stands	5.00
Automobiles, passenger (wheel tax)—	
35 horsepower or less	10.00
Over 35 horsepower	20.00
Automobile delivery wagons, capacity less than one ton (wheel tax)	15.00
Automobile trucks (wheel tax)	30.00
Automobiles, demonstrating or testing vehicle (wheel tax), each	1.00
*Automobiles (state fee)—	
25 horsepower and less	8.00
35 horsepower and more than 25 horsepower	12.00
50 horsepower and more than 35 horsepower	20.00
More than 50 horsepower	25.00
Electric motor vehicles	12.00
Freight motor cars, 5,000 pound weight	12.00
More than 5,000 pounds and less than 12,000	22.00
More than 12,000 pounds and not more than 15,000	35.00
More than 15,000 pounds	60.00

THE
WESTERN FOUNDRY COMPANY

Light Gray Iron Castings

3634 SO. KEDZIE AVENUE
CHICAGO

TELEPHONE McKINLEY 100.

A. T. Willett Company

Established 1868

Operating 300 Teams and Motor Trucks

"Chicago's Best Delivery Service"

	Rate.
Tractors used for hauling purposes..	$25.00
Manufacturers of and dealers in...	12.00
Bakeries	5.00
Bathing beaches, etc	15.00
Billiard and pool tables, each	5.00
Bill posting, with wagons	100.00
Bill posting, without wagons	25.00
Boats, launches, etc., $2, $10 and	25.00
Bowling alleys, each	5.00
Brewers	500.00
Brokers	25.00
Cabs, public	1.00
Carbonated waters, etc	20.00
Cars, elevated railway, each	50.00
Cartridges and shells, $10 and	25.00
Catch basins and sewers, cleaners of, per wagon	10.00
Chauffeurs (state fee)—Original	5.00
Chauffeurs (state fee)—Renewal	3.00
Chauffeurs (see operators of public motor vehicles).	
Cigarette dealers	100.00
Coffee houses—	
(a) Seating 25 persons or less	25.00
(b) Over 25 persons; for each and every seat	1.00
Coupes, public	1.00
Deadly weapons, dealers in	25.00
Delicatessen stores	5.00
Distillers	500.00
Dispensaries, medical	20.00
Drain layers	5.00
Drivers of public passenger horse drawn vehicles	1.00
Drug stores	5.00
Dry cleaners—	
Tanks of 550 gallon or less capacity, each	5.00
Tanks of 551 to 1,065 gallon capacity, each	7.50
Each 1,000 gallons in excess of 1,065 gallons	2.50
Minimum fee of	25.00
Electrical contractor, certificate of registration (renewal $10.00)	25.00
Employment agency (state fee)	50.00
Engineers, stationary	2.00
Explosives, (gunpowder, etc.), sale or use of	25.00
Filling stations—	
Kerosene only, per tank	3.00
Tanks or containers of 100 gallon or less capacity	5.00
Tanks or containers of 101 to 400 gallon capacity	15.00
Tanks or containers of 401 to 1,065 gallon capacity	25.00
Tanks or containers of over 1,065 gallon capacity, $25.00 for first 1,065 gallons and $25.00 for each additional 1,065 gallons or fractional part.	
Portable tanks	15.00
Fireworks, sale of	10.00
Fireworks, permit to discharge	10.00
Fishing (state fee)—	
For each 100 yards of seine or less (except minnow seines)	10.25
For each dip net	1.10
For each hoop net	1.10
For each fyke net	1.10
For each basket or trap net	.60
For each steam tug used in operating gill or pound nets	25.25
For each gasoline launch used in operating gill or pound nets	15.25
For each sailboat or rowboat used in operating gill or pound nets..	10.25
Fish market, wholesale	25.00
Fitness, certificates of (for handling high explosives)	5.00
Fitness, certificates of (for handling oils, etc., in dry cleaning establishments)	5.00

	Rate.
Garages	$25.00
Hacks, public	2.50
Homes	1.00
Hospitals	50.00
House movers, raisers and shorers	50.00
Hunting (state fee)	1.00
Ice cream parlor:	
(a) Seating 8 persons or less	25.00
(b) Seating 9 to 24 persons	50.00
(c) Seating 25 to 50 persons	100.00
(d) Seating 51 to 75 persons	150.00
(e) Seating 76 to 100 persons	200.00
(f) More than 100 persons	500.00
Ice dealers, retail, per wagon	10.00
Junk dealers, retail	100.00
Junk dealers, wholesale	100.00
Junk wagons, each	10.00
†Liquors, malt, wholesale (one to six gallons)	50.00
†Liquors, malt, wholesale (more than six gallons at a time)	500.00
†Liquors, spirituous, wholesale	100.00
†Liquors, vinous, wholesale	50.00
†Liquors, malt and vinous, in amusement places (by special permit), per day	6.00
Livery stables	15.00
Lumber yards	100.00
Marriage (county)	1.50
Mason contractor (renewal $25.00)	50.00
Meat food products establishment	20.00
Milk dealers	10.00
Milk peddlers, per wagon	10.00
Motor bicycles and motor tricycles (wheel tax)	3.00
*Motor bicycles (state fee)	4.00
Moving picture films, permit for exhibition of, each	1.00
Moving picture films, storage of: 500 cubic feet, 10 cents per foot; minimum	50.00
Excess of 500 cubic feet, 7c per cubic ft.	
Moving picture operators (original)	3.00
Moving picture operators (renewal)	2.00
Moving picture operators (assistant)	1.00
Natatoriums and swimming pools	15.00
Omnibuses, public	5.00
Operators of public motor vehicles (original)	2.00
Operators of public motor vehicles (renewal)	1.00
Pawnbrokers	500.00
Peddlers—Basket	10.00
Coal, charcoal and coke	5.00
Fish (Thursdays and Fridays only)	15.00
Hand cart	25.00
Oil, per wagon	10.00
Pack	15.00
Wagon, each	50.00
Wood, per wagon	10.00
Plumbers, master or employing (renewal $10.00)	50.00
Plumbers, journeymen	1.00
Public cart, automobile ("express") each	10.00
Public cart, horse-drawn ("express") each	1.00
Public passenger horse-drawn vehicles (not on stands)	5.00
Rendering tanks, each	20.00
Restaurants	15.00
Roofers, wagon, each	10.00
Sale stable	25.00
Saloon or dramshop	1,000.00
Scavengers, night	50.00
Scavengers, offal	100.00
Scavengers, private, per wagon	5.00
Second-hand dealers	50.00
Shooting galleries	25.00
Slaughtering, rendering, etc	300.00
Soap factories	150.00
Spotter	5.00
Tanneries	50.00

THE ARNOLD COMPANY

ENGINEERS–CONSTRUCTORS
ELECTRICAL — CIVIL — MECHANICAL
105 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO

REPORTS

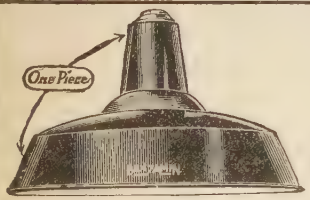
Valuations of public utilities for rate cases and franchise negotiations. Reports and estimates on engineering projects.

ENGINEERING

Specifications and plans for complete properties, railroad shops, industrial plants, irrigation projects, hydro-electric properties, interurban railway systems.

CONSTRUCTION

Creation of complete properties, supplementing report and engineering work with the purchase and installation of all materials and equipment necessary for the construction and preliminary operation of the finished plant—all under one contract agreement.



Benjamin Reflectors for correct Industrial Lighting

BENJAMIN PRODUCTS

Electric Lighting Specialties
Industrial Lighting Equipment
Panel Boards and Cabinets
Punch Press Safety Devices
Marine Lighting and Signaling Apparatus
Enameled Steel Specialties
Metal Stampings and Drawn Work
Industrial Signals

Benjamin Two-Way Plug - makes two sockets out of one

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.

2100 Marshall Blvd., Chicago. Phone Rockwell 6800

Manufacturers of

BUTTERFLY Cream Separators
BUTTERFLY Electric Washers

GEARS: SPUR — SPIRAL — HELICAL—BEVEL—MITRE—INTERNAL—WORM OR WORM WHEELS.

	Rate.
Taxidermist (state)	$5.00
Tenders, boiler or water	1.00
Ticker	1.00
Trapping (state)	1.00
Undertakers	10.00
Undertakers' assistant (permit)	5.00
Vehicles, horse-drawn (wheel tax)—	
One horse	5.00
Two horse	10.00
Three horse	15.00
Four horse	25.00
Six (or more) horse	35.00
Weighers, public	$10.00
Window cleaner	50.00
Workshops	2.00

Note—Further information relative to licenses may be obtained by addressing James T. Igoe, city clerk, room 107-8 city hall, phone main 447.

*Automobile and motor bicycle fees (state) as above noted are for the calendar year 1920.

†Liquor licenses in force before prohibition amendment became effective.

THE SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

Offices—Room 700, 910 S. Michigan avenue.
President—Charles H. Sergel.
Clerk—Lawrence F. King.
Treasurer—George M. Reynolds.
Chief Engineer—George M. Wisner.
Electrical Engineer—G. S. Brack.
Attorney—C. Arch Williams.
Board of Trustees—Terms expire in 1920: Wallace G. Clark, R.; George W. Paullin, R.; Patrick J. Carr, D. Terms expire in 1922: Charles H. Sergel, R.; James H. Lawley, R.; Matthias A. Mueller, R. Terms expire in 1924: William J. Healy, R.; Willis O. Nance, R.; Harry E. Littler, R.
Salaries—President, $7,500; trustees, $5,000; chief engineer, $11,000; electrical engineer, $6,000; attorney, $10,000.

CHRONOLOGY.

First investigation made in 1885.
Sanitary bill signed May 29, 1889.
Sanitary district organized Jan. 18, 1890.
Earth broken ("shovel day") Sept. 3, 1892.
Lake water turned into canal Jan. 2, 1900.
Formal opening of canal Jan. 17, 1900.

DIMENSIONS OF CANALS.

Length of main and power channel, 39.16 miles.
Length of river, lake to Robey street, 6 miles.
Length of river diversion channel, 13 miles.
Width main channel, Robey street to Summit: Bottom, 160 feet; top, 198.
Width main channel, Summit to Willow Springs: Bottom, 202 feet; top, 225.
Width main channel, Willow Springs to Lockport (rock section): Bottom, 160 feet; top, 162.
Width river diversion channel: Bottom, 200 feet.
Minimum depth of water in main channel, 22 feet.
Current in earth sections, 1¼ miles per hour.
Current in rock sections, 1.9 miles per hour.
Present capacity of canal, 600,000 cubic feet per minute.
Total amount of excavation, 44,005,647 cubic yards.

The north shore channel, extending from Lawrence avenue to Lake Michigan, in the village of Wilmette, is about 8 miles long with a water depth of 13.6 feet.

The construction of the Calumet-Sag canal to take care of the Calumet region sewage was begun in the summer of 1911. When completed it will be 16 miles long. Its estimated cost is $14,000,000.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

From Organization to Dec. 31, 1918.

Revenues.

Taxation	$80,563,455.1
Bonds outstanding	14,875,000.0
Anticipation tax warrants outstanding	3,000,000.0
Interest on loans	515,530.1
Interest on bank balance	616,334.8
Interest on deferred payments	133,131.3
Land revenue	942,690.9
Water service	118,012.6
From electrical department	4,930,950.1
Working capital	279,849.6
Replacement funds	1,214,962.8
Interest on investment	1,512,443.8
Interest on loans	5,072.3
Interest during construction	282,291.4
Profits transferred	602,298.4
Earnings invested in plants	1,034,031.3
Miscellaneous	11,495.1
	105,706,600.3

Expenditures.

Interest	16,767,308.0
Electrical department	4,628,702.9
Capital investment	4,448,710.4
Interest on replacement funds	179,992.5
Right of way, construction, operation, etc.	70,504,644.5
Administration and general	7,366,963.4
Emergency funds	20,000.0
Due from city of Chicago	5,030,052.2
Others	235,099.4
Cash on Dec. 31, 1918	1,153,829.7
	105,706,600.3

CHICAGO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1910	$28,281,331	1915	$27,140,369
1911	28,089,068	1916	26,944,230
1912	30,278,600	1917	30,144,080
1913	33,284,156	1918	33,208,375
1914	35,195,487	1919	38,500,647

EXPORTS BY LAKE (1918).

Value of domestic merchandise exported directly from the port of Chicago during the calendar year 1918:

Countries and articles.	Values.
Canada—Breadstuffs, corn	$1,588,105
Oats	18,158,383
Rye	329,910
Wheat	42,269,930
Vegetable fiber, mfrs. of—Burlap bag	$27,9
Binder twine	2,886,9
Fruits—Apricots, dried	2,5
Peaches, dried	6
Prunes, dried	6
Raisins	5,5
Oils—Fuel oil	729,5
Total Canada	65,999,4
France—Army supplies	2,307,1
Vegetable fiber, mfrs. of, Cordage	22,3
Meat products—Canned beef	2,603,8
Total France	4,933,4
Grand total	70,932,8

Established 1844
Incorporated 1904

Long Distance Phone Randolph 3421
Private Exchange to All Departments

SHARP & SMITH

W. N. Sharp, Pres.

MAKERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Surgical and Veterinary Instruments

Hospital and Invalid Supplies

Elastic Stockings and Supporters, Artificial Limbs, Trusses, Deformity Apparatus, Optical and Electrical Goods, Manicure and Pedicure Instruments.

65 E. Lake Street

Between Wabash Ave. and Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BEAUTIFUL ELECTRIC LAMPS

in Great Variety

Newest Creations in Lamps for every purpose and every purse are shown in our spacious display rooms.

Piano Lamps

Library, Table and Boudoir Lamps, Silk Shades in endless variety. Everything Electrical always on display at

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

ELECTRIC SHOPS
72 WEST ADAMS STREET

448 N. Parkside Ave. 4523 Broadway 3127 Logan Blvd. 9163 South Chicago Ave.

All Phones Randolph 1280—Federal Coupons Given Free With All Purchases

SOME REASONS

WHY YOU SHOULD

REGISTER YOUR PROPERTY

UNDER THE

TORRENS SYSTEM

By JOSEPH F. HAAS, Registrar of Titles of Cook County

What is the Torrens System in Cook County? It is a system of registering the title of land, with a guarantee by the people of Cook County that the title as registered is correct.

It is the modern, up-to-date method of holding and transferring title to real estate.

BECAUSE

1. Cook County guarantees each Torrens title with three billion dollars of taxable assets.
2. The Indemnity Fund of over fifty thousand dollars insures the immediate cash payment of any damages sustained.
3. Protection is given owners against judgments rendered against people of the same or similar name.
4. Special protection is afforded against tax sales and tax deeds.
5. Owners are protected against fraudulent signatures on deeds or other instruments.
6. Adverse possession does not run against land registered under the Torrens System.
7. A Torrens Certificate of Title is conclusive evidence of good and valid title.
8. Defects in title are wiped out forever by initial registration.
9. Transfers may be made in one-third the time required under other systems.
10. The transfer fee is only $3.00 no matter what the value may be of the property transferred.
11. The Circuit Court of Cook County retains a continuing jurisdiction for the purpose of protecting the title to Torrens property.
12. No statute of limitations runs against the guarantee of a Torrens Certificate.

Cook County Guarantees

REAL ESTATE OWNERS
LAWYERS, BROKERS
AND LAYMEN

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE BY THE OFFICE OF THE

RECORDER OF DEEDS

TORRENS LAND CERTIFICATES

Absolutely guarantee title to land when registered. Under this system, transfers and loans can be closed without cost to the seller within forty-eight hours.

THE COUNTY ABSTRACT PLANT

Furnishes merchantable abstracts of title 40% cheaper than prices charged by abstract companies.

PETER REINBERG,
President Cook County Board.

JOSEPH F. HAAS,
Recorder of Deeds.

CHICAGO STREET NUMBERING GUIDE.

Numbers on the north and south streets where they are intersected by the principal east and west streets and numbers on the east and west streets where they are intersected by the principal north and south streets are given herewith. Numbered streets are omitted, as their location is indicated by their names.

North from Madison.

1	Madison.
100	Washington.
150	Randolph.
200	Lake.
300	South Water.
400	Kinzie.
430	Austin-av.
500	Illinois.
520	Grand-av.
600	Ohio.
630	Ontario.
650	Erie.
700	Huron.
730	Superior.
800	Chicago-av.
848	Chestnut.
867	Brenan-st.
920	Locust.
940	Walton-pl.
1000	Oak.
1100	Maple.
1149	Elm.
1200	Division.
1300	Goethe.
1400	Schiller.
1500	Burton-pl.
1536	Germania-pl.
1600	North-av.
1700	Eugenie.
1800	Menomonee.
1900	Wisconsin.
2000	Center.
2100	Garfield-av.
2200	Webster-av.
2300	Belden-av.
2400	Fullerton-pky.
2460	Arlington-pl.
2473	Roslyn-pl.
2501	St. James-pl.
2530	Deming-pl.
2600	Wrightwood-av.
2701	Sherman-pl.
2800	Diversey-pky.
2901	York-pl.
2932	Oakdale-av.
3000	Wellington-av.
3100	Barry-av.
3200	Belmont-av.
3300	School.
3400	Roscoe.
3500	Cornelia.
3538	Eddy.
3600	Addison.
3700	Waveland.
3800	Grace.
3900	Byron.
4000	Irving Park-bd.
4100	Belle Plaine-av.
4200	Berteau-av.
4300	Cullom-av.
4400	Montrose-av.
4500	Sunnyside-av.
4600	Wilson-av.
4700	Leland-av.
4800	Lawrence-av.
4900	Ainslie.
5000	Argyle.
5100	Carmen-av.
5200	Foster-av.
5300	Berwyn-av.
5400	Balmoral-av.
5500	Catalpa-av.
5600	Bryn Mawr-av.
5700	Hollywood-av.
5730	Edgewater-av.
5800	Victoria.
5900	Thorndale-av.
5938	Ridge-av.(at Clark)
6000	Peterson-av.
6100	Norwood-av.
6200	Granville-av.
6300	Rosemont-av.
6400	Devon-av.
6700	North Shore-av.
6800	Pratt-av.
6900	Farwell-av.
6944	Morse-av.
7000	Lunt-av.
7100	Estes-av.
7200	Kenilworth-av.
7300	Chase-av.
7400	Juniata-st.
7500	Birchwood-av.
7548	Howard.
7548	City limits.

South from Madison.

1	Madison.
100	Monroe.
200	Adams.
232	Quincy.
300	Jackson-bd.
400	Van Buren.
500	Congress.
600	Harrison.
700	East 7th.
800	Polk.
900	East 9th.
1000	Taylor.
1100	East 11th.
1200	Roosevelt-rd.

East from State.
(North of river.)

1	State.
40	Cass.
100	Rush.
112	Tower-ct.
140	Lincoln Park-bd.
201	St. Clair.
300	Fairbanks-ct.
326	*Lake Shore drive.
	*At Chicago-av.

East from State.
(South of river.)

1	State.
46	Wabash.
100	Michigan-av.
200	Indiana-av.
300	Prairie-av.
344	Calumet-av.
400	South Park-av.
425	Vernon-av.
500	Vincennes-av.
533	Rhodes-av.
600	St. Lawrence-av.
634	Champlain-av.
700	Langley-av.
734	Evans-av.
834	Maryland-av.
900	Drexel-av.
934	Ingleside-av.
1000	Ellis-av.
1100	Greenwood-av.
1152	Woodlawn-av.
1300	Kimbark-av.
1324	Kenwood-av.
1400	Dorchester-av.
1434	Dante-av.
1500	Blackstone-av.
1600	Stony Island-av.
1631	Cornell-av.
1700	East End-av.
1735	Ridgeland-av.
1800	Cregier-av.
1900	Baldwin-av.
1934	Euclid-av.
2000	Jeffery-av.
2100	Cahokia-av.
2200	Paxton-av.
2300	Crandon-av.
2400	Yates-av.
2500	Essex-av.
2600	Colfax-av.
2700	Marquette-av.
2800	Burnham-av.
2900	Escanaba-av.
3000	Commercial-av.
3100	Baltimore-av.
3200	Brandon-av.
3300	Buffalo-av.
3400	Green Bay-av.

West from State.

1	State.
50	Dearborn-st.
100	Clark.
150	LaSalle.
200	Wells.
300	Franklin.
300	*Franklin.
340	*Orleans.
350	Market.
400	*Sedgwick.
412	The river.
434	*Townsend.
460	*Milton-av.
500	Canal.
530	*Larrabee.
540	Clinton.
600	Jefferson.
640	Desplaines.
700	Union.
700	*Orchard.
800	Halsted.
839	Green.
900	Peoria.
932	Sangamon.
1000	Morgan.
1000	*Sheffield-av.
1032	Carpenter.
1034	*Osgood.
1100	Curtis.
1100	*Seminary-av.
1111	Aberdeen.
1132	May.
1134	*Clifton-av.
1164	Ann.
1200	Racine-av.
1248	Elizabeth.
1300	Throop.
1400	*Southport-av.
1401	Loomis.
1408	Sheldon.
1448	Bishop.
1501	Laflin.
1600	Ashland-bd.
1700	Paulina.
1734	Hermitage-av.
1800	Wood.
1835	Honore.
1900	Lincoln.
1935	Winchester-av.
2000	Robey.
2035	Seeley-av.
2100	Hoyne-av.
2200	Leavitt.
2300	Oakley-bd.
2400	Western-av.
2500	Campbell-av.
2600	Rockwell.
2700	Washtenaw-av.
2800	California-av.
2900	Francisco-av.
3000	Sacramento-av.
3100	Albany-av.
3200	Kedzie-av.
3300	Spaulding-av.
3356	Homan-av.
3501	St. Louis-av.
3553	Central Park-av.
3800	Hamlin-av.
3900	Springfield-av.
4000	Crawford-av.
4100	Karlov-av.
4200	Keeler-av.
4300	Kildare-av.
4400	Kostner-av.
4500	Kilbourn-av.
4600	Kenton-av.
4700	Kilpatrick-av.
4800	Cicero-av.
4900	Lamon-av.
5000	Lavergne-av.
5100	Leclaire-av.
5200	Laramie-av.
5234	Latrobe-av.
5300	Lockwood-av.
5334	Lorel-av.
5400	Long-av.
5440	Lotus-av.
5500	Pine-av.
5600	Central-av.
5644	Parkside-av.
5700	Waller-av.
5800	Menard-av.
5900	Mayfield-av.
5938	Mason-av.
5968	N. Austin-av.

*North side only.

HOUSE NUMBER SYSTEM IN CHICAGO.

The present house number system in Chicago was established by an ordinance passed June 22, 1908, and effective Sept. 1, 1909. This applied to all streets except those between the river, 12th street and the lake. Sept. 20, 1910, the city council passed an amendment to the ordinance making it applicable to the entire city. The change in the business district went into effect April 1, 1911. The system is laid out on two base lines, State street dividing the east and west streets and Madison street the north and south streets. Numbers are assigned on the basis of 800 to the mile or 100 to the prevailing block of 660 feet or one-eighth of a mile.

CHICAGO WARDS AND ALDERMEN.

Number of, since 1837.

Year.	Wards.	Aldermen.
1837-1838....	6	10
1839-1846....	6	12
1847-1856....	9	18
1857-1862....	10	20
1863-1869....	16	32
1869-1875....	20	4[illegible]
1876*-1888...	18	3[illegible]
1888-1889....	24	4[illegible]
1889-1901....	34	6[illegible]
1901-1919....	35	70

*Under the general incorporation act of 187[illegible] Chicago was divided into eighteen wards.

A Remarkable Record

IN recognition of the results obtained from safety measures in practice on the Chicago Elevated Railroads, the American Museum of Safety in 1916 awarded "Honorable Mention" to the Chicago Elevated Railroads in the Brady Medal contest among electric railroads.

Eleven years without one fatal accident

One billion nine hundred millions of passengers—equivalent nearly to the population of the world—have been carried by the Chicago Elevated Railroads during eleven years without a single fatal accident while on their trains.

Safety first, last and always is the constant watchword of the Elevated management. Civic pride alone, aside from individual interest, should induce Elevated patrons to co-operate in the elimination and prevention even of minor accidents.

SAFETY SPEED

CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROADS

SERVICE COURTESY

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE AND HOW TO GET THERE ON THE ELEVATED

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY Evanston: See the great gymnasium and new dormitory system. Take Evanston trains on Northwestern Elevated, get off at Davis Street Station and walk east about one-half mile.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO 58th Street and Ellis Avenue. Take Jackson Park Trains on South Side Elevated, get off at University Station and walk one-fourth mile north.

UNION STOCK YARDS The largest packing center in the United States. Obtain a grand bird's-eye view of the Yards from the elevated trains. Take South Side Elevated Trains to Indiana Avenue Station and transfer to Stock Yards Trains. The large packing houses furnish guides to conduct visitors through the packing plants.

City Parks

GRANT PARK 205 acres. Logan Monument, Art Institute, Spirits of the Great Lakes Fountain. Directions: Take Metropolitan, Chicago & Oak Park or South Side Elevated to Adams and Wabash (Loop) and walk one block east, or Northwestern Elevated to State, Dearborn and Van Buren (Loop) and walk two blocks east. This park is reached by all elevated lines.

JACKSON PARK 543 acres. Site of World's Fair. Field Museum of Natural History, Rose Gardens, the Convent of La Rabida, golf courses and yacht harbor. Jackson Park Station. South Side Elevated Jackson Park Trains.

WASHINGTON PARK 371 acres. Largest athletic field in the world. Twelve baseball diamonds, free exhibition games, beautiful walks and drives. Station, 51st or 55th street. South Side, Jackson Park or Englewood Trains. Walk one and one-half blocks east.

GARFIELD PARK 188 acres. Largest conservatory in the world. Beautiful landscape gardening. Golf, tennis and boating. Station, Garfield Park. Metropolitan Garfield Park Trains or Chicago & Oak Park Trains.

UNION PARK 18 acres. Lawn tennis and wading lagoon. Ashland Station. Chicago & Oak Park Trains.

HUMBOLDT PARK 206 acres. The most perfect rose garden in the United States; famous statues of heroes, statesmen and warriors; fish hatching. Humboldt Station. Metropolitan Humboldt Park Trains.

DOUGLAS PARK Immense floral garden; picturesque water court; park of open spaces. Douglas Park Station. Metropolitan Douglas Park Trains.

LINCOLN PARK 517 acres. Zoo with 1,800 animals; boating; bathing; Academy of Sciences and yacht harbor. Sedgwick Station. Northwestern. Ravenswood or Wilson Local Trains. Direction: five blocks east.

OGDEN PARK 61 acres. Recreation buildings, assembly hall, clubhouse, outdoor gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic field. Racine Ave. Station. Englewood Trains South Side Elevated.

Public Buildings

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY Location, Jackson Park. $6,000,000 collection divided into four departments: Anthropology, Botany, Geology and Zoology. Main building covers nine acres. Open daily, free Saturdays and Sundays. Jackson Park Station. Jackson Park Branch, South Side Elevated.

ART INSTITUTE Michigan Boulevard and Adams Street. Among the first three or four art institutes in the country. Adams and Wabash (Loop). Metropolitan, South Side and Oak Park Trains; walk one block east. Northwestern Trains to State-Dearborn Station and transfer to Loop Local. Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

CITY HALL AND COUNTY BLDG. Randolph Streets. Clark and Lake (Loop). All Metropolitan, South Side and Oak Park Trains. All Northwestern Trains to Randolph and Fifth Avenue and transfer to Loop Local. Walk one block south.

POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BUILDING Clark, Adams, Dearborn Streets and Jackson Blvd. All Metropolitan, Northwestern and Oak Park Trains to State and Dearborn (Loop); walk one block north. South Side Trains to Adams and Wabash (Loop) and walk two blocks west.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM AND CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY Randolph Street and Michigan Boulevard. Randolph and Wabash Station on the Loop. All "L" Trains. One block east.

BOARD OF TRADE Jackson Boulevard and LaSalle Street. LaSalle and Van Buren Station on the Loop. All "L" Trains. One block north.

Amusement Parks

WHITE CITY 63d Street and South Park Avenue. South Park Station. South Side Jackson Park Trains.

FOREST PARK Harrison Street and Des Plaines Avenue. Des Plaines Avenue Station. Metropolitan Garfield Park Trains.

RAVINIA PARK Ravinia. Northwestern Evanston Train to Central Street Station. North Shore Line direct to Ravinia Park.

Baseball Parks

WHITE SOX PARK 35th Street and Shields Avenue. 35th Street Station. South Side Trains. Five blocks west.

CUBS PARK Addison and Clark Streets. Addison Station. Northwestern Trains. One block west.

Bathing Beaches

CLARENDON MUNICIPAL BEACH Clarendon and Sunnyside Avenues. Wilson Avenue Station. Northwestern Evanston or Wilson Trains. Four blocks east, one block south. Largest and finest beach in Chicago.

WILSON BEACH Wilson Avenue and Lake. Wilson Avenue Station. Northwestern Evanston or Wilson Trains. Four blocks east.

JACKSON PARK MUNICIPAL BEACH 60th Street and Lake. Jackson Park Station. South Side Jackson Park Trains. Three blocks north and east to Lake.

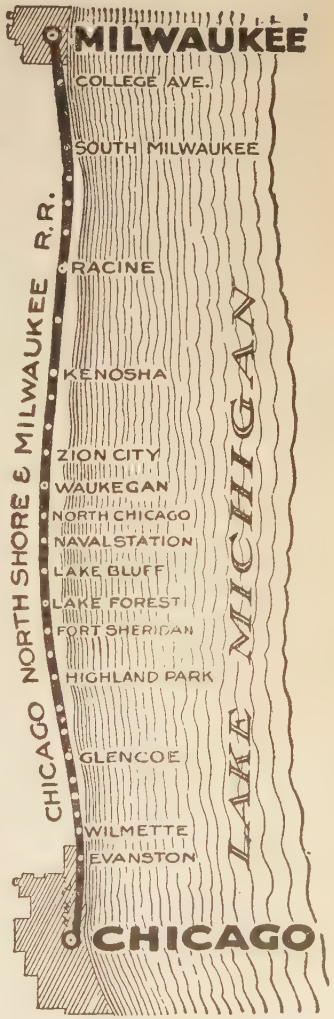
CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROADS

CHICAGO NORTH SHORE AND MILWAUKEE

All Electric All the Way from Chicago to Milwaukee

QUICK, clean, dependable service and a delightfully enjoyable trip with beautiful scenery and scores of notable points of interest all along the route—that's what it means to travel via this North Shore line.

A train every hour—on the hour—from Adams and Wabash ave.



This Map Shows Only a Few of the Many Points of Interest

Dining car service at reasonable prices

CHICAGO NORTH SHORE & MILWAUKEE R. R.

66 West Adams Street
Phone Central 8280

FOREIGN ORDERS CONFERRED ON CHICAGOANS.

Abrahamson, Rev. L. G.—Royal North Star, Sweden.
Adams, Milward—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium; Crown, Italy; White Elephant (officer), Siam; Savior (officer), Greece; Nicham Iftikhar (commander), Tunis; Merit Agricole (commander), Portugal.
Andreen, Rev. Gustav—Royal North Star, Sweden.
Antonsen, Carl—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Barasa, Bernard P.—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Biankini, Anton—St. Sava, Jugo Slavia.
Birkhoff, George, Jr.—Orange-Nassau (officer), Holland.
Bjorn, Emil—St. Olaf, Norway.
Burry, William—Legion of Honor, France.
Burton, Le Grand S.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart C.—Isabella the Catholic, Spain; Garter, Spain; St. James, Portugal; Legion of Honor, France; Crown of Italy and Knighthood of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, Italy.
Cooley, Edwin G.—Francis Joseph, Austria.
Cuneo, Frank—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Cutting, Starr W.—Crown (class III.), Prussia.
Dan, Rev. Adam—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Daae, Dr. A.—St. Olaf, Norway.
Dawes, Charles G.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France; Order of Leopold, Belgium.
Deering, Charles—Legion of Honor, France; Crown (class III.), Prussia.
Devries, Herman—Officer of Academy and Officer of Public Instruction, France; Nicham Iftikhar (officer), Tunis.
D'Urso, Luigi—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Eddy, Arthur J.—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia.
Ericson, John E.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Fischer, Gustave F.—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Forgan, James B.—Order of St. Sava, Serbia.
Frantzen, Fritz—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Furber, Harry J.—Legion of Honor, France.
Guenzel, Louis—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Gass, Martin—Lion of Zaeringen, Baden.
Grevstad, Nicolay—St. Olaf, Norway.
Hachmeister, Henry—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Halle, Edward G.—Crown (class II.), Prussia.
Hanson, Christian H.—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Henius, Dr. Max—Dannebrog (commander), Denmark.
Henrotin, Mrs. Ellen M.—Leopold, Belgium; Palmes Academiques, France; Officer of Public Instruction, France; Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
Hertz, Henry—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
Henschen, Henry S.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Hurley, E. N.—Order of Chioho, China.
Hutchinson, Charles L.—Redeemer, Greece.
Judson, Prof. Harry Pratt—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia; Legion of Honor (officer), France.
Klein, Dr. S. R.—"Goldenes Verdienst Kreus mit der Krone." "Militaer Kreuz" and "Jubilæum's Medallie," Austria; Takova Orden (class IV.), Serbia.
Klenze, Prof. Camillo von—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
Kozminski, M. W.—Legion of Honor, France.
Kraus, Adolf—Francis Joseph, Austria.
Lagorio, Dr. Antonio—Crown (knight), Italy.
Lewis, James Hamilton—Crown (officer), Belgium (declined).
Lindgren, John R.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Laverde, Giuseppe—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Malato, Stephen A.—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Mareschalchi, Arturo—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Miller, Harry I.—Order of the Sacred Treasure, Japan.
McCormick, R. S.—Order of St. Alexander of Nevsky, Russia.
McCormick, Mrs. R. S.—Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
McEwen, Walter—Legion of Honor, France.
Nelson, H. P.—St. Olaf, Norway.
Nelson, N. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Nuyttens, A.—Leopold II. (chevalier), Belgium.
Onahan, William J.—Chamberlain of the Sword and Mantle, pope.
Osland, Berger—St. Olaf, Norway.
Peterson, W. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
Reichle, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Revell, Alexander H.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
Rubens, Harry—Crown (class III.), Prussia.
Russo, Peter—Cown (chevalier), Italy.
Sanborn, Joseph B.—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium.
Schinkel, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Schlenker, Joseph—Frederick (class II.), Wuerttemberg; Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Schmidt, William—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
Skiff, Frederick J. V.—Sanctified Treasure (class II.), Japan; Legion of Honor (commander), France; Crown, Italy; Leopold, Belgium.
Smulski, John F.—Cross of Knightly Order of Francis Joseph, Austria.
Starr, Prof. Frederick—Leopold II. (commander), Belgium; Knight Commander, Liberia.
Streyckmans, Felix J.—Crown (knight), Belgium.
Tree, Lambert—Leopold (commander), Belgium.
Urbano, Salvatore—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Urgos, Francesco—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
Volini, Dr. Camillo—Crown (knight), Italy.
Vopicka, Charles J.—Grand Cross of the Star, Roumania; Grand Cordon of the White Eagle, Serbia.
Ziegfeld, Carl—Officer of French Academy of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, France.
Ziegfeld, Dr. F.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.

ELEVATION OF CHICAGO AND LAKE MICHIGAN.

Mean sea level or mean tide at New York is the standard plane to which all elevations in the United States are referred, and the figures here given are heights above that plane. They are from the official records of the United States lake survey which have been maintained since 1860. The monthly mean surface of Lake Michigan has varied from 583.57 in June, 1886, to 578.98 in December, 1895. The annual mean surface has varied from 582.96 in 1886 to 579.47 in 1896.

The actual fluctuations in water surface from which these means are obtained have a much larger range and the immediate change in a few hours is often as great as two feet. The mean level of Lake Michigan from 1860 to 1914 (the average of all monthly means) was 581.20, and for the period from 1860 to 1875 it was 581.63, indicating that the mean level remains about the same, although the daily, monthly and annual fluctuations may be quite large. The highest known monthly mean was in 1838—584.7—and the lowest was in 1819—578.0—these being somewhat indeterminate. The United States lake survey has adopted as a standard low water for reference of soundings on its charts 578.5, a little higher than the lowest ever known as a monthly mean.

The Chicago city datum is 579.94 and this plane is used in most local works, including the harbor improvements made by the United States. This is about one foot above the lowest monthly mean of recent years and 1.26 feet below the mean level 1860-1914.

For general purposes the level of Lake Michigan should be taken as being somewhere between 581 and 582 feet. The heights of land in Chicago vary from 590 to 652 (Galewood) but the average may be placed at about 600 feet. The downtown section runs from 586 to 593 feet.

How the Great Bell Telephone System Started and How and Why It Must Continue to Grow

A great discovery is made.

It will benefit all men in their business, domestic and social affairs.

No one person has the means to promote and operate it.

A medium must be created by which many may join with their brains and money to put the discovery into use for the service of the public.

To meet just such cases the law provides for a **corporation,** a thing devised for the purpose of putting little sums of money together, through the issuance of bonds and stocks, to form what is known as **capital,** with which to do big things that the little sums cannot do alone.

Small interests, shares in the corporation, are sold to any one who has a little extra money, i. e., to the public, and the public buys in order that it may secure for itself the benefits of the great discovery.

The money realized by the corporation from the sale of the bonds and shares goes into the purchase of land, buildings, equipment and ap-

paratus for adapting the great discovery to the use of all the people.

When the plant is ready to serve the public, rates are made and these the public pay for the individual right to use the great discovery, in their business and in their homes.

The rates must be high enough to pay the wages of those who actually operate the business; to pay for the upkeep of the buildings, equipment and apparatus; to create a surplus for taking care of emergencies, such as storm damage, for example, which cannot be provided for in advance; and to pay the **Wages of Capital,** that is, the interest on the bonds and dividends on the stock sold to those who put their little sums of money in in the first place to make the great discovery available for their own use and for use of all the people.

Probably the most important obligation resting on the rate scale is the payment of the **Wages of Capital,** because, as populations grow and as business grows, they lean more heavily on the great discovery, and in order that it may expand far enough and rapidly enough there must from time to time be more capital, to meet the demands for more buildings and more ground, more equipment, more apparatus. **Only by the continuous investment of capital can the great discovery be developed so as to meet the wants of the public.**

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY—Continued

Capital, principal, must have its wage, otherwise it becomes unemployed. Unemployed capital produces nothing for those to whom it belongs, and this lack of production drives them to use it up when paying for everyday necessities, food clothing, fuel.

Now, unless a job looks safe—that is, unless the rates charged for service are high enough to pay the **capital wage** as well as the labor wage and other charges—those who have capital will not put it into the extensions necessary for the broader use of the great discovery, for fear of losing it and thus be left without either wage *or* capital.

The development of the great discovery must not stop; its service must continue to flow unhindered for the benefit of all who need it.

The Telephone corporation is simply the trustee which handles the business details incidental to utilizing the great discovery: Paying the bills, supervising and directing the operation, developing the personnel, studying the public welfare as influenced by the great discovery and looking about for new capital. It has but one end to serve, the supplying of service *to* the public with funds provided *by* the public.

Chicago Telephone Company

CHICAGO TAX RATES.

TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Total rate	$5.92	$6.39	$6.58	$6.24
State	.55	.80	.90	.75
County	.59	.65	.62	.60
Forest preserve	.01	.02	.02	.06
Sanitary	.42	.38	.35	.40
City	1.82	1.97	2.01	1.98
School	1.81	1.87	1.84	1.63
Park	.72	.70	.84	.82
TOWN OF SOUTH CHICAGO.				
Total rate	5.61	6.10	6.15	5.85
State	.55	.80	.90	.75
County	.59	.65	.62	.60
Forest preserve	.01	.02	.02	.06
Sanitary	.42	.38	.35	.40
City	1.82	1.97	2.01	1.98
School	1.81	1.87	1.84	1.63
Park	.41	.41	.41	.43
TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO.				
Total rate	5.91	6.48	6.50	6.21
State	.55	.80	.90	.75
County	.59	.65	.62	.60
Forest preserve	.01	.02	.02	.06
Sanitary	.42	.38	.35	.40
City	1.82	1.97	2.01	1.98
School	1.81	1.87	1.84	1.63
Town	.11	.12	.12	.14
Park	.53	.53	.54	.55
Lake shore prot.	.01	.01	.03	....
Lincoln Pk. bond	.06	.13	.07	.10
TOWN OF HYDE PARK.				
Total rate	6.61	6.10	6.15	5.85
State	.55	.80	.90	.75
County	.59	.65	.62	.60
Forest preserve	.01	.02	.02	.06
Sanitary	.42	.38	.35	.40
City	1.82	1.97	2.01	1.98
School	1.81	1.87	1.84	1.63
Park	.41	.41	.41	.43
TOWN OF LAKE.				
Total rate	5.61	6.10	6.15	5.85
State	.55	.80	.90	.75
County	.59	.65	.62	.60
Forest preserve	.01	.02	.02	.06
Sanitary	.42	.38	.35	.40
City	1.82	1.97	2.01	1.98
School	1.81	1.87	1.84	1.63
TOWN OF LAKE VIEW.				
Total rate	5.91	6.48	6.50	6.21
State	.55	.80	.90	.75
County	.59	.65	.62	.60
Forest preserve	.01	.02	.02	.06
Sanitary	.42	.38	.35	.40
City	1.82	1.97	2.01	1.98
School	1.81	1.87	1.84	1.63
Town	.10	.10	.10	.11
Park	.55	.56	.59	.58
Lincoln Pk. bond	.06	.13	.07	.10
TOWN OF JEFFERSON.				
Total rate	5.20	5.69	5.74	5.42
State	.55	.80	.90	.75
County	59	.65	.62	.60
Forest preserve	.01	.02	.02	.06
Sanitary	.42	.38	.35	.40
City	1.82	1.97	2.01	1.98
School	1.81	1.87	1.84	1.63
Irving Pk. Dist.*	.35	.41	.37	.46
Northwest Pk. Dist.*	.35	.40	.39	.52
Old Portage Pk. Dist.*	.47	.53	.55	.50
River Pk. Dist.*	.02	....	.14	.31
Ravensw'd Man. Gar.*	.44	.34	.31	.57
Albany Pk. Dist.*	....	....	.24	.28
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
School	$1.81	$1.87	$1.84	$1.63
Park	.41	.41	.41	.43

*Additional.

Note—Rates apply to the $100 assessed valuation, which is one-third of the full value.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN CHICAGO.

The following is a statement of the valuation of taxable real estate and personal property and the amount of taxes levied each year from 1837 to 1919, inclusive:

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.
1837	.....	.....	$236,842
1838	235,996	.....	235,996
1839	94,803	.....	94,803
1840	94,437	.....	94,437
1841	127,024	$39,720	166,744
1842	108,757	42,585	151,342
1843	962,221	479,093	1,441,314
1844	1,992,085	771,186	2,763,281
1845	2,273,171	791,851	3,065,022
1846	3,664,425	857,231	4,521,656
1847	4,995,466	853,704	5,849,170
1848	4,998,266	1,302,174	6,300,440
1849	5,181,637	1,495,047	6,676,684
1850	5,685,965	1,534,284	7,220,249
1851	6,804,262	1,758,455	8,562,717
1852	8,190,769	2,272,645	10,463,414
1853	13,130,677	3,711,154	16,841,831
1854	18,990,744	5,401,495	24,392,239
1855	21,637,500	5,355,393	26,992,893
1856	25,892,308	5,843,776	31,736,084
1857	29,307,628	7,027,653	36,335,281
1858	30,175,325	5,816,407	35,991,732
1859	30,732,313	5,821,067	36,553,380
1860	31,198,135	5,855,377	37,053,512
1861	31,314,749	5,037,631	36,352,380
1862	31,587,545	5,552,300	37,139,845
1863	35,143,252	7,524,072	42,667,324
1864	37,148,023	11,584,759	48,732,782
1865	44,065,499	20,644,678	64,710,177
1866	66,495,116	29,458,134	85,953,250
1867	141,445,920	53,580,924	195,026,844
1868	174,490,660	55,756,340	230,247,000
1869	211,371,240	54,653,640	266,024,880
1870	$223,643,600	$52,342,950	$275,986,550
1871	236,898,650	52,847,820	289,746,470
1872	239,154,890	45,042,540	284,197,430
1873	262,969,820	49,103,175	312,072,995
1874	258,549,310	45,155,830	303,705,140
1875	125,468,005	48,295,641	173,764,246
1876	128,832,403	39,165,754	167,998,157
1877	116,082,533	32,317,615	148,400,148
1878	104,420,053	27,563,386	131,983,439
1879	91,152,229	26,517,806	117,970,035
1880	89,032,038	28,101,688	117,133,726
1881	90,099,045	29,053,743	119,152,288
1882	95,881,714	29,479,022	125,360,736
1883	101,596,795	31,616,893	133,213,688
1884	105,606,743	31,720,237	137,326,980
1885	107,146,881	32,811,411	139,958,292
1886	122,980,123	35,516,009	158,496,132
1887	123,169,455	38,035,080	161,204,535
1888	123,292,358	37,349,365	160,641,723
1889	127,372,618	40,763,213	168,135,831
1890	170,553,854	48,800,514	219,354,368
1891	203,353,791	53,245,783	256,599,574
1892	190,614,636	53,117,502	243,732,138
1893	189,299,120	56,491,231	245,790,351
1894	190,960,897	56,461,825	247,422,722
1895	192,498,842	50,977,983	243,476,825
1896	195,684,875	48,672,411	244,357,286
1897	184,632,905	47,393,755	232,026,660
1898	178,801,172	42,165,275	220,966,447
1899	260,265,058	84,931,361	345,196,419
1900	202,884,012	73,681,868	276,565,880
1901	259,254,598	115,325,842	374,580,440
1902	276,509,730	125,985,401	402,495,131
1903	289,371,249	122,053,031	411,424,280
1904	291,329,703	111,951,487	403,281,190
1905	295,514,443	112,477,182	407,991,625
1906	303,033,228	123,230,068	426,263,296

ADVERTISEMENT.

COMISKEY PARK

The World's Greatest Baseball Palace

Comiskey Park, home of the "White Sox," 35th-st., between Wentworth and Shields-avs., containing fourteen acres, the largest field devoted to baseball in the United States and with a seating capacity of 35,000 persons, grandstand and bleachers. Twelve hundred tons of steel were used in the construction of the plant, which is re-enforced with concrete.

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.
1907..	$346,843,590	131,078,386	$477,921,976
1908..	344,499,927	132,690,472	477,190,399
1909..	586,253,655	212,574,401	833,150,897
1910..	603,022,875	245,971,661	848,994,536
1911..	663,376,027	223,578,274	927,747,492
1912..	670,652,219	195,473,058	940,450,171
1913..	688,387,352	214,318,184	981,787,576
1914..	707,366,379	217,979,761	1,000,797,060
1915..	749,905,059	219,879,969	1,041,788,676
1916..	742,695,603	219,396,138	1,032,876,669
1917..	753,321,967	239,734,554	1,062,959,802
1918..	757,914,948	247,059,397	1,082,763,780

Year.	Tax levy.	Year.	Tax levy.
1837...	$5,905.15	1864...	$974,655.64
1838...	8,849.86	1865...	1,294,183.50
1839...	4,664.55	1866...	1,719,064.05
1840...	4,721.85	1867...	2,518,472.00
1841...	10,004.67	1868...	3,223,457.80
1842...	9,181.27	1869...	3,990,373.20
1843...	8,647.89	1870...	4,139,798.70
1844...	17,166.24	1871...	2,897,464.70
1845...	11,077.58	1872...	4,462,961.45
1846...	15,825.80	1873...	5,617,313.91
1847...	18,159.01	1874...	5,466,692.54
1848...	22,051.54	1875...	5,108,981.40
1849...	30,045.09	1876...	4,046,805.80
1850...	25,270.87	1877...	4,013,410.44
1851...	63,385.87	1878...	3,777,757.23
1852...	76,948.96	1879...	3,776,450.79
1853...	135,662.68	1880...	3,899,126.98
1854...	199,081.64	1881...	4,136,608.38
1855...	206,209.03	1882...	4,227,402.98
1856...	396,652.39	1883...	4,540,506.13
1857...	572,046.00	1884...	4,872,456.60
1858...	430,190.00	1885...	5,152,366.03
1859...	513,164.00	1886...	5,368,409.76
1860...	373,315.29	1887...	5,602,712.56
1861...	559,968.00	1888...	5,723,067.25
1862...	564,038.06	1889...	6,326,561.21
1863...	853,346.00	1890...	9,558,335.00

Year.	Tax levy.	Year.	Tax levy.
1891...	$10,453,270.41	1906...	$17,434,168.80
1892...	12,142,448.75	1907...	22,605,709.45
1893...	11,810,969.69	1908...	22,666,543.94
1894...	12,267,643.62	1909...	24,078,060.98
1895...	14,239,685.13	1910...	23,485,538.22
1896...	12,290,145.21	1911...	27,311,841.58
1897...	12,939,333.10	1912...	24,733,839.48
1898...	12,207,906.82	1913...	31,122,666.16
1899...	13,359,270.53	1914...	32,225,665.35
1900...	17,086,408.36	1915...	37,816,928.94
1901...	14,245,294.12	1916...	39,662,464.09
1902...	14,039,030.16	1917...	40,923,952.37
1903...	14,815,388.31	1918...	39,087,772.46
1904...	15,994,410.68	1919...	65,580,009.40
1905...	16,845,974.19		

The valuation since 1875 is the equalized valuation fixed by the state board of equalization. From 1867 to 1875 the valuation was made by the city for the city tax. From 1898 to 1908, inclusive, the assessed value was one-fifth of the actual value. In 1909 the rate was fixed at one-third and in 1919 at one-half. The total valuation includes capital stock and railroads.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN COOK COUNTY.

Includes equalized valuation of railroads and capital stock of corporations.

1904....	$437,850,496	1912...	$1,012,882,262
1905....	441,990,246	1913...	1,056,910,607
1906....	461,813,707	1914...	1,078,824,261
1907....	514,757,122	1915...	1,121,649,954
1908....	514,730,532	1916...	1,115,035,441
1909....	987,212,850	1917...	1,148,893,498
1910....	915,895,947	1918...	1,170,142,268
1911....	997,787,837		

The above figures are one-fifth of the actual valuation down to and including 1908. The rate was changed to one-third in 1909 and to one-half in 1919.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Year.	No. Sales.	Consideration.	Year.	No. Sales.	Consideration.
1900	14,356	$87,917,998	1910	30,058	$155,464,768
1901	15,871	100,664,279	1911	37,615	154,320,911
1902	18,063	111,441,112	1912	45,743	113,693,768
1903	19,880	107,680,304	1913	54,092	135,669,729
1904	24,450	102,870,570	1914	55,834	118,920,581
1905	28,940	139,601,896	1915	52,605	103,826,605
1906	31,562	141,342,020	1916	55,431	117,971,786
1907	26,380	131,982,811	1917	49,882	80,528,411
1908	29,321	133,325,630	1918	42,830	63,639,246
1909	32,821	140,908,512	1919*	45,828	83,771,974

*First nine months.

TORRENS SYSTEM.

Transfers.

Year.	Number.	Consideration.	Year.	Number.	Consideration.
1905	748	$1,254,049	1913	3,397	$5,393,548
1906	988	1,607,189	1914	3,826	4,577,709
1907	976	1,267,406	1915	4,277	5,338,501
1908	1,006	1,683,337	1916	5,089	5,474,785
1909	1,253	2,186,587	1917	4,795	4,664,772
1910	1,789	3,295,850	1918	4,053	3,732,768
1911	2,014	3,235,138	1919*	4,839	6,223,823
1912	2,786	4,434,250			

*First nine months.

SURVIVORS OF THE HAYMARKET RIOT.

Following is a list of police officers living in May, 1919, who took part in the quelling of the anarchist riot at the Haymarket, Chicago, May 4, 1886, with the officers of the association of Haymarket veterans:

Frank P. Tyrrell.
James Bowler.
John J. Brown.
Louis C. Bauman.
John J. Collins.
Dennis J. Dunne.
Timothy Daley.
Jos. L. Fallon.
John C. Genderson.
John Gibbons.
Joseph A. Gilso.
Jacob Hansen.
Carl E. Johnson.
Patrick H. Keefe.
John J. Kelley.
William Kelley.
Jeremiah Kennedy.
John Kinsella.
John H. King.
Patrick J. Lavin.
Thomas Meaney.
John K. McMahon.
Hugh McNeil.
John O'Connell.
Andrew O'Day.
George W. Ravcraft.
James B. Short.
John M. Sisk.
Sol C. Steele.
Freeman Steele.
James P. Stanton.
Dennis Tierney.
Robert J. Walsh.
Benjamin Williams.
Fred Welman.
Michael Walsh.
Simon McMahon.
John Dammen.
E. J. Hanley.
Jas. Mitchel.
John D. Hartford.

HAYMARKET VETERANS.

President—Frank P. Tyrrell.
Vice-President—Carl E. Johnson.
Recording Secretary—Freeman Steele.
Financial Secretary—John K. McMahon.
Treasurer—Jeremiah Kennedy.
Trustee—John Kinsella.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Bowler.

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES

THE MOST EXTENSIVE STREET CAR TRANSPORTATION ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD

THE PROPERTIES OPERATED INCLUDE:

CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY
SOUTHERN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
CALUMET & SOUTH CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY

MORE THAN 1,025 MILES OF TRACK

OVER 3,500,000 CASH AND TRANSFER PASSENGERS DAILY

172 LINES 575 TRANSFER POINTS

MOST LIBERAL TRANSFER SYSTEM KNOWN

GENERAL OFFICES
BORLAND BUILDING
CHICAGO

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES

In 1907, when the traction problems were solved by the so-called "Settlement Ordinances" (after the entire question had been submitted to a referendum vote of the residents of Chicago), a value was established by the City of Chicago through an independent valuing commission covering the properties as they then existed. The valuation established by the city, $50,000,000, was more than $30,000,000 below the value claimed by the companies and was reached by arbitrarily disregarding many millions of capital that actually had been invested in the properties.

To this 1907 valuation the city, under the ordinances, provided that the companies should add the amounts actually expended on capital account when authorized and certified by the Board of Supervising Engineers. These expenditures covering track extensions and additions to equipment brought the total purchase price as of January 31, 1919, up to $157,164,907. This represented the figure at which the city might have taken over the properties if it chose to exercise its right at that date.

The companies pay to the city of Chicago for the privilege of operating their cars in the streets 55 per cent of their net receipts annually. This has amounted in twelve years to approximately $25,000,000.

During the year ended January 31, 1919, the Surface Lines carried a total of 1,204,362,342 passengers. Of these 685,300,000 were revenue passengers and 491,659,000 were transfer passengers. The very large percentage of transfer passengers brought the average fare per passenger down to 2.8 cents, giving the companies the smallest cash return per passenger of any large city in the country.

There are approximately 500 miles of double track in the Surface Lines system and an army of 15,000 employes is employed in the operation and maintenance of the properties.

Suggestions for Visitors.

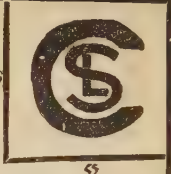
Chicago, aside from its importance as a great business center, has numerous attractions which make it the ideal vacation city, and its location on the shores of Lake Michigan justifies its recognition as the ideal summer resort. The Surface Lines offer the most convenient transportation in Chicago.

Here are a few suggestions to the visitor who desires to become acquainted with some of Chicago's attractions and for the general information of those who would like to have a more comprehensive idea of what to see and how to see it.

NEW MUNICIPAL PIER—Here is one of Chicago's newest and greatest wonders—a great recreation center and a steamboat landing extending 3,000 feet into the lake and costing about $5,000,000. Here one may enjoy the cooling breezes of Lake Michigan while getting an expansive view of the city's sky line. There are many attractions on the pier itself during the season, including observation towers, board walk, children's playground, open air and inclosed restaurants, public dining room for picnickers and immense freight and passenger boat terminals. No one should miss this trip. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, State street car in State street, Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street; ride north to Grand avenue and transfer east to the lake. Cars operate on the pier.

CLARENDON BATHING BEACH—This municipal enterprise is one of the newest attractions in Chicago. It is owned and operated by the city and should be visited by every one. Costly buildings beautify the premises. Ten thousand bathers can use the beach at one time, and even if one does not care to "take a dip" a pleasant afternoon can be spent here. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue or Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, ride north to Sunnyside avenue and walk east to the lake.

CHICAGO'S GREAT ZOO—No collection of animals in the United States is more complete or interesting than the one in Lincoln park. Here are 1,700 specimens which are a continual source of delight to children and grownups alike. One cannot visit the "Zoo" too often. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, Broadway car in Dearborn or Randolph street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to main entrance of Lincoln Park at Center street.



CHICAGO'S WONDERFUL PARKS.

DOUGLAS PARK—Has many attractions, such as athletic field, flower gardens, boating facilities and natatorium. Take 12th street car in Dearborn or Adams street, or Ogden avenue car in State or Randolph street, ride west to park at 12th street and California avenue.

GARFIELD PARK—Has many attractions, including flower gardens, boating facilities, public golf course, largest conservatory in the United States, several statues. Take Madison street car in Madison street to park entrance at Central Park avenue.

HUMBOLDT PARK—Offers facilities for boating and other recreation and has some attractive statues. Take Division street car in State or Washington street and ride west to park at terminus of line.

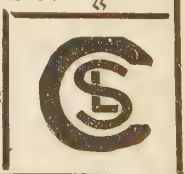
JACKSON PARK—One of Chicago's most beautiful spots, on part of which was located the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Here are splendid boating facilities, a bathing beach, two public golf courses, Field museum, flower gardens, government life saving station and LaRabida sanitarium. Take Jackson park car or Stony Island-93d car in Wabash avenue to "Midway" at 59th street.

LINCOLN PARK—One of the city's most interesting attractions. See Zoo with 1,700 animals, Academy of Sciences, bathing beach and golf course near Diversey boulevard, conservatory, flower gardens, boating and other recreation facilities; also the world famous Saint-Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, Broadway car in Dearborn street or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to main entrance of park at Center street.

WASHINGTON PARK—Offers facilities for boating and other recreation. Take Indiana-51st car in Wabash avenue and ride south to terminus at park, or take Cottage Grove car in Wabash avenue and ride south to 55th street entrance.

AMUSEMENT RESORTS.

RIVERVIEW PARK—A large amusement park with many attractions and space for picnicking purposes. Take Riverview-Larrabee car in Dearborn street and ride north to park at terminus of this line. Or take through route No. 2 car in Clark street or Clybourn avenue car in Wells street, ride north to terminus at Belmont avenue and walk north two blocks to gate.



AMUSEMENT RESORTS—Continued.

WHITE CITY—A large amusement park with many things to interest a visitor. Take Wentworth avenue or through route No. 2 or No. 22 car in Clark street, or take State street car in State street, ride south to 63d street and transfer east to park gate at South Park avenue. Or take Cottage Grove-71st or through route No. 4 or No. 5 in Wabash avenue, ride south to 63d street and transfer west to park gate at South Park avenue.

MADISON GARDENS—Those who enjoy roller skating can spend a very pleasant evening at Madison Gardens at the corner of Madison and Rockwell streets. There are special facilities for those who are learning, special instructors for ladies and children. An orchestra furnishes appropriate music. Take Madison street cars to the doors.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES—A noted museum of natural history having many interesting specimens. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays. Free. Take through route No. 1 car in Wabash avenue, or Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street, or Broadway car in Dearborn street, or Lincoln avenue car in LaSalle street, ride north to Lincoln park entrance at Clark and Center streets.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Depository of valuable historical documents and relics of Chicago's early days. Open daily 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Free. Take State street car on State street, or through route No. 1 car on Wabash avenue, ride north to Ontario street and walk one block west. Or take Clark street or through route No. 22 car on Clark street, ride north to Ontario street and walk east one block to Dearborn.

FIELD MUSEUM—One of Chicago's "seven wonders" is this costly collection of natural history material gathered from the remotest corners of the world. Its original home in Jackson park was the Fine Arts building of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. A permanent building to house this great institution has been erected in Grant park at a cost of $4,000,000 and when the exhibits have been moved from the old building the museum will be open to visitors 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; free on Saturdays and Sundays.

CUBS' PARK—Home grounds of Chicago's National league team. Take Clark street or through route No. 22 car in Clark street and ride north to entrance at Addison street.

SOX PARK—Home grounds of Chicago's representative in the American Baseball league may be reached by taking Wentworth avenue or through route No. 2 or No. 22 car in Clark street. Ride south to 35th street and walk one block west to park entrance.

HAYMARKET SQUARE—This largest market for truck garden produce was the site of the anarchist riot in 1886. The activity of this place any weekday morning is worth watching. Take Ogden avenue car in State, Randolph or Lake street, and ride west to Desplaines street. Or take Madison street car west as far as Desplaines street and walk north two blocks to Randolph street. A stroll for several blocks west through the market will be interesting.

PRICES FOR MESS PORK AND LARD FOR FORTY YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for mess pork and prime steamed lard in the Chicago market for the last forty years and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

MESS PORK.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1880	April	$9.37½@19.00	October.
1881	January	12.40 @20.00	September
1882	March	16.00 @24.75	October.
1883	Sept.-Oct.	10.20 @20.15	May.
1884	December	10.55 @19.50	May, June, July.
1885	Oct.-Nov.	8.00 @13.25	February.
1886	May	8.20 @12.20	December.
1887	January	11.60 @24.00	May.
1888	December	12.90 @16.00	October.
1889	December	8.35 @13.37½	January.
1890	December	7.50 @13.62½	April.
1891	December	7.45 @13.00	May.
1892	April	9.25 @15.05	December.
1893	August	10.25 @21.80	May.
1894	March	10.67½@14.57½	September.
1895	December	7.50 @12.87½	May.
1896	August	5.50 @10.85	January.
1897	December	7.15 @ 9.00	September.
1898	October	7.65 @12.30	May.
1899	May-Oct.	7.85 @10.45	January.
1900	November	10.37½@16.00	October.
1901	January	12.60 @16.80	March.
1902	Feb.-Mar.	15.00 @18.70	July.
1903	October	10.95 @18.37½	March.
1904	September	10.60 @16.50	February.
1905	April	11.70 @16.50	October.
1906	January	13.45 @20.00	July.
1907	Sept.-Oct.	13.75 @17.75	February.
1908	February	10.75 @16.60	July.
1909	January	16.25 @25.20	September.
1910	October	17.25 @27.00	July.
1911	October	14.50 @21.50	February.
1912	January	15.00 @19.62½	April.
1913	January	17.50 @22.75	July, Sept.
1914	October	16.50 @24.50	August.
1915	September	12.00 @19.50	February.
1916	January	18.62½@29.50	October.
1917	January	28.00 @48.00	December.
1918	October	33.50 @50.50	February.
1919*	October	35.00 @56.00	May-June.

LARD.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1880	June	$6.35 @ 7.85	November.
1881	February	9.20 @13.00	July.
1882	March	10.05 @13.10	October.
1883	October	7.15 @12.10	May.
1884	December	6.45 @10.00	February.
1885	October	5.82½@ 7.10	Feb., April.
1886	May	5.82½@ 7.50	September.
1887	June-Oct.	6.20 @ 7.92½	December.
1888	January	7.25 @11.20	October.
1889	December	5.75 @ 7.55	January.
1890	December	5.50 @ 6.52½	April.
1891	February	5.47½@ 7.05	September.
1892	January	6.05 @10.60	December.
1893	August	6.00 @13.20	March.
1894	March	6.45 @ 9.05	September.
1895	December	5.15 @ 7.17½	March.
1896	July	3.05 @ 5.85	January.
1897	June	3.42½@ 4.90	September.
1898	Jan.-Oct.	4.62½@ 6.82½	May.
1899	May	4.90 @ 5.77½	January.
1900	February	5.65 @ 7.40	October.
1901	January	6.90 @10.25	September.
1902	February	9.07½@11.60	September.
1903	October	6.20 @11.00	September.
1904	May	6.15 @ 7.92½	February.
1905	January	6.55 @ 8.10	August.
1906	January	7.32½@ 9.85	November.
1907	October	8.42½@ 9.97½	February.
1908	February	6.97½@10.45	October.
1909	January	9.40 @12.65	Sept.-Oct.
1910	August	11.50 @14.65	March.
1911	April	7.70 @10.67½	January.
1912	February	8.65 @11.97½	October.
1913	January	9.47½@11.87½	July.
1914	September	9.10 @11.60	November.
1915	July	7.55 @11.27½	February.
1916	February	9.75 @17.00	October.
1917	January	15.10 @25.90	November.
1918	January	23.50 @27.12½	Sept.-Oct.
1919*	February	22.05 @35.85	June.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

CHICAGO GRAIN STATISTICS.

The following tables show the extreme prices in each year for forty years for cash wheat, corn and oats, indicating the month in which such prices were obtained:

WHEAT.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1880	August	$0.86½@1.32	January.
1881	January	.95⅝@1.43¼	October.
1882	December	.91⅛@1.40	April-May.
1883	October	.90 @1.13½	June.
1884	December	.69 @ .96	February.
1885	March	.73⅜@ .91¾	April.
1886	October	.69¾@ .84¾	January.
1887	August	.66⅝@ .94¾	June.
1888	April	.71⅛@2.00	September.
1889	June	.75½@1.08¾	February.
1890	February	.74¼@1.08¼	August.
1891	July	.84¾@1.16	April.
1892	October	.69¼@ .91¾	February.
1893	July	.54¼@ .85	April.
1894	July	.50⅜@ .63¾	April.
1895	January	.48⅞@ .81½	May.
1896	August	.53 @ .94⅜	November.
1897	April	.66½@1.06	December.
1898	October	.62 @ .85	May.
1899	December	.64 @ .79½	May.
1900	January	.61½@ .87½	June.
1901	July	.63⅛@ .77¼	June.
1902	October	.67½@ .95	September.
1903	January	.70¾@ .93	September.
1904	January	.81¼@1.22	Sept. - Oct.-Dec.
1905	August	.77⅞@1.24	February.
1906	August	.69⅛@ .94¾	May.
1907	January	$0.71 @1.22	October.
1908	July	.84½@1.24	August.
1909	October	1.03 @1.60	June.
1910	October	.91½@1.29½	July.
1911	April	.83¼@1.17	October.
1912	Nov.-Dec.	.85 @1.22	April-May.
1913	July-Aug.	.84 @1.15⅝	January.
1914	July	.77¾@1.33	September.
1915	August	.98 @1.68	February.
1916	June	.98¼@2.02	October.
1917	February	1.51½@3.45	May.
1918	Jan. - Feb. Mar. - Apr.- May - June (gov. prices)	2.17 @2.34	August.
1919*	August	2.20 @2.92	April.

CORN.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1880	April	$0.31½@ 43¾	November.
1881	February	.35¾@ .76⅜	October.
1882	December	.79¼@ .81½	July.
1883	October	.46 @ .70	January.
1884	December	.34½@ .87	September.
1885	January	.34¼@ .49	April-May.
1886	October	.33⅛@ .45	July.
1887	February	.33 @ .51⅛	December.
1888	December	.33½@ .60	May.
1889	December	.29¼@ .60	November.
1890	February	.27¼@ .54¼	November.
1891	December	.39¼@ .80	November.
1892	January	.37½@1.00	May.
1893	December	.34¼@ .44⅞	May.
1894	February	.33¾@ .59½	August.
1895	December	.24⅞@ .54¾	May.
1896	September	.19½@ .30⅝	April.

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Sharon, Pa. Melrose Park, Ill.

Year. Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1897..Jan.-Feb....	$0.21¾@ .32⅝	August.
1898..January....	.26 @ .38	December.
1899..December...	.30 @ .38¼	January.
1900..January....	.30½@ .49½	November.
1901..January....	.36 @ .62⅜	November.
1902..October.....	.55 @ .88	July.
1903..March.....	.41⅜@ .53	July-Aug.
1904..January....	.42⅝@ .58⅛	November.
1905..January.....	.42 @ .64½	May.
1906..Feb.-March.	.39 @ .54⅜	June.
1907..January....	.39⅜@ .66½	October.
1908..February...	.56½@ .82	May-Sept.
1909..January....	.58¼@ .77	June.
1910..October.....	.47½@ .68	January.
1911..Jan. - Feb.-March.....	.45½@ .75	October.
1912..November..	.53 @ .83	August.
1913..January....	.46½@ .78¼	Aug.-Sept.
1914..January....	.60 @ .86	August.
1915..October.....	.59¾@ .82¼	August.
1916..May.....	.69 @1.11	October.
1917..January....	.93¼@2.36	August.
1918..October.....	1.35 @1.85	January.
1919*.January....	1.22 @2.10	July-Aug.

OATS.

1880..August.....	$0.22½@ .35	Jan.-May.
1881..February...	.29½@ .47¾	October.
1882..September..	.30½@ .62	July.
1883..September..	.25 @ .43½	March.
1884..December...	.23 @ .34¼	April.
1885..September..	.24¼@ .36½	April.
1886..October.....	.22⅞@ .35	January.
1887..Mar.-April..	.23½@ .31½	December.
1888..September..	$0.23½@ .38	May.
1889..October.....	.17¾@ .26⅛	February.
1890..February...	.19¼@ .45	November.
1891..October.....	.26 @ .56½	April.
1892..January.....	.28 @ .34⅝	August.
1893..July.....	.21⅝@ .32¼	May.
1894..January.....	.26 @ .50	June.
1895..December...	.16⅝@ .31½	June.
1896..September..	.14¾@ .20¼	Feb.-Mar.
1897..February...	.15⅝@ .23⅞	December.
1898..Aug.-Sept...	.20¼@ .32	May.
1899..August.....	.19¼@ .28¼	February.
1900..August.....	.21 @ .26¼	June.
1901..January.....	.23¼@ .42½	November.
1902..August.....	.25 @ .56	July.
1903..March.....	.31¼@ .45	July.
1904..October.....	.28¼@ .46	February.
1905..September..	.25 @ .34¾	July.
1906..March.....	.28⅞@ .42¾	June.
1907..January.....	.33½@ .56½	September.
1908..August.....	.46 @ .60½	July.
1909..October.....	.38⅛@ .62½	May.
1910..October.....	.29¾@ .49	February.
1911..March.....	.28⅞@ .47¼	October.
1912..November..	.30¼@ .58½	April .
1913..March.....	.31⅝@ .43⅜	September.
1914..August.....	.33½@ .51⅛	September.
1915..October.....	.35¾@ .60⅛	March.
1916..June.....	.37⅝@ .53¾	October.
1917..August.....	.51 @ .85	July.
1918..June.....	.64½@ .93	February.
1919*.January.....	.54 @ .83	July.

* Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

FLAG DISPLAY DAYS IN CHICAGO.

In accordance with an order issued by Mayor William Hale Thompson May 8, 1915, the American flag should be hoisted on the buildings under the jurisdiction of the city government on all election days and on the following anniversaries:

Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday.
Feb. 15—Sinking of the Maine.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday.
Apr. 19—Battle of Lexington.
May 30—Memorial day.
June 14—Flag day.
June 17—Battle of Bunker Hill.
July 4—Independence day.
Oct. 9—Chicago day.
Oct. 12—Columbus day.
Oct. 17—Battle of Saratoga.
Oct. 19—Surrender of Yorktown.
Nov. 25—Evacuation of Yorktown.

On all the foregoing dates the flag should be hoisted at full mast, with the exception of Memorial day and the anniversary of the sinking of the Maine, when it should be at half-mast. The hours of displaying the flag are from sunrise to sunset.

By an ordinance passed Feb. 5, 1917, by th Chicago city council, the playing of the "Sta Spangled Banner" in public places in any wa except as an entire and separate compositio and without embellishments of national other melodies is prohibited. The playing the air as dance music or for an exit marc is also prohibited. Violation of the ordinan by proprietors or performers is punishable b a fine of $100.

GARNISHMENT LAW OF ILLINOIS.

Section 14 of the act of 1872 as amended 1897 and 1901 declares: "The wages f services of a wage earner who is the head a family and residing with the same, to t amount of fifteen ($15) dollars per wee shall be exempt from garnishment. All abo the sum of fifteen ($15) dollars per we shall be liable to garnishment."

Employers are obliged to pay wages amoun ing to $15 or less, notwithstanding the servi of a writ of garnishment, providing the pers to whom wages are due makes affidavit th he is the head of a family and is living wi the same.

DISTANCES IN CHICAGO.

FROM MADISON STREET SOUTH.

Twelfth street, 1 mile.
Twenty Second street, 2 miles.
Thirty-First street, 3 miles.
Thirty-Ninth street, 4 miles.
Forty-Seventh street, 5 miles.
Fifty-Fifth street, 6 miles.
Sixty-Third street, 7 miles.
Seventy-First street, 8 miles.
Seventy-Ninth street, 9 miles.
Eighty-Seventh street, 10 miles.
Ninety-Fifth street, 11 miles.
One Hundred and Third street, 12 miles.
One Hundred and Eleventh street, 13 miles.
One Hundred and Nineteenth street, 14 miles.
One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh street, 15 miles.
City limits, 16½ miles.

FROM MADISON STREET NORTH.

Chicago avenue, 1 mile.
North avenue, 2 miles.
Fullerton avenue, 3 miles.
Belmont avenue, 4 miles.
Irving Park boulevard, 5 miles.
Lawrence avenue, 6 miles.
Bryn Mawr avenue, 7 miles.
Devon avenue, 8 miles.
Touhy avenue, 9 miles.
City limits, 9½ miles.

FROM STATE STREET WEST.

Halsted street, 1 mile.
Ashland boulevard, 2 miles.
Western avenue, 3 miles.
Kedzie avenue, 4 miles.
Crawford avenue, 5 miles.
Cicero avenue, 6 miles.
Central avenue, 7 miles.
Ridgeland avenue, 8 miles.
City limits (west on North avenue), 9 miles.

FROM STATE STREET EAST.

To lake on 22d street, ⅔ mile.
To Cottage Grove avenue on 31st street, ⅔ mi
To Cottage Grove avenue south of 39th street mile.
To Stony Island avenue on 55th, 2 miles.
To Yates avenue, south of 71st street, 3 mile

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CIRCULATION OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR 1919.

DATE.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	Holiday	359,333	358,170	466,724	379,952	Sunday	384,456	437,540	268,094	409,343	356,212	
2.....	379,013	Sunday	Sunday	410,529	393,326	387,577	376,791	379,992	386,052	40 ,880	Sunday	
3.....	377,167	395,787	396,234	388,360	348,742	381,404	371,597	Sunday	383,956	409,394	397,132	
4.....	351,411	391,447	390,706	388,180	Sunday	379,082	Holiday	401,198	379,632	365,243	396,447	
5.....	Sunday	390,248	390,554	355,418	369,351	380,187	311,057	389,996	376,503	Sunday	370,456	
6.....	446,952	388,710	389,448	Sunday	384,306	377,433	Sunday	388,349	344,734	409,290	381,514	
7.....	390,358	387,743	389,276	391,714	387,482	343,307	389,051	389,954	Sunday	402,031	383,968	
8.....	385,103	358,706	365,552	387,840	385,200	Sunday	380,719	391,348	381,134	400,263	356,261	
9.....	384,812	Sunday	Sunday	384,627	384,055	381,986	379,303	351,565	380,979	395,92	Sunday	
10.....	383,964	395,544	398,128	383,651	352,877	376,498	384,094	Sunday	378,957	385,268	395,373	
11.....	354,826	392,038	395,3.5	385,475	Sunday	372,,94	377,748	396,882	380,423	355,060	391,204	
12.....	Sunday	385,136	393,583	354,629	387,958	371,544	338,073	389 723	378,686	Sunday	390,837	
13.....	397,694	389,276	392,341	Sunday	384,556	371,744	Sunday	383,733	345,603	391,858	389,350	
14.....	390,953	392,640	392,329	382,991	384,607	338,424	379,796	383,159	Sunday	388,063	390,827	
15.....	391,993	358,290	357,160	385,624	382,864	Sunday	383,413	383,274	396,086	388,047	359,307	
16.....	389,345	Sunday	Sunday	384,941	382,597	376,943	381,362	346,116	391,994	387,186	Sunday	
17.....	389,448	401,092	395,094	386,023	352,258	373,399	378,252	Sunday	389,029	392,821	400,682	
18.....	356,639	394,727	394,418	381,427	Sunday	371,156	379,012	391,587	333 364	352,727	392,957	
19.....	Sunday	394,556	393,158	348,741	389,791	371,021	339,931	388,100	384,305	Sunday	390,721	
20.....	397,877	387,331	389,725	Sunday	390,319	370,730	Sunday	383,853	351,777	391,087	389,84	
21.....	394,233	391,700	388 451	388,636	386,258	337,968	401,635	380,907	Sunday	387,502	390,716	
22.....	393,983	340,835	358,551	383,,37	385,530	Sunday	411,463	377,585	400,636	387,972	360,163	
23.....	394,103	Sunday	Sunday	386,240	381,215	387,,81	377,583	343,431	393,542	386,953	Sunday	
24.....	391,795	401,369	396,362	383,970	350,051	374,847	379,540	Sunday	392,411	385,630	395,289	
25.....	360,778	418,495	392,387	385 427	Sunday	374,006	378,743	386,641	380,992	356,265	391 837	
26.....	Sunday	404,717	389,,63	382,879	389,417	372,915	345,552	382,8 4	379 730	Sunday	384,372	
27.....	398,725	390,066	389,026	Sunday	392,199	386,009	Sunday	383,013	349,868	396,119	Holiday	
28.....	393,581	384,450	338,322	38,,906	382,899	350,721	418,303	380,213	Sunday	391,545	390,534	
29.....	393,221	.....	360,088	384,629	380,482	Sunday	454,834	376,257	398,431	382,061	358,491	
30.....	391,262	.....	Sunday	383,393	264,196	383,216	441,612	340,319	389,753	389,276	Sunday	
31.....	388,818	.....	392,222	.....	320,801	.....	424,009	Sunday	.....	390,431	.....	
Total...	10,050,711	9,281,746	10,029,585	9,997,992	10,080,243	9,288,219	9,961,994	9,905,657	9,398,002	10,461,626	9,186,406	
Av'rage	386,565	386,739	385,753	384,538	378,342	371,528	383,153	380,986	373,000	387,467	382,766	

The omission of the circulation figures for December is due to going to press before the end of the month. The circulation for the entire year will be given in subsequent editions of the Almanac.

Unsold copies are deducted in the totals.

TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1919 (excluding December) 107,942,181
DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 1919 (excluding December) 381,421

AVERAGE DAILY ISSUE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR EACH MONTH FROM THE SECOND YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Average
1877...	11,429	14,841	16,414	18,408	26,715	22,769	35,830	25,366	25,204	23,512	24,439	26,715	22,937
1878...	28,406	37,019	37,736	37,867	38,348	43,743	49 814	40,911	39,371	38,777	39,380	36 817	38,314
1879...	38,667	41,346	46,299	46,608	47,105	49,428	47,360	46,500	44,571	44,310	44,902	44,760	45,194
1880...	48,591	49,425	49,874	49,445	53,834	58,776	56,049	60,623	57,958	58,566	59,672	54,473	54,801
1881...	57,705	62,965	67,959	69,305	65,067	63,832	71,209	70,597	68,551	62,097	58,100	60,395	64,870
1882...	61,679	66,941	66,068	65,208	65,193	70,408	73,078	70 456	67,808	63,907	64,819	64,399	66,680
1883...	67,278	71,379	77,153	76,994	77,462	78,603	78,177	79,423	73,185	71,883	74,527	74,919	75,115
1884...	76,877	82,538	86,828	87,852	88,645	93,292	91,231	88,495	86,221	88,196	107,429	82,465	88,306
1885...	84,119	89,959	98,029	104,513	100,802	100,238	108,823	101,329	97,940	96,817	102,705	102,497	99,005
1886...	104,197	110,375	116,024	117,889	125,294	113,471	112,438	117,077	109,428	110,460	115,103	110,148	113,615
1887...	111,022	119,148	123,040	124,912	118,743	122,714	126,925	132,178	121,933	122,659	154,096	122,419	125,225
1888...	120,657	126,891	137,123	136,490	135,921	140,525	128,897	123,852	118,894	127 724	131,777	159,098	128,676
1889...	120,947	126,446	130,828	132,348	131,378	148,576	142,653	134,238	130,016	128,670	135,527	147,786	134,059
1890...	136,365	141,885	142,655	143,633	136,923	130,414	125,136	125,190	124,497	120,304	139,020	130,850	132,957
1891...	136,926	139,769	144,467	156,196	141,953	141,733	142,858	139,707	138,025	137,294	140,524	145,707	142,022
1892...	148,252	155,402	159,849	162,563	161,804	169,096	170,430	166,259	171,053	163,626	173,070	168,430	164,175
1893...	171,818	180,019	188,567	191,933	196,218	202,267	201,501	203,2.6	190,481	188,966	192,575	200,589	192,495
1894...	206,388	204,471	207,590	206,285	198,495	195,865	232,022	194,071	185,595	186,070	198 017	197,256	200,881
1895...	198,947	207,246	211,378	212,992	205,732	202,605	201,378	195 907	193,311	195,562	202,553	202,762	202,496
1896...	208,781	213,032	216,542	212,104	209,945	210,265	206,272	193,853	189,166	190,700	206 609	200,479	204,724
1897...	201,340	208,779	226,392	231,,96	222,560	217,707	212,111	219,557	229,763	238 603	228,113	232,997	222,595
1898...	239,065	249,951	260,222	295,313	338,695	310,820	298,526	279,243	262,061	257,339	259,085	254 947	275,514
1899...	260,945	266,761	267,597	266,677	253,148	252,405	249,243	250,598	250,564	256,681	271,733	269,975	259,562
1900...	279,219	287,116	288,389	286,657	275,427	273,598	262,081	261,109	268,278	276,960	280,789	271,384	275,788
1901...	281,609	287,133	292,285	295,874	288,297	281,698	275,910	271,783	304,780	292,918	295,635	296,526	288,156
1902...	304,466	309,198	310,385	305,825	300,007	307,406	301,915	305,133	299,607	302,895	303,883	300,589	304,218
1903...	304,870	310,033	311,771	311,374	302,644	306,305	297,500	294,147	295,351	301,732	312,165	319,518	305,534
1904...	321,898	333,458	338,784	333,324	320,867	319,064	310,249	310,677	309,431	309,212	314,616	307,765	319,539
1905...	315,800	317,894	325,024	322,607	325,373	318,204	306,335	302,624	301,714	301 560	305 211	308,865	312,637
1906...	318,373	325,877	328,569	326,797	320,312	316,595	313,428	311,351	309,372	311,133	313,521	313,344	318,185
1907...	322,570	336,876	337,125	336,366	324,524	320,681	312,069	308,511	310,822	320 136	323,614	324,845	323,079
1908...	334,006	338,955	343,840	336,453	324,474	324,372	314,569	311,147	313,850	318,928	326,050	322,278	325,674
1909...	338,925	334,399	337,,09	334,429	325,881	323,791	315,633	311,885	318,444	321,928	329,251	324,682	325,698
1910...	332,374	336,242	338,493	332,346	331,200	328,137	316,951	316,558	316,844	321,346	315,828	314,309	325,028
1911...	317,628	321,475	321,945	331,087	322,159	320,932	312,499	318,408	321,302	329 002	328,226	330,036	322,838
1912*	334,564	343,173	348,115	359,338	†127,208	*185,945	*187,218	†205,950	†229,159	†276,358	323,851	347,536	†242,875
1913..	359,831	366,515	373,207	364,84.	346,744	342,786	332,706	334,317	340,614	354,044	356,088	358,090	352,395
1914..	392,362	368,496	375,770	390,974	373,485	367,038	365,753	403,071	403,538	406,090	411,561	401,342	385,857
1915..	405,359	415,867	413,675	410,784	402,105	407,287	407,885	403,355	400 833	409,210	416,114	413,695	408 808
1916..	431,860	441,970	443,427	439,049	426,181	441,601	426,940	424,979	428,925	432,640	458,570	441,981	436,395
1917..	446,355	448,246	465,774	479,150	†408,875	†371,521	†374,372	†361,320	†358,224	†363,046	†377,380	†372,725	†403,691
1918..	376,048	386,931	386,775	382,486	370,548	374,198	370,853	366,488	374,56	387,479	401,824	370,586	379,008
1919..	386,565	386,739	385,753	384,538	378,342	371,528	383,153	380,986	373,000	387,467	382,766	.....	.....

*The daily average for 1912 is based on the six months not affected by the strike in the mechanical departments of all the Chicago newspapers—the months of January, February, March, April, November and December. †Price increased from 1 to 2 cents on May 14, 1917.

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Formerly West Twelfth Street (Cor. Newberry Avenue)
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

OF THE FIRST THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES (1885 TO 1919 INCLUSIVE) OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK.

NOTE—The figures following the year are the page numbers of that volume.

Complete sets of THE DAILY NEWS ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK from the year 1885 to 1920 inclusive can be supplied for $25.00, transportation prepaid. The first five issues for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 are bound in one volume, half morocco, library style. This volume is sold only to purchasers of complete sets. A complete set embraces the library volume and a cloth bound issue for each succeeding year.

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Orders should be addressed to THE DAILY NEWS office, 15 North Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

Abbreviations—1915, 165; 1916, 213; 1917, 44, and in succeeding volumes.
Abdul Hamid Deposed—1910, 212.
Absent Voting Law—1918, 613.
Abyssinia—In each volume since 1902.
Academy of Arts and Letters, American—1913, 402, and in succeeding volumes.
Academy, French—1902, 132, and in succeeding volumes.
Academy of Sciences—In each volume since 1903.
Acapulco Theater Fire—1910, 152.
Accidents, First Aid in—1914, 552.
Accidents, Football—In each volume since 1911.
Accidents, Fourth of July—In each volume since 1904.
Accidents, Hunting—In each volume from 1910 to 1918.
Actors' Fund—1902, 422; 1903, 380.
Actors' Stage Names—1889, 186.
Adams, J. G. B., Sketch—1894, 64.
Adamson Railroad Act—1917, 239, 423; 1918, 42.
Addams, Jane, Sketch—1910, 391.
Administrative Act, Illinois—1918, 598; 1919, 817.
Adventists—See Religious Statistics.
Aeronautical Progress—In each volume since 1909.
Afghanistan—In each volume since 1902.
Africa, Explorations—1891, 318.
Africa, Partition—1899, 100.
Age of Presidents at Inauguration—1886, 16.
Age, When a Man Is of—1889, 188.
Agricultural Extension Law—1915, 288.
Agriculture, Statistics—In each volume.
Agriculture vs. Manufactures—1898, 104.
Aguinaldo, E.—1900, 225; 1901, 260; 1902, 141.
Aid Given Chicago in 1871—1904, 387.
Ailes, M. E., Sketch—1902, 99.
Air, Danger of Foul—1889, 162.
Aircraft Production—1918, 536; aircraft investigation, 1919, 563.
Airship, Santos-Dumont's—1907, 251.
Airships, Military—1908, 130.
Airship, Wellman—See Wellman Expedition.
Aisne, Battle of—1915, 455.
Akron (Balloon) Disaster—1913, 266.
Alaska—In each volume since 1907.
Alaska—Boundary Dispute—1896, 79; 1898, 257 (map 256); Purchase, 1901, 134; Award, 1904, 135.
Alaska Coal Leases—1915, 289.
Alaska, Prohibition in—1918, 50.
Alaska Railroads—1915, 288; 1916, 114.
Alaska Territory Organized—1913, 188.
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition—1907, 470; 1908, 390; 1909, 408; 1910, 326.
Albania—1915, 43; 1916, 161.
Alcohol in Beverages—1891, 102.
Aldermen, Board of—In each volume.
Aldrich-Payne Tariff—1910, 37.
Aldrich-Vreeland Law—See Currency Reform.
Alexander, E., Sketch—1894, 60.
Alfonso XIII.—1903, 13, 236; Attempts to Assassinate, 1906, 166; 1907, 26; 1914, 142.
Algeciras Conference—1907, 85.
Alger, R. A., Sketch—1898, 201; 1903, 234.
Algeria—In each volume since 1906.
Alien Land Owning—1896, 81.
Alien Property Custodian—1918, 476, 488.
Allee, J. H., Sketch—1904, 202.
Allen, C. H., Sketch—1901, 249.
Allen, Frederick I., Sketch—1902, 99.
Allen, H. N., Sketch—1898, 206.
Allen Labor Law in Arizona Void—1916, 82.
Allied Third Party—1902, 108.
Allison, William B., Sketch—1903, 234.
Alloys, Principal—1892, 155.
Altgeld, Gov., to Cleveland—1895, 82, 84.
Alumni Associations, Chicago—In each volume since 1903.
Alvey, R. H., Sketch—1897, 158.
America Cup Races—1894, 356; 1896, 376; 1899 and succeeding volumes.
America, Discovery—1894, 199.
America Enters Great War—1918, 377.
American-French Arbitration—1909, 220.
American-French Reciprocity—1909, 37.
American Institutions, League to Protect—1893, 185; 1894, 110.
American-Japanese Agreement—1909, 404; 1912, 98; as to China, 1918, 276.
American Wealth—1915, 281.
Ames, A. A., Trial—1904, 245.
Amundsen, Roald, Expedition—1907, 246; 1910, 331; 1911, 175; 1912, 210; Reaches South Pole, 1913, 148; 1915, 338.
Anarchists, Law to Exclude—1919, 493.
Anarchy—1902, 108, 110, 111; 1909, 110, 215, 282; 1912, 215.
Ancona, Sinking of—1916, 339.
Anderson, W. F., Sketch—1909, 332.
Andrew, A. P., Sketch—1911, 333.
Angell, J. B., Sketch—1898, 204.
Anglo-American Peace Centenary—1916, 114.
Anglo-Boer War—1900, 123; 1901, 104, 119; 1902, 111, 217; 1903, 210.
Anglo-French Treaty—1905, 176.
Anglo-Japanese Alliance—1903, 145; 1906, 127; 1912, 130.
Anglo-Russian Treaty—1908, 339.
Ankeny, Levi, Sketch—1904, 202.
Annuity Tables—1915, 39, and in succeeding volumes.
Anti-Imperialist League—1900, 123; 1901, 104, 119.
Antinarcotic Act—1916, 236.
Antiquities, American—1911, 87; 1912, 101 and in succeeding volumes.
Antitipping Legislation—1916, 479.
Antitrust Conference—1900, 122.
Aoki, Ambassador, Recalled—1908, 395.
Apostles, Fate of—1888, 128.
Appam Case—1917, 500; 1918, 551.
Apportionment, Congressional—In each volume since 1891.
Appropriations by Congress—See Expenditures.
Appropriations, Chicago—In each volume since 1904.
Appropriations, Cook County—In each volume since 1903.
Appropriations, Illinois—1904, 429; 1905, 395; 1909, 431, and in succeeding volumes.
Aqueduct, Great, in Australia—1904, 16.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Aqueducts, Greatest—1916, 138.
Aquidaban, Loss of—1907, 101.
Arabic, Sinking of—1916, 339.
Arbitration Laws of States—1895, 90.
Arbitration Treaties—1905, 123; 1909, 220; 1912, 477; 1913, 190; 1914, 129; 1915, 469.
Archbald Impeachment—1913, 490; 1914, 201.
Arctic and Antarctic Exploration—1892, 39; 1902, 156, and in succeeding volumes.
Area, Chicago, Growth of—In each volume since 1908.
Areas, Comparisons (Maps)—1894, 216.
Area, United States—1902, 86, and in succeeding volumes.
Argentina and Germany—1918, 501.
Argentina—In each volume since 1902.
Arizona, Admission of—1911, 42; 1912, 73; 1913, 377.
Arizona, Constitution—1912, 77.
Armenia and Turkey—1897, 130.
Armenians, Massacre of—1910, 196; 1911, 71; 1916, 328.
Armies of Great Powers—1894, 125; 1896, 232; 1899, 97; 1902, 222, and in succeeding volumes.
Armistice Terms (World War)—1919, 456, 624.
Armor Plant, Government—1917, 230.
Army Camps—1918, 478.
Army, 1st American—1919, 497.
Army Law of 1916—1917, 204.
Army Law, Volunteer—1915, 284.
Army Lists—In all volumes from 1886.
Army Officers, Where Born—1899, 126.
Army Organization—1902, 195; 1904, 184; 1905, 160; 1906, 173; 1909, 143; 1918, 480.
Army Staff Law—1904, 185.
Army, United States, Strength—In each volume since 1897.
Around World in Forty Days—1912, 108.
Art Commission, Chicago—1904, 377; 1905, 390; 1906, 411.
Art Commission, State—1910, 441; 1912, 502, and in succeeding volumes.
Art Galleries, Leading—1911, 76, and in succeeding volumes.
Art Institute—In each volume since 1902.
Art League, Municipal—In each volume since 1904.
Ashurst, H. F., Sketch—1913, 387.
Asphalt Dispute, Venezuelan—1906, 149.
Assassinations—1897, 251; 1902, 110; 1905, 143; 1909, 132, 172; 1914, 138; 1915, 64, 368.
Assessments, Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Assessments, Cook County—In each volume since 1891.
Assessments, Digest—1894, 48; 1895, 147.
Assessments, Illinois—In each volume since 1908.
Assessments of Corporations—1902, 429
Associated Press—In each volume since 90.
Associations, National—In each volume since 1902.
Asylums, Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Athletic Federation, International—1914, 393.
Atlanta (Ga.) Race War—1907, 242.
Atlantic City Disaster—1907, 264.
Atlantic Fisheries Dispute—1911, 69.
Atrocities in European War—1915, 448; 1916, 350.
Auditorium, Chicago—1891, 350.
Australia, Commonwealth—1892, 61, and in each volume since 1902.
Austria-Hungary, Abdication of Emperor—1919, 659.
Austria-Hungary and Submarine War—1918, 467.
Austria-Hungary, Death of Emperor of—1917, 469.
Austria-Hungary—In each volume since 1902.
Austria-Hungary, U. S. Declares War on—1918, 464, 466; 1919, 327.
Austrian Armistice—1919, 457.
Austro-Serbian Dispute—1910, 126.
Authors, Society of Midland—1916, 643.
Autocracy, Russian, Surrendered—1906, 311.
Automobile Bandits, French—1913, 155.
Automobiles—1902, 66, 306; 1903, 269; 1908, 158, 472.
Automobiles, Rules of Road—1916, 643.
Avezzano Earthquake—1916, 49.
Aviation (Army) Law—1915, 286.
Aviation Fatalities—1912, 364; 1913, 322; 1914, 395; 1915, 321; 1916, 463; 1917, 390; in war, 1919, 557.
Aviation—See Aeronautical Progress.
Aylesworth, A. B., Sketch—1904, 205.
Bacon, Robert, Sketch—1906, 298.
Badges, Army, Navy—1919, 509.
Baer, George F., Sketch—1903, 238.
Bailey, Joseph W., Sketch—1902, 99; 1908, 353.
Baker, L., Sketch—1894, 60; 1896, 89.
Baker, N. D., Made Secretary of War—1917, 202; visits Europe, 1919, 516.
Baku Riots—1906, 311.
Balfour, A. J., Sketch—1903, 236.
Balkan-Bulgarian War—1914, 130, 226.
Balkan Crisis—1909, 318.
Balkan-Turkish War—1913, 391; 1914, 130, 225.
Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy — 1911, 311; 1912, 225.
Ballinger, R. A., Sketch—1908, 353; 1910, 33.
Ball, Lewis H., Sketch—1904, 202.
Ballooning—1903, 149; 1908, 130; 1909, 153; 1913, 320; 1914, 396, and in succeeding volumes.
Ballot Reform—1892, 51; 1910, 276; 1912, 88, 91, 93.
Ball Teams, World's Tour—1915, 303.
Ballot, Short—1912, 91.
Baltimore Fire—1905, 169.
Banana Trade—1903, 272.
Bangor (Me.) Fire—1912, 129.
Bank Clearings—In each volume.
Bank Failures—1902, 338; 1903, 286.
Bank Guaranty, Kansas—1910, 123.
Bank Guaranty Laws Legal—1912, 181.
Bank Guaranty, Nebraska—1910, 125.
Bank Guaranty, Oklahoma—1909, 106.
Bank Notes, Life of—1899, 305.
Banks, British Postoffice—1902, 109.
Banks, Chicago—In each volume since 1891.
Banks, Federal Reserve—1915, 591, and in succeeding volumes.
Banks, National—In each volume since 1891.
Banks, Savings—1894, 395; 1898, 280; 1901, 288, 309 and in succeeding volumes.
Baptists—See Religious Statistics.
Barbers, Registration of, Illinois—1910, 441.
Bard, T. R., Sketch—1901, 246.
Barker-Keller Trial—1902, 107.
Barker, Wharton, Sketch—1899, 222; 1901, 243.
Barnes-Roosevelt Libel Case—1916, 100.
Barometer Table—1906, 191; 1908, 269, and in succeeding volumes.
Barton, Clara, Death of—1913, 116.
Bashford, James W., Sketch—1905, 206.
Bates, J. C., Sketch—1899, 229.
Bathtub Trust Suit—1914, 398.
Battle Ship Fleet Cruise—1909, 219; 1910, 260; 1911, 162.
Battles, American—1919, 329.
Battles in World War—1918, 551; 1919, 646.
Bavaria, King of, Deposed—1914, 276; died, 1917, 406.
Bayard, T. F., Sketch—1894, 59.
Beach, Mrs. David, Walk by—1913, 67.
Beattie Murder Case—1912, 562.
Beaubien, Alexander, Death of—1908, 62.
Beaupre, A. M., Sketch—1904, 206.
Becker, Charles A., Execution—1916, 474.
Beef Trust Cases—1904, 95; 1906, 350; 1907, 262.
Beer—1891, 75; 1892, 110; 1893, 51; 1894, 31; 1895, 67.
Beers, Alfred B., Sketch—1913, 387.
Beiliss Trial—1914, 419.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Belgian Deportations—1917, 482; 1918, 504
Belgian War Mission to U. S.—1918, 527, 571
Belgium—In each volume since 1902.
Belgium, Liberation of—1919, 674.
Belgium, Political Strike in—1914, 295.
Belleau Wood, Battle of—1919, 569.
Bells, Great—1889, 178.
Bender Murders—1909, 282.
Benedict XV., Pope, Election of—1915, 236.
Benevolent Institutions—1907, 64.
Bennington Disaster—1906, 162.
Benson, Alfred W., Sketch—1907, 272.
Bentley, C. E., Sketch—1897, 156.
Bergen (Norway) Fire—1917, 85.
Berger, V. L., Sketch—1911, 333.
Bering Sea Dispute—1893, 65; 1894, 37.
Berlin, Wreck of the—1908, 169.
Bernstorff as Briber—1918, 501; Given Passports, 1918, 382; Propaganda, 1919, 673.
Berry, Joseph H., Sketch—1905, 206.
Berry, William H., Sketch—1906, 300.
Bessey, Charles E., Sketch—1912, 404.
Beverages, Alcohol in—1891, 102.
Beveridge, A. J., Sketch—1900, 126.
Bialystok Massacre—1907, 270.
Bible—1887, 13; 1894, 212; 1902, 156.
Bibles, The Seven—1889, 53.
Bickerdyke Memorial—1904, 363.
Bicycle Industry—1908, 158.
Bidwell, J., Sketch—1893, 62; Letter, 1893, 166.
Bigelow Defalcation—1906, 343.
Billboard Decision—1918, 239.
Billings, Frank, Sketch—1903, 237.
Bimetallism—1894, 101; 1898, 262; 1899, 154; 1900, 122.
Binghamton (N. Y.) Fire Horror—1914, 37.
Bird Census—1916, 39.
Bird Reserves—1911, 173; 1912, 246; 1913, 352; 1914, 41, 42; 1916, 222.
Birds, Cage—1908, 59.
Birds of Illinois—1909, 174.
Birth and Death Rate—1901, 137; 1903, 93, and in succeeding volumes.
Birth Stones—1909, 273, and in succeeding volumes.
Births per Hour and Minute—1909, 63; 1910, 94.
Bissell, W. S., Sketch—1894, 58.
Bjornson, B., Death of—1911, 68.
Black, John C., Sketch—1904, 206; 1911, 182.
Black River Falls Flood—1912, 394.
Blackburn, J. C. S., Sketch—1901, 246.
Blacklisting by Britain—1917, 521.
Blanc, Mont, Capture of—1919, 570.
Blanchard, N. C., Sketch—1895, 105.
Bleriot Flies Over English Channel—1910, 283.
Blind and Deaf in Chicago—1905, 433; 1910, 510.
Bliss, C. N., Sketch—1898, 202.
Blizzard in Chicago—1919, 952.
Bluefields Incident—1895, 233.
Blue Sky Legislation—1914, 408; 1918, 40, 611.
Bokhara—In each volume since 1902.
Bolivia—In each volume since 1902.
Boll Weevil, Ravages of—1915, 174.
Bolo Pasha Treason Case—1919, 477.
Bolsheviki, Rise of—1918, 512; 1919, 469, 656.
Bomb Explosion, Chicago—1919, 85.
Bombing Crews, Training of—1919, 677.
Bonaparte, C. J., Sketch—1906, 298.
Bond Bill—1897, 111.
Bond Syndicate—1896, 191.
Bonds, Illinois Road, Vote—1919, 289.
Bonds, Liberty—1918, 523; 1919, 367, 388.
Book, Smallest in World—1902, 65.
Books, Most Popular—1902, 218.
Books Produced in 1901—1903, 118.
Books, Rare, of the World—1902, 186; 1908, 217.
Books, Record Prices for—1912, 172.
Borah, W. E., Sketch—1908, 353.
Borax, Source of—1918, 111.
Borden, R. L., Sketch—1912, 404.
Borden-Lane Expedition—1917, 167.
Borup-Macmillan Expedition—1912, 210.
Bosnia, Annexation of by Austria—1909, 318.
Bosschieter Trial—1902, 107.
Boston Light Anniversary—1917, 353.
Bottles, Drift of Floating—1902, 64.
Boulevard Link, Chicago—1915, 602; 1916, 675; 1917, 543; 1918, 689.
Boulevards—See Chicago Parks and Boulevards.
Bourne, J., Sketch—1908, 353.
Boutell, H. S., Sketch—1912, 404.
Bowen, W. H., Sketch—1904, 204.
Bowers, L. W., Sketch—1910, 391.
Boxer Indemnity—1908, 191; 1909, 163.
Boxers, The—1901, 269.
Boxes, Capacity—1889, 189.
Boycott, Chinese—1906, 351.
Boycotting (Danbury case)—1909, 256; 1916, 251.
Boycotting (Buck Stove Co. case)—1912, 64; 1914, 444; 1915, 337; 1916, 253; 1917, 328; 1918, 584; 1919, 764.
Boy Scout Movement—1912, 478; 1913, 418; 1914, 560; 1917, 197.
Boyertown (Pa.) Fire—1909, 260.
Bradley, W. O., Sketch—1896, 93; 1909, 322.
Brady, James H., Sketch—1914, 256.
Braga, T., Sketch—1911, 333.
Bragg, E. S., Sketch—1903, 235.
Brandegee, Frank B., Sketch—1906, 297; 1910, 391.
Brazil—In each volume since 1902.
Bread, Cost of—1917, 398.
Breckinridge, C. R., Sketch—1895, 105.
Breckinridge, J. C., Sketch—1899, 227.
Brennan's Monorail—1908, 243.
Brest-Litovsk Treaty—1919, 464.
Briand, Attempt to Kill—1912, 213.
Briceville Mine Disaster—1912, 497.
Bridge Disaster, Quebec—1908, 398.
Bridge, Memorial—1914, 238.
Bridge, Memphis—1918, 74.
Bridges, Great—1898, 245; 1903, 193; 1905, 102; 1909, 264; 1918, 74, 152.
Bridges, New York—1909, 246.
Bridges, Robert, Sketch—1914, 256.
Briggs, F. O., Sketch—1908, 353.
Briquets, Fuel—1917, 62; 1919, 162.
Bristol, F. M., Sketch—1909, 322.
Britain's Part in the War—1919, 660.
British-American Military Treaty—1919, 692.
British Budget Dispute—1910, 431.
British War Mission—1918, 527.
Brodhead, J. O., Sketch—1894, 60.
Brodie, Alexander O., Sketch—1902, 99.
Brokers' Technicalities—1893, 75.
Brooke, J. R., Sketch—1899, 227.
Broom Corn Production—1907, 470.
Broussard, R. F., Sketch—1913, 388.
Broward, N., Sketch—1911, 333.
Brown, Arthur, Sketch—1911, 160.
Brown, Elmer E., Sketch—1907, 272.
Brown, George N., Sketch—1902, 99.
Brown, Norris, Sketch—1908, 353.
Brown, W. C., Sketch—1910, 391.
Brownsville Affair—1910, 65.
Brussels Exposition Fire—1911, 52.
Bryan, C. P., Sketch—1898, 206; 1904, 204.
Bryan, N. P., Sketch—1912, 404.
Bryan, W. James, Sketch—1909, 322
Bryan, W. J., Sketch—1897, 154; 1901, 242; 1909, 321; 1914, 35; Resignation of as Secretary of State, 1916, 334.
Bryan's New York Speech—1908, 80.
Bubonic Plague in India—1906, 76.
Buchtel, Henry A., Sketch—1907, 273.
Buck, A. E., Sketch—1898, 205.
Buck's Stove Company Boycott—1910, 275 (see Boycotting).
Buckner, S. B., Sketch—1897, 157.
Budget Plan, Taft—1914, 122.
Buffalo, American—1903, 260; 1919, 202.
Buffalo Bill, Death—See W. F. Cody.
Builders, Hints for—1887, 7.
Building, Tallest—1903, 102; 1908, 105.
Buildings, High, in New York—1906, 348;

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

1913, 225, and in succeeding volumes.
Buildings, Notable, Chicago—1910, 515, and in succeeding volumes.
Bukharest's Population—1902, 218.
Bulgaria—In each volume since 1902.
Bulgaria in European War—1916, 320.
Bulgarian Armistice—1919, 456.
Bulgarian-Balkan War—1914, 130, 226.
Bulgarian Independence Proclaimed—1909, 318.
Bulkeley, Morgan G., Sketch—1906, 297.
Bullard, R. L., Sketch—1919, 652.
Burian, Baron von, Peace Views—1919, 444.
Burke, John, Sketch—1911, 333; 1914, 256.
Burkett, Elmer J., Sketch—1906, 297.
Burleigh, E. C., Sketch—1914, 256.
Burleson, A. S., Sketch—1914, 35.
Burnham, D. H., Death of—1913, 225.
Burnham, Henry E., Sketch—1902, 99; 1908, 353.
Burr, William H., Sketch—1905, 205.
Burrows, J. C., Sketch—1896, 89.
Burt, William, Sketch—1905, 23.
Burton, C. G., Sketch—1908, 353.
Burton, Joseph R.—1902, 99.
Burton, T. E., Sketch—1910, 391.
Bushel Weights, Statutory—In each volume since 1905.
Bushnell, A. S., Sketch—1896, 93.
Business Houses, Old Chicago—1917, 641, and in succeeding volumes.
Butler, Marion, Sketch—1896, 90; 1899, 228.
Butler, N. M., Sketch—1903, 217.
Cabinets, United States—In each volume since 1901.
Cable Control by Government—1919, 535.
Cables of the World—1903, 102; 1904, 136; 1907, 86; 1908, 42.
Caceres, President, Killed—1912, 482.
Cacti, Spineless, Lands for—1913, 189.
Caffery, D., Sketch—1901, 246.
Caillaux Treason Case—1919, 479.
Calabria, Earthquakes in—1906, 319; 1911, 86.
Cambrai, Battle of—1918, 548.
Camden, J. N., Sketch—1894, 64.
Caminetti, A., Sketch—1914, 256.
Camp Names, Source of—1918, 480.
Campaign Contributions—1912, 69; 1913, 541.
Campaign, National, in 1912—1913, 399.
Campbell, E. K., Sketch—1914, 256.
Campbell, T. L., Sketch—1901, 249.
Camps, Army—1918, 478.
Camps, Internment—1918, 532.
Canada—In each volume since 1902.
Canada-American Military Treaty—1919, 692.
Canada Dairy Industries—1914, 158.
Canada's Part in the War—1919, 665.
Canadian-American Commission—1899, 159.
Canadian Reciprocity—1912, 67.
Canadian Sunday La ?—1907, 192.
Canal, Drainage—See Sanitary District.
Canal, Hennepin, Opened—1908, 231; 1911, 94; 1912, 121.
Canal, New York State—In each volume since 1909.
Canal, Panama—1892, 60; 1900, 115; 1901, 280, 298; Treaty, 1902, 331; Bill for, 1903, 145; 1904, 250, and in succeeding volumes.
Canal, Panama, Fortifications of—1912, 66; Tolls fixed, 1913, 182 (Panama canal act).
Canal, Panama, Tolls Act—1914, 219.
Canal, Suez—1904, 15.
Canalejas Assassinated—1913, 421.
Canals and Rivers—1899, 273; 1900, 118, 140.
Canals, Great Ship—1903, 17, and in succeeding volumes.
Canals in the United States—In each volume since 1909.
Cannon, F. J., Sketch—1897, 160.
Canonsburg (Pa.) Disaster—1912, 252.
Canteen, Army—1901, 160.
Cantonments, National Army—1918, 479.
Cape of Good Hope—1906, 124; 1909, 183; 1910, 192.
Capital Issues Committee—1919, 365.
Capital, National—1899, 181; 1900, 93; 1909, 268.
Capital Punishment—1906, 136; 1907, 55; 1908, 32; 1909, 268; 1910, 168; 1911, 136; 1912, 152; 1913, 210 (effect on homicides); 1914, 295, and in succeeding volumes.
Capital Stock Assessment—1906, 390.
Capitol in Washington—1908, 63; 1909, 124, and in succeeding volumes.
Car, Capacity—1887, 17.
Car Ferry, Wreck—1911, 345; Largest, 1914, 140.
Cardinals—See Religious Statistics.
Carlisle, J. G., Sketch—1894, 57.
Carlos I. Assassinated—1909, 132.
Carlos, Don, Death of—1910, 179.
Carmack, Edward W., Sketch—1902, 99.
Carnegie, Andrew, Gifts—1902, 68; 1904, 250; 1905, 240.
Carnegie Corporation—1912, 407.
Carnegie Foundation—In each volume since 1906.
Carnegie Hero Fund—In each volume since 1905.
Carnegie Institution—In each volume since 1903.
Carnegie Libraries—1910, 218.
Carnegie Peace Fund—1911, 451; 1912, 99.
Carr, Gen. E. A., Sketch—1893, 63.
Carranza Government Recognized—1916, 301.
Carrel, Alexis—1913, 388.
Carrizal, Fight at—1917, 537.
Carroll, George W., Sketch—1905, 203.
Cartago Earthquake—1911, 140.
Carter, G. R., Sketch—1904, 204.
Carter, T. H., Sketch—1896, 89; 1906, 297.
Casablanca Decision—1912, 99.
Casement, Sir Roger, Execution—1917, 481.
Cash Register Company, Suit—1913, 214; 1914; 398.
Castro, President, Deposed—1910, 209.
Casualties, First American—1919, 331.
Casualties in War—1919, 329.
Catchings, Cleveland to—1895, 126.
Cathedrals, Great—1891, 334.
Catholic Church—See Religious Statistics.
Cavell, Edith, Execution of—1916, 332; 1919, 703.
Cemeteries, Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Cemeteries, National—In each volume from 1904 to 1912.
Census Bureau—1901, 308; 1912, 219, 391.
Census, Quinquennial—1896, 194.
Census, School, Chicago—1905, 431; 1907, 423; 1908, 473; 1909, 465, and in succeeding volumes.
Census, Thirteenth United States—1910, 206; 1911, 432.
Centenarians in United States—In each volume since 1908.
Centenary Celebrations in 1909—1910, 64.
Centennial, Illinois—1914, 560; 1918, 628, 630; 1919, 831.
Central American War—1908, 188.
Century, Beginning of—1901, 184.
Chaffee, A. R., Sketch—1899, 228.
Chafin, E. W., Sketch—1909, 331; 1913, 387.
Chamberlain, G. E., Sketch—1910, 391.
Chamberlain, J. C., Resignation—1904, 245.
Chamberlain-Wilson Dispute—1919, 400.
Chamberlin, T. C., Sketch—1909, 322.
Champagne, Battle of—1916, 321.
Champions of Christendom—1912, 188.
Chandler, W. E., Death of—1918, 579.
Charcot Expedition—1911, 175.
Charities, Cook County—1910, 466; 1911, 481.
Charities, Illinois—1908, 429; 1909, 417; 1910, 435, 441.
Charity Organizations—In each volume since 1902.
Charles I., Emperor, Abdication—1919, 659.
Charles, Prince, Sketch—1906, 300.
Charleston (Ill.) Storm—1918, 36.
Charleston (S. C.) Storm—1912, 108.
Charter Amendment, Chicago—1906, 379.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Charter, New, for Chicago—1904, 360; 1905, 429; 1906, 421; 1907, 468; Defeated, 1908, 495; 1910, 522; 1911, 544; 1912, 547.
Chateau-Thierry, Battle of—1919, 663, 668.
Chauncey, Loss of the—1918, 542.
Chelsea (Mass.) Fire—1909, 187.
Chemicals, Common Names—1885, 9.
Cherry Mine Disaster—1910, 405.
Chester (Pa.) Race Riots—1918, 147.
Chevrons, Wound and Service—1919, 509.
Chicago and World War—1918, 569, 572.
Chicago at a Glance—In each volume since 1910.
Chicago, Centers of—1909, 44; 1910, 483.
Chicago City Officials—In each volume.
Chicago Civic Federation—1898, 402.
Chicago Election Returns—In each volume.
Chicago Elevators—1891, 340.
Chicago Grain and Produce Statistics—In each volume from 1891.
Chicago, Growth—1891, 342; 1902, 50. (See Area, Chicago, Growth of.)
Chicago, Map of—1904, 407.
Chicago Mayors—In each volume.
Chicago, Nationality of Voters—1889, 157; 1894, 318.
Chicago, Notable Buildings—In each volume since 1891.
Chicago Officials—In each volume.
Chicago Parks and Boulevards—In each volume since 1891.
Chicago Plan—1910, 514; 1919, 716.
Chicago, Points of Interest in—In each volume since 1906.
Chicago, Progress of—In each volume since 1909.
Chicago, Valuation—In each volume since 1903.
Chicago Voters' League—1898, 404.
Chicago War Bodies—1918, 776.
Chicago Weather—In each volume since 1900.
Chicagoans Killed in War—1919, 836.
Chicagoans, Old—In each volume since 1909.
Chiesa, Cardinal, Made Pope—1915, 236.
Child Labor Law, Illinois—1904, 362.
Child Labor Statistics—1908, 169; 1909, 163.
Children in Flats—1910, 443.
Children's Bureau Act—1913, 186.
Chile, Ambassador to—1915, 290.
Chile—In each volume since 1902.
Chile-Peru Controversy—1919, 716.
Chilean Difficulty with United States—1893, 66.
Chilean War—1892, 59.
Chilton, W. F., Sketch—1912, 404.
Chimney, Highest—1907, 13.
China and Japanese-American Agreement—1918, 276.
China—In each volume since 1902.
China, Death of Emperor and Empress—1909, 162.
China, Famine in—1912, 395.
China, Japan and Korea—1895, 235; 1896, 76.
China, Missions—1901, 275.
China, Partition—1899, 97.
China, Revolution in—1912, 480; 1913, 394; 1914, 401.
China Votes for Monarchy—1916, 305; Republic Maintained, 1917, 165; Imperialist Plot, 1918, 276.
China, War—1901, 269, 271, 291; 1902, 333.
Chinese Calendar—In each volume since 1905.
Chinese Cut Off Queues—1912, 140.
Chinese in United States—1902, 54; 1904, 64.
Chinese-Japanese Dispute—1916, 173.
Chinese Railway Loan—1910, 216; 1911, 327.
Chinese Registration—1894, 201; 1895, 368.
Chinese-Russian Dispute—1912, 320.
Chinese Treaty, The—1895, 368.
Chipilly Ridge, Battle of—1919, 614.
Choate, J. H., Sketch—1900, 124.
Cholera, Asiatic—1886, 79. In Russia, 1909, 319; Epidemic, 1911, 131; In America, 1912, 308.
Cholera, How to Escape—1893, 108.
Cholera Mixture—1888, 128.
Christian IX., Death of—1907, 72.
Christian Population—1901, 145; 1902, 149.
Christianity, Growth—1896, 103.
Christmas Packages for Soldiers—1919, 674.
Chun, Prince, Abdicates—1912, 480.
Church Days—In each volume.
Churches—See Religious Statistics.
Churches, Capacity—1893, 114.
Churches, Seven, of Asia—1912, 188.
Cicero, Annexation Vote—1912, 461.
Cincinnati, Society of the—See Societies, Patriotic.
Circus Train Wreck—1919, 160.
Cisterns, Capacity—1889, 189.
Cities, Altitude—1892, 331; 1918, 106.
Cities, Commission Governed—1917, 125.
Cities, Growth—1900, 266; 1902, 50; 1903, 82.
Cities, Largest—1888, 2; 1903, 187, and in succeeding volumes.
Cities, Popular Names—1889, 180; 1891, 118; 1896, 50.
Cities, Population of—See Population.
Cities, Statistics of—1891, 99; 1903, 106, and in succeeding volumes.
Citizen, How to Become a—1896, 228.
Citizens, Who Are—In each volume since 1908.
City of Athens, Loss of—1919, 138.
City Manager Plan—1915, 152; 1917, 142.
City Officials, Chicago—In each volume.
Civic Music Association—1915, 614; 1916, 628.
Civil Service, Chicago—1896, 214; 1905, 381; 1906, 411; 1907, 416.
Civil Service, Illinois—1906, 388; 1907, 394; 1908, 428; 1912, 82.
Civil Service, United States—1904, 101, and in succeeding volumes.
Civil War Survivors—1904, 22; 1905, 122; 1906, 26; 1907, 32; 1908, 98; 1909, 116; 1910, 320; 1911, 326.
Clapp, Moses E., Sketch—1902, 99.
Clark, Champ—1912, 404.
Clark, Charles E., Sketch—1903, 236.
Clark, E. C., Sketch—1899, 224.
Clark, Edgar E., Sketch—1903, 238.
Clark, Senator, Case—1901, 122.
Clark, W. A., Sketch—1900, 127.
Clarke, James P., Sketch—1903, 234; 1910, 391.
Clarkson, T. S., Sketch—1897, 162.
Clay, A. S., Sketch—1897, 161; 1898, 207.
Clayton Antitrust Law—1915, 287.
Clayton, Powell, Sketch—1898, 204.
Clemenceau Cabinet, Fall of—1910, 260.
Clemens, Samuel L., Death—1911, 170.
Clements, J. C., Sketch—1912, 404.
Cleveland, Grover, Letters—1893, 163; 1895, 83, 84.
Cleveland, Grover, Sketch—1893, 61; Death of, 1909, 215.
Cleveland, Messages—1895, 109.
Climate of United States—In each volume from 1890.
Clubs, Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Clyde Shipbuilding—1903, 148.
Coal Contract Decision—1913, 501.
Coal Miners' Strike—1898, 242; 1903, 191; 1904, 103.
Coal Production—1888, 10; 1892, 102; 1893, 59; 1895, 245; 1898, 396, and in succeeding volumes.
Coal Production, Illinois—1905, 373; 1906, 437; 1907, 440; 1910, 521, and in succeeding volumes.
Coal Production, World's—1903, 410.
Coal Supply, Estimated—1910, 173.
Coal Trust—1908, 234.
Coast Guard Law—1916, 235.
Coast Line of United States—1909, 32, and in succeeding volumes.
Coburn, Foster D., Sketch—1907, 272.
Cody, W. F., Death of—1918, 154.
Coercion of Employes Decision—1916, 243.
Coffee Consumption—1898, 51; 1900, 49; 1903, 72, and in succeeding volumes.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Coffee Production—1905, 233.
Coffee Trade—1900, 75; 1908, 152.
Coghlan, J. B., Sketch—1899, 244; Death, 1909, 411.
Coinage, History of Our—1892, 27.
Coinage Laws—1897, 65.
Coinage of Nations—1894, 180; 1899, 82, and in succeeding volumes.
Coinage, United States—In each volume since 1893.
Coinage, World's—1898, 78; 1900, 81; 1902, 24; 1903, 47; 1905, 77; 1907, 90, and in succeeding volumes.
Coin Equivalents—1896, 55.
Coins, About—1887, 9; 1893, 108; 1908, 165.
Coins, Value of Foreign—In each volume since 1890.
Coldest Days in Chicago—1913, 572, and in succeeding volumes.
College Colors—1905, 360; 1907, 61, and in succeeding volumes.
Colleges and Universities—1890, 166; 1896, 202; 1897, 49, 87; 1898, 87, and in succeeding volumes.
Collier, W. M., Sketch—1906, 298.
Collinwood (O.) Disaster—1909, 243.
Colombia—In each volume since 1902.
Colombia-Venezuela Dispute—1902, 218.
Colon, Panama, Fire—1916, 83.
Colonial Policy—1901, 64.
Colonial System of World—1899, 138; 1900, 146, and in succeeding volumes.
Colonial Wars, Society of—See Societies, Patriotic.
Colorado Railroad Wreck—1907, 117.
Colt, Le Baron B., Sketch—1914, 256.
Columbia, Wreck of the—1908, 234; 1919, 143.
Columbus, Christopher, Accident—1918, 166.
Columbus Memorial, Washington—1908, 75.
Comet, A, of 1910—1911, 32.
Comet, Halley's—1909, 26; 1910, 332; 1911, 32.
Commerce and Labor Department—1904, 100, 160.
Commerce Court Law—1911, 34; 1913, 192; 1914, 243 (repealed).
Commerce, Trade and Manufactures, Statistics—In each volume from 1891.
Commission Form of Government—1910, 520; 1911, 46; 1912, 88, 91; 1917, 125, 142.
Committees, Political, Cook County—In each volume from 1890.
Committees, Political, Illinois—In each volume from 1886.
Committees, Political, National—In each volume from 1886.
Compass, Watch as a—1892, 51.
Compensation Acts—1912, 79, 96.
Conant, Luther, Sketch—1913, 388.
Conciliation, Board, U. S.—1915, 234.
Concrete, Military Uses of—1919, 73.
Confederate Pensions—1898, 17.
Congratulations, Peace—1919, 483.
Congregational Churches—See Religious Statistics.
Congress, Contested Seats—1901, 122.
Congress, First Woman in—1917, 539.
Congress, Parties in—1895, 157; 1908, 79; 1909, 423; 1912, 273, and in succeeding volumes.
Congress, United States—In every volume.
Congress, Wilson Asks for Democratic—1919, 325.
Congress, Work of—See Legislation.
Congressional Districts—Chicago, 1903, 375; 1904, 416 (map); 1905, 407, 438; Illinois, 1904, 349 (map); 1905, 375; New, 1902, 102. See election returns in each volume for districts in all states.
Conjugal Statistics—1895, 72; 1904, 68; 1905, 63; 1906, 62.
Constitution, United States—1889, 170; 1908, 33; 1909, 33; 1911, 440; 1914, 44.
Constitutional Convention (Ill.) Vote—1919, 289, 807.
Conscription, Irish—1919, 772.
Consular Buildings—1912, 66.
Consular Reorganization—1907, 175.
Consuls, United States—In each volume from 1886.
Consuls in Chicago—In each volume since 1903.
Convention, Reciprocity—1906, 142.
Conventions, Political (platforms, etc.), National—In each volume.
Conventions, Political, State—In each volume from 1886.
Convicts and Convict Labor—1898, 93.
Convicts in Penitentiaries—1892, 98; 1898, 96.
Cook Arctic Expedition—1908, 135; 1910, 328; Sketch of F. A. Cook, 1910, 391; Cook Discredited, 1911, 175.
Cook County Bonded Debt—In each volume from 1890.
Cook County Civil List—In each volume from 1888.
Cook County Elections—In each volume.
Cook County Forest Preserve—1917, 661.
Cook County Officials—In each volume.
Cookery, Scientific—1887, 10.
Cooley, E. G., Sketch—1908, 353.
Coppage Coercion Case Decision—1916, 243.
Copper Production—See Mineral Products.
Copyright Rules—1896, 225; 1902, 75, and in succeeding volumes.
Corbett, W. H., Sketch—1898, 209.
Cork Production—1903, 69.
Corn—See Agriculture, each volume.
Corn and Pellagra—1912, 152.
Corn for Fuel—1898, 101.
Corn Products Suit—1914, 398.
Corn, To Measure—1888, 11.
Corporation Tax, Federal—1910, 59, 473; 1912, 181.
Corregan, Charles H., Sketch—1905, 204.
Corrupt Practices Act—1912, 93.
Cortelyou, G. B., Sketch—1901, 249; 1904, 204.
Cost of Living—1902, 215; 1904, 348; 1907, 63; 1911, 53; 1913, 114, 116; 1914, 145; 1916, 304; 1918, 229.
Costa Rica—In each volume since 1902.
Costa Rica Earthquake—1912, 414.
Cotton—See Agriculture.
Cotton and Its Uses—1909, 64.
Cotton Futures Act—1917, 194.
Cotton Spinners' Strike—1895, 89.
Cotton States Exposition—1896, 97.
Cotton Tariff Bill and Veto—1912, 73.
Coudert, F. R., Sketch—1897, 159.
Council for National Defense—1917, 234; 1918, 518.
Councils, Allied War—1919, 479.
Counties, Banner Agricultural—1915, 195.
Countries Compared—1894, 216.
Country Life, Report on—1910, 174.
Country, Size of Our—1888, 17.
Country, The Indian—1889, 186.
County Buildings, Cook—1903, 376; 1904, 368; 1905, 382; 1906, 401; 1907, 412, and in succeeding volumes.
County Officials—In each volume.
County Officers, Illinois—1894, 171; 1899, 289; 1900, 249; 1909, 438; 1910, 450, and in succeeding volumes.
Court, Municipal, Chicago—1906, 380, and succeeding volumes.
Court Tragedy in Virginia—1913, 418.
Courts, Cook County—In each volume.
Courts, Illinois—In each volume.
Courts, United States—In each volume.
Cox, William W., Sketch—1905, 204.
Coxeyism—1895, 94.
Craighill, W. P., Sketch—1896, 88.
Crane, Largest in World—1912, 240.
Crane, Winthrop M., Sketch—1905, 205; 1908, 254.
Cranfill, J. B., Sketch—1893, 61.
Cranston, E., Sketch—1897, 162.
Crawford, Coe L., Sketch—1907, 274; 1910, 391.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Creed Revision—1892, 45.
Crete, Greece and Turkey—1898, 249.
Crib Disaster in Chicago—1910, 384.
Crime, Statistics of—1908, 385; 1909, 267; 1910, 167; 1911, 135; 1912, 393.
Cripples in Chicago—1905, 433; 1906, 440; 1911, 586; 1913, 618.
Crisis, Financial, in 1907—1908, 357.
Crocker Land Expedition—1912, 210; 1913, 150; 1914, 184; 1917, 167.
Cronholm Affair—1918, 501.
Cronin Case Chronology—1890, 173.
Crop Statistics—In each volume.
Cruce, Lee, Sketch—1911, 333.
Cuba—In each volume since 1899.
Cuba, Constitutional Convention—1901, 254; 1902, 144.
Cuba, Map—1899, 122.
Cuba, Postal Frauds—1901, 253.
Cuba, Revolt in—1896, 93; 1897, 135; 1898, 275; 1899, 103; 1907, 248; 1913, 501.
Cuban Reciprocity Treaty—1904, 221.
Cuban Self-Government Restored—1910, 196.
Cudahy Kidnaping Case—1910, 112.
Culberson, C. A., Sketch—1900, 128.
Cullom, S. M., Sketch—1908, 354; Death of, 1915, 119.
Cummins, Albert B., Sketch—1907, 273; 1910, 391.
Cunard Liners Lost—1919, 547.
Cup, Drinking, Act—1912, 88.
Currency Reform—1901, 127; 1908, 364; 1909, 166.
Currency, Value in Gold—1899, 254.
Curry, J. L. M., Sketch—1903, 236.
Curtis, Charles, Sketch—1908, 354.
Curtis, W. E., Sketch—1894, 62.
Customs Court—1910, 59.
Czar, Peace Declaration of—1899, 102.
Czar's Address to Duma—1907, 268.
Czar Nicholas II. Deposed—1918, 508; Killed, 1919, 469.
Czecho-Slovak Republic—1919, 520.
Czernin, Count, on Cause of War—1919, 628.
Czolgosz, Leon—1902, 109.
Daily News, Visit to The—1885, 59; 1886, 90.
Dakota, Facts About—1899, 180.
Dam, Elephant Butte—1917, 302.
Damascus, Syria, Fire—1913, 206.
Danbury Hat Case—1909, 256; 1911, 111; 1913, 390; 1914, 559; 1915, 298; 1916, 251.
Daniels, Josephus, Sketch—1914, 35.
Danish West Indies Treaty—1903, 156; 1917, 420; Turned Over to United States, 1918, 508.
Dardanelles, Naval Battle—1919, 852.
Darrow, C. S., Trial of—1913, 397.
Dates of Recent Events—In each volume since 1904.
Davidson, James O., Sketch—1907, 274.
Davies, Joseph E., Sketch—1914, 256.
Davis, George W., Sketch—1905, 205.
Davis, Henry G., Sketch—1905, 203.
Davis, Jefferson, Sketch—1908, 354.
Davis, Will J., Trial—1908, 78.
Dawes Hotel—1915, 618.
Dawson, T. C., Sketch—1910, 68.
Daylight Saving Movement—1910, 68; 1917, 62; Law, 1919, 758.
Day Line, The—1888, 13.
Day, To Find the—1891, 141.
Day, W. R., Sketch—1899, 221; 1904, 204.
Day, When It Begins—1894, 204.
Days, Unlucky—1888, 10.
Deaf and Blind in Chicago—1905, 433; 1906, 440; 1909, 468; 1910, 510; 1911, 586; 1912, 565; 1913, 618.
Deaf in United States—1907, 242; 1910, 113; 1911, 445; 1913, 488.
Deaf-Mute Schools—1892, 96.
Death, Damages for—1904, 363.
Death Rate—In each volume since 1902.
Death Roll—In each volume from 1890.
Deboe, W. J., Sketch—1898, 208.
Debs, E. V., Sketch—1901, 245; 1905, 204; 1909, 322; 1913, 387; Trial, 1919, 539.
Debt and Bank Credits—1919, 718.
Debt and Wealth of Nations—1894, 101; 1898, 142; 1900, 153.
Debt, Bonded, of States—1893, 53.
Debt, Chicago City—In each volume from 1890.
Debt, Cook County—In each volume from 1891.
Debt, National—In each volume from 1887.
Debts, National—In each volume since 1902.
Debts of American Cities—In each volume since 1903.
Debts of States—1892, 97; 1893, 53; 1916, 212.
Debts, State and County—1907, 260.
Debts, War—1919, 334.
Deceased-Wife's-Sister Law—1908, 73.
Decision, Steel Corporation—1916, 48.
Decisions, Labor—1916, 243.
Declaration of Independence—1908, 31; 1919, 710.
Declaration of London—1912, 78; 1913, 178; in full, 1919, 531.
Declarations of War—1919, 327.
Decorations for Chicagoans—In each volume since 1906.
Decorations, Medals, Law—1919, 397, 398.
Deep-Sea Depths—1895, 168.
Deep Waterways—1898, 236.
Deering, William, Death—1914, 560.
Defalcations in 1893—1894, 374.
Defenbach-Unger Trial—1902, 107.
Defense Council Law (Ill.)—1918, 607.
Defense, Movement for—1917, 199, 204, 234.
De Lome Letter—1899, 109.
Deneen, Gov., on Deep Waterways—1908, 399.
Denman-Goethals Dispute—1918, 531.
Denmark—In each volume since 1902.
Departure, Unlawful, Act—1919, 382.
Depew, C. M., Sketch—1900, 128.
Deportations, Alien—1919, 161.
Deportations, American Note on—1917, 482, 483.
Deportations, Belgian and French—1917, 482; 1918, 604.
Derby, American—See Sporting Records.
Des Moines Plan of City Government—1909, 237.
Deutschland, Voyages of—1917, 473.
Dewey, George, Sketch—1899, 115, 222, 319; Death, 1918, 240.
Diamonds, Celebrated—1902, 98; 1906, 132, and in succeeding volumes.
Diamonds, Weight of—In each volume since 1904.
Diaz, Porfirio, Deposed—1912, 211.
Dick, Charles, Sketch—1905, 205.
Dickinson, J. M., Sketch—1910, 33.
Dickinson, J. McG., Sketch—1908, 354.
Diet for Fleshy Persons—1903, 148.
Dietrich, Charles H., Sketch—1902, 99.
Dietz, John F., Case—1912, 215.
Digestion, Time Required for—1886, 83; 1903, 55.
Dillingham, W. P., Sketch—1901, 246; 1909, 322.
Dillon, Lou, Pedigree—1904, 228.
Dingley Tariff Bill—1908, 69.
Diplomatic and Consular Service—In each volume from 1886.
Diplomatic Buildings—1912, 66.
Diplomatic Correspondence, U. S.—1915, 370; 1916, 339, 360; 1917, 485.
Direct Primaries—1912, 93.
Disarmament of Europe—1899, 102.
Disease, Foot and Mouth—1916, 215, 661.
Diseases, Contagious and Eruptive—1886, 82.
Diseases, Occupational, Act—1912, 91.
Distance and Sight—1890, 181.
Distance Between Cities—In each volume since 1907.
Distances from Chicago—1902, 420; 1904, 427; 1905, 379.
Distances Seen on Lakes—In each volume since 1908.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Distances to Insular Possessions—1902, 148; 1903, 162; 1904, 171; 1905, 22.
Divorce Laws—1893, 84; 1902, 140, and in succeeding volumes.
Divorce Statistics—1910, 214, and in succeeding volumes.
Dix, John A., Sketch—1911, 333.
Dixon, J. M., Sketch—1908, 354.
Dockery, A. M., Sketch—1914, 256.
Dole, S. B., Sketch—1901, 248.
Dollar, Bullion Value—1892, 200.
Dollar, Silver in a—1894, 198.
Dolliver, J. P., Sketch—1901, 246; 1903, 234; 1908, 354.
Domestic Trade in U. S.—1917, 172.
Don Carlos, Death of—1910, 179.
Donnelly, I., Sketch—1899, 222; 1901, 244.
Dowie, J. A., Death of—1908, 171.
Draft in Chicago—1918, 572.
Draft Law—1918, 397, 484; 1919, 390.
Drago Doctrine—1907, 66, and in succeeding volumes.
Drainage Canal, Chicago—In each volume since 1891.
Drainage Decision—1907, 395.
Drake, F. M., Sketch—1896, 92.
Draper, W. F., Sketch—1898, 204.
Dreyfus Case—1907, 261.
Drink Bill of Nation—1905, 52.
Drink Statistics—1905, 86.
Drinking on Cars—1912, 89.
Drought in 1910—1911, 84.
Drunkenness and Crime—1888, 124.
Dry and Wet Cities and Towns in Illinois—1916, 665.
Dry Dock, Largest—1912, 187.
Dryden, J. F., Sketch—1903, 234.
Dubois, F. T., Sketch—1902, 99.
Dudley, J. B., Sketch—1898, 206.
Duma, Russian—1906, 311; 1907, 268; 1908, 100; 1909, 319.
Dumba, Ambassador, Recall—1916, 345.
Dun, E., Sketch—1894, 60.
Dunne, Gov., Inauguration—1914, 493.
Du Pont, Henry A., Sketch—1907, 272.
Durand, E. D., Sketch—1910, 392.
Dutch Ships Requisitioned—1919, 419.
Duties on Imports—1889, 23; 1890, 11; 1891, 141; 1895, 140; 1901, 12; 1903, 59, and in succeeding volumes.
Dyer, N. M., Sketch—1889, 223.
Dyestuffs, Manufacture of—1917, 184.
Dynamite Case—1912, 470; 1913, 397; 1914, 444; 1915, 210; 1916, 297.
Dynasties Ended—1919, 331.
Earth, Age of—1889, 162.
Earthquake, Cartago—1911, 140.
Earthquake in East—1915, 152.
Earthquake in Italy—1916, 49.
Earthquake in Kingston, Jamaica—1908, 177
Earthquake in Mexico City—1912, 174.
Earthquake in Porto Rico—1919, 244.
Earthquake in San Francisco—1907, 265.
Earthquake in Sicily and Calabria—1909, 414; 1910, 324.
Earthquake in Valparaiso—1907, 264.
Earthquakes—1906, 319, 347; 1908, 272, and in succeeding volumes.
East River Bridges, New York—1906, 28; 1909, 246.
East St. Louis Riots—1918, 147.
Eastern Question—1896, 249.
Eastland Disaster—1916, 279.
Eastman Murder Trial—1902, 107.
Eberhart, A. O., Sketch—1911, 333.
Ebert, Friedrich—1919, 653, 656.
Eccles (W. Va.) Mine Disaster—1915, 168.
Eclipses—See calendar in each volume.
Ecuador—In each volume since 1902.
Eddy, Mary Baker, Libel Case—1902, 107; Suit Against, 1908, 384; Death of, 1911, 408
Eddystone Disaster—1918, 502.
Education and War, Cost of—1895, 366.
Education Board, General—1909, 266; 1910, 325.
Education, Board of, Chicago—1902, 396, and in succeeding volumes.
Education, Statistics of—See Colleges and Universities, and Schools.
Education, Vocational, Law—1918, 47.
Edward VII.—1902, 99, 186, 196; 1903, 181.
Edwardsville Memorial—1912, 89.
Egan, M. F., Sketch—1908, 354.
Egypt a Protectorate—1916, 328.
Egypt—In each volume since 1902.
Eichhorn Assassination—1919, 468.
Eight Hour Law—1913, 185; 1914, 236; Railroad Trainmen, 1917, 235, 240.
Election Calendars—1905, 262, 417; 1906, 405, 406; 1907, 250, and in succeeding volumes.
Election Precincts in Chicago—1904, 382; 1905, 417.
Elections, States, Territories and Local—In every volume.
Electoral College, The—In each volume since 1902.
Electoral Reform—1912, 91.
Electoral Vote—1892, 64; 1894, 388; 1896, 404; 1898, 127, and in succeeding volumes.
Electrical Units—1908, 269, and in succeeding volumes.
Electricity, Progress in—1902, 95.
Electrification Report, Chicago—1916, 669.
Elevation, Highest, in States—1910, 248, and in succeeding volumes.
Elevation, American Cities—1918, 107.
Elevation of Chicago—1917, 716, and in succeeding volumes.
Eliot "Five-Foot" Library—1910, 401.
Elizabeth Water Tunnel—1912, 126.
Elkins Rebate Law—1904, 97.
Elkins, S. B., Sketch—1896, 91; 1908, 354.
Ellis Glenn Trial—1902, 107.
Ellis, S. H., Sketch—1901, 245.
Emergency Revenue Act—1917, 179.
Emmanuel, Victor, Attempt to Kill—1913, 377
Employers' Associations—1905, 179, 430.
Employes, City, Number—1904, 380; 1905, 412; 1908, 443, and in succeeding volumes.
Employes, Coercion of, Decision—1916, 243.
Employment for Soldiers—1919, 698.
Empress of Ireland Wreck—1915, 232.
Endicott, Mordecai, Sketch—1906, 299.
Engravings, To Transfer—1889, 162.
Entry, Unlawful, Into U. S.—1919, 382.
Epidemic, Influenza—1919, 745.
Epileptic Colony Law—1914, 492.
Episcopal Church—See Religious Statistics.
Equipment of a Soldier—1918, 517.
Equitable Life Building Fire—1913, 147.
Erie (Pa.) Flood—1916, 423.
Ernst, Oswald H., Sketch—1906, 299.
Esperanto Simplified—1911, 82.
Espionage Law—1918, 409; 1919, 385, 537.
Estate Taxes—1918, 54, 439.
Estates of Realm, Three—1912, 188.
European War (see War)—1915, 237.
Eustis, J. B., Sketch—1894, 59.
Evans, H. C., Sketch—1903, 235.
Evans, R. D., Sketch—1899, 225.
Events, Domestic and Foreign—In each volume.
Ewing, J. S., Sketch—1894, 59.
Excess Profits Taxes—1918, 54, 429.
Excise Laws—1896, 221; 1918, 435.
Exclusion Law—1908, 340.
Executions in Cook County—1913, 561; 1919, 950.
Exemptions, Digest of—1894, 53.
Expectation of Life—1886, 15; 1912, 100; 1917, 42, and in succeeding volumes.
Expedition to France—1918, 543.
Expenditures and Receipts of the Government—In each volume since 1891.
Explosion in Jersey City—1912, 137; 1917, 66.
Explosion, Pleasant Prairie—1912, 140.
Explosives Act—1918, 450.
Exports Council—1918, 488.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Exports and Imports of Merchandise and Gold and Silver—In each volume from 1891.
Exports, U. S. Leader in—1916, 122.
Exposition, Lewis and Clark—1905, 138; 1906, 349.
Exposition, St. Louis—1903, 127; 1904, 222; 1905, 368.
Expositions, National—1908, 352; 1909, 333.
Express Business—1911, 70; 1912, 192; 1913, 73; 1916, 205.
Facts Briefly Stated—1888, 127.
Failures—In each volume since 1894.
Fairbanks, C. W., Sketch—1898, 208; 1904, 202; 1905, 203.
Falconio, D., Sketch—1903, 237; 1912, 404.
Fall, Albert B., Sketch—1913, 256; Speech on Mexican Situation, 1915, 222.
Fallieres, C. A., Sketch—1907, 274; Attempt to Kill, 1908, 274.
Fame, Hall of—1902, 72; 1906, 352, and in succeeding volumes.
Families and Homes—1904, 74, 382; 1905, 71; 1906, 70; 1907, 58; 1908, 58; 1909, 59; 1910, 91.
Famine in China—1912, 395.
Famine in Sweden and Finland—1904, 122.
Fares, Hack and Cab, Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Farley, J. M., Sketch—1903, 237; 1912, 404.
Farmers' Organizations—1891, 116; 1892, 186, 190; 1893, 235, 285; 1894, 181; 1895, 224; 1896, 230; 1897, 178; 1898, 140.
Farm Loan Act—1917, 241, 246.
Farms for Soldiers—1919, 696.
Farms in the United States—In each volume since 1903.
Farms, Wealth on—1912, 166.
Farrell, James A., Sketch—1912, 404.
Fastest Ocean Passages—1894, 106; 1904, 122, and in succeeding volumes.
Fastest Trips Around World—1912, 108; 1914, 142; 1915, 40.
Fates, The Three—1912, 188.
Fats, Shortage in—1919, 324.
Federal Reserve Banks—1915, 333, and in succeeding volumes.
Ferdinand, Archduke, Assassination—1915, 368.
Fergus Injunction Suit—1916, 662.
Ferguson (Gov.) Impeachment—1918, 182.
Ferguson Monument Fund—1906, 360, and in succeeding volumes to 1910.
Field, J., Sketch—1893, 62.
Field, Marshall, Death and Will of—1907, 438.
Field Museum—In each volume since 1902.
Fight or Work Order—1919, 680.
Figures, Curiosities of—1890, 188.
Filchner Expedition—1912, 210.
Films, Prize Fight, Barred—1913, 188.
Finance Corporation, War—1919, 362.
Finances, War—1919, 333.
Financial Statistics—In each volume.
Finland, Famine in—1904, 122.
Finland, Transport Torpedoed—1918, 542.
Fire Marshal, Illinois—1910, 449.
Fires and Fire Losses—In each volume since 1902.
Firms in Chicago—1918, 694.
Firms, Old Chicago Business—1917, 641 and in succeeding volumes.
Fisher, Walter L., Sketch—1912, 405.
Fisheries Dispute—1892, 44; 1893, 65; 1894, 37; Settled, 1911, 69; 1912, 99.
Fisheries, Lake—1903, 272.
Fisheries, Mississippi—1902, 215.
Flag Day Address, Wilson's—1918, 470.
Flag Display Days—1913, 555, and in succeeding volumes.
Flag, History of Our—1893, 92; 1909, 264.
Flag, Red, Barred—1919, 816.
Flag, U. S., Dimensions of—1917, 167, and in succeeding volumes.
Flag, U. S., Insulted in Mexico—1915, 223.
Flag, U. S., Rules for Use of—1919, 764.
Flags of Allies—1918, 524.
Flags, Special United States—1898, 255.
Flint, Frank P., Sketch—1906, 297.
Flood, Austin, Pa.—1912, 272.
Flood, Black River Falls, Wis.—1912, 394.
Flood, Johnstown—1890, 167.
Flood in Erie, Pa.—1916, 423.
Flood in Mexico—1910, 95.
Flood in Mississippi Valley—1913, 116; 1915, 518.
Flood in Ohio and Indiana—1914, 447; 1915, 518.
Flood in Paris—1911, 92.
Flood in Pittsburgh—1908, 152.
Flood in Texas—1914, 447.
Flower Symbols of Months—1912, 140, and in succeeding volumes.
Folks, Homer, Sketch—1911, 333.
Food Administration—1918, 528.
Food Conservation—1918, 417, 529.
Food Consumed—1901, 136.
Food Economy in War—1918, 528.
Food Used by Army—1919, 549.
Foot and Mouth Disease—1916, 215.
Foraker, J. B., Sketch—1897, 160; 1903, 234.
Foreign Born Population—In each volume since 1903.
Foreign Born Population, Chicago—1899, 466; 1904, 381, and in succeeding volumes.
Foreign Carrying Trade—In each volume from 1889.
Foreign Countries, Area, Population, etc—1886, 86; 1890, 20; 1896, 62, and in succeeding volumes.
Foreign Language Newspaper Act—1918, 452.
Forest Fires—1912, 467; 1919, 208.
Forest Preserve, Cook County—1911, 503; Void, 1912, 527; 1916, 576; 1917, 661, and in succeeding volumes.
Forest Resources of United States—1910, 171.
Forests and Forest Reservations—1889, 23; 1903, 197, and in succeeding volumes.
Formosa, Earthquake in—1907, 267.
Fort Sheridan Training Camp—1916, 650.
Fortune Telling Law—1918, 610.
Fortunes, Great American—1913, 428.
Fortymile Gold District—1918, 155.
Fosburgh Murder Trial—1902, 107.
Foss, Eugene N., Sketch—1911, 333.
Foster, A. G., Sketch—1900, 128.
Foster, M. J., Sketch—1901, 302.
Fountain of Time—1914, 562.
Fountains in Chicago—1902, 395; 1903, 398; 1907, 446, and in succeeding volumes.
"Fourteen Points" Speech by Wilson—1919, 429.
Fourth of July in 1918—1919, 707.
France—In each volume since 1902.
France and Siam—1894, 68.
France and Turkey—1902, 217.
Franchises, Street-Car, Chicago—1906, 446; 1907, 440.
Francis, Charles S., Sketch—1902, 99; 1907, 273.
Francis Joseph, Emperor, Death—1917, 469.
Franco-Japanese Agreement—1908, 189.
Franco-Moroccan Trouble—1908, 244.
Frank, Leo M., Lynching—1916, 304.
Fraternal Societies—See Societies, Secret.
Fraternity Houses in Chicago—1914, 559.
Frederick VIII., Sketch—1907, 274; Death of, 1913, 168.
Free List in Payne-Aldrich Tariff—1910, 53.
Freight Rates—1891, 302.
French Church Law—1906, 352.
French Deportations—1917, 482.
French Mission in Chicago—1918, 571.
French War Mission—1918, 527.
French, W. R., Sketch—1898, 206.
Fruits, Whence Imported—1915, 32.
Fryatt, Capt., Execution of—1917, 474; 1919, 704.
Frye, W. P., Case of the—1916, 340, 405.
Frye, W. P., Sketch—1908, 354.
Fuel Administration—1918, 529.
Fuller, Chief Justice, Death—1911, 78.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Fulton, C. W., Sketch—1904, 202.
Fulton-Hudson Celebration—1910, 213.
Funston F., Sketch—1900, 129; in Mexico, 1915, 227; Death of, 1918, 144.
Furies, Three—1912, 188.
Gadsden Purchase, The—1901, 134.
Gage, Lyman J., Sketch—1898, 201.
Gaillard, David D., Death—1914, 428.
Gallinger, Jacob H., Sketch—1904, 202; 1910, 392.
Gallipoli Evacuated—1917, 530.
Galveston Hurricane—1901, 402.
Galveston Sea Wall—1905, 124.
Gamble, Robert J., Sketch—1902, 99; 1908, 355.
Game and Fish Laws—1896, 211; 1902, 95, and in succeeding volumes.
Gapon, Father, Killed—1907, 270.
Garabed Invention—1919, 375.
Gardens, Zoological—1911, 173; 1912, 246.
Gardner, Washington, Sketch—1914, 257.
Gardner, William A., Sketch—1911, 334.
Garfield Coal Order—1919, 410.
Garrison, L. M., Sketch, 1914, 35; Resignation, 1917, 199.
Gary, F. B., Sketch—1909, 322.
Gary, J. A., Sketch—1898, 202.
Gas, Price of, Chicago—1906, 394.
Gasoline from Natural Gas—1918, 526.
Gatun Dam—1911, 63; 1912, 118; 1914, 351.
Gaynor-Greene Case—1907, 162.
Gear, John H., Sketch—1905, 105.
Gearin, John M., Sketch—1907, 272.
Gem Symbols of Months—1912, 210, and in succeeding volumes.
General, Grade of, Revived—1918, 459.
General, Holders of Rank—1919, 497.
General Slocum Disaster—1905, 124; 1906, 19; 1907, 298.
George I. Assassinated—1914, 138.
George V., Accession of—1911, 67; Coronation of, 1912, 131; Relatives of, 1912, 108.
Georgia, Explosion on—1908, 119.
Gerard, James W., Sketch—1914, 257.
German-American Alliance—1919, 390.
German Submarine Promise—1917, 489.
German Tariff Agreement—1908, 379.
Germantown Monument—1912, 67.
Germany—1902, 116, and in succeeding volumes.
Germany Asks for Peace—1919, 450.
Germany Defies America—1918, 379.
Germany, Revolution in—1919, 653.
Gettysburg Address—1914, 39.
Gettysburg Semicentennial—1914, 199.
Gibson, Paris, Sketch—1902, 99.
Gifts, Notable—1902, 68; 1903, 188, and in succeeding volumes.
Gifts, Seven, of Spirit—1912, 188.
Gilbert, N. W., Sketch—1909, 323.
Gillespie Explosion—1919, 426.
Gilman, D. C., Sketch—1897, 159; 1903, 238.
Glasgow Exposition—1902, 338.
Glass, Carter H., Made Secretary of Treasury—1919, 786.
Glass Industry—1908, 44.
Gobin, J. P. S., Sketch—1898, 210.
God in Forty-Eight Languages—1888, 128.
Gods and Goddesses—1912, 196; 1913, 28.
Goethals, G. W., Sketch—1908, 355.
Goethals-Denman Dispute—1918, 531.
Goff, Nathan, Sketch—1914, 257.
Gold and Silver Legislation—1891, 110; 1897, 65; 1901, 127.
Gold and Silver Question—1896, 177.
Gold and Silver Statistics—In each volume from 1891.
Gold Assayed at Seattle—1903, 41.
Gold Nuggets—1896, 342; 1898, 42.
Goldman, Emma, Sentenced—1919, 659.
Gompers Case Decision—1910, 275.
Good Roads Vote, Illinois—1919, 807.
Gore, T. P., Sketch—1908, 355; 1910, 392.
Gorgas, W. C., Sketch—1909, 323.
Goritz, Capture of—1917, 530
Gorman, A. P., Sketch—1903, 234.
Gothenburg System, The—1895, 103.
Governments, Foreign—See Foreign Countries.
Governors—See States.
Grace, Days of—1904, 18; 1905, 20, and in succeeding volumes.
Graces, Three—1912, 188.
Graft in San Francisco—1908, 344.
Graham, W. M., Sketch—1899, 227.
Grain and Produce Statistics, Chicago—In each volume from 1891.
Grain Measures—1891, 125.
Grain Standards Act—1917, 193.
Grand Army—In each volume from 1889.
Grandpre, Battle of—1919, 617.
Grant, A. W., Sketch—1918, 489.
Grant, F. D., Death of—1913, 73.
Grants to Railroads—1898, 279.
Graves, H. S., Sketch—1911, 334.
Graves, J. T., Sketch—1909, 321.
Gray, George, Sketch—1903, 238.
Gray, I. P., Sketch—1894, 60.
Great Britain—In each volume since 1902.
Great Britain, Arbitration with—1898, 260.
Great Britain and Venezuela—1896, 86; 1897, 127; 1898, 253.
Great Lakes Naval Station—1912, 246; 1913, 275, and in succeeding volumes.
Great Northern Strike—1895, 78.
Great Seal of U. S.—1915, 92.
Greater New York—1895, 366.
"Greatest in the World"—1902, 216.
Greece—In each volume since 1902.
Greece, Crete and Turkey—1898, 249.
Greece, King of, Deposed—1918, 515.
Greek Church Calendar—1905, 13; 1906, 14; 1907, 13, and in succeeding volumes.
Greenhalge, P. T., Sketch—1896, 92.
Greenland Expedition, Danish—1909, 190.
Gregory, S. S., Sketch—1912, 405.
Gresham, W. Q., Sketch—1894, 57.
Gridley, C. V., Sketch—1899, 223.
Griggs, J. W., Sketch—1896, 93; 1899, 221.
Griscom, Lloyd C., Sketch—1904, 206.
Gronna, Asle J., Sketch—1912, 405.
Grunsby, Carl E., Sketch—1905, 205.
Guam—In each volume since 1900.
Guam, Capture of—1899, 140.
Guard, National—1888, 29; 1889, 33; 1895, 71; 1896, 50; 1902, 332; 1904, 186; 1908, 217, and in succeeding volumes.
Guard, National, Illinois—In each volume since 1902.
Guatemala—In each volume since 1902.
Guatemala in War—1919, 328.
Guatemala Transcontinental Railroad—1909, 66.
Guggenheim, S., Sketch—1908, 355.
Guild, Curtis, Sketch—1907, 274.
Guilford Battle Monument—1912, 67.
Gum, Money Spent for—1917, 53.
Gun, Maxim, Noiseless—1909, 281.
Gunness Murders—1909, 283.
Gunnison Water Tunnel—1912, 126.
Guthrie, G. W., Sketch—1914, 257
Haakon VII., King—1906, 132, 300.
Hackett, F. W., Sketch—1901, 249.
Hagenbeck-Wallace Wreck—1919, 160.
Hains, Peter C., Sketch—1906, 299.
Haiti—In each volume since 1902.
Haiti, Revolution in—1909, 414; 1912, 130; 1916, 209.
Haiti, Treaty with—1917, 163.
Haiti's President Killed—1913, 220; 1916, 209.
Haiti in War—1919, 329.
Hale, William Bayard, Case—1919, 541.
Halifax Disaster—1918, 514.
Halley's Comet—1910, 332; 1911, 32.
Hamilton-Day Murder Trial—1902, 107.
Hamilton, J. W., Sketch—1901, 250.
Hamlin, C. S., Sketch—1894, 62.
Hanford, Benjamin, Sketch—1905, 204; 1909, 322
Hanford Impeachment Case—1913, 220.
Hangings in Cook County—1914, 530.
Hanna, M. A., Sketch—1898, 209.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Hansbrough, H. C., Sketch—1904, 202.
Hanson, Inga, Trial—1906, 162.
Harahan, J. T., Killed—1913, 126.
Harbor Commission, Chicago—1909, 541; 1910, 530; 1912, 602, 620; 1913, 573; 1914, 467.
Harbor Lights, Chicago—1908, 491, and in succeeding volumes.
Harbor, Outer, Plans—1913, 550; 1914, 485.
Hardinge, C., Sketch—1911, 334.
Hardy, A. S., Sketch—1898, 205; 1900, 125; 1904, 205.
Harlan, J. M., Death of—1912, 225.
Harlan on Oil and Tobacco Trusts—1912, 45, 62.
Harlan, Richard D., Sketch—1902, 99.
Harmon, J., Sketch—1896, 87; 1911, 334.
Harper, William R., Death of—1907, 242.
Harriman, E. H., Death of—1910, 209.
Harriman, Job, Sketch—1901, 245.
Harriman Railroad Decision—1913, 398.
Harris, A. C., Sketch—1900, 125.
Harris, George B., Sketch—1902, 100.
Harris, W. A., Sketch—1898, 208.
Harrison Antinarcotic Act—1916, 236.
Harrison, Benjamin, Letter of—1893, 156; Sketch, 1893, 60.
Harrison, F. B., Sketch—1914, 257.
Harrod, Benjamin M., Sketch—1905, 205.
Hart, C. B., Sketch—1898, 206.
Harvest and Hunter's Moon—1912, 24; 1914, 56, and in succeeding volumes.
Harvester Trust—1903, 182; 1913, 54; Decision, 1915, 176.
Harvests of the World—1890, 188.
Harvey, L. D., Sketch—1909, 325.
Hatters' Case, Danbury—1916, 251.
Hawaii—In each volume since 1900.
Hawaii, Annexation of—1899, 145; 1901, 134.
Hawaii, Map of—1899, 143.
Hawaiian Question—1894, 71; 1895, 98; 1898, 265.
Hawaiian Sugar Americanized—1919, 325.
Hawkins, H. S., Sketch—1899, 228.
Hawley, Edwin, Sketch—1910, 392.
Hay Army Bill—1917, 203, 204.
Hay, John, Sketch—1898, 203; Death, 1906, 52.
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty—1901, 280; 1902, 331.
Hay, Rules to Measure—1888, 11.
Hay Statistics—See Agriculture.
Hayward, M. L., Sketch—1900, 127.
Haywood Murder Trial—1908, 80.
Health Resorts—1903, 162.
Heat, Excessive—1887, 16; 1902, 112.
Heatless Days—1919, 410.
Heavens, Chart of—1909, 446.
Hebrew Race—1888, 128.
Hecker, Frank J., Sketch—1905, 205.
Heights and Weights of Persons—1908, 330; 1910, 151, and in succeeding volumes.
Heitfeld, H., Sketch—1898, 208.
Helgoland Bight, Battle of—1916, 323.
Hemenway, James A., Sketch—1906, 297.
Henderson, D. B., Sketch—1900, 129; Withdrawal of, 1903, 155.
Hennepin Canal Law—1901, 113; Canal Opened, 1908, 231; 1909, 88, and in succeeding volumes.
Henry, James A., Sketch—1905, 206.
Henry, Prince, Visit of—1903, 152.
Heppner (Ore.) Disaster—1904, 102.
Herbert, H. A., Sketch—1894, 57.
Herbert, M. H., Sketch—1903, 235.
Herrick, M. T., Sketch—1913, 388.
Herron, George D., Trial—1901, 107.
Hertling, Count von—1919, 431, 437, 443.
Herzegovina, Annexation—1909, 318.
Heyburn, W. D., Sketch—1904, 202; 1910, 392.
Hibben, John G., Sketch—1913, 388.
Higginson, F. J., Sketch—1899, 225.
High School Colors—1911, 90; 1912, 243.
High Structures—1909, 330; 1910, 404; 1911 131.
Highest Points in the United States—1900, 212; 1910, 248, and in succeeding volumes.
Hill, David J., Sketch—1899, 221; 1904, 206.
Hill, James J., Death of—1917, 118.
Hill, John F., Sketch—1910, 392.
Hilles, C. D., Sketch—1912, 405.
Hindenburg Retreat—1918, 547.
Hindu-German Plot—1919, 537.
Hisgen, Thomas L., Sketch—1909, 321.
Hitchcock, E. A., Sketch—1898, 206.
Hitchcock, F. H., Sketch—1909, 323; 1910, 33.
Hitchcock, G. M., Sketch—1912, 405.
Hobart, G. A., Sketch—1897, 153.
Hobson, R. P., Sketch—1899, 226.
Hoch, Edward W., Sketch—1907, 274.
Hoch, Johann, Trial—1906, 162; 1909, 282.
Hodgson, D. B., Sketch—1899, 226.
Holidays, Legal—In each volume since 1893.
Holland—In each volume since 1902.
Holland and Venezuela—1909, 414.
Hollis, H. F., Sketch—1914, 257.
Holmes Case—1909, 282.
Holmes, O. W., Sketch—1903, 235.
Home Rule, Irish—1891, 332; 1894, 210; 1913, 422; 1914, 397; 1915, 235; 1916, 44.
Homes and Farms—1894, 209.
Homestead Laws—1900, 373; 1904, 105; 1913, 189; 1914, 267.
Homicides and Executions—1913, 210.
Honduras—In each volume since 1902.
Honduras-Nicaraguan War—1908, 188.
Honduras in War—1919, 329.
Hongkong Typhoon—1907, 267.
Honor, Chicago's Roll of—1919, 836.
Hookworm Commission—1910, 326; 1911, 116; 1912, 163; 1913, 539.
Hopkins, A. J., Sketch—904, 203.
Hopkins, Henry, Sketch—1903, 237.
Hornblower, W. B., Sketch—1894, 61.
Horse, Draft of—1887, 14.
Horse Meat in Vienna—1902, 98.
Horse Statistics—See Agriculture.
Horses, High Priced—1891, 62; 1902, 297.
Hospitals, Chicago—1902, 406, and in succeeding volumes.
Hospitals, Reconstruction—1919, 514.
Hospitals in United States—1907, 65, and in succeeding volumes.
Hot Springs (Ark.) Fire—1914, 66.
Hotels in Chicago—1914, 565, and in succeeding volumes.
Hottest Days in Chicago—1913, 572; 1914, 588, and in succeeding volumes.
House of Lords, Power of—1908, 188; 1912, 78.
Houston, D. S., Sketch—1914, 35.
Houston (Tex.) Fire—1913, 125.
Houston (Tex.) Negro Outbreak—1918, 577.
Howe, A. M., Sketch—1901, 246.
Hudson-Fulton Celebration—1910, 213.
Hughes Aircraft Inquiry—1919, 553.
Hughes, Charles E., Sketch—1907, 274; 1911, 334.
Hughes, William, Sketch—1914, 257.
Hungarian Republic—1919, 525.
Hungary-Austria Crisis—1906, 347.
Hunt, William H., Sketch—1902, 100.
Hunting Accidents—1910, 433, and in succeeding volumes.
Hunter, W. G., Sketch—1898, 205.
Hunters' Moon—1914, 56, and in succeeding volumes.
Hutchins, H. H., Sketch—1911, 334.
Huttig, C. H., Sketch—1913, 388.
Hymns, National—1919, 201; 1913, 333; 1914, 202; 1915, 174; 1916, 425; 1917 467; 1918, 251; 1919, 71.
Ibsen, Henrik, Death of—1907, 183.
Ice, Data and Navigation—1898, 238.
Idaho, Facts About—1889, 180.
Ide, H. C., Sketch—1901, 248; 1910, 392.
Ides and Nones—1909, 32.
Idleness, Causes of—1915, 213.
Ido, Rules of—1911, 82.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Illinois Administration Code—1918, 598.
Illinois and Michigan Canal—1900, 428; 1907, 395.
Illinois Centennial—1918, 628; 1919, 831.
Illinois Centennial Coin—1919, 382.
Illinois Central Revenue—1900, 164.
Illinois Central Suits—1912, 515.
Illinois Civil List—In each volume since 1887.
Illinois Congressional Districts—In each volume since 1902.
Illinois, Earthquake in—1913, 44.
Illinois, Governors—1885, 14; 1908, 432; 1909, 440, and in succeeding volumes.
Illinois Hard Roads Plan—1919, 822.
Illinois Legislation—See Legislation, Illinois.
Illinois, Population—1892, 56; 1902, 367, and in succeeding volumes.
Illinois School Law—1891, 66.
Illinois Soldiers in World's War—1919, 830.
Illinois State Flower and Tree—1909, 424.
Illinois State Legislature—In each volume.
Illinois Vote—In each volume.
Illinois War Bodies—1918, 567; 1919, 860.
Illiteracy in Europe—1891, 67; 1899, 69.
Illiteracy in United States—1889, 188; 1897, 290; 1899, 68; 1902, 57, and in succeeding volumes.
Illiterates in Chicago—1905, 433; 1906, 440; 1907, 424; 1909, 468, and in succeeding volumes.
Immigrants, Destination of—1897, 289; 1898, 80; 1913, 499.
Immigrants, Foreign—In each volume since 1888.
Immigrants, Illiteracy of—1897, 290.
Immigrants, Money Brought by—1897, 290.
Immigrants, Occupation of—1897, 289.
Immigration Bill Veto—1916, 241.
Immigration Law—1905, 69; 1906, 72, and in succeeding volumes.
Immigration Law of 1917—1918, 45.
Immigration Statistics—In each volume.
Immunity of Witnesses—1907, 175.
Impeachment, Archbald—1914, 201.
Impeachment Cases—1916, 242; 1918, 241; 1919, 222.
Impeachment, Ferguson—1918, 182.
Impeachment, Sulzer—1914, 201.
Imports—In each volume.
Imports Under Reciprocity—1892, 130.
Inaugural—1894, 79; 1898, 211; 1910, 31; 1918, 39.
Income Tax Amendment—1914, 48.
Income Tax, British—1916, 253, and in succeeding volumes.
Income Tax Collection—1918, 184; 1919, 167.
Income Tax Law—1895, 227; 1910, 35; 1911, 52, 328; 1912, 129; 1913, 247; 1914, 249 (text); 1915, 102; 1918, 428, 441.
Incomes, Taxable—1915, 520, and in succeeding volumes.
Incorporation Fees, Illinois—1904, 402.
Indemnity, Chinese—1909, 163.
Indemnities Claimed from Germany—1919, 669.
Independence, Declaration of—1908, 31; 1909, 31; 1919, 710.
India—In each volume since 1902.
India Plague and Famine—1902, 107; 1906, 76; 1908, 337; 1912, 308.
India, Riots in—1908, 80.
Indian Reservation—1891, 68; 1905, 119, and in succeeding volumes.
Indian Schools—1891, 68; 1892, 58; 1893 237; 1894, 215; 1897, 172; 1898, 128; 1899, 230; 1900, 282; 1901, 284; 1902, 148.
Indian Territory Statehood—1907, 175.
Indiana Floods—1914, 447.
Indians in United States—1892, 93; 1902, 54, and in succeeding volumes.
Industrial Board, Illinois—1914, 492, 558.
Industrial Combinations—1903, 64; 1904, 85.
Industrial Growth—1897, 58.
Industrial Peace Foundation—1912, 128.
Industrial Workers of World, Strikes, Doctrines—1918, 193, 557; 1919, 424.
Industry, Centers of—1903, 27.
Industry, Returns of—1897, 179.
Information, Committee on Public—1918, 550.
"In God We Trust"—1894, 201; 1909, 163.
Inheritance Tax—1904, 389, and in succeeding volumes; Inheritance Tax, U. S.—1917, 180.
Initiative, The—1912, 91.
Insane in United States—1906, 243; 1908, 61, and in succeeding volumes.
Insignia, Army and Navy—1918, 486, 487; 1919, 509.
Inspection of Live Stock—1891, 121.
Institute of Arts and Letters—1914, 354.
Insular Case Decision—1902, 101.
Insurance Laws, Workmen's—1914, 139.
Insurance, Statistics—1896, 226; 1902, 132; 1906, 346, and in succeeding volumes.
Insurance War—1918, 415, 453, 488; 1919, 391, 517, 518.
Intelligence Tests—1919, 681.
Interallied War Conference—1918, 525.
Interest, Rates of—In each volume since 1897.
Interest, Table of—In each volume since 1902.
Intermountain Rate Case—1915, 95.
Internal Revenue Statistics—In each volume.
International Monetary Conference—1894, 67.
Internment Camps—1918, 532.
Inventions—1917, 47.
Ireland—1904, 211; 1905, 109; 1906, 117; 1912, 201, and in succeeding volumes.
Ireland, Revolt in—1917, 481.
Irish Convention—1919, 772.
Irish Home Rule—See Home Rule, Irish.
Irish Land-Purchase Law—1904, 210.
Iron and Steel Production—1892, 121; 1895, 172; 1900, 267; 1904, 50; 1905, 38; 1906, 141, and in succeeding volumes.
Iron Ore, Supply of—1910, 173.
Iron, Pig, Product—1891, 90; 1895, 172; 1907, 88, and in succeeding volumes.
Iron Workers' Cases—See Dynamite Cases.
Iroquois Theater Fire—1904, 449; 1905, 246; 1906, 134; 1908, 78.
Irrigation Conventions—1895, 259.
Irrigation of Arid Lands—1900, 281; 1905, 44; 1908, 74, 369, and in succeeding volumes.
Irving, Henry, Death of—1906, 296.
Irwin, J. N., Sketch—1900, 125.
Isle of Pines Decision—1908, 386.
Italia Irredenta—1919, 672.
Italian War Mission—1918, 527.
Italo-Turkish War—1912, 412; 1913, 422; 1914, 130.
Italy—1902, 117, and in subsequent volumes.
Italy, Difficulty with—1893, 59.
Italy Enters European War—1916, 316.
Italy, Weekly Rest Day—1909, 30.
Ito, Prince, Assassination—1910, 281.
Jackson, H. E., Sketch—1894, 61.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Fire—1902, 82.
Jacob Jones Sunk—1918, 542.
Jamaica Hurricane—1904, 354.
James, E. J., Sketch—1903, 237.
James, Ollie, Sketch—1913, 388.
Jamestown Exposition—1908, 352.
Japan—In each volume since 1902.
Japan-California Land Dispute—1914, 399.
Japan, China and Korea—1895, 235; 1896, 76.
Japan, Death of Emperor—1913, 225.
Japan, Earthquake in—1915, 237.
Japanese-American Agreement—See American-Japanese Agreement.
Japanese Antarctic Expedition—1912, 210.
Japanese-Chinese Dispute—1916, 173.
Japanese-English Alliance—1903, 145; 1906, 127; 1912, 30.
Japanese Exclusion—1908, 77; 1910, 182.
Japanese Exposition—1908, 379.
Japanese-French Treaty—1908, 189.
Japanese in Schools—1907, 348; 1908, 340.
Japanese in the United States—1902, 54; 1904, 64; 1907, 348, and in succeeding volumes.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Japanese-Russian Treaty—1908, 189; 1911, 52; 1917, 256.
Japanese-Russian War—1905, 279; 1906, 301; 1907, 99; 1908, 135; 1909, 37; 1910, 207; 1911, 68; 1912, 122.
Japanese Treaty, The—1895, 231.
Jarvis, T. J., Sketch—1895, 105.
Jaures, Jean, Assassination—1915, 64.
Jed Mine Disaster—1913, 260.
Jeffries-Johnson Fight—1911, 232.
Jena, Explosion on the—1908, 22.
Jerome, W. T., Sketch—1906, 300.
Jersey City Explosion—1912, 137.
Jersey City Fire—1917, 66.
Jerusalem Captured—1918, 516; Water System in, 1919, 585.
Jett, Curtis, Trial of—1904, 245.
Jette, Louis A., Sketch—1904, 205.
Jewish Movement to Palestine—1899, 308.
Jews, Distribution of—1904, 126; 1905, 228; 1906, 347.
Jews in America—1897, 162; 1904, 126.
Jews Massacred in Russia—1904, 221; 1906, 312; 1907, 270.
Joan of Arc Beatification—1910, 196.
Joffre, Gen., in Chicago—1918, 571.
Johnson, C. F. Sketch—1912, 405.
Johnson, Hale, Sketch—1897, 155.
Johnson, H. W., Sketch—1913, 387.
Johnson, John A., Sketch—1907, 274.
Johnson, W. M., Sketch—1901, 249.
Johnston, J. F., Sketch—1908, 355.
Joliet Prison Riot—1918, 733.
Jones, Charles R., Sketch—1906, 300.
Jones, Wesley L., Sketch—1910, 392.
Judges, Impeachment of—1916, 242.
Judicial Code, U. S.—1912, 65.
Judicial Recall, Arizona—1913, 493.
Judicial Recall Veto—1912, 74.
Judiciary, Cook County—In each volume.
Judiciary, United States—In each volume.
Jugo Slav Nation—1919, 524.
Juliana, Princess, Holland—1910, 321.
Jusserand, J., Sketch—1903, 236.
Justices, Chicago—1902, 391; 1903, 410, 412; 1904, 394; 1905, 408; 1906, 444.
Jutland, Battle of—1917, 470.
Juul Law Decision—1913, 427.
Juvigny, Battle of—1919, 615.
Kansas Coercion (Labor) Case—1916, 243.
Katmai Crater—1918, 193.
Karageorgevitch, Peter, Sketch—1904, 206.
Kean, John, Sketch—1900, 127.
Kearns, Thomas, Sketch—1902, 100.
Kearsarge Explosion—1907, 16.
Keifer, J. W., Sketch—1899, 228.
Kellogg, F. B., Sketch—1913, 388.
Kenesaw Mountain Monument—1912, 89.
Kennedy Bequests—1910, 327.
Kenney, R. R., Sketch—1898, 207.
Kent, J. F., Sketch—1899, 229.
Kenyon, William S., Sketch—1912, 405.
Kern, J. W., Sketch—1909, 321; 1912, 405.
Khabarovsk Railway Bridge—1918, 152.
Kidnaping Cases, Famous—1910, 112.
Kingsland (N. J.) Explosion—1918, 502.
Kingston Earthquake and Fire—1908, 177.
Kinmundy (Ill.) Railroad Wreck—1913, 126.
Kitchener, Lord, Death of—1917, 470.
Kittredge, Alfred B., Sketch—1902, 100; 1904, 203.
Knitted Garments in War—1919, 549.
Knox, Philander C., Sketch—1902, 100; 1904, 203; 1910, 35.
Kongo—In each volume since 1902.
Korea—In each volume since 1903.
Korea Annexed by Japan—1911, 129.
Kristianiafjord, Wreck of—1918, 147.
Kroonland Medals—1915, 290.
Kruger, Paul, Death of—1905, 138.
Kut-el-Amara Surrender—1917, 530.
Kwantung, Rebellion in—1912, 78.
Labor Administration, U. S.—1919, 416.
Labor Agents Convicted—1918, 40.
Labor, Alien Contract—1912, 103.
Labor Boards, War—1919, 417, 418.
Labor, Convict—1898, 93.
Labor Decisions—1916, 243.
Labor Injunctions—1908, 366.
Labor Law, Child—1917, 192.
Labor Laws—1895, 90.
Labor Organizations—1902, 97, and in succeeding volumes.
Labor Troubles—See Strikes.
Labor Unions, Statistics of—1907, 252; 1908, 158.
Ladrones—1899, 139.
Lafayette Squadron—1919, 550.
LaFollette, R. M., Sketch—1906, 297; 1913, 388; Censured, 1919, 759.
LaFollette Seaman Law—1916, 233.
Lake Front Agreement—1912, 486; 1913, 542; 1914, 556; 1916, 667.
Lake Marine—1896, 245; 1898, 55; 1901, 169; 1906, 454; 1907, 440.
Lakes and Rivers Commission Act—1912, 86.
Lakes, Equipment of—1892, 194.
Lakes, Largest in United States—1918, 255.
Lakes, Size of—1885, 11; 1908, 170, and in succeeding volumes.
Lakes Under Deserts—1918, 223.
Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway—1908, 399; 1909, 548; 1910, 72, 403; 1911, 313; 1912, 291.
Lamont, D. S., Sketch—1894, 57.
Lamoreux, S. W., Sketch—1894, 62.
Land Grant Forfeitures—1891, 112.
Land Monopoly—1888, 125.
Land Owning Aliens—1896, 81.
Land Purchase Law, Irish—1904, 210.
Land Resources of United States—1910, 170.
Lands, Mineral—1900, 375.
Lands, Public—In each volume from 1886.
Lane, F. K., Sketch—1914, 35.
Lane, Harry, Sketch—1914, 257.
Languages Spoken—1894, 180; 1896, 201; 1901, 137; 1909, 172; 1910, 321; 1911, 52; 1912, 98; 1919, 65.
Languages Spoken in Chicago—1904, 405.
Lansing, Robert, Made Secretary of State—1916, 335; Note on Mexican Disorders, 1917, 535.
Lapiner Kidnaping Case—1910, 112.
Larchmont, Wreck of the—1908, 177.
Lard, Price of—In each volume from 1891.
Lassen Park Act—1917, 195.
Lassen's Peak, Eruption—1915, 232.
Lathrop, Julia C., Sketch—1913, 388.
Latimer, A. C., Sketch—1904, 203.
Lawler Monument—1912, 89.
Lawrence Textile Strike—1913, 372.
Lawton, H. W., Sketch—1899, 228.
Lea, Luke, Sketch—1912, 405.
Leconte, President, Killed—1913, 220.
Lee, Fitzhugh, Sketch—1899, 228.
Leech, John S., Sketch—1909, 323.
Leelanaw Case—1917, 499.
Legacy Tax Law—1901, 91.
Legal Decisions—1908, 338; 1909, 255
Legations, Foreign, in United States—In each volume from 1887.
Legislation, Illinois—1902, 374; 1904, 355; 1906, 379; 1908, 403, and in succeeding volumes.
Legislation, Important—In each volume.
Legislature, Illinois—In each volume.
Legislatures, State—See States.
Legler, Henry E., Sketch—1910, 393.
Leishman, J. G., Sketch—1898, 206.
Lenin, Attempt to Kill—1919, 468.
Leo XIII., Death of—1904, 112.
Leonard, J. F. R., Sketch—1901, 244.
Leupp, Francis E., Sketch—1906, 299.
Levees, Rebuilding of—1913, 190.
Levering, Joshua, Sketch—1897, 155.
Lewis, James H., Sketch—1914, 257.
Lewis, W. S., Sketch—1909, 323.
Liberia—1907, 115, and in succeeding volumes.
Liberte Disaster—1912, 395.
Liberty Bell, Facts About—1905, 169.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Liberty Loans—1918, 523; 1919, 367, 368.
Libraries—1898, 87; 1899, 65; 1902, 83.
Libraries, Carnegie—1910, 218.
Libraries in Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Library, Smallest—1902, 132.
Library War Work—1919, 202.
License, High and Low—1895, 69.
License Systems of Cities—1905, 191; 1908, 389.
Licenses in Chicago—1907, 417; 1908, 510; 1909, 556; 1910, 512; 1911, 513; 1912, 588.
Lichnowsky Memorandum—1919, 337.
Lieber, G. N., Sketch—1896, 88.
Lieutenant-Generals, List of—1919, 497.
Life, Average of Human—1888, 18.
Life, Duration in Chicago—1908, 477.
Life Insurance Scandals—1906, 346.
Life Saving at Sea—1913, 188.
Life Saving Service—1887, 27; 1888, 29; 1905, 176, and in succeeding volumes. (See Coast Guard.)
Life Tables, U. S.—1917, 42, 43.
Liggett, Hunter, Sketch—1919, 652.
Light, Velocity of—1908, 26; 1909, 23; 1910, 23.
Lighthouse, Highest—1903, 280.
Lighthouse Service—1908, 170, 491; 1909, 260; 1910, 226; 1911, 90; 1912, 244.
Lightning, Loss of Life by—1902, 335.
Li Hung Chang, Death of—1902, 166.
Limestones, Origin of—1918, 239.
Limitations, Statute of—In each volume since 1897.
Lincoln Centenary—1910, 33.
Lincoln Gettysburg Address—1919, 711.
Lincoln Homestead—1917, 69, 195.
Lincoln Memorial—1914, 38.
Lincoln Way Project—1912, 90.
Lind, John, Mexican Mission—1914, 358.
Lindsay, W., Sketch—1894, 63.
Lippitt, H. F., Sketch—1912, 405.
Liquor Law, Webb-Kenyon—1918, 58.
Liquor Statistics—In each volume from 1891.
Liquors, Materials Used in—1918, 127; 1919, 38.
Lithographic Stone—1918, 79.
Lithuania—1919, 527.
Lister, Joseph, Death of—1913, 30.
Little, Frank, Lynching—1918, 193.
Living, Cost of—See Cost of Living.
Lloyd George, Plot to Kill—1918, 526; Speeches, 1919, 427, 436, 672.
Lloyds—1919, 726.
Loan, Chinese Railway—1910, 216.
Loan Shark Law—1906, 392; 1918, 610.
Loans, Great War—1919, 333.
Loans to Allies—1918, 523.
Local Option Districts, Chicago—1908, 502.
Local Option Law, Illinois—1908, 403; 1909, 256.
Lochren, W., Sketch—1894, 61.
Lockouts, Statistics of—See Strikes.
Locomotive, Largest—1903, 260.
Lodge, Henry C., Sketch—1904, 205.
Lodging House, Municipal—1905, 409; 1907, 443; 1909, 460, and in succeeding volumes.
Loetschberg Tunnel—1912, 413.
London, Declaration of—1912, 78; 1913, 178; 1914, 211.
London, Facts About—1908, 216.
Long, Chester I., Sketch—1904, 203.
Long, J. D., Sketch—1898, 201.
Longworth-Roosevelt Wedding—1907, 57.
Loomis, F. B., Sketch—1898, 207; 1904, 206.
Lord, W. P., Sketch—1900, 125.
Lords' Veto Power Curbed—1912, 78
Loree, L. F., Sketch—1902, 100.
Lorimer, William, Elected Senator—1910, 454; Investigation, 1911, 404; 1912, 410; Lorimer Ousted, 1913, 156; 1914, 224; 1915, 283; 1916, 174.
Lorimer, William, Sketch—1910, 393.
Los Angeles Dynamite Case—1912, 470.
Lottery, Law Against—1891, 113.
Loubet, Attempt to Kill—1906, 166.
Louisiana Hurricane—1916, 201.
Louisiana Purchase—1901, 132.
Louisiana Purchase Exposition—See Exposition, St. Louis.
Lovett, R. S., Sketch—1910, 393.
Lowell, A. L., Sketch—1910, 393.
Lowndes, L., Sketch—1896, 92.
Lucia, Torpedoing of—1919, 548.
Lumber Industry, Decline of—1903, 55; 1908, 44, 123.
Lumber Supply—1909, 77; 1910, 177.
Lumber Trust Decision—1915, 95.
Lusitania, Steamship—1908, 43; Torpedoed and Sunk, 1916, 335; 1919, 748.
Luther Letter, High Price for—1912, 129.
Lutherans—See Religious Statistics.
Luxburg Cable—1918, 501.
Luxemburg Liberated—1919, 657.
Lynchings—1902, 337, and in succeeding volumes.
Macedonia, Revolt in—1904, 221.
Mack, Norman, Sketch—1909, 323.
Macmillan-Borup Expedition—1912, 210; 1916, 217; 1918, 193.
MacVeagh, W., Sketch—1895, 105; 1910, 33.
Madden Conspiracy Case—1910, 375.
Madero, President, Killed—1914, 355.
Magelssen, Vice-Consul, Attack on—1904, 210.
Maginnis, M. J., Sketch—1901, 247.
Magoon, Charles E., Sketch—1906, 299.
Maguire, M., Sketch—1897, 157.
Mail by Airplane—1919, 213.
Mail Time from Chicago—1906, 426, and in succeeding volumes.
Maine, Destruction of the—1899, 110, 312; To Be Raised, 1911, 45; Cause of Loss, 1912, 403; Removed from Havana and Sunk in Sea, 1913, 158.
Malloney, J. F., Sketch—1901, 244.
Mallory, S. R., Sketch—1898, 207.
Man, Proper Weight of a—1890, 89; 1902, 67.
Manchuria, Plague in—1912, 308.
Manchurian Neutralization—1911, 327.
Manila, Map of—1900, 218.
Manila, Victory at—1899, 115.
Mansfield, Richard, Death of—1908, 136.
Mantle, Lee, Sketch—1896, 90.
Manufactures, Statistics of—In each volume from 1890.
Map, New Nations—1919, 521.
Maps, War—1915, 432, 433; 1916, 349, 350, 351, 352; 1918, 516, 546, 548, 549, 550; 1919, 585, 607, 610, 621, 623.
Marble, John H., Sketch—1914, 257.
March, Gen., Report on War—1919, 571.
Marconi's Invention—1902, 366; 1908, 329.
Mariana Islands, Map—1899, 139.
Marianna Mine Disaster—1909, 423.
Marine—See Shipping Data.
Marine Corps, Secretary Daniels' Report—1919, 568.
Marne, Battle of—1915, 455.
Marriage Laws—1893, 82; 1895, 395; 1903, 181, and in succeeding volumes.
Mars Nearest Earth—1907, 15; 1909, 22.
Marshall, T. R., Sketch—1913, 387; 1914, 35.
Marshals, United States—In each volume.
Martin, J., Sketch—1894, 64.
Martine, J. E., Sketch—1912, 406.
Martinique Disaster—1903, 151.
Marvin, C. F., Sketch—1914, 258.
Maryland, Race Questions in—1902, 108.
Mason, W. E., Sketch—1898, 208.
Massey, W. A., Sketch—1913, 389.
Matches, Poisonous, Law Against—1913, 189.
Matchett, C. H., Sketch—1897, 157.
Matsushima Disaster—1909, 142.
Mattoon Tornado—1918, 36.
Mauretania, Steamship—1908, 395.
Mawson Expedition—1912, 510; 1914, 184; 1915, 338.
Maxwell, W. H., Sketch—1905, 206.
Maybrick Case—1905, 84.
Mayflower, Passengers on—1888, 126.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Mayors of Chicago—See Chicago Mayors.
Mayors of Large Cities—1902, 216, and in succeeding volumes.
Measures and Weights—1890, 188; 1891, 125; 1892, 40, 115; 1896, 43, 52; 1902, 75, and in succeeding volumes.
Meat Inspection Law—1891, 111; 1907, 167, 171.
Meatless Days—1919, 403.
Meat Trade of World—1907, 37.
Meat Trust Case Ended—1913, 159.
Medal of Honor Act—1917, 196.
Mediation, Board, U. S.—1915, 234.
Meiklejohn, A., Sketch—1913, 389.
Meline, J. F., Sketch—1894, 62.
Melville, G. W., Death of—1913, 150.
Memorial Bridge—1914, 238.
Memphis, Wreck of the—1917, 172.
Men and Women, Proportion of—1902, 96.
Meningitis Epidemic—1906, 348.
Merchant Marine Bill—1916, 237.
Merchant Marine, Growth of—1916, 477.
Merriam Commission, Chicago—1910, 471.
Merriam, H. C., Sketch—1899, 227.
Merriam, W. R., Sketch—1900, 126.
Merrimac Message—1899, 319.
Merrimac, Sinking of the—1899, 116.
Merritt, W., Sketch—1899, 226.
Merry, W. L., Sketch—1898, 206.
Mesopotamia, Campaign in—1918, 515.
Messages to Congress—1894, 81; 1897, 265, and in succeeding volumes.
Messina Earthquake—1912, 414.
Metals, Cost of Rare—1900, 186.
Metals, Melting Point—1892, 126.
Metals, Specific Gravity—1892, 126.
Metcalf, H. B., Sketch—1901, 243.
Metcalfe, R. L., Sketch—1914, 258.
Methodist Thank Offering—1904, 144.
Methodists—See Religious Statistics.
Metric Tables—1888, 8; 1892, 40; 1896, 52, and in succeeding volumes.
Meuse-Argonne Offensive—1919, 564.
Mexican Mediation—1915, 237.
Mexico—In each volume since 1902.
Mexico, Revolutions in—1911, 491; 1912, 211; 1913, 395; 1914, 355; 1915, 222; 1916, 301; 1917, 535; 1918, 583.
Meyer, G. von L., Sketch—1901, 248; 1907, 273; 1910, 33.
Michigan Governors—1885, 14.
Mid-European Union—1919, 523.
Midshipmen, Number Increased—1917, 234.
Mikkelsen Expedition—1912, 210; 1913, 149.
Miles, N. A., Sketch—1896, 88; 1899, 226.
Miles of Different Nations—1890, 69; 1912, 198.
Militancy in England—1914, 397.
Military Academy—1888, 26; 1894, 202; 1904, 186, and in succeeding volumes.
Military Department of Lakes—1902, 392, and in succeeding volumes.
Militia—See Guard, National.
Militia Age, Males of—1893, 38; 1902, 58; 1905, 62, and in succeeding volumes.
Militia Drafting Act—1917, 196.
Militia Law—1909, 164.
Milk, Pasteurization of—1917, 62.
Millard, J. H., Sketch—1902, 100.
Miller, A. C., Sketch—1914, 258.
Mills Tariff Bill—1908, 69.
Milton, W. H., Sketch—1909, 323.
Milwaukee Avenue State Bank—1907, 411.
Milwaukee (Wis.) Bomb Explosion—1918, 578.
Milwaukee, Cruiser, Loss of—1918, 154.
Mineral Products, United States—In each volume since 1891.
Miners' Strike, British—1913, 162.
Mines, Casualties in—1891, 122; 1902, 336, and in succeeding volumes.
Mines, Deepest—1906, 116.
Minimum Wage Laws—1914, 415; 1915, 212; 1916, 253.
Mining Disasters, Great—1914, 86.
Minnesota Forest Fires—1919, 208.
Minnesota, Governors of—1885, 15.
Minton, H. C., Sketch—1902, 100.
Mints, United States—1906, 189; 1908, 196; 1910, 119, and in succeeding volumes.
Mirbach, Count, Killed—1919, 468.
Missions, American and Foreign—1908, 139; 1909, 223.
Missions, Income of—1901, 145; 1902, 149.
Missions, War, to and from America—1918, 527.
Mississippi Centennial—1917, 197.
Mississippi Hurricane—1916, 201.
Mississippi River Commission—1898, 280.
Mississippi River Floods—1915, 518.
Missouri Athletic Clubhouse Fire—1915, 184.
Mitchel, J. P., Elected Mayor of New York—1914, 428; Attempt to Kill, 1915, 159.
Mitchell, John, Sketch—1903, 238.
Mitchell, John H., Trial—1906, 162.
Mitchell, J. L., Sketch—1894, 62.
Mobilization of Industries—1917, 227.
Moldavia, Sinking of—1919, 547.
Molineux Case—1902, 107; 1903, 156.
Monetary Commission—1910, 126.
Money, H. D., Sketch—1897, 160.
Money, Foreign—See Coins.
Money Orders, Rates—In each volume since 1902.
Money, Statistics—In each volume from 1891.
Money Trust Investigation—1913, 489.
Mongolia Sinks Submarine—1918, 538.
Monongah Mine Disaster—1908, 396.
Monroe Doctrine—1896, 71; 1902, 85, and in succeeding volumes.
Monroe, Wreck of the—1915, 97.
Montenegro—1907, 111, and in succeeding volumes.
Monterey Flood—1910, 95.
Months, Symbols of—1912, 210; 1913, 178.
Monuments, Height of—1885, 10.
Monuments in Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Moody, William H., Sketch—1903, 235; 1905, 204.
Moon, Facts About—1908, 26; 1910, 23.
Moon, Harvest and Hunter's—1912, 24; 1913, 30, and in succeeding volumes.
Mooney Case—1919, 770.
Moonlight, Col. T., Sketch—1895, 105.
Moore, David H., Sketch—1901, 250.
Moore, J. H., Sketch—1906, 299.
Morgan, J. P., Sketch—1902, 100; Art Purchases by, 1903, 182; Death of, 1914, 258.
Morgan, J. P. (Jr.), Attempt to Kill—1916, 344.
Morgan Park Annexed—1912, 461; 1913, 622 (void); 1915, 634.
Morgenthau, H., Sketch—1914, 258.
Morocco—1906, 135; 1908, 185, and in succeeding volumes.
Morocco, Dispute—1906, 350; 1907, 85; 1908, 244; 1909, 264; 1912, 359.
Morocco, War in—1910, 428.
Moros, Battle with, at Jolo—1907, 39.
Morrison, Jessie, Trial—1902, 107.
Morrison Tariff Bills—1908, 69.
Mortgages on Acres—1895, 62.
Mortgages, Farm—1894, 207; 1913, 495.
Mortgages on Lots—1895, 62.
Morton, Paul, Sketch—1905, 204.
Moses, B., Sketch—1901, 248.
Mosquito Coast Incident—1895, 233.
Mothers' Day Law—1915, 289.
Mottoes, State—1915, 513; 1916, 216.
Mountain, Highest, in North America—1902, 77; 1918, 140.
Mountains, Highest—1888, 17; 1907, 136, and in succeeding volumes.
Mount Vernon, The, Torpedoed—1919, 548.
Moxley, W. J., Elected to Congress—1910, 521.
Muck, Dr. Carl, Case—1919, 539.
Mueller Municipal Ownership Law—1904, 355; 1908, 411.
Muhlon War Disclosures—1919, 347.
Mukden, Battle of—1906, 303.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Mulkey, F. W., Sketch—1908, 355.
Munday Conspiracy Trial—1916, 678.
Municipal Harbors, Law—1912, 87.
Municipal Pier—See Pier, Municipal.
Munitions of War—1916, 414; 1918, 519, 610.
Murders in United States—1912, 393.
Murphy, J. B., Sketch—1911, 334.
Murray, L. O., Sketch—1909, 323.
Music in Chicago—1912, 581, and in succeeding volumes.
Mutsuhito, Emperor, Death of—1913, 225.
Myers, H. L., Sketch—1912, 406.
McAdoo, W. G., Sketch—1914, 35; Resigns as Secretary, 1919, 785.
McBride, G. W., Sketch—1896, 91.
McCabe, Charles, Sketch—1897, 161.
McCook, A. McD., Sketch—1895, 106.
McCormick, R. S., Sketch—1904, 204.
McCreary, J. B., Sketch—1903, 234.
McCumber, P. J., Sketch—1900, 128.
McCurtain Mine Disaster—1913, 260.
McDonald, Dora, Trial—1909, 318.
McDowell, William F., Sketch—1905, 206.
McEnery, S. D., Sketch—1897, 161.
McGinty, G. B., Sketch—1914, 258.
McGovern, Francis E., Sketch—1911, 334.
McIntyre, R., Sketch—1909, 323.
McKenna, J. B., Sketch—1898, 202.
McKenzie, J. A., Sketch—1894, 59.
McKinley Monument—1908, 398.
McKinley Tariff Bill—1908, 69.
McKinley, W., Sketch—1897, 153; 1901, 241
McKinley, William, Assassination—1902, 109
McKinney, L. F., Sketch—1894, 600.
McLaurin, A. J., Sketch—1896, 92; 1901, 247.
McLean, G. F., Sketch—1912, 406.
McLemore Resolution—1917, 475.
McMillin, B., Sketch—1914, 258.
McNamara Dynamite Case—1912, 470.
McReynolds, J. C., Sketch—1914, 35.
Nagel, Charles, Sketch—1910, 33.
National Defense Movement—1917, 199.
National Security League—1916, 278.
Nativity of Population—See Foreign-Born Population.
Naturalization Laws—1889, 69; 1896, 228; 1900, 114; 1907, 167, 173; 1909, 42, and in succeeding volumes.
Naval Disasters, List of—1909, 280.
Naval Emergency Law—1918, 56.
Naval Gunnery Records—1905, 280; 1913, 428.
Naval Militia, Illinois—In each volume since 1902.
Naval Reserve Law—1916, 234; 1917, 231.
Naval Training Station—1912, 246; 1913, 275.
Naval Training Stations—1918, 494.
Naval War, Laws of—1912, 78.
Navies, Merchant—1894, 206; 1896, 51; 1897, 248; 1898, 248.
Navies of the World—1887, 12; 1890, 177; 1896, 51; 1899, 98; 1902, 66, 222, and in succeeding volumes.
Navigation, Inland—1898, 238.
Navy, German, Surrender of—1919, 583.
Navy, U. S., Act for Larger—1917, 229; 1918, 56, 406.
Navy, United States—In each volume from 1886.
Navy, U. S., Work of—1919, 490.
Navy Yards, Additional—1917, 233.
Nebraska Prison Mutiny—1913, 393.
Neely, Thomas B., Sketch—1905, 206.
Negroes in United States—1902, 54, and in succeeding volumes.
Negro Riots—1918, 147, 577.
Nelson, K., Sketch—1896, 89; 1908, 355.
Netherlands, The—In each volume since 1902
Neutrality Enforcement Law—1916, 232.
Neutrality Proclamation—1915, 445.
Nevins, H. M., Sketch—1909, 324.
New, Harry S., Sketch—1906, 298.
Newark Fire Horror—1911, 345.
Newel, S., Sketch—1898, 206.
Newlands, F. G., Sketch—1904, 203.
Newman, William H., Sketch—1902, 100.
New Mexico, Admission of—1911, 377; 1912, 73; 1913, 233.
New Mexico, Constitution—1912, 76.
New Orleans Massacre—1892, 35.
Newspapers of America—1886, 16; 1887, 123; 1888, 19; 1902, 129, and in succeeding volumes.
New York Public Utilities Law—1908, 331.
Niagara Falls Peace Meeting—1915, 228.
Niagara Falls Preservation—1907, 175; Recession of, 1909, 205; 1910, 213.
Niagara Trolley Accident—1918, 44.
Nicaragua Canal Treaty—1917, 127.
Nicaragua—In each volume since 1902.
Nicaragua in War—1919, 329.
Nicaragua, Revolutions in—1911, 131; 1913, 420.
Nicholas II. Deposed—1918, 508; Killed, 1919, 469.
Nicholson, S. T., Sketch—1901, 245.
Nightingale, Florence, Death of—1911, 76.
Night Riders—1909, 317.
Nixon, George S., Sketch—1906, 298.
Nobel Prize Winners—1904, 108, and in succeeding volumes.
Nogi, General, Suicide of—1913, 225.
No Man's Land—1889, 184.
Norge, Wreck of the—1905, 124.
North Pole Reached—1910, 328.
Northern Securities Company—1903, 63; 1904, 98; 1905, 144.
Northwest Passage—1907, 246.
Norton, C. D., Sketch—1911, 334.
Norway—In each volume since 1902.
Norway and Sweden—1906, 131.
Norway, Marine Losses of—1918, 538.
Norway Trade Agreement—1919, 423.
Norway, Woman Suffrage in—1908, 73.
Noted Men in Private Life—1902, 140.
Nuelsen, J. L., Sketch—1909, 324.
Numbers, New House, Chicago—1910, 475.
Numerals, Roman and Arabic—1908, 92; 1909, 154.
Nuts, Whence Imported—1915, 32.
Oats—See Agriculture, Statistics of.
Oats, Prices—In each volume from 1891.
Obituary—In each volume.
Observatories, Height of—1898, 245.
Occupation, American Army of—1919, 657.
Occupations—1896, 39; 1904, 149, 383; 1908, 171, and in succeeding volumes.
Ocean Waves, Height—1902, 186.
Oceans, Areas and Depths—1910, 175, 334, and in succeeding volumes.
O'Connell, W. H., Sketch—1912, 406.
Odessa Riots—1906, 312.
O'Gorman, James A., Sketch—1912, 406.
Ohio Floods—1914, 447; 1915, 518.
Oil Lands Decision—1915, 95.
Oil, Standard, Decision—1912, 33.
Oklahoma, Admission of—1907, 175, 257; 1908, 238.
Oklahoma, Constitution, etc.—1908, 238.
Old Age Pensions—1911, 165.
Old Chicagoans—1909, 385, and in succeeding volumes.
Old Chicago Business Houses—1917, 641, and in succeeding volumes.
Old Residents, Chicago—1905, 446, and in succeeding volumes.
Oleomargarine—1891, 74; 1894, 143; 1899, 298; 1901, 238; 1902, 222; 1903, 288.
Oliver, G. T., Sketch—1910, 393.
Olney, R., Sketch—1894, 57.
Olympian Games—1902, 304; 1904, 235; 1905, 225; 1907, 215; 1913, 313.
Olympian Records, Principal—1905, 227; 1906, 212, and in succeeding volumes.
Omaha Tornado—1914, 402.
Ontario Forest Fires—1917, 67.
Opera Houses, Capacities—1893, 114.
Opera in Chicago—1913, 581, and in succeeding volumes.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Opium Conference—1910, 31; 1912, 209.
Opium Traffic Laws—1915, 289; 1916, 236.
Orange River Colony—1906, 125; 1910, 193.
Orchestra, Chicago—See Music in Chicago.
Oreglia, Cardinal, Death—1914, 493.
Oregon, Cruise of the—1899, 115.
Oregon Plan—1912, 94.
Original Package Law—1891, 111.
Orphanages in United States—1907, 65, and in succeeding volumes.
Osaka Fire—1910, 218; 1913, 160.
Osborn, C. S., Sketch—1911, 334.
Osborne, J. E., Sketch—1914, 258.
Oscar II., Death of—1908, 390.
Ostend, Blocking of—1919, 582.
Otis, E. S., Sketch—1899, 227.
Otranto, Loss of—1919, 547.
Overman, L. S., Sketch—1910, 393.
Owen, R. L., Sketch—1908, 355.
Packers' Case Ended—1913, 159.
Page, C. S., Sketch—1909, 324.
Page, T. N., Sketch—1914, 258.
Page, W. H., Sketch—1914, 258.
Paintings, High Prices for—1915, 237.
Palestine, Campaign in—1918, 516.
Palma, President, Resigns—1907, 248.
Palma, T. E., Sketch—1903, 236.
Palmer, Frank W., Death of—1908, 456.
Palmer, J. M., Sketch—1897, 156.
Panama-California Exposition—1914, 284.
Panama Canal—See Canal, Panama.
Panama Canal Builders, Thanks to—1916, 232.
Panama Canal Tolls Dispute—1914, 353; Settled, 1915, 219.
Panama Libel Cases—1910, 218; 1911, 319; 1912, 120.
Panama-Pacific Exposition—1912, 469; 1913, 386; 1914, 284; 1915, 89; 1916, 311.
Panama Republic—In each volume since 1904.
Panama in War—1919, 328.
Pan-American Congress—1891, 114; 1902, 342; 1903, 53.
Pan-American Exposition—1901, 281; 1902, 338.
Panics, Financial—1897, 143; 1902, 44; 1908, 357.
Pankhurst Case—1914, 397.
Paper and Pulp Manufactures—1902, 330.
Paper Trust—1907, 264.
Parade, "First Call," Chicago—1918, 573.
Paraguay—In each volume since 1902.
Paralysis, Infantile—1917, 398.
Parcel Post Law—1913, 184, 496; 1914, 297, 558; Rates, 1915, 105.
Paris, Heavy Storm in—1915, 65.
Paris Underground Wreck—1904, 112.
Parker, A. B., Gold Telegram—1905, 202.
Parker, Alton B., Sketch—1905, 203.
Parker, E. W., Sketch—1903, 238.
Parks, Buildings in—1906, 434.
Parks in Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Parks in Cities—1896, 49; 1903, 103; 1904, 76; 1908, 388; 1909, 55.
Parks, National—1897, 133; 1904, 14, and in succeeding volumes.
Parochial Schools—1892, 96; 1893, 35.
Parsons, W. B., Sketch—1905, 205.
Party Emblems in 1912—1913, 423.
Passport Regulations—1909, 90, and in succeeding volumes.
Pasteurization of Milk—1917, 62.
Patent Laws—1896, 226; 1902, 96, and in succeeding volumes.
Paterson, N. J., Fire in—1903, 181.
Patterson, Nan, Trial—1906, 162.
Patterson, T. M., Sketch—1902, 100.
Pattison, John M., Sketch—1906, 300.
Patton, Francis L., Sketch—1903, 235.
Patton, J., Jr., Sketch—1895, 105.
Paupers in Almshouses—1892, 100; 1907, 243; 1909, 58.
Payne-Aldrich Tariff—1910, 37.
Payne, H. C., Sketch—1903, 235.
Paynter, T. H., Sketch—1907, 272.
Peabody School Fire—1916, 299.
Peace Celebrations—1919, 624.
Peace Centenary—1916, 114.
Peace Conference—1900, 101; 1905, 254; 1906, 346; 1907, 468; 1908, 235; 1909, 215; 1910, 211; World's War, 1919, 667, 669.
Peace Discussions—1919, 427.
Peace Endowment, Carnegie—1912, 99.
Peace, Foundation for Industrial—1908, 76; 1909, 266.
Peace, League to Enforce—1916, 300.
Peace Meeting Dispute, Chicago—1918, 571.
Peace Movement, Survey of—1911, 66; 1912, 99, and in succeeding volumes to 1915; 1919, 719.
Peace of Europe—1899, 102.
Peace Proposals, War—1918, 363.
Peak, J. L., Sketch—1896, 92.
Pearse, C. G., Sketch—1912, 406.
Pearson, R., Sketch—1904, 206.
Pearsons, D. K., Gifts of—1902, 69; Death of, 1913, 340.
Peary Polar Expedition—1907, 246; 1908, 135; 1909, 190; Reaches Pole, 1910, 328; 1911, 175.
Peary, R. E., Sketch—1910, 393; Made Rear-Admiral, 1912, 66.
Peat Supply of United States—1913, 77.
Peck, George R., Sketch—1906, 300.
Peckham, R. W., Sketch—1897, 158.
Peirce, Herbert H. D., Sketch—1907, 273.
Pellagra Commission—1910, 443; 1912, 152.
Penfield, F. C., Sketch—1914, 259.
Penrose, Boies, Sketch—1898, 209; 1904, 203; 1910, 393.
Pens, Fountain, Export of—1915, 24.
Pension Agencies Abolished—1913, 187.
Pension, Service, Act—1913, 187.
Pensions in America—1912, 277.
Pension Statistics—In each volume from 1889.
Pension System, Telephone—1913, 421.
Pensions, Old Age—1902, 91; in England, 1909, 264; 1911, 165.
Pensions on Railroads—1903, 233.
Percy, L., Sketch—1911, 335.
Perdicaris, Ion, Case—1905, 257.
Perkins, B. W., Sketch—1893, 64.
Perkins, G. C., Sketch—1896, 88; 1904, 203; 1910, 393.
Pershing, J. J., in France—1918, 543; Made General, 1918, 544; Anniversary Messages, 1919, 482; Report on War, 1919, 560.
Perry Centennial—1914, 403.
Perry, Isaac N., Trial—1906, 162.
Perry Memorial—1912, 67.
Persia—In each volume since 1902.
Persia, Death of Shah of—1908, 178.
Persia, Revolution in—1910, 334.
Persia, Sinking of the—1917, 473.
Peru—In each volume since 1902.
Peru, Revolution in—1915, 239.
Petroleum, Production—1900, 55, and in succeeding volumes.
Pettigrew, R. F., Sketch—1896, 91.
Pettus, E. W., Sketch—1897, 161; 1898, 207; 1904, 203.
Philippine Agricultural Bank—1908, 75.
Philippine Currency Law—1904, 156.
Philippine Islands—1899, 133-137; 1901, 260, and in succeeding volumes.
Philippine Tariff—1902, 332.
Philippine War—1900, 218; 1901, 261, 301; 1902, 111, 141; 1903, 157; 1904, 53, 112, and in succeeding volumes.
Phillips' May Corn Deal—1902, 424.
Photographs by Electricity—1887, 10.
Photophone, The—1887, 13.
Pier, Municipal—1916, 635; 1918, 612, 688.
Pig-Iron Product—1891, 90; 1895, 172; 1901, 211; 1903, 58; 1904, 50, and in succeeding volumes.
Piles, S. H., Sketch—1906, 298.
Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy—1911, 311.
Pioneers of Chicago—See Old Residents.
Pipe Line Decision—1915, 95.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Pitney, Mahlon, Sketch—1913, 389.
Pius Fund Arbitration—1903, 204.
Pius X, Elected Pope—1904, 69; Sketch, 1904, 206; Death of, 1915, 236.
Plague in Manchuria and India—1912, 308.
Platforms, National—See Conventions.
Platt, O. H., Sketch—1904, 203.
Platt, T. C., Sketch—1898, 209.
Playgrounds, Municipal—1905, 426; 1906, 435, and in succeeding volumes.
Pleasant Prairie Explosion—1912, 140.
Pledges by Candidates, Law—1918, 615.
Plots, War, in United States—1916, 343; 1917, 480; 1918, 496; 1919, 537.
Poets Laureate, England—1915, 469, and in succeeding volumes.
Poincare, R., Elected President—1914, 51; Sketch, 1914, 259.
Poindexter, M., Sketch—1912, 406.
Poisons and Their Antidotes—1886, 80.
Polar Land, New, Found—1914, 184.
Poles, The Two Cold—1888, 11.
Police Chiefs, Chicago—1903, 416, and in succeeding volumes.
Police Department, Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Police Statistics, Chicago—In each volume since 1891.
Policewomen in Cities—1917, 126.
Poliomyelitis—1917, 398.
Polish Kingdom Restored—1917, 528.
Political Changes in Fifty Years—1891, 322.
Political Committees—In each volume.
Political Societies, Chicago—1902, 360, and in succeeding volumes.
Polivanov Report—1919, 353.
Pope Benedict's Peace Appeal—1918, 372.
Pope, "Black," Elected—1916, 100.
Pope, Election of—1904, 69; 1915, 236.
Pope Leo XIII., Death of—1904, 112.
Popular Vote—In each volume.
Population, Center of—1902, 49, and in succeeding volumes.
Population, Chicago—In each volume.
Population, Cities—1891, 94; 1892, 87; 1894, 34; 1901, 137, and in succeeding volumes.
Population, Density of—1893, 39; 1902, 48, and in succeeding volumes.
Population, Foreign-Born—1903, 78, and in succeeding volumes.
Population, Foreign Countries—See Foreign Countries.
Population, Illinois—See Illinois, Population.
Population, Median Point of—In each volume since 1902.
Population, Mother Tongue of—1915, 144.
Population, United States—In each volume from 1891.
Population, World—1887, 8; 1892, 154; 1904, 68, and in succeeding volumes.
Pork, Prices of—In each volume from 1891.
Port Arthur, Siege of—1906, 303.
Porter, H., Sketch—1898, 203.
Porter, J. D., Sketch—1894, 59.
Porto Rico—In each volume since 1902.
Portsmouth, Treaty of—1906, 304.
Portugal, Assassination of President—1919, 656.
Portugal—In each volume since 1903.
Portugal Enters European War—1917, 484.
Portugal, Revolution in—1911, 131; 1916, 85; 1918, 577.
Post, Louis F., Sketch—1914, 259.
Post, R. H., Sketch—1908, 355.
Postage, Rates of—In each volume from 1886.
Postage to England Reduced—1909, 158; to Germany, 1909, 377.
Postal Currency—1897, 78; 1898, 174.
Postal Dates—1898, 146.
Postal Savings Banks—1907, 104, and in succeeding volumes.
Postal Statistics—In each volume since 1902.
Postmasters, Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Postmasters of Large Cities—In each volume since 1902.
Postoffice, Chicago, Bomb Explosion — 1919, 85.
Postoffice, Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Postoffice Frauds—1904, 405.
Potash Production—1918, 149.
Potsdam Conference—1919, 682.
Powder Trust—1908, 234.
Powell, W. F., Sketch—1898, 206.
Power-Transmitting, Long—1903, 428.
Powers, Caleb, Trial—1904, 245.
Practice Law, Illinois—1908, 405.
Precincts, Election, in Chicago—1904, 382; 1905, 417.
Preferential Voting—1912, 93.
Preparedness Movement—1917, 199; 1918, 53, 611.
Presbyterians—See Religious Statistics.
President Lincoln, The, Loss of—1919, 547.
President, Threats Against—1918, 53.
Presidential Succession—1894, 200; 1909, 215, and in succeeding volumes.
Presidents and Cabinets, United States—In each volume since 1885.
Presidents, Burial Places of—1908, 68, and in succeeding volumes.
President's Neutrality Proclamation—1915, 445.
Price Fixing Law—1918, 419, 420.
Prices, Chicago Grain—In each volume since 1891.
Prices of Commodities—In each volume since 1903.
Primary Law, Illinois—1906, 384; 1907, 396; 1908, 432; 1909, 425; 1910, 384; 1911, 47, 463; 1912, 508; 1913, 527 (presidential); 1915, 546; 1916, 555.
Princess Sophia, Wreck of—1919, 202.
Printing Industry—1917, 75.
Prinzip, Gavrio, Death of—1919, 426.
Prison Barracks—1918, 532.
Prisons, State—1911, 137; 1912, 395, and in succeeding volumes.
Pritchard, J. C., Sketch—1896, 91.
Profiteering Report—1919, 683.
Progressive Republican League—1912, 262.
Prohibition Amendment in Congress—1916, 241; 1918, 576; 1919, 769.
Property, Valuation of, in United States—1893, 50; 1907, 259, 280; 1908, 38; 1909, 99; 1912, 385.
Provence, Loss of the—1917, 472.
Public Health Service—1913, 187.
Public Service Department, Chicago—1915, 577, and in succeeding volumes.
Public Utility Laws—1908, 331; 1914, 490 (Illinois).
Pullman Boycott—1895, 79.
Pullman Company Statistics—1913, 369; 1914, 266.
Pulp Manufactures—1902, 330.
Pulse, Rate of—1886, 83; 1908, 243; 1909, 218, and in succeeding volumes.
Punishment, Capital—See Capital Punishment.
Purcell, W. E., Sketch—1911, 335.
Pure Food Law—1907, 169; In Illinois, 1908, 406.
Putnam, Herbert, Sketch—1900, 126.
Quarantine, National—1907, 175.
Quarles, J. V., Sketch—1900, 129.
Quay, Senator, Case of—1901, 124.
Quayle, W. A., Sketch—1909, 324.
Quebec Bridge Disaster—1908, 398.
Question, Eastern—1898, 249.
Quinby, W. E., Sketch—1894, 60.
Race Horses, Famous, Dead—1910, 296.
Race War in Atlanta, Ga.—1907, 242; In East St. Louis, 1918, 147; In Chester, Pa., 1918, 147.
Radio-Communication Law—1913, 187, 188.
Radio Messages—1913, 187, 188; 1915, 29, 267.
Radium Described—1905, 145; Sources of—1917, 16; Appearance of, 1918, 110.
Raffeisen System—1913, 37.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Railroad Eight Hour Law—1917, 235-240; 1918, 41, 42.
Railroad Gauges—1909, 414.
Railroad Operation by U. S.—1919, 370, 412, 414.
Railroad Rate Law—1907, 167.
Railroad Speed Records—1888, 123; 1903, 374; 1906, 50; 1912, 195, and in succeeding volumes.
Railroad Statistics, United States—In each volume from 1891.
Railroad Strike, British—1912, 479.
Railroad Tunnels, Long—1916, 37; 1918, 132; 1919, 37.
Railroad Wrecks—1902, 336, and in succeeding volumes.
Railroads Fined for Rebating—1913, 150.
Railroads, Grants to—1898, 279.
Railroads in Alaska—1916, 114.
Railroads in Illinois—1891, 122; 1906, 320.
Railroads, Introduction of—1887, 14.
Railroads, Harriman, Sued—1909, 258.
Railways, Street—1891, 100; 1902, 222, and in succeeding volumes.
Rainfall in United States—1890, 51.
Ranch, Largest Cattle—1907, 200.
Ransdell, J. E., Sketch—1913, 389.
Ransom, M. W., Sketch—1896, 88.
Rasmussen Expedition—1914, 184.
Rassieur, L., Sketch—1901, 250.
Rate Case Decision, Minnesota—1914, 199.
Rawlins, J. L., Sketch—1898, 210.
Real Estate Transfers, Chicago—In each volume since 1903.
Rebating, Indictments for—1909, 257; 1912, 198.
Rebellion, Lives Lost in—1886, 10.
Rebellion (War of) Records—1902, 32.
Recall, Election—1910, 91.
Recall, Judicial, California—1914, 49.
Recall, The—1912, 92.
Recall Veto, Taft's—1912, 74.
Receipts, Government—In each volume since 1891.
Reciprocity, Canadian—1912, 67.
Reciprocity Treaties—1892, 130; 1902, 78; 1903, 23.
Red Cross Knitting Records—1919, 549.
Red Cross, Law—1913, 189.
Red Cross War Work—1918, 527, 533, 534; 1919, 405, 477.
Red Cross War Work, Chicago—1919, 826.
Redfield, William C., Sketch—1914, 35.
Red Flag Barred, Chicago—1919, 816.
Redmond, J. E., Death of—1919, 164.
Reed, James A., Sketch—1912, 406.
Reeve, F. X., Sketch—1894, 62.
Referendum—1895, 100; 1912, 92; 1913, 340.
Reformatories, Juvenile—1892, 101.
Regina Tornado—1913, 243.
Registration, Army—1918, 399, 484; 1919, 385, 507.
Registration of Titles—1892, 384.
Rehabilitation, Vocational—1919, 388.
Reid, W., Sketch—1903, 236; 1906, 298; Death of, 1913, 501.
Reigns, Longest, in England—1902, 73.
Reinsch, Paul, Sketch—1914, 259.
Relations Broken with Germany—1918, 381.
Relief Acts by Congress—1910, 130.
Religions of the World—1905, 102; 1907, 192.
Religious Statistics—In each volume since 1888.
Religious War Commissions—1918, 522.
Remmel, V., Sketch—1901, 244.
Remsen, Ira, Sketch—1902, 100.
Representation, Proportional—1895, 101; 1896, 134; 1899, 404.
Republics, Smallest—1897, 177.
Reservations, Wild Life—1914, 41.
Reserve Bank, Chicago—1915, 592.
Reserve Banks, Federal—1915, 333.
Resources, Conservation of—1909, 173; 1910, 169; 1912, 391.
Resources, Inventory of—1910, 170.
Restraints on Commerce—1916, 360; 1917, 509.
Revenue Cutter Service—1914, 52, and in succeeding volumes to 1916. (See Coast Guard.)
Revenue, Emergency, Act—1917, 179; 1918, 53, 428.
Revolutionary Records—1914, 237.
Reynolds, G. M., Sketch—1909, 324.
Rhine, Crossing of—1919, 658.
Rhodes, Cecil, Scholarships—1903, 98; 1904, 150.
Richardson, H. A., Sketch—1908, 356.
Ricks, James B., Sketch—1902, 100.
Ridder, Herman, Sketch—1909, 324.
Riesco, Jerman, Sketch—1902, 100.
Ritual Murder Trial—1914, 419.
Rivers and Canals, Length of—1900, 140; 1908, 170.
Rivers and Lakes Commission Act—1912, 86.
Rivers, The Longest—1885, 11; 1888, 17; 1909, 91, and in succeeding volumes.
Roach, W. N., Sketch—1894, 63.
Road, Rules of the—1909, 556; 1916, 643.
Roads, Federal Aid for—1917, 246; 1918, 178, 607; 1919, 769.
Roads, Good—1911, 515; 1913, 419, 420.
Roads, Hard, Illinois—1918, 604; 1919, 822.
Roads, State Aid (Illinois)—1914, 491.
Roberts, B. H., Case of—1901, 125.
Roberts, Lord, Death of—1915, 77.
Roberts, W. H., Sketch—1908, 356.
Robinson, J. T., Sketch—1914, 259.
Rock Island, Riots in—1913, 315.
Rockefeller Gifts to Education—1906, 215; 1908, 132; 1909, 407; 1910, 325; 1911, 331; 1912, 128.
Rockefeller Institute—1902, 342.
Rockhill, W. W., Sketch—1898, 206; 1906, 299.
Rocky Mountain Park Act—1916, 231.
Rodin, Auguste, Death of—1918, 619.
Rogers, H. H., Death of—1910, 72.
Roll of Honor, Chicago—1919, 836.
Roman Catholic—See Religious Statistics.
Roosevelt Against Third Term—1905, 202; 1908, 397.
Roosevelt and Brownson—1909, 270.
Roosevelt, Attempt to Kill—1913, 424.
Roosevelt-Barnes Libel Case—1916, 100.
Roosevelt in Africa—1910, 264; 1911, 75.
Roosevelt-Newett Libel Case—1914, 60.
Roosevelt and Nobel Prize—1919, 390.
Roosevelt, Theodore, Sketch—1899, 229; 1901, 241; 1902, 100; 1905, 203; 1913, 387.
Roosevelt Volunteers—1918, 487.
Root, Elihu, Sketch—1900, 124; 1904, 205; 1906, 298; 1910, 393; Mission to Russia, 1918, 512, 527.
Rosenwald, Julius, Y. M. C. A. Gifts—1919, 173.
Ross, J., Sketch—1900, 128.
Ross Kidnaping Case—1910, 112.
Rostand, Edmond, Sketch—1902, 101; Death of, 1919, 628.
Roumania—In each volume since 1902.
Roumania in European War—1917, 484, 531; 1918, 527, 563; 1919, 475.
Royalty, Cost of Maintaining—1902, 112.
Rubino, G., Trial of—1904, 245.
Rublee, W., Sketch—1903, 235.
Ruef, Abraham, Case of—1908, 344.
Ruggles, Gen. G. D., Sketch—1895, 106.
Rulers, Foreign—1896, 62; 1897, 134; 1898, 134; 1900, 273; 1901, 180; 1902, 113.
Rules, House, Contest Over—1911, 33.
Runyon, T., Sketch—1894, 64.
Russia—1902, 118, and in succeeding volumes.
Russia, Assassinations in—1905, 143; 1906, 312.
Russia, Sisson Report on—1919, 473.
Russian Exile System Modified—1905, 187.
Russian Peace Negotiations—1919, 462.
Russian Revolution—1906, 309; 1907, 268; 1908, 190; 1909, 319; 1918, 508; 1919, 462, 601.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Russian Throne, Heir Born to—1905, 278.
Russian Treaty Abrogated—1913, 160.
Russia's Asiatic Railways—1905, 16.
Russo-American Tariff Controversy—1902, 217.
Russo-Chinese Controversy—1912, 320.
Russo-English Treaty—1908, 339.
Russo-Japanese Treaty—1908, 189; 1911, 52; 1917, 256.
Russo-Japanese War—See Japanese-Russian War.
Rye, Statistics—See Agriculture.
Sabotage—1914, 49; 1918, 502; Act, 1919, 373.
Saccharine—1887, 13.
Safety at Sea, Rules for—1915, 97.
Safety Council, National—1916, 272; 1917, 328.
Sage Foundation—1908, 136, and in succeeding volumes.
Sages of Greece—1912, 188.
Sailors' Civil Relief—1919, 376.
Sailors' Insurance Act—1918, 453, 461.
St. Louis Fair—See Exposition, St. Louis.
St. Louis Municipal Bridge—1918, 74.
St. Mihiel, Battle of—1919, 563, 615.
St. Vincent Disaster—1903, 151.
Sakura Earthquake—1916, 49.
Salaries, City Employes'—In each volume since 1902.
Salaries, Cook County—In each volume since 1902.
Salaries, Large—1888, 15.
Salaries, Teachers', Chicago—In each volume since 1902.
Salem (Mass.) Fire—1915, 346.
Salem (Mich.) Railway Wreck—1908, 134.
Salisbury, Lord, Death of—1904, 126.
Salisbury Railway Wreck—1907, 21.
Saloniki Campaign—1917, 531.
Saloons—1903, 105; 1904, 78; 1906, 69.
Saloon, Sunday Closing, Chicago—1916, 676.
Salt in the Ocean—1916, 84.
Salt Manufactures—1902, 332.
Salvador—In each volume since 1902.
Saltzgaber, G. M., Sketch—1914, 259.
Samoa—1900, 110, 113; 1901, 267.
Sampson, A. J., Sketch—1898, 205.
Sampson, W. T., Sketch—1899, 224.
Sanders, J. Y., Sketch—1911, 335.
Sanders, N., Sketch—1913, 389.
San Diego Exposition—1913, 386; 1915, 89; 1916, 311.
San Francisco Disaster—1907, 265.
San Francisco Exposition—1912, 469; 1913, 386; 1915, 89; 1916, 311.
San Francisco Graft Cases—1908, 344; 1909, 317.
Sanger, W. C., Sketch—1902, 101.
Sanitariums, Tuberculosis—1909, 424.
Sanitary District, Chicago—In each volume since 1891.
San Juan, Porto Rico—1899, 129.
Santa Ysabel Massacre—1917, 536.
Santiago, Capitulation of—1899, 118.
Santo Domingo—In each volume since 1902.
Santo Domingo Disturbance—1917, 164.
Sargent, F. P., Sketch—1903, 238.
Saulsbury, W., Sketch—1914, 259.
Sault Ste. Marie Canals—1904, 80; 1908, 210; 1912, 403; 1913, 398; 1914, 561.
Sawtelle, C. G., Sketch—1897, 161.
Sayville Wireless—1915, 29.
Schleswig-Holstein—1919, 527.
Schley, W. S., Sketch—1899, 224; Inquiry, 1902, 354.
Schmitz, Eugene, Case—1908, 344.
School Age, Persons of—1893, 37; 1894, 217; 1902, 56; 1904, 61; 1908, 49, and in succeeding volumes.
Schoolhouse vs. Saloon—1889, 178.
School Laws of Illinois and Wisconsin—1891, 66.
School Statistics—In each volume since 1891.
Schools in Chicago—See Education, Board of.
Schrank, John, Sentenced—1913, 424.
Schroeder, S., Sketch—1901, 249.
Schroeder-Stranz Expedition—1914, 183.
Schulze-Delitzch System—1913, 37.
Schurman, J. G., Sketch—1913, 389.
Schwab, Charles M., Sketch—1902, 101.
Scott Antarctic Expedition—1911, 175; 1912, 210; 1913, 149; 1914, 181.
Scott, N. B., Sketch—1900, 29.
Scouts, Boy, Incorporated—1917, 197.
Sea Areas, Defensive—1918, 550.
Seal Fisheries Dispute—1892, 44; 1893, 65; 1894, 37.
Seal, Great, of U. S.—1915, 92.
Seal Hunting Disaster—1915, 91.
Seamen, Strike of—1912, 479.
Seamen Welfare Law—1916, 233.
Seaplane, Largest—1919, 569.
Seaports, Distances to—1907, 56, and in succeeding volumes.
Seaports, Great—1905, 144, and in succeeding volumes.
Seas, Depth of—1909, 101, and in succeeding volumes.
Seats, Contested, in Congress—1901, 122.
Seay, A. J., Sketch—1892, 54.
Security League, National—1916, 278; 1917, 324.
Seidel, Emil, Sketch—1913, 387.
Seigniorage Bill Veto—1895, 122.
Senatorial Districts, Illinois—1894, 177; 1902, 372, and in succeeding volumes.
Senators (U. S.), Illinois—1908, 419; 1909, 420; 1910, 456; 1911, 448, and in succeeding volumes.
Senses, Seven—1912, 188.
Sequoia Trees—1914, 265.
Serbia—1902, 118, and in succeeding volumes.
Serbia Conquered—1916, 351.
Serbia, Revolution in—1904, 216.
Service Chevrons—1919, 509.
Seven Modern Wonders—1913, 243.
Sevens and Threes—1912, 188.
Seventeenth Amendment to Constitution—1914, 48.
Sewall, Arthur, Sketch—1897, 154.
Sewall, H. M., Sketch—1898, 205.
Sex, Population by—1887, 16; 1893, 30; 1902, 53; 1904, 64, and in succeeding volumes.
Sexes, The—1890, 181.
Sexton, J. A., Sketch—1899, 226.
Seymour, J. S., Sketch—1894, 61.
Shackleton Expedition—1908, 135; 1910, 330; 1915, 338; 1916, 217; 1917, 166; 1918, 193.
Shafroth, J. F., Sketch—1914, 259.
Shafter, W. R., Sketch—1899, 226.
Shaw, A. D., Sketch—1900, 130.
Shaw, L. M., Sketch—1903, 235.
Shea Conspiracy Trials—1908, 78.
Sheep Per Square Mile—1893, 84.
Sheldon, G. R., Sketch—1909, 324.
Sherman Bill, Repeal of—1894, 87.
Sherman, John, Sketch—1898, 201.
Sherman, J. S., Sketch—1909, 331; 1910, 33; Death of, 1913, 390.
Sherman, L. Y., Elected U. S. Senator—1914, 458; Sketch, 1914, 259.
Shields, J. K., Sketch—1914, 259.
Shipbuilding of the World—1892, 123.
Shipping Board Law—1917, 187; Members, 1918, 530.
Shipping Data (Marine)—1916, 38, and in succeeding volumes.
Shipping Investigation—1916, 240.
Shipping of the World—1896, 51; 1904, 136; 1909, 86.
Shipsy, Chief, Attempt to Kill—1909, 488.
Ships, Dutch, Requisitioned—1919, 419.
Ships, German, Seized—1916, 341, 342; 1918, 403, 531; 1919, 491.
Ships Torpedoed, List—1919, 544.
Shipwrecks—1902, 335; 1904, 243, and in succeeding volumes.
Shiras, G., Sketch—1893, 63.
Shirt Industry—1917, 65.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Shively, Benjamin, Sketch—1910, 394.
Shonts, T. P., Sketch—1906, 299.
Short Ballot—1912, 91.
Shorthand, Speed in—1906, 127; 1910, 209.
Shot, First Fired by American—1919, 360.
Shotguns in War—1918, 647.
Shoup, G. L., Sketch—1896, 88.
Siam—1902, 121, and in succeeding volumes.
Siam and France—1894, 68.
Siberia, American Expedition to—1919, 468.
Siberian Railway—1902, 85.
Sight and Distance—1890, 181.
Sigsbee, C. D., Sketch—1899, 226.
Sill, J. M. B., Sketch—1895, 105.
Silver—See Gold and Silver.
Simmons, F. M., Sketch—1902, 101; 1908, 356.
Simon, Joseph, Sketch—1899, 222.
Simplon Tunnel Completed—1906, 113.
Sims, W. S., Sketch—1918, 489.
Singer Building—1908, 105.
Single Tax League—1891, 184.
Sins, Seven Deadly—1912, 188.
Sixteenth Amendment to Constitution—1914, 48.
Sixtus, Prince, Letter—1919, 442.
Skager-Rak, Battle of—1917, 470.
Slavic Legion Act—1919, 398.
Slavonia, Wreck of—1910, 218.
Sleepers, Seven—1912, 188.
Smith, Charles E., Sketch—1899, 221.
Smith, C. W., Sketch—1909, 324.
Smith, E. D., Sketch—1910, 394.
Smith, Hoke, Sketch—1894, 58; 1912, 406.
Smith, J., Jr., Sketch—1894, 63.
Smith, J. W., Sketch—1909, 324.
Smith, M. A., Sketch—1913, 389.
Smith, W. A., Sketch—1914, 260.
Smith-Lever Act—1915, 288.
Smoke Abatement Report, Chicago—1916, 669.
Smoot, Reed, Sketch—1904, 205; 1910, 394.
Smoot, Reed, Case Against, Ended—1908, 344.
Snake Victims in India—1905, 250.
Snow Limit—1893, 377.
Socialist Platform (St. Louis)—1919, 747.
Societies, Fraternal—1903, 183, and in succeeding volumes.
Societies, Learned—1908, 102; 1909, 236; 1910, 476, and in succeeding volumes.
Societies, National—See Associations.
Societies, Patriotic—In each volume from 1889.
Society Islands Hurricane—1907, 267.
Society of Jesus Election—1916, 100.
Soil Carried to Tidewater—1916, 84.
Soldiers, Alien, Naturalization—1919, 382.
Soldiers, Chicago, Killed in World War—1919, 836.
Soldiers' Civil Relief—1919, 376.
Soldiers, Employment for—1919, 696, 698.
Soldiers' Equipment—1918, 517.
Soldiers' Insurance Act—1918, 453, 461.
Somme, Battle of—1917, 529.
South Africa, Union of—1911, 122; 1912, 202; Rebellion in, 1916, 309.
South Carolina Exposition—1902, 338.
South Pole Nearly Reached—1910, 330.
South Pole Reached—1913, 148; 1914, 181.
South Shore Improvement—See Lake Front Agreement.
South Water Street Plan—1918, 686.
Southgate, J. H., Sketch—1897, 156.
Soviet, Wilson Message to—1919, 465.
Spain—In each volume since 1902.
Spain and Church—1911, 125.
Spain and Morocco—1910, 428.
Spain, Riots in—1910, 318.
Spalding, A. G., Sketch—1911, 335.
Spalding, J. L., Sketch—1903, 238.
Spanish-American War—1899, 107, 115, 120, 296; 1900, 106; 1901, 156; 1902, 111, and in succeeding volumes.
Spanish Influenza—1919, 745.
Sparrows, Increase of—1887, 15.
Speakers of the House—1900, 309, and in succeeding volumes.
Specific Gravity Table—1908, 92; 1909, 154.
Speed Rates Per Hour—1913, 381.
Spelling, Simplified—1907, 130; 1909, 243.
Spellmeyer, H., Sketch—1905, 206.
Spheres of Influence—1919, 365.
Spirits, Materials Used in—1894, 201; 1896, 211; 1898, 54; 1899, 298; 1900, 97; 1901, 237; 1902, 221; 1906, 26.
Spooner, J. C., Sketch—1898, 210; 1904, 205.
Sporting Records—In each volume from 1890.
Springfield (Ill.) Lynchings and Riots—1909, 258.
Spring-Rice, C. A., Sketch—1914, 260.
"Spurlos Versenkt" Cables—1918, 501.
Squiers, H. G., Sketch—1903, 235; 1907, 273.
Stackhouse Expedition—1914, 184.
Stamp Taxes—1915, 291; 1916, 159; 1918, 437.
Standard Oil Suits—1907, 263; 1908, 233; 1910, 432; Supreme Court Decision, 1912, 33.
Stanford University Gift—1902, 366.
Stanley in Africa—1891, 318.
Staples, Consumption of—1898, 111.
Star, New Eagle—1919, 33.
Stars, Number of—1888, 12; 1908, 26, and in succeeding volumes.
Starved Rock State Park—1912, 85.
State Houses, Value of—1917, 121.
State Nicknames and Flowers—1904, 114, and in succeeding volumes.
State Officers—See Election Returns in each volume.
States, Area, Population, Governors, Capitals, etc.—In each volume from 1887.
States, Names—1889, 180; 1896, 51; 1901, 282.
States, New—1891, 112; 1907, 175; 1919, 521, 526.
Statue of the Republic, Chicago—1916, 676.
Steamboating Chronology—1888, 127; 1898, 66.
Steam Laundries—1917, 198.
Steamship Companies Sued—1912, 229.
Steamship Expenses—1916, 174.
Steamship Lines Merged—1903, 63.
Steamships, Great Ocean—1902, 66; 1903, 93; 1908, 43; 1911, 164, and in succeeding volumes.
Steel Corporation Suit—1912, 314; 1916, 48 (decision).
Steel Prices Cut—1918, 526.
Steel Product—1891, 89; 1904, 50, 114; 1905, 38.
Stefansson Expedition—1912, 210; 1914, 184; 1916, 217; 1917, 166.
Stensland Bank Failure—1907, 411.
Stephenson Investigation—1912, 407; 1913, 158.
Stephenson, Isaac, Sketch—1908, 356; 1910, 394.
Sterling, Thomas, Sketch—1914, 260.
Stevens, D. W., Assassinated—1909, 172.
Stevens, John F., Sketch—1906, 300.
Stevenson, A. E., Sketch—1893, 61; 1901, 242.
Stewart, J. W., Sketch—1909, 325.
Stewart, T. J., Sketch—1903, 236.
Stills, Illicit, Seized—1891, 109; 1900, 98.
Stimson, H. L., Sketch—1912, 407.
Stock Exchange, Chicago—1902, 400; 1904, 410; 1906, 468, and in succeeding volumes.
Stock, Live, Inspection—1891, 121.
Stocks, Panic in—1902, 44.
Stockyards, Facts About—1917, 710.
Stockyards Fire—1912, 612.
Stoessel, Gen., in Prison—1909, 319.
Stokes, Rose Pastor, Case—1919, 538.
Stolypin Assassinated—1912, 213.
Stone, Ellen M., Abduction of—1902, 422; 1903, 56.
Stone, John T., Sketch—1914, 260.
Stone, Lithographic—1918, 79.
Stone, W. J., Sketch—1910, 394.
Storer, B., Sketch—1898, 206.
Storms and Floods—1902, 336, and in succeeding volumes.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Strathcona, Lord, Death of—1915, 264.
Straus, Oscar S., Sketch—1907, 273.
Street Guide, Chicago—1908, 514; 1909, 502; 1915, 619, and in succeeding volumes.
Street Railway Licenses—1903, 392.
Street Railway Ordinance, Chicago—1908, 496.
Street Railways in Chicago—1905, 405, and in succeeding volumes.
Streets, Famous—1912, 271; 1915, 166.
Streets in Cities—1891, 99; 1906, 65.
Strike, Anthracite Coal—1903, 191.
Strike, Lawrence—1913, 372.
Strike, Railway, England—1912, 479.
Strike, Teamsters'—1906, 351.
Strike, Telegraph Operators'—1908, 390.
Strikes—1889, 164; 1895, 77, 89; 1896, 198; 1898, 242; 1902, 337; 1903, 30, 99, 192; 1904, 55, 430; 1905, 257, and in succeeding volumes.
Stubbs, W. R., Sketch—1911, 335.
Submarine Commanders, Fate of—1919, 543.
Submarine Crisis, Wilson on—1917, 478.
Submarine E-2, Explosion—1917, 165.
Submarine F-4, Loss of—1916, 202.
Submarine Sinks Ships on U. S. Coast—1917, 474; 1919, 543.
Submarine Warfare—1919, 543, 544.
Subsidies Paid by All Nations—1890, 45.
Subsidies, Roosevelt on—1908, 79, 374.
Suburbs of Chicago—1902, 418; 1903, 424; 1904, 422; 1905, 420; 1906, 436.
Subway Commission, Chicago—1912, 620; 1914, 467, 546.
Subway Plan Report—1917, 600.
Suez Canal Statistics—1904, 15.
Suffrage Amendment in Congress—1916, 242
Suffrage, Qualifications for—In each volume from 1889.
Suffrage Vote, Michigan—1913, 489.
Suffrage, Woman—1914, 397, 491, and in succeeding volumes.
Sugar Beets—1892, 114; 1898, 102.
Sugar Bounty—1894, 203; 1895, 367.
Sugar, Brussels, Conference—1902, 44.
Sugar Consumption—1892, 114; 1898, 99, 139; 1902, 43; 1905, 180; 1906, 85.
Sugar Statistics—1891, 64; 1892, 114; 1894, 202; 1900, 100, and in succeeding volumes.
Sugar Trust, Restitution by—1910, 264.
Suicide, Facts About—1888, 16.
Sulu Treaty—1901, 261.
Sulzer, William, Sketch—1913, 389; Impeachment, 1914, 201.
Sun Yat Sen, Sketch—1913, 390.
Sunday Saloon Closing, Chicago—1916, 676.
Sunday Schools—1894, 41; 1897, 183.
Supreme Court, Illinois—In each volume.
Supreme Court, United States—In each volume.
Surrender Dates in War—1919, 327.
Surrender German Navy—1919, 583.
Sussex, Torpedoing of the—1917, 485.
Sutherland, George, Sketch—1906, 298.
Sutro Tunnel—1912, 126.
Swain, Joseph, Sketch—1914, 260.
Swallow, S. C., Sketch—1905, 203.
Swanson, C. A., Sketch—1911, 335.
Swayne Impeachment—1906, 350.
Sweden—In each volume since 1902.
Sweden and Norway—1906, 131; 1911, 125.
Sweden, Famine in—1904, 122.
Sweet, E. F., Sketch—1914, 260.
Swensen, E. B., Sketch—1898, 206.
Swiss Neutrality—1918, 526, 562.
Switzerland—In each volume since 1902.
Syndicalism—1914, 49.
Syrian Troubles—1904, 210.
Taal Volcano Eruption—1912, 137.
Taft Budget Plan—1914, 122.
Taft Vetoes—1912, 71, 75.
Taft, W. H., Inauguration of—1910, 31.
Taft, W. H., Sketch—1901, 247; 1909, 321; 1910, 33.
Taft's Trip Around World—1908, 401.
Taggart Divorce Case—1906, 162.
Taggart, Thomas, Sketch—1905, 204.
Taliaferro, J. P., Sketch—1900, 126.
Tallman, C., Sketch—1914, 260.
Tampa, Loss of the—1919, 547.
Tampico Flag Incident—1915, 233.
"Tanks" Used in Battle—1917, 474; American, 1919, 562.
Tariff Commission—1911, 62; Tariff Commission Law, 1917, 185.
Tariff, History of the—1891, 23; 1908, 69; 1909, 90.
Tariff Legislation—1891, 26; 1895, 26; 1911, 62.
Tariff, Payne-Aldrich—1910, 37-62.
Tariff Question in England—1904, 245.
Tariff Rates—1903, 59, and in succeeding volumes.
Tariff Revenues—1904, 102.
Tariff, Underwood-Simmons—1914, 240, 241, 244.
Tariffs Compared—1889, 15; 1894, 90; 1895, 28; 1910, 62.
Tariffs, Foreign—1892, 52.
Tatsu, Seizure of—1909, 148.
Tax Amendment, Illinois—1916, 660; 1917, 597.
Tax, Estate—1918, 54.
Tax, Excess Profits—1918, 54.
Taxable Incomes—1915, 520; 1917, 179.
Taxation, Chicago—1902, 428, and in succeeding volumes.
Taxation, Digest of—1894, 42.
Taxes, Per Capita—1901, 136.
Taxes, War Revenue—1899, 151; 1915, 291; 1916, 158; 1917, 179; 1918, 428.
Taxicab Fares, Chicago—1916, 642, and in succeeding volumes.
Taylor, Graham, Sketch—1914, 260.
Taylor, H., Sketch—1894, 60.
Taylor, H. A., Sketch—1900, 125.
Taylor, R. L., Sketch—1907, 272; 1908, 356.
Tea, Consumption of—1891, 76; 1898, 51; 1903, 72, and in succeeding volumes.
Tehuantepec Railway—1903, 148.
Telegraph Rates from Chicago—1902, 412.
Telegraph Statistics—1900, 151-154; 1903, 102, and in succeeding volumes.
Telegraph Systems of U. S.—1915, 265.
Telegraphic Champions—1916, 198.
Telegraphy, Wireless—1902, 366.
Telephone Girls in France—1919, 689.
Telephone Ordinance, Chicago—1908, 402; 1914, 574.
Telephone Rates—1903, 61.
Telephone Statistics—1907, 181, and in succeeding volumes.
Telephones of the World—1899, 84.
Telephoning Across U. S.—1916, 192.
Telescopes, American—1892, 39.
Telescopes, Great—1900, 376; 1918, 155; 1919, 170.
Teller, Henry M., Sketch—1904, 205.
Tener, J. K., Sketch—1911, 335.
Tennis Courts—1916, 455.
Terminal, West Side R. R.—1915, 648; 1916, 678.
Terre Haute Tornado—1914, 403.
Terrell, J. M., Sketch—1911, 335.
Terrill, A. W., Sketch—1894, 61.
Texas, Annexation—1901, 133.
Texas Bicentennial—1917, 197.
Thaw, Harry K., Trial—1908, 60; 1909, 320.
Theater Fires—1909, 260; 1911, 173; 1912, 252, and in subsequent volumes.
Theaters, Capacity—1893, 114.
Theaters and Halls, Chicago—1902, 402, and in succeeding volumes.
Thermometers Compared—1902, 74, and in succeeding volumes.
Thomas, Charles S., Sketch—1914, 260.
Thomas Orchestra—1913, 581.
Thompson, C. A., Sketch—1913, 389.
Thompson, F. L., Sketch—1910, 304.
Thompson, T. L., Sketch—1894, 61.
Threes and Sevens—1912, 188.
Thurston, J. M., Sketch—1896, 90.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Tibbles, T. H., Sketch—1905, 203.
Tibet, British in—1905, 282.
Ticket Scalping—1908, 405.
Ticonderoga, Loss of—1919, 547.
Tiger Victims in India—1905, 250.
Tillman, J. H., Trial of—1904, 245.
Timber Supply—1898, 197; 1908, 123.
Time, Difference in—1902, 69, and in succeeding volumes.
Time, Foreign Standards of—1905, 15, and in succeeding volumes.
Time, Measurement of—1890, 188.
Time, Standard, to Obtain—1890, 179; 1891, 320; 1892, 354; 1893, 380; 1894, 211; 1895, 247; 1896, 250; 1897, 269; 1898, 162; 1900, 250.
Time Without a Watch—1894, 212.
Time Zones, New—1919, 758.
Tire Ordinance—1908, 466.
Tisza, Count, Attempt to Kill—1913, 260.
Titanic Disaster—1913, 151.
Titled American Women—1896, 239.
Titles, Official—1895, 225.
Tobacco Statistics—See Agriculture.
Tobacco Trust Suit—1908, 234; Supreme Court Decision, 1912, 51.
Tobacco Used—1900, 99; 1901, 238.
Togo, Admiral, Sketch—1906, 300.
Tolstoy, Leo, Death—1911, 342.
Tonnage Sunk by Submarines—1919, 544.
Tornadoes, Destructive—1891, 321; 1914, 402, 403.
Toronto (Ont.) Fire—1905, 144.
Torpedo, Hammond—1917, 204.
Torrance, Ell, Sketch—1902, 101.
Torrens Title System—1896, 82; 1904, 363.
Tower, C., Sketch—1898, 205; 1904, 204.
Towers, High—1908, 260.
Townsend, C. E., Sketch—1912, 407.
Townsend, L., Sketch—1898, 206.
Track Elevation—1904, 375, and in succeeding volumes.
Tractors, Armored, in War—1917, 475.
Tracy, Harry, Bandit—1903, 380.
Trade Agreements—1917, 177.
Trade, Balance of—1895, 242; 1896, 193; 1899, 232; 1900, 46; 1901, 27; 1902, 18.
Trade Commission Law—1915, 286.
Trade, Domestic, in U. S.—1917, 172.
Trade-Marks—1896, 226; 1906, 106, and in succeeding volumes.
Trading with Enemy Act—1917, 521; 1918, 446, 475.
Train Robberies—1903, 172.
Training Camp, Fort Sheridan—1916, 650.
Training Camps—1917, 218, 233.
Trains in Chicago, One Day's—1902, 408; 1903, 406; 1904, 397; 1905, 405; 1906, 472; 1907, 442; 1908, 484; 1909, 554.
Trans-Mississippi Exposition—1897, 259; 1898, 240.
Transportation, Water—1909, 88.
Transvaal Colony—1906, 125; 1907, 115; 1908, 185.
Travel, Foreign—1896, 134.
Travelers, Hints for—1887, 18; Free List for, 1908, 122, and in succeeding volumes.
Treason Cases—1919, 476, 477.
Treaties, General Arbitration—1912, 477; 1913, 190.
Treaties, General Peace—1915, 469.
Treaties, Secret, Disclosed—1919, 352.
Treaty, Franco-American—1909, 220.
Tree, How to Measure a—1888, 14.
Tree, Largest—1912, 382.
Trials, Noted—1902, 107; 1903, 156; 1904, 245; 1905, 200; 1906, 162.
Triangle Factory Fire, New York—1912, 483.
Trimble, H. M., Sketch—1912, 407.
Tripoli, War in—1912, 412.
Tripp, B., Sketch—1894, 60.
Troops, American, in France—1918, 543.
Troops, Call for—1899, 121.
Troops in U. S. Wars—1919, 706.
Trust, Beef—1903, 210; 1904, 95.
Trust Laws—1891, 111; 1901, 121; 1903, 150; 1904, 96; 1906, 129.
Trusts, American—1899, 91; 1900, 65; 1902, 130; 1903, 62; 1904, 85 (complete list); 1905, 262.
Trusts, Illinois Law Against—1903, 150; 1904, 353.
Trusts, Suits Against—1907, 262; 1908, 234.
Tschaikovsky, N., Acquitted—1911, 481.
Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Chicago—1916, 619.
Tumulty, J. P., Sketch—1914, 260.
Tunis—In each volume since 1902.
Tunnel, Loetschberg—1912, 413.
Tunnels, Chicago River—1903, 406, and in succeeding volumes.
Tunnels, Freight, Chicago—1915, 617; 1916, 683.
Tunnels, Great Railroad—1903, 172; 1914, 36; 1916, 37; 1919, 37.
Tunnels, Great Water—1912, 126.
Tunnels, Hudson River—1909, 150, 320.
Turco-Italian War—1912, 412; 1913, 422.
Turkey—In each volume since 1902.
Turkey and Armenia—1897, 130.
Turkey, Constitution in—1909, 336.
Turkey, Earthquake in—1913, 176.
Turkey, Greece and Crete—1898, 249.
Turkey, Massacres in—1910, 19[illegible].
Turkey, Revolution in—1910, 21[illegible].
Turkey, Surrender of—1919, 456, 609, 611.
Turkish-Balkan War—1913, 391; 1914, 130.
Turner, G., Sketch—1898, 210; 1904, 205.
Tuscania, Loss of the—1919, 546.
Tutuila—In each volume since 1901.
Twain, Mark, Death—1911, 170.
Tyler Monument—1912, 67.
"U" Boat Commanders' Fate—1919, 543.
U-53, Exploits of—1917, 474.
Uganda Railway Completed—1903, 31.
Ukrainia—1919, 525.
Underground Roads—1903, 141.
Unemployment, Statistics of—1914, 561; 1916, 100.
Unexplored Globe—1896, 75.
Uniform, U. S., to Be Respected—1912, 66.
Unitarians—See Religious Statistics.
United States—See States, Population, Courts, etc.
United States in Armed Clash with Mexico—1915, 222.
United States Government (Officials, Departments, Salaries, etc.)—In each volume from 1891.
United States, Progress of—1902, 32, and in succeeding volumes.
United States, Status of, in World—1902, 45.
United States Steel Corporation—1902, 130; 1903, 64; 1904, 95; 1905, 262; 1911, 201.
United States, Territorial Growth of—1901, 132, and in succeeding volumes.
United States in Various Languages—1918, 23.
United States, Wealth of—1907, 280; 1908, 38; 1909, 50; 1916, 78.
United States Enters World War—1918, 377.
Universities—See Colleges and Universities.
University Extension—1897, 141.
University of Chicago, Gifts to—1896, 414; 1909, 407.
Urban Population—1893, 29; 1901, 135, and in succeeding volumes.
Uruguay—In each volume since 1902.
Utilities Law, Illinois—1914, 490.
Utility Commissions, Public—1908, 331; 1914, 490; 1915, 199.
Valencia, Wreck of—1907, 105.
Valparaiso Earthquake—1907, 264.
Vancouver Riots—1908, 340.
Van Dyke, H., Sketch—1903, 237; 1913, 261.
Van Sant, S. R., Sketch—1910, 394.
Vaughan, V. C., Sketch—1914, 261.
Venezuela—1904, 219, and in succeeding volumes.
Venezuela and Colombia—1902, 218.
Venezuela and Great Britain—1896, 86; 1897, 127; 1898, 253.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Venezuela and Holland—1909, 414.
Venezuela and United States—1909, 320; 1910, 209.
Venezuela Asphalt Dispute—1906, 149.
Venezuela, Blockade of—1903, 433; 1904, 219; 1905, 16.
Vera Cruz Occupied by U. S. Troops—1915, 226.
Verdun, Battles for—1917, 528.
Versailles War Council—1919, 480.
Vesle, Battle of—1919, 578.
Vessels Built in the World—1891, 25; 1908, 42.
Vessels, Largest Sailing—1903, 74.
Vessels, Requisitioning of—1919, 387.
Vesuvius, Eruption of—1907, 266.
Veto Power of House of Lords Curbed—1912, 78.
Vetoes by Presidents—1901, 105.
Vetoes, Taft—1912, 71, 75; 1914, 238.
Viaducts, Great—1903, 193.
Viborg Manifesto—1907, 269.
Vice Commission, Chicago—1911, 608; 1912, 530.
Vice-Presidents—See Presidents.
Victor (Col.) Dynamite Outrage—1905, 262.
Victoria, Death of—1902, 186.
Vineyards, Area—1892, 102.
Virgin Islands of United States—1918, 37, 38.
Vital Statistics—See Deaths and Death Rate.
Vocational Rehabilitation—1919, 388.
Vocational Training Board—1919, 724.
Vogue, Marquis de, Sketch—1902, 101.
Volturno, Wreck of—1914, 198.
Von Eckhardt Letter—1918, 501.
Von Eichhorn Killed—1919, 468.
Von Igel Plots—1918, 597.
Von Jagow to Lichnowsky—1919, 348.
Von Plehve, Assassination—1905, 257; 1906, 309.
Von Rintelen Case—1919, 537.
Vopicka, C. J., Sketch—1914, 261.
Vote, Electoral—See Electoral Vote.
Vote, Presidential—In each volume from 1888.
Voting Age, Males of—1893, 33; 1902, 55; 1904, 61; 1905, 62; 1906, 61; 1907, 47; 1908, 49.
Voting Age, Women of—1913, 97; 1914, 69.
Voting Machine Law—1904, 357.
Voting, Preferential—1912, 93.
Voting, Qualifications—In each volume from 1889.
Voting by Soldiers—1918, 616.
Voting System, Australian—1890, 159.
Voyages, Fast Atlantic—See Fastest Ocean Passages.
Wade, J. F., Sketch—1899, 227.
Wage Laws, Minimum—1914, 415 (see Minimum Wage Laws).
Wages and Cost of Living—1905, 50; 1906, 76; 1907, 63.
Wages in Europe and America—1891, 125; 1905, 49.
Wages in Foreign Countries—1896, 44.
Wages Lost in Strikes—1896, 201.
Wages on Farms—1902, 44.
Wages, Railroad, Increased—1919, 415.
Wages, Tables of—1908, 170, and in succeeding volumes.
Wake Island, Taking of—1901, 135.
Walcott, C. D., Sketch—1908, 356.
Walk, Long, by Mrs. Beach—1913, 67.
Walker, Asa, Sketch—1899, 223.
Walker, I. N., Sketch—1896, 92.
Walker, J. G., Sketch—1905, 206.
Wallace, J. F., Sketch—1905, 205; 1906, 300.
Waller Case—1896, 220; 1897, 113.
Walsh, John R., Case—1909, 410; 1912, 403.
Walsh, Patrick, Sketch—1895, 106.
Walsh, T. J., Sketch—1914, 261.
War and Chicago—1918, 569.
War and Education, Cost of—1895, 366.
War Budgets of the World—1899, 150.
War Department—In each volume.
War, European—1915, 367; Aeroplanes in, 451; Aisne, Battle of, 455; American Neutrality, 455; Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, 368; Atrocities, 448; Official Documents, 370; Marne, Battle of, 455; Moratoriums, 449; Pronouncing Gazetteer, 460; Submarines, 445, 453; Alliances, 369; Losses, 450; Naval Losses, 450; Cost in Money, 451; Narrative, 453.
War, World—1916, 312; Ancona, Sinking of, 339; Arabic, Sinking of, 339; Armenian Massacres, 328; Atrocities, 330; Boy-Ed, Capt., Recalled, 347; Bulgaria Enters War, 320; Cavell, Edith, Execution of, 332; Champagne, Battle of, 321; Dardanelles Campaign, 350; Diplomatic Correspondence, 360; Dumba, Recall of, 345; Egypt a Protectorate; 328; Falkland Islands, Battle of, 321; Frye, W. P., Sunk, 340; Holt, Frank, Plots of, 344; Interned Ships, 341, 342; Italy Enters War, 316; Loan, Anglo-British, 354; Lusitania, Sinking of, 325; Neuve Chapelle, Battle of, 321; Papen, Capt. von, Recall, 347; Review of War, 347; Sarajevo Plotters Executed, 328; Serbian Campaign, 351; Warships Lost, 313; Ypres, Battle of, 321; Zeppelin Raids, 327.
War, World—1917, 468; Americans on Armed Merchantmen, 475; Appam Case, 500; Belgian Deportations, 482; Blacklisting, 521; Casement, Sir Roger, Executed, 481; Commerce, Restraints on, 509; Congress, Action in, 475; Cost of war, 469; Deutschland, Voyages of, 473; Diplomatic Correspondence, 485; French Deportations, 482; Fryatt, Capt., Execution, 474; Gallipoli Evacuated, 530; German Submarine Promise, 492; Germany's Peace Offer, 531; Goritz, Capture of, 530; Ireland, Revolt in, 480; Jutland, Battle of, 470; Kitchener, Death of, 470; Marina Case, 473; Persia, Sinking of, 473; Polish Kingdom Restored, 528; Portugal Enters War, 484; Provence, Sinking of, 472; Roumania Enters War, 484; Saloniki Campaign, 531; Somme, Battle of, 470; Submarine Warfare, 473; Sussex Case, 473, 475; "Tanks" in War, 474; Trading with Enemy Act, 521; Verdun, Struggle for, 528; Zeppelin Raids, 482.
War, World—1918, 359; Aircraft Production, 536; Alien Property Act, 448; Antilles Sunk, 541; Appam Restored, 551; Armed Neutrality, 583; Army Law, Emergency, 397; Austria-Hungary, United States Declares War Against, 464, 466; Aviation Service Law, 423; Belgian Deportations, 504; Bernstorff Given Passports, 382; Blockade Zones, 380; Bolshevik Peace Offer, 376; Britannic Sunk, 538; Cambrai, Battle of, 548; Camps and Cantonments, 478, 479; Chauncey, Loss of, 542; Congress, War Work of, 396; Cronhofen Affair, 501; Czar Deposed, 508; Dates of Big Battles, 551; Draft, 395, 406, 572; Espionage Law, 409; Finland Torpedoed, 542; Food Conservation, 417, 528, 529; Goethals-Denman Dispute, 531; Greece, King of, Deposed, 515; Hindenburg Retreat, 547; Insignia, Military, 486; Insurance War Act, 453; Italian Retreat, 550; Joffre in Chicago, 570; Liberty Loans, 523; Luxburg Affair, 501; Mesopotamia, Campaign in, 513; Peace Propositions, 363; "Peace Without Victory," 370; Pope's Peace Appeal, 372; Red Cross War Work, 533; Russia, Revolution in, 508; Ship Seizure Law, 403; Submarine War, 379, 536; Trading with Enemy Act, 446; United States Enters War, 377; Vimy Ridge Taken, 547; War Messages, 387, 486; Y. M. C. A. War Work, 535; Zeppelin Raids, 533; Zimmermann Mexican Plot, 385.
War, World—1919, 327; Aircraft Production Inquiry, 553, 562; American First Army, 497; Americans, Tributes to, 617; Armistice Terms, 456, 620; Army General Staff, 504; Austria, Collapse of, 611; Austria, U. S. War Declaration, 327; Aviation in War, 550; Aviators Killed, 557; Baker, Secretary, in Europe, 516; Battles, American, Chronology, 578; Battles, Dates of, 646; Belgium Lib-

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

erated, 674; Belleau Wood, Battle of, 568; Bouresches, Battle of, 569; Brest-Litovsk Treaty, 564; Britain's Part in War, 660; Bruges Taken, 617; Bulgaria Surrenders, 456, 609; Canada's Part in War, 663; Cantigny, Battle of, 562; Celebrations, Peace, 621; Charles I., Abdication of, 659; Chateau Thierry, Battle of, 563; Chipilly Ridge, Battle of, 614; Chronology, 620; Coal Controversy, 410; Congress, War Work of, 361; Cost of War, 332; Czar Assassinated, 469; Czecho-Slovak Republic, 520; Dead, Noted, 331; Debts of Belligerents, 334; Declaration of London, 531; Draft Age Changed, 390; Dynasties Ended, 331; Espionage Act and Cases, 537; Ferdinand, King, Abdication, 609; Fismes, Battle of, 578; Fourth of July Messages, 709; Germany, Revolution in, 633; Gillespie Shell Plant Explosion, 426; Hindenburg Line Broken, 618; Hospital Ships Torpedoed, 608; Italy's Welcome to Americans, 675; Juvigny, Battle of, 615; Lafayette Squadron, 550; Lichnowsky Memorandum, 337; Luxemburg Liberated, 657; Marine Corps, Battles of, 568; Meuse-Argonne Offensive, 564; Military Service Treaties, 692; Nicholas II. Killed, 469; Occupation, Army of, 657; Ostend Blocked, 581, 582; Ostend Taken, 617; Palestine, Battles in, 609; Peace Notes, 452; Peace Speeches, 427; Pershing Report, 560; Plots in United States, 537; Poland, 524; Profiteering, Report on, 683; Red Cross Work, 477; Review of War from Start, 586; Rhine Crossed, 658; St. Mihiel, Battle of, 570, 615; St. Quentin, Battle of, 565; Soissons, Battle of, 578; Submarine Warfare, 543, 593; Supply Service, 561; Surrender Conditions, 456; Turkey, Surrender of, 609; Versailles War Council, 480; Vesle, Battle of, 578; William II., Abdication, 626; William II., Boasts of, 627; Y. W. C. A. War Work, 679; Zeebrugge Blocked, 580.
War, Survivors of Civil—1904, 22; 1905, 122, 1907, 32.
Ward, A. Montgomery, Death—1914, 565.
Ward Boundaries of Chicago—1902, 394, and in succeeding volumes.
Ware, Eugene, Sketch—1903, 235.
Warehouse Act—1917, 194.
Warne, F. W., Sketch—1901, 250.
Warner, Fred M., Sketch—1907, 274.
Warner, Vespasian, Sketch—1906, 299.
Warner, William, Sketch—1906, 298.
Warren, F. E., Sketch—1896, 92.
Wars, Chronology of Recent—1902, 111; 1904, 112, and in succeeding volumes.
Wars, Cost of Modern—1902, 91; 1918, 562; 1919, 332.
Wars, United States—1895, 182; 1899, 183, 1900, 264.
Washington, Booker T., Death of—1916, 425.
Washington's Farewell Address—1919, 712.
Water, Tests of Pure—1887, 17.
Waterbury (Conn.) Fire—1903, 198.
Waterfalls, Famous—1909, 190; 1910, 36; 1911, 132; 1912, 102; 1914, 243.
Waterways, Deep—1898, 236; 1908, 82, 369, 399, 400; 1909, 548; 1910, 72, 403; 1911, 312; 1912, 220, 291.
Waterworks, Chicago—1902, 410; 1906, 434; 1908, 462, and in succeeding volumes.
Watkins, A. S., Sketch—1909, 321.
Watkins, T. H., Sketch—1903, 238.
Watson, C. W., Sketch—1912, 407.
Watson, J. C., Sketch—1899, 225; 1903, 236.
Watson, T. E., Sketch—1897, 154; 1905, 203; 1909, 321.
Waves, Height of Ocean—1902, 186.
Wealth and Debts of Nations—1894, 101; 1904, 220; 1905, 88; 1906, 88; 1916, 80.
Wealth, Increase of—1890, 160.
Wealth of United States—See United States, Wealth of.
Wealthiest Men and Women—1903, 182.
Weather Forecasts and Signals—1888, 128; 1892, 63; 1902, 74, and in succeeding volumes.
Weather, Hot (1901)—1902, 112; in 1911, 1912, 199.
Weaver, J. B., Letter—1893, 165.
Weaver, J. B., Sketch—1893, 61.
Weber-Kanter-Loveless Case—1902, 107.
Webster, R. E., Sketch—1904, 205.
Wedding Anniversaries—1888, 74; 1904, 110; 1905, 28, and in succeeding volumes.
Week, Days of—1888, 16.
Weeks, J. W., Sketch—1914, 261.
Weights and Measures, United States—See Measures and Weights.
Weights, Healthy—1902, 67; 1903, 15; 1908, 330; 1909, 277.
Weissert, A. G., Sketch—1893, 64.
Wellington, G. L., Sketch—1897, 160.
Wellman Expedition—1907, 246; 1908, 134; 1910, 331; Attempts to Cross Atlantic in Dirigible, 1911, 318.
Wells, Deepest—1916, 83.
Wells, H. M., Sketch—1896, 93.
Welsh Church Disestablishment—1915, 357.
Wernz, Francis X., Sketch—1907, 274.
West Indies, Danish, Sale—1917, 420; 1918, 37.
West Point Academy—See Military Academies.
West Point Cadets, Number Increased—1917, 233.
Weston's Long Walk—1908, 380; 1910, 317; 1911, 225; 1914, 367.
Wet and Dry Cities and Towns in Illinois—1916, 665.
Wetmore, G. P., Sketch—1909, 324.
Wheat Price Fixed—1919, 786.
Wheat, Prices of—In each volume from 1891.
Wheat Statistics—See Agriculture.
Wheeler, Joseph, Sketch—1899, 227.
White, A. D., Sketch—1893, 63; 1897, 158.
White, E. D., Sketch—1895, 106.
White, Henry, Sketch—1906, 299.
White, S. M., Sketch—1894, 63.
Whitla Kidnaping Case—1910, 112.
Whyte, William P., Sketch—1907, 272.
Wickersham, G. W., Sketch—1910, 33.
Wildes, Frank, Sketch—1899, 223.
Wiley, Dr., Resignation of—1913, 158.
Wilkin, Jacob W., Sketch—1902, 102.
Willard Statue—1904, 363.
William, Emperor, Interviews—1909, 414; Abdication, 1919, 626; Boasts of, 1919, 627.
Williams, S. W., Sketch—1909, 321.
Willis, A. S., Sketch—1894, 60.
Wilson and Cleveland—1895, 125.
Wilson Bill, The—1894, 90; 1908, 69.
Wilson, Ellen, Homes—1916, 231.
Wilson, Huntington, Sketch—1907, 273.
Wilson, H. L., Sketch—1898, 206.
Wilson, J., Sketch—1898, 202; 1910, 33.
Wilson, J. H., Sketch—1899, 227; 1903, 236.
Wilson, J. L., Sketch—1896, 91.
Wilson, Luther B., Sketch—1905, 206.
Wilson, Woodrow, Elected President—1913, 399; Inaugurated, 1914, 36; Re-Elected, 1917, 423, 424; Second Inauguration, 1918, 39.
Wilson, Woodrow, in Europe—1919, 667.
Wilson, Woodrow, Preparedness Tour—1917, 202.
Wilson, Woodrow, Sketch—1903, 237; 1911, 335; 1913, 387.
Wilson, Woodrow, Notes and Speeches in 1917—1918, 363, 370, 371, 374, 381, 383, 385, 387, 391, 392, 394, 395, 464, 470, 472, 512, 562; Notes and Speeches in 1918—1919, 325, 400, 401, 403, 405, 407, 408, 409, 414, 429, 435, 447, 452, 455, 458, 465, 467, 483, 527, 667, 668, 670, 713, 714, 721, 725, 744.
Wilson, W. L., Sketch—1896, 87.
Wind Pressures—1899, 102.
Wine, Dealers in—1891, 75.
Wine Growers' Revolt—1908, 322.
Wine Production—1899, 101; 1901, 240; 1902, 43; 1905, 52; 1907, 99.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

Wines, Aging of—1887, 13.
Wines, Consumption—1895, 67; 1898, 51; 1906, 85, 349, and in succeeding volumes.
Wines, F. H., Sketch—1900, 126.
Wireless Messages—See Radio Messages.
Witte, Serge, Sketch—1906, 300.
Woman Alien Enemy Law—1919, 376.
Woman, First, in Congress—1917, 539.
Woman, Proper Weight of a—1890, 89; 1902, 67.
Woman Suffrage—1914, 397.
Woman Suffrage Law, Illinois—1914, 491.
Woman Suffrage, Vote on—1896, 286.
Women, Associations of—1902, 340; 1904, 222.
Women, Hours of Work for—1910, 442; 1915, 289.
Women, Occupations of—1904, 150.
Women, Titled American—1896, 239.
Wonders, American—1893, 190.
Wonders, Seven—1909, 275.
Wood, E. P., Sketch—1899, 223.
Wood Pulp, Trade in—1908, 115; Manufacture of, 1917, 312.
Woodford, S. L., Sketch—1898, 204.
Woodrow Wilson and Peace Conference—1919, 666.
Woods, Weight of—1902, 86.
Wool, Statistics of—In each volume since 1891.
Wool Tariff Bill—1912, 71.
Woolley, J. G., Sketch—1901, 243.
Worcester, D. C., Sketch—1901, 248.
Work or Fight Order—1919, 680.
Workmen's Compensation Acts—1912, 96.
Works, J. D., Sketch—1912, 407.
World, Fastest Trips Around—1914, 142.
World's Columbian Exposition—1891, 77; Act Incorporating, 77-79; Commissioners and Alternates, 79-80; Directory of, 79; Officers of, 79; Committees of, 80-82; The Local Directory, 82; Committees of, 82; Officers of, 82; Lady Managers of, 83; Chicago Lady Managers of, 84; Contesting Location of, 79; Stockholders of, 85-88; 1892, 202; 1893, 197-233; Attendance at, 1894, 186; Chronology of, 1894, 190; Cost of, 1894, 188; Special Days at, 1894, 187.
World's Fairs, Previous—1891, 89; 1908, 352.
Wound Chevrons—1919, 509.
Wrecks, Marine—1903, 282; 1904, 83; 1906, 352, and in succeeding volumes.
Wrecks, Statistics of—1903, 61; 1906, 313.
Wright, Carroll D., Sketch—1903, 238.
Wright, L. E., Sketch—1901, 248; 1904, 204; 1907, 273.
Wright, Wilbur, Death of—1913, 134.
Wulff Kidnaping Case—1910, 112.
Wyeth, John A., Sketch—1901, 101.
Wyllie Assassination—1910, 321.
Wynne, R. J., Sketch—1905, 204.
Yale Bicentennial—1902, 342.
Yellow Fever—1906, 348.
Yeomans, J. D., Sketch—1895, 107.
Y. M. C. A. Hotel, Chicago—1916, 677.
Y. M. C. A., War Work—1919, 190, 479.
Y. W. C. A., War Work—1919, 679.
Yoshihito, Emperor, Sketch—1913, 390.
Young, J. R., Sketch—1898, 210.
Young, Lafayette, Sketch—1911, 335.
Young, P. M. B., Sketch—1894, 59.
Young, S. B. M., Sketch—1899, 229.
Ypres, Battle of—1916, 321.
Yuan Shih-kai, Death of—1917, 165.
Zeebrugge Blocked—1919, 580.
Zeppelin, Airship Disasters—1914, 396.
Zeppelin, Count, Death—1918, 574.
Zeppelin Polar Plan—1910, 331.
Zeppelins in War—1915, 453; 1916, 327; 1917, 482.
Zionist Movement—1902, 156; 1919, 336.
Zoological Gardens—1913, 227, and in succeeding volumes.

FOR INDEX OF THE CURRENT VOLUME SEE PAGES 3-14.

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NORTHWEST CORNER CLARK STREET